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DOVER, N. H., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1860.

NUMBER 11.

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Christianity! what interests are concerned in Christianity! what interests are concerned in Christianity! what interests are concerned in its success. The temporal good, the benefits of the arts and sciences with their continued progress; the domestic conforts of the family relation; all that relates to good government in the nations; the amelioration of the condition of the poor, the insane, the blind, the def and dumb and the oppressed, are involved in the success of the gospel. And more than all, the present happiness and everlasting feligity of those that now live, and of generations yet to come upon the stage of being, depend upon the successful accomplishment of the mission of the wants of man completely. It is good news to

Why should it not succeed? It meets the wants of man completely. It is good news to the condemned and perishing. It shows how man may be reconciled to God. It points to the path of life, and proclaims pardon to the penitent. It makes the heart glad, and gives rest to the weary and heavy laden. In trouble it is a solace; in death a support; and in the long future will be the joy of the soul where there are pleasures evermore. God has done all to have it succeed. Hehas given it to man in the scriptures; commanded ministers to preach it; churches to aid in the spread of it; and enjoined it upon the world of man to receive and obey it. He accompantes it when it is faithfully proclaimed by good men with a divine power, so that hard hearts are made to feel, and strongholds of Satan are

with a divine power, so that nara near a race. made to feel, and strongholds of Satan are race. We have gone as far as intended at this time.

The gospel has had much success; indeed its achievements have been great; but its tri-umphs are to be far more glorious. Some of ty of them are more easily subdued and won to the obstacles that impede its complete onward march are now to be noticed, that knowing them they may as fast as possible be removed, and the world be blest with the salvation of God. The lack of piety in the church. It is not de-signed to rant or rail against the church; we love it too well. Enough of this has been done to the too well. The church is the church is the church is the church is the too t

Tove it too well. Enough of this has been done to show that it is useless. To condemn the church at large with its ministry; to say it is proud, covetous and in fact dead to the life of Godin the soul without giving it credit of scarce-ly a redeeming feature, savors of any thing but the spirit of love and true goodness. God is in the church and is blessing it. What piety there is in the world is mostly there; and this poor world would be in an awfally dark and miser-able condition if the present church of Christ, imperfect as it is, were not in it. May the church is not noty enough to be emi-nently useful. Many of its ministers are not enough devoted to Christ; and very many of its members instead of being conformed to the its members instead of being conformed to the Saviour are conformed to the world. They give willebe. This sinful world must be reformed, almost incontestible evidence that in dress, busi-ness, politics and trade, they walk in the spirit of the world. They seek present things instead of the world. Incy seek present things instead of things hereafter. They do not live by faith. They do not feel for sinners. They do but lit-tle by example or any other way to bring them to Christ. Perhaps they pray but little, or if THAN ONE? they do pray, they are not believing, nor fer-vently earnest, and their prayers are shut out THAN ONE? It has been justly remarked that "in inves of heaven. The world needs a church filled with Holy Ghost comprehend the meaning of the terms employof heaven. power, filled with all the fulness of God. True Christians should fill its ranks; those fully con-while I offer a few observations on this subject. secrated to Christ; those having faith; those that have hearts filled with love to God and men; those that will be true, bold and faithful. men; those that will be true, bold and faithful. Then like the Spartan band of soldiers, who en-countered the marshalled hosts of the Persian moment; like the three hundred under Gide-on they will stand their ground till the last the given word break their pitchers, let the light shine, cry "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon," and see the enemies of Jehovah fall; like Christ's chosen disciples when he was on earth devils will be subjected through bis name. and like as in the days of the early Christians, salvation. the world will be turned upside down. What an opportunity is now presented for a devoted church to do good! The printing-ners, and under the condemnation of the law of devoted church to do good! The printing-press may be made to speak the word of life God, that the gospel is his method of saving with a thousand tongues. The facilities of trav-el are such that distant portions of the earth and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, as condimay be readily visited. The heathen nations tions of salvation. He who performs these is may have the gospel. The great empire of saved from guilt and condemnation, receives the China is open to receive it. The isles are wait- Son of God as his wisdom, righteousness, sancing for God's law, and Ethiopia stretching forth its hands for help. Men and brethren, help. Labor for a holy ministry, a holy church, which under God will do valianting. Labor for a holy ministry, a holy church, which under God will do valiantly. Another obstacle to great success of the gos-pel is, *The sensual habits of life which are be-ing formed in this age by large masses of peo-ple.* There are many practices and indulgen-ces that come under this head; but only some of the most hurtful and corrupting, and such as present an almost formidable if not absolute impremable harrier to the triumpha of the cism. from which we obtained a living. I had a kind mother, who did much to advise me what nable barrier to the triumphs of the complete deliverance from evil & unholy propen-Chat, will be named. The first is sities, and the planting of holy affections in the cross of Christ, will be named. cross of Clofts, will be named. The first is luxurious living, and idleness which often at-tends it. Sumptuous fare, the richest food, the most-cestly viands are sought to feast upon, mainly for the pleasure of partaking of them. And then the time is spent in amusement, in-is clear, that the Son of God came into the world, suffered and died to save us from the power of and to sleep nearly half of the 24 hours, is the is is dear, and no doortine is more explicitly taught to her instructions. On one occasion, disre-garding the fifth commandment, I had strolled off into the public road (we had no Sunday schools then), and was wandering about among the trees, when I saw some persons pass along the road. I thought it would be fine sport to and to sleep nearly half of the 24 hours, is the highest purpose that is formed. By these prac-tices the body is corrupted and disordered, and the mind is vitiated and enfeebled, while a sense of moral obligation is nearly or quitede-stroyed. It is difficult indeed to make good Christians of this class. Lasciviousness comes next. This has been a somewhat prevalent crime for about four thousand years, but in the present age, excited by high living, the associa-tions and vain amusements of crowded cities. roll a piece of wood into the road, and see the you; 'so I yielded to the wrong suggestion, and rolled a piece of wood into the road. A little experience would have taught me that the largest log my puny hands could manage crime for about four thousand years, but in the repentance, and subsequent obedience. present age, excited by high living, the associa-tions and vain amusements of crowded cities, and as the historian Gibbon says by the mod-ern modes of attire in distinction of that of ori-ental times, it prevails to an awfully alarming and destructive extent. The children born out in the word of God. "Repent for the remis-form." "Bonent va for the herming and destructive extent. The children born out in the word of God. "Repent for the remis-form." "Bonent va for the herming and destructive extent. The children born out in the word of God. "Repent for the remis-form." "Bonent va for the herming and the set of the herming and the set of the hermine of the set of the hermine would be no impediment to a horse, and could do him and his rider no harm. It was a futile of wedlock annually in Paris are recorded by thousands. In some of the largest cities of our heaven is at hand." "John did preach the bapthousands. In some of the largest cities of our country there are from 300 to 600 houses of bad reputation; and from 2000 to 6000 females of bad character; while the males of like char-acter are not counted. Violations of the sev-enth commandment in some form exist all around us. Seme of the forms are winked at if not approbated by some who profess to be respectable. But the mind, what becomes of it? The priceless soal is wrecked, and in thou-sands of cases placed beyond the reach of be-ing recovered and saved by the precious and efficacious blood of Christ. Strong drink comes in the destructive train of evils that oppose the success of the gospel. In France \$234,000,000 are expended yearly for intoxicating liqu rs.--In Britain \$176,000,000. In many of our cities and towns pened that I was passing along the road not long after, and stumbled and fell over the same piece of wood myself. So the evil de-signed for another fell upon myself. I was 5. The free moral agency of man is the ba-Sister are more drinking houses and shops than churches. Take the following as specimens of a multitude that might be given in confirma-tion of the truth of this assertion. Nashur, N.

MORNING STAR. For the Morning Star. OBSTACLES TO THE TRUMPHS OF THE GOSPEL.

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lieves. And that the Bible declares that all who love not the Lord Jesus Christ, and all who continue to reject the gospel and obey not its truths, "Shall not see life, for the wrath of God abideth on them. Where Christ is gone they cannot go, but must be cast into hell fire, where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." In conclusion I will say, let the sinner look at his danger in all its fearful and terrible character, and fly while he may to the atoning sacrifice, by his having "re-

DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH CON-FIRMING THE BIBLE. The following from an exchange, shows how the researches of modern explorers bring fresh evidence to establish the truth of the Discoveries of modern explorers bring fresh evidence to establish the truth of the Discoveries of modern explorers bring fresh evidence to establish the truth of the Discoveries of modern explorers bring fresh evidence to establish the truth of the Discoveries of modern explorers bring fresh evidence to establish the truth of the Discoveries of modern explorers bring fresh evidence to establish the truth of the Discoveries of modern explorers bring fresh evidence to establish the truth of the Discoveries of modern explorers bring fresh evidence to establish the truth of the following the providence to establish the truth of the following fresh evidence to establish evidence to establish the truth evidence to establish evidence t

vail in Mesopotamia now as did three thou-sand years ago. There are still the lodges in sand years ago. There are still the lodges in the cucumber gardens which Isaiah describes; the oxen still tread out the corn; the vessels of bulrushes may still be seen; and the wild asses of the desert, so poetically alluded to in Job, still watch the traveller from a distance, pause for him to draw near, and then gallop away to the shadowy horizon. To realize the Old Testament, Layard should be read. The ancient portion of the Bible ceases to be the dim, far-off record it has heretofore appeared; light gleams all along its pages; the actors live and move before us; we become ourselves states in the story; and the past, for the more, Lynnfield The confirmation of the truth of the Scrip-ture derived from the sculptures of Nineveh, is pot heas americate.

It is noticeable that nearly all the competitors are females. Many other certificates were ture derived from the sculptures of Nineveh, is not less remarkable. The bas-reliefs on the walls of the palaces, now just restored to light, after being entombed for nearly two thousand We record these facts as remarkable in-We record these facts as remarkable in-

who correspond to the following portrait, drawn by the Sunday School Times: There are some remarkable characteristics possessed by Mr. True-faith. There is nothing remarkable in his personal appearance, in his countenance, or in his air and manner. The things that are remarkable about him are: He has no hesitation about performing duty. He never hesitates to go where duty calls, and to do what duty requires. He does not stop to inquire whether the work before him will be easy or difficult, profitable or unprofitable to his pecuniary interests. He does not inquire respecting any proposed course, how it will af-feet his popularity and his influence, but, Is it right? His course is thus a very sensible and tasightforward one,—for the only question has as to ask is, "Is it right? Is it in accordance with the will of God ?" He never surrenders his principles. They

10,047 9,628 8,000 7,913 7,850 7,542 7,754 6,240 6,278 6,013the truth.

At the day of final accounts, he will be among those who will be astonished to hear their

TO DIE IS GAIN. Many dying Christians have had cheering views of the glory to be revealed in them in the future world hut we have never read any the future world hut we have never read any the future world, but we have never read any far beyond his largest expectations.-Press. nobler testimony to the glorious heirship of

with the will of God ?" He never surrenders his principles. They are the grounds of his practice. When they become unfashionable, he only clings to them with a firmer grasp. When they seem to be about to bring him into trouble, he has no idea of civing them up. Then may lead his into

become unfashionable, he only clings to them with a firmer grasp. When they seem to be about to bring him into trouble, he has no idea of giving them up. They may lead him into darkness for a time, but in the end they will bring him out into the light. Even were the stake driven, and the fagots piled around it, the fear thereof would not cause him to give up his principles. He makes no compromise with sin. He is urged to do so. He is told that it will not do to be too uncompromising. He must yield in some things, in order to carry his points in others. He must go a little way with the wick-ed, that he may induce them to go with him. But he will not hear of any compromise with sin. He will be loyal to the right. Circum-stances cannot modify the difference between right and wrong. He was created anew in Christ Jesus to do right—not to make com-promises between right and wrong. He has true charity. He loves all men, and seeks to do good unto all men, as he has op-portunify. He forms very charitable judg-ments respecting men. He puts the best pos-sible construction on their conduct. But his charity does not lead him to lessen the guilt of sin, nor the evil tendency of error. He be-lieves that something more than good inten-tions are necessary to right actions, and some-thing more than sincerity of belief in order to the door-posts of every Christian heart ; "Of

tions are necessary to right actions, and some-thing more than sincerity of belief in order to the truth he truth. He is very active in works of benevolence. He is very active in works of benevolence, He is not ostentations, but he is constantly doing good. He does not wait for great oc-casions, but avails himself of all opportuni-ties, great and small, as they arise. He never lacks opportunities, and very seldom loses them. He has a very poor opinion of his own ighteousness and the value of his good deeds. ure, "pressed down, and shaken together," for all that is given to His cause. Dr. Harris has

truly said that "the most marked interpositions those who will be astonished to hear their Saviour ascribe good works to them. He will be one of those who will say, "Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and gave these these the save away most."

DAVID HUME AND HIS MOTHER

night ; but before he arrived, his mother ex-

noment, he soon relapsed into his wonted ob-

AFFLICTION. A little bird sitting amid the

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in the Tremont Temple, Boston, on the the 29th ult. The hall was crowded to excess. Rev. J.
 C. Webster, the President, occupied the chair. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Ide of West Medway, and this was followed by introductory remarks of the Presi-dent.

The Slabery Conflict.

dent. He said they had not come together to de-nounce slaveholders, but to announce the hold-ing of slaves as a sin, and as such it should be a question of discipline in the churches through-out the land, and that the sin should be placed in the same category as all other offences.— He closed by congratulating his audience on the recurrence of the anniversary, and welcomed them.

ed them. An original hymn having been sung, the Treasurer, Rev. Henry T. Cheever, read his annual report—a very lengthy document. This states that during the year the society has ex-isted it has issued a large number of circular letters to churches, asking their co-operation. It has further circulated a great amount of other printed matter, tracts, &c. The Secre-tary has also attended and caused to be held accerd large meetings, and delivered numerseveral large meetings, and delivered numer-ous addresses, and contributed articles to the

press. The report regrets there has not been a gen-eral uprising of the northern churches in favor of the objects of the society, but expresses pleasure that the matter is assuming a more general interest around us. Mention is made in the report of the presence of John Brown, at the last meeting of the society here, and the remarks he then made were commented on.— The report closed by recommending that all Christian churches join in endeavoring to abol-ish slavery by moral suasion, by refusing to receive in communion those who hold slaves. The Secretary then offered a series of reso-lutions setting forth the platform of the society.

lutions setting forth the platform of the society. They call on the mends of God and man to unite in opposition to the theory of politicians in regard to the solution of the slavery question; declaring that the rights of man as man are sacred and inalienable, without regard to blood or color, assert that it is for this society. blood or color 4 assert that it is for this society to erect a break-water against the infidel views becoming prevalent in the Christian church; denounce the decisions of our national judicia-ry as opposed both to justice and to Christiani-ty; allude to the alarming strides of despot-ism in the other branches of our government; and converse the activity of the and express tt as the legitimate work of the society to give expression to the national Chris-

tian conscience. Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, of the Reformed Pres-

byterian church, New York, seconded the resolu-tions in a speech of some length. He alluded to the revolutionary fame of Massachusetts, and the spirit which should pervade her chur-ches, to carry out the principles of our fathers.

He reviewed the condition of our govern ment, society and churches, in which he eu-logized John Brown and Owen Lovejoy, and painted in glowing colors the outrages of

He then spoke at some length on the great problem of what shall be done with American slavery. He agreed with Henry Ward Beecher in the sentiment that the best evidence he had that he was a Christian was that he did not curse the slaveholder.

A collection was then taken up.

Rev. A. W. Ide, of the Congregational church, of Stafford, Conn., said that fourteen years ago this week he had stood beside the dead body of his brother-in-law, Rev. Charles Turner Torrey, a victim to the slave power, in the Baltimore Penitentiary. From that moment he had been a friend of this cause. He considered, 1st, where the American people were on the slavery question ; 2d, that they were where they ought not to be ; and 3d, that if they did not look out, they would soon be where they would not want to be.

He complimented the late Theodore Parker he could not sympathize with his religious views, and criticised severely those clergymen who took a South-side view of slavery. ucation from his mother, and early in life was Rev. J. Duncan, of Boston, made an earness address, which closed the exercises, and the meeting adjourned.

Bible The discoveries of Layard, at Nineveh, though curious and instructive in all respects, are most important from the light they throw on Scripture. In reading the narrative of the bold explorer, we seem to be transported back to the days of the Hebrew prophet, for sub-stantially the same manners and customs pre-

after being entombed for nearly two thousand years, verify perpetually the Hebrew Bible.— There is still to be seen the wild bull in the net mentioned by Isaiah; the Babylonian princes in vermillion, with dyed attire on their heads, described by Ezekiel, and warriors bringing the heads of their enemies in caskets, to cast them down at the palace gates, as was done with the seventy sons of Ahab. There, too, are painted shelds hung on the walls of besieged towns, as we are told by the Jewish

An Irish servant girl in Westhampton, who An Irish Servahi giri in Westhan has secoited Ellen M. Adams, West Medway Louiss Temple, West Medway Eller. M. Perry, Holyoke Emily Croft, Dracut Hattie Merriam, Grafton George B. Davis, Springfield Mary Poster, Quincy Willie Illsley, Georgetown Zylpha Prentice

Zylpha Prentice Charles R. Gardner, Som

6,013 5,867 5,705 5,651 5,365 5,105 4,830

4,800 4.701 4.600 4,500 3,739 3,659 3,111

Verses.

9,715

esieged towns, as we are told by the Jewish resulting for besteged towns, as we are told by the Jewish prophet he beheld at Tyre. There are the forts built over against the beleaguered city; the king placing his foot on the necks of the captive princes; and the idols of the conquer-ed carried away by the victors, precisely as de-carribed hy Locea and other scared authors where the construction and scale and the scale of the memory, must base been seriously injurious in many cases. Boston Journal.

DO.

WHAT ONE CHRISTIAN LADY CAN

scribed by Hosea and other sacred authors.— There are also the Assyrian gods, still the same as when their portraits were drawn, five and-twenty centuries ago-cut from the trees of the forest, decked with silver and gold, dent gives the following account of the comfastened with nails, and clothed with purple and blue. The very star to which Amos alludes land :

and olde. The very star to which Amos and as a line is yet on those palace walls, above the horned cup of the idol, though the worshippers have been dead for thousands of years, and though the wild beasts, as predicted, have long made their line there have been the solution the solution of souls. After the solution of souls.

their lairs there. Even the enormous circumference which in the the sarvation of source in the sarvati Even the enormous circumference which Jonah gives to the walls of Nineveh, is fully corroborated. The three days' journey of the prophet is still required to make the circuit of the great ruins on the east bank of the Tigris, for the people of Mesopotamia build their cir-ies as the Hindoos still construct theirs. First ligion of the bulk of its inhabitants. In con-ligion of the bulk of its inhabitants. In conhe king erected a palace, around which grew one king erected a palace, around which grew up a town; then a new monarch built one, for acter and religious seriousness, this lady urges the great question of spiritual conversion and whither soon followed another town; and this personal salvation in Christ. A young man process continued until several contiguous brocess were decaying and being erected, all a disputation on some doctrinal points, is solcities were decaying and being erected, all passing, however, under the general name, and covering together an extent of ground which would otherwise be incredible. The light thrown on Scripture, the confirmation afforded to the Bible by these recent discover ies at Nineveh, is so remarkable, that it alimmediately go to work, warning and most seems as if that ancient city, after being buried, had been allowed to be disinterred ing others; many are arrested and led to cry for mercy and seek salvation through faith in olely to confound the folly of modern skepti-Christ and earnest prayer to God. Meeting are held for prayer and exhortation; the wor Meetings goes on propagating and reproducing itself from house to house, and from village to vil-CAUGHT IN MY OWN SNARE. lage; and this is the origin of a movement part of the country. We had a neat, pleasant little home, many miles away from the noise of the big city. My father tilled a small farm,

My father lived in a hilly county in a retired art of the country. We had a neat, pleasant ttle home, many miles away from the noise multitudes of ungodly men, and is "spoken of throughout the world." kind mother, who did much to advise me what was right, and teach me my duty to my Heav-enly Father; but I was not always attentive to har induction of the sound the work to conse the things that are weak to confound the mighty, "that no flesh should glory in his presence."

WHAT A TESTAMENT DID.

It used to make me shudder to hear Willie their play when I have seen Willie passing the horses trip over it as they returned. I had house, as he drove a neighbor's cows to and not learned to be governed by the golden rule, from the pasture. Such vulgar and profane Do to others as you would have them do to language I had never heard from the lips of a One day a lady called him to her.

"Do you go to school, Willie ?" A gruff "No" was the only reply. "Can you read ?"

"No, not much ; and I don't want to." The lady pitied the boy. He had no en-couragement or instruction at home. His parthing; but my purpose was as bad, and I was as guilty as if it had been capable of doing much evil. I did not wait to see the result, but went away and forgot all about it. But it so hap-pened that I was passing along the road not "Will you call a minute as you go back,

Willie ?" the lady asked. He assented with a look of wonder, and she

procured a nice New Testament, and wrote his name in it. In due time he called, seemed t very badly hurt. Immediately I recollected the precept of the golden rule. I got up, and rolled the piece of wood out of the road, and promised her that he would try to pick with the truth deeply fixed upon my mind, out at least one verse a day in his New Testa-

that it was always best to be kind and good to all, if we wish like treatment ourselves. And ever afterwards, when I feel a momentary in-clination to indulge an uncharitable wish, or contactor to induge an uncharitable wish, or ill-treat any one in any manner whatever, my mind immediately reverts to this adventure, when I ask myself, "Is this the way I would have them treat me? Is this in accordance with the Bible rule, which says, "As you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them 20"

so to them ?" Dear child, do you ever say harsh words to your playmates, or treat them in any way in

the Christian than is contained in the following incident : Hume, the historian, received a religious ed-

The Duke of Hamilton, who died when a youth, at the close of the last century, was from a child remarkably serious, and took pressions : but as he approached manhood. pressions; but as he approached manhood, they were effaced, and confirmed infidelity suc-ceeded. Maternal partiality, however alarmed great delight in reading the Bible, from which " wise unto salvation, through faith became

he became "wise unto salvation, through laith in Christ Jesus." When about nine years old, the duchess, his mother, told Lady C—r, that she said to him, "Come write me a few verses, and I'll give you a crown." He sat down, and in a few minutes produced the following lines. A correspondent of the New York Indepen-

the following lines : ed in this dreadful work, he went abroad into foreign countries; and as he was returning, an As o'er the sea-beat shore I took my way. express met him in London, with a letter from his mother, informing him that she was in a

As o er the sea beat shore 1 took my way, I met an aged man who bid me stay; Be wise," said he, " and mark the path you go,-This leads to heaven, and that to hell below : The way to life is difficult and steep, The broad and easy leads you to the deep."

This leads to heaven, and that to hell below: The way to life is difficult and steep, The broad and easy leads you to the deep." When his death approached, he called his brother to his bedside, and, addressing him with the deepest affection and solemnity, clos-ed with these remarkable words:

ed with these remarkable words : "And now, Douglas, in a little time you will her, or at least to send her a letter containing such consolations as philosophy can afe a Duke and I shall be a King !"

THE EXHAUSTLESS FOUNTAIN.

"In that day there shall be a fountain opened to "In that day there shall be a fountain opened to Day and to the inhabitants of Jeru-No permanent impression seems, he No permanent impression seems, he

"In that day there shall og a tolntath opened in the house of David, and to the inhabitants of Jeru-alem, for sin and for uncleanliness." Zech. 13: 1. In that day—The day of their repentance and whatever remorse he might have felt at the nd humiliation. A fountain shall be opened. The Jews used stone puts to contain water for duracy of heart. A story like this requires no purification. These were filled by artificial comment. Thus it is that false philosophy re-stores the sting of death, and gives again the neans, and the contents employed for nominal leansing. The water was found in a limited victory to the grave !-Silliman's Travels in England.

quantity, was soon exhausted, and could be employed by but few. Here we are referred not to a firkin, but to a fountain—not for washing the body, but for bathing the soul— not for a ceremonial purification, but for real cleansing—not for a few, but for the world.— A fountain exhausters pure and purificing foliage of a tree is frightened by some noise be-neath. He flies to a higher branch. Again, and he leaps to a higher. Again,—to the top-most bough. Again,—and he soars' away to-wards heaven. Just so with the Christian.— A fountain exhaustless, pure and purifying, whose efficacy has not been lessened by cleansing the stains of the first transgressor, by tak-ing away the blood guiltiness of him who pray-ed, "wash me, and I shall be whiter than Disturbed by the commotions, and terrors, and troubles of things beneath, his first impulse is to leap upward. Again,—to ascend higher and still higher,—and at last to fly away tosnow"-by absolving the sins of the thief on the cross—and the unnumbered multitude of all ages and all lands, who have gone to glory ward heaven-toward his God,ward heaven-toward his God,-where, for the time, no distress or adversity can reach him ; through the purifying power of the same founto the sure place of refuge, the free expanse of

undisturbed communion with his Father .--That fountain opened for the house of David, Samuel Hopkins.

and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, has taken the stains of sin out of hearts blackened by idolatry, blasphemy, perjury, impurity, profi-gacy, and blood, and every grade of crime; book in the Bible is called, in our English ver-sion, "The Revelation of St. John the Di-ise" but in colloquial usage it is often menects taken from every occupation in life, and vine," but in colloquial usage it is often men-almost every tribe of the race. It takes out tioned as Revelations. It is curious to observe the last mark of pollution, and those who are bathed in this purifying fountain shall at length In Bagster's Critical (Greek and English) New be presented to the company of the holy, with-out spot or stain, or the least memorial of un-cleanness. Even their robes will be washed and made white in the same fountain.—N. Y. Chronicle.

that it acquires the color of whatever it ad-heres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn it is commonly of a dark green. If found on the white oak it has the color peculiar to that tree. Tell me whom you choose and prefer as companions, and I cer-tainly can tell you who you are. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then you are al-ready debased in your sentiments. Do you

seek to be with the profane? In your heart you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choicest friends? He who loves to laugh GIVING. A benevolent lady, on giving sixpence to a beggar, accosted him thus : "I have at folly is himself a fool. Do you love and seek the society of the wise and good ^p Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat among such than the highest among others? Then you have already learn-ed to be wise and good. You may not have now given you more than ever God gave me. at folly is himself a fool. Do you love and

EVENING PUBLIC MEETING.

Another very full public meeting was held at the Temple in the evening. The attendance was larger even than in the forenoon. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Green, for thirty-two years a missionary in the Sandwich Islands. The resolutions offered in the morning were

read again. Another series of resolution read again. Another series of resolutions rela-tive to Mr. Hyatt's incarceration at Washing-ton, were also offered by Mr. Cheever. They express, "in behalf of many Christian freemen, insulted in his person," the desire of the meet-ing to tender him their warm sympathy and ackowledgments for the integrity and firmness with which he has resisted a most dangerous usurpation of the Senate at the behest of slavery: expresses indignation at the course on the subject by Northern Senators; and congratulates the friends of freedom that they ford to a dying mortal. Hume was overwhelm-ed with anguish, on receiving this letter, and hastened to Scotland, travelling day and have found a champion who, like the noble Hampden adopts as his motto, "Nulla Vesti-

gia Retrorsum. The resolutions were received with cheers. Mr. Cheever here read a letter received by him from Mr. Hyatt. It contained a very long account of the incidents of unlawful tyranny in that "Bastile of America," as the writer terms his prison. Numerous instances were related of colored people imprisoned there on mere suspicion of being colored, or other trivial charges. Mr. Hyatt had been instrumental in releasing a large number by aid of a lawyer, who had ascertained that their imprisonment was unlawful. He expressed himself determined to break up this system of oppression if he had to keep a lawyer there all the year round.-[Laughter and cheers.] From the tone of the letter it was evident to the audience that Mr Hyatt is devoted to the cause he has engaged in, and will continue to put in practice there the

n, and will continue to part in practice there the principles he has expressed. The letter from Mr. Hyatt occupied nearly an hour in its reading. Rev. Mr. Greene, previously alluded to as a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, then addressed the meeting. He expressed his sym-pathy for the cause, and said it grew out of his great hatred of slavery, which he abhorred more than he could tell. He also sympathized with them from a love which he had for the common country, well knowing that so long as

slavery existed it could not prosper. Rev. Mr. Dunn, of the Freewill Baptist So-Kev. Mr. Dunn, of the Freewill Baptist So-ciety of this city, was the next speaker, com-mencing with a pun on his own name, promis-ing to be *done* quick. He said it was his bus-iness to sympathize with dying people, and he sympathized with the political party that died a few years ago, and with the one dying now. (cheers) cheers.)

The audience were convulsed with laughter when he told the story of the lazy Christian, who nailed a prayer to his bed, and pointing to it every night, when he went to bed, said, "O Lord, them's my sentiments," as an illustra-tion of the kind of prayers the anti-slavery cause got from the conservatives who believed in praying but not preaching against slavery. He closed by saying he didn't see the use of hav-ing a devil if he didn't get slaveholders. Rev. Daniel Worth, out on his parole of hon-

or from Greensboro jail, S. C., for selling Help-er's book, was the next speaker. He was received with cheers. He narrated many instan-ces of slave-tyranny which he had observed personally. One was of a boy who was whip-ped on suspicion of stealing, but would not

confess. He was finally declared innocent, and it was determined to administer a dose to the ccuser, to see if "the truth" could not be got out of him! But as the boy was run out of him! But as the boy was running away, he was called back, and twenty-five more lashes (sixty-four in all) inflicted, "because," said the executioner, "I never allows a boy to walk away arter I licks him; he must be too sore for that." He spoke of the various pha-

Ran The

sor Stuart was in controversy with DA ages-field, of Detroit, some years ago, on a ques-tion of prophecy, the great Rabbi of Andover quoted John's visions by the same title, and was accordingly rasped by his wary antagonist for referring to a book which the Bible does not contain. Of course, this is a small matter, but accuracy consists in attention to minute points; and in handling such a book as the oracles of God, it is worth some pains to be exactly right. John's sublime disclosures are the record, not of many visions, ,but of one apocalypse or revelation.-Exchange.

found on the very title page. When Professor Stuart was in controversy with Dr. Duf-

WHO ARE YOUR COMPANIONS? He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed.-[Sol-It is said to be a property of the tree-frog

and is already God

THE MORNING STAR: DOVER, N. H., JUNE 13, 1860.

ses of the sin of slavery, such as the prostitution of female slaves, and the degradation of

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Rev. Dr. Cheever of New York, who had been loudly called for during the evening, was then introduced, and received with loud and then introduced, and received with both and continued cheering. He commenced by allud-ing to the Dred Scott decision, as embodying the principle that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect. He was interrupted in an unmannerly way by a person who had taken a seat at one of the reperson who had taken a seat at one of the re-porters' tables, but who was unknown to the reporters present, who asked him to "state the truth." Mr. Cheever repeated his remark, but being again interrupted, the man, whose objections were not made clear, was hissed and shouted down by the offended audience.

Mr. Cheever said he had come with the ind tention of preaching a sermon from the text, "Feed the flock of the slaughter," but timewould not allow. [Cries of "go on, take an

He referred to the theories described by extension theory, and the colonization theory which that Senator regarded as the only prac-ticable one. This Dr. Cheever regarded as the height of selfishness. The slave population were needed at the South more than their masters (cheers), but they should have wages and be freemen. He spoke of the great advanta-ges an abolition of slavery would secure at the South, and instanced the fact that the price of land in Russia had quadrupled since the eman-cipation movement. He described the repug-nance with which Southerners listened to any suggestions with regard to the emancipation of slaves. They pretended to be greater friends to the slave than any at the North, but when it was proposed to hire them as servants, they reply that they would not endure them except as slaves, but would prefer to send them back to Africa. The green spreading vine of slav-ery becomes to them a poisonous Upas tree when the slaves are freed. (Cheers.)

He addressed arguments to show that a man could not be compelled to work without wages, and then said that much less could bis liberty, and the control of his wife and children, be taken from him. The wine of a perfect social state is to be

pressed out of the hearts' blood of the slaves, thrown into the press of the great institu-He answered such arguments as had been

advanced in favor of slavery at recent theo-logical conventions, and in the "South Side," ad said it was the first duty to tear down these defences. He urgeil excommunication of all Pro-sla-

very Christians, and denounced those who throw between the truth and sin the accursed shield which prevented the Southerner from ever being reached. The conviction of this sin must first be felt among the ministers and ches. (Cheers.)

He maintained that every word in his much used letter to the churches of Great Britain was true. (Applause.) So soon as it is found that right is becoming might, all the world will shout, even for politics in religion.— (Cheers.)

He urged further, that the fundamental principle of the Society was that slavery was a sin, and that the sin should be taken out of the church, root and branch. He was loudly cheered, and at the close of

his remarks the meeting broke up, after adopting all the resolutions

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1860.

ANOTHER GOSPEL-RETRIBUTION. The great fact of retribution is so obvious in experience, as well as in the doctrine of revelation, that none can deny it. The proof is so abundant also, that there is not a full retribution in this world, that very few reject the doctrine of future retribution. But those who hold superficial views of the authority of the Divine law and of the evil of sin, have devised various expedients to reduce the penalty to a level with the other parts of their system. And basing their conclus ions mainly on speculation

ed to what the depraved world like to believe, Hard by us is the remnant of a Christian are received by many, and serve to soothe a family who have been wading in the deep watroubled sconscience, and lull to a false and ters of affliction for the few last years. One dangerous repose.

after another of the voices have been missed The Scriptures do not much explain the from that full domestic altar, until one half mode of future retribution, but they are very are gone, full of promise and happiness as explicit as to the reality, and so describe it as they were; and the others greatly bereaved. to show that it has the highest significance. Why these changes in this circle, while other Curious speculations upon it are of little avail ; family groups remain unbroken by death? In but experience shows too much of the majesty is not all reconcilable by the simple laws of of law, and the fearful consequences of its vio- health and life. This were too philosophic lation to allow any, while exposed without the and material a view for us. The footsteps of hope of the gospel to its penalty, to cry peace, Providence are here. In the good old docpeace to themselves or others. How much trine of the fathers, the King had sent the better to cast away, all these vain delusions, message for these friends to pass over the and seek in Christ the only true refuge of the river; both for their sakes who have been soul summoned, and for the discipline of afflictions

We have thus, in a series of articles, briefly to those who are bereaved. And such breaksketched some of the characteristics of a system ings in upon dear family groups are all around f extensive prevalence. The list might be us. In a large family of sisters, almost at extended much farther, and examined more once, near to each other, three have recently a detail. But enough has been said to prove deceased, and a fourth awaiteth the summon that it is not the doctrine of the grace of as near. And these changes are by no means Christ, but " another gospel," Gal. 1:8. Fear- such as human calculations could foresee.

WASTE OF TIME.

the eagerness with which its caricatures are

devoured by multitudes.

all of a piece with it.

dustry.

fulindeed the doom of its propagators. "Though We bring to mind an excellent Christian we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other brother who has been sick for twenty years; gospel unto you than that which we have to whom wearisome nights are yet appointed preached unto you, let him be accursed." Others still come up before our mental vision who are extreme sufferers in bodily pain .--

These facts or similar ones are patent to all

The sacred historian, in giving an account observers. On the other hand, multiludes, f Paul's visit to the metropolis of Greece, makes and many of them the wicked and ungodly, this incidental remark in regard to its inhabi- have all that heart could wish-health, friend s tants. "For all the Athenians and strangers, and abundance of the good things of earth .which were there, spent their time in nothing Their eyes stand out in fatness, and they are else, but either to tell, or hear some new thing." not in trouble. These facts are as old as Da-Acts 17:21. Verily the example of old Athens vid and Job; and now as then, are to be redoes not lack imitators in our own days. Think ferred, more than some choose to allow, to the of the waste of time attending the recent prize providence of God. He does not willingly fight of the champion bullies of England and afflict the children of men. But he appoints America. It is folly to excuse such disgraceful the rod. Whom the Lord loveth he chastenexhibitions by pleas respecting the benefit of eth. It is seen that some are drawn to him athletic exercises, when there are so many ways by cords of love; others are weaned from of developing and strengthening the muscles earth by trials. But these light afflictions by necessary and useful labor." And the folly work out for them a far more exceeding and of getting up such brutal contests is only match- eternal weight of glory. ed by its wide diffusion through the press, and

DISTRUSTING PROVIDENCE.

How many have said, during the five weeks Another farce is being enacted with the Japanese embassy. That a great and productive "There'll be no feed in the pastures, no hay, recently when we had no rain, like this, sountry has been recently opened to our com- this summer"-in complaining, murmuring nerce, is indeed matter of congratulation, and made. This is wrong and very unchristian.any delegation from thence to us should be re- What? Have men forgotten that there is a ceived with courtesy; but what need of render- God ? Do we conclude that because it does ing ourselves ridiculous over the event? It but not rain when we think it ought to, that God shows the prevailing disposition of great mass-has forgotten his promises? The earth did es among us, especially in the large cities and begin to look parched and crisp-but how is villages. The running after circuses, magiit now? What a change, these showers and cians, tricksters and tom-foolery in general, is grass-making days, have now made, as if by magic! Well, God would show us what Idleness is becoming more and more a pest power there is in the earth, in the grasses, the

CHEWER.

monster appetite might be awakened to demon

We

among us. It is not the mere waste of time roots, the soils, to hold one to life in a dry that is subject of complaint, though this is no time--and teach us how distrustful we are, and light evil, as the amount of poverty consequent how good He is in the dews and rains which upon it, and bearing heavily upon the industri- He sendeth. classes, shows; but idleness is a prolific How beautiful were the rainbows which source of vice and crime. These so much

spanned the heavens awhile since. Never saw abounding and increasing can be traced in the eyes a lovelier natural view. Well, did almost every instance to this source. One of He put it there just to show us how he can our greatest needs at the present day is judipaint the heavens as canvas, beyond all hucious means employed for the promotion of inman imitation and to call for our admiration and praise ? More than this-it is God's bowof-promise in the cloud. He will no more

PATIENCE. drown the earth by a flood : there shall be sun

This little English word embodies a con- and shower, seedtime and harvest, to the end tantly recurring idea in all conditions of so- of time. Then should men trust Providence. ciety. Let patience have its perfect work, says and not be so ready to complain. the pen of inspiration-and the exhortation is

God's promise is given for temporal bless a necessity in a thousand sick rooms the presings; and for these we can pray, "Give us ent instant. Worn away with slow consumpthis day our daily bread," in respect to worldtion, our invalid friends need great patience. Iy good, seconding our prayers by the toils of Tossing in fevers, others need patience. Fret- our hands. God's promises are equally ex-

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS. A home for the homeless, and land for the landless, is the motto of our most enlightened of the shot, he said, in his cool way, "Well landless, is the motto of our most enlightened statesmen, and is certainly a great want of the own 39th !" This blunder has been repeated statesmen, and is certainly a great want of the nation. Cities are crowded with the poor, and those who are dependent upon their daily toil for bread, and are sure to suffer from every re-vulsion of business; and are obliged to bring up their families under most unfavorable auspices. And for great are flocking to our shores, and into each other. Ren. S. Collect Foreigners are flocking to our shores, and into each other.-Rev. S. Colley crowding our towns and cities, and concentrating dangerous elements, in central places. The oung are forced to begin life under great lisadvantages for want of capital, and often Two years ago, a prize was offered by an hasten to ruin, when a home, a farm, would English gentleman for the best essay on .the cause of the evaporation of the secure to them character, fortune, and happi-Friends. Of the essays presented, there were

two, which the umpires recommended should We have millions on millions of land, wild We have millions on millions of land, wild be put on an equal footing as to compensation. and waste, doing no one any good; and true One of these, by Mr. J. Rowntree, views the policy, justice and benevolence demand that question from a practical, the other, by Mr. the landless should be invited to enter in and Thomas Hancock, from an ecclesiastical standpoint. From the two we will take some of possess it free of charge. We say free of charge. the more prominent points. First, as to the facts : "In 1690, after forty . Because thousands of those who need the a little money, need it to erect houses and to an organized body of sixty or seventy thousa little money, need it to erect houses and barns, and improve the land. 3. If men con-vert wild lands into cultivated farms, build houses, roads, churches, organize governments, erect public buildings, enlarge the domain of civ-ilization, increase the wealth, power, resources, of the nation, they ought in justice to receive the small compensation of a deed of the wild land, free of charge. They then do for the pub-in the fold more than they receives weat the section of the method more than they receives the section of the method for the pub-ing the present century, this decline has lic tenfold more than they receive. We cannot easily compute the service which the pioneers easily compute the service which the pioneers more than twenty-six thousand persons in of new States render to the public. They incur Great Britain and Ireland professing with poverty, peril, hardship, deprivation, for the Friends. Within the last one hundred and poverty, peril, hardship, deprivation, for the good of those who follow them, and for the nation. They do the drudgery of creating a civilized community. They plant institutions for the good of future generations. And is it ate. Then as to the cause of this, with the help to the land to the cause of this, with the help mention

too much to give them a title to the land to which they are to give value? It is valueless until they take it in hand. Should they be obliged to pay for what they earn a hundred ing is, in the main, uncultivated and unedifyobliged to pay for what they earn a hundred times by their service to the public? Those who follow them, and take the farms with buildings, fences, roads, shool houses, churches, govern-ment, public buildings, orchards, and general cultivation, with neighbors, and social privicultivation, with neighbors, and social privicultivation, with neighbors, and social privi-leges, can better afford to pay from twenty to struction. From this follows two consequenfifty dollars per acre, than do the work which

QUAKERS.

WHY QUAKERISM IS DYING OUT.

(1). Depreciation of reason. First impres has fallen to the lot of the ploneer. The policy of this government is illiberal and injust towards the new settler. Other nations for a free title to lend or policies of policy of the settler. offer a free title to land on condition of settle- as the latter concerns "Progressive Friends. nent. The English, French, Spaniards and (2). Lowering of the written word. It is Portuguese, always acted upon this free sys-tem, while they held large portions of wild land tem, while they held large portions of wild land means. Then the literal meaning is made to upon this continent. The old States were all bend to what are considered the indications of apon this continent. The old States were an other to the spirit. deeded at first for a "barley-corn an acre," i. e., the spirit. II. Cutting away. • No society turns out so II. Cutting away. • No society turns out so for nothing. And yet these very States, when

much. One "female Friend" goes because she buys a piano; another because she attends they came into control of the vast wilderness of the north-west, insisted that a goodly sum of a concert. In time of war, all the yc hard cash should be the only means of securing who go to a militia training are read In time of war, all the young men mass. "Marrying o ed in the same way. "Marrying out of meeting" is punishtitle to a rood of it.

men have, from the foundation of the govern-ment, urged the policy of "giving land to the landless," but in every case, by some means, for some some burble Many of our most able and influential statesfor some cause, they have been defeated. The for some cause, they have been defeated. The pulsive a compression. The rubrics of the tail-movement to this end in the present Congress, or and the milliner are inexorable. "If you do not wear this coat or this hat, you must go meets with the same fate. Sometimes the free States are against it. Sometimes the House is opposed. Then the Senate kills it. Thus some-barrel, but here we have a series of hoops where, somehow, an enemy is always found to which squeeze the barrel so tight that its prevent justice to the poor and liberality to all tents are all forced out. provent justice to the poor and the interest, the pioneers. The fact is, private interest, the pockets of speculators, the power of "land-Hence it is, that with the acknowledged pie-ty and purity of the Society of Friends in Eng-land, the deaths exceed the births by two thousharks," is what prevents the accomplishment sand four hundred since 1810.-Episcopal Reof the good work. Our public lands from the corder.

first, have been subject to plunder, robbery under one pretence or another. If land is given RELIGIOUS STATISTICS IN ENGLAND.

LIMERICK, Me., June 5, 1860. Burr :-- Our very estimable brother, Rev. Z. JORDAN, has been failing for several

nonths, is now very feeble, and his friends are expecting his change to come soon. His mind is calm and clear. Yours. &c..

P. S. B. The American Tract Society, Boston, being anxious to have the churches of New-England engage in the work of home evangelization, will furnish gratuitously tracts for a single canvass in sufficient numbers to place one in every family in each town, provided they will faithfully circulate them.

It is hoped that many more of the churches will engage in this work, in which many are already laboring with much zeal. In behalf of the Tract Society,

B. P. SMITH.

. For the Morning Star. JOURNAL. NO. 4.

Feb. 7th, 1860. Jajipore. We reached this ous Hindoo city vesterday. It is situated the Byturine river, about twenty miles from Bludruck. Its name, "city of sacrifices"-indicates its origin and sanctity—and is deriv-ed from the circumstance of Brahma (the crea-tor of the world) having performed here, according to ancient tradition, the great sacrifice, called the Das Aswamedh, at the ghot, or bank of the river-to which all the gods were invit-ed. It was at this sacrifice that a particularly holy form of Durga-or the bloody Kali, sprung holy form of Durga—or the bloody Kali, sprung up from the altar on which the offering was made, and took the name of Birja. There is a large temple built to this goddess, and enclos-ed with an extensive, and high wall—and is re-garded as a very sacred shrine—and visited by thousands of deluded pilprims on their way to see Jugernath. History informs us that this was formerly one of the capitals of Orissa. It evidently a very ancient, and no doubt formerly was a very important place as the ruins plainly indicate. Also there is a very sacred well within the enclosure of on of the temples, which is called the pavel (nabhi) of the earth, and believed to be such by the superstitious natives. And the natives have many strange superstitions and traditions about this, and many other things connected with this, and most other sacred places—which are too numerous

and nonsensical to be mentioned. But I will mention a few things which I saw. This has long been a place of pilgrimage, and the pilgrims get well fleeced here too, as the im-mense wealth of the place plainly indicates.— It is a hotbed of brahminism, and superstition, second only to Pooree. Most of the people second only to Pooree. ere are said to be brahmins. Early in the mor ing we (i. e., myself and native preacher) went out to the bazaar for the purpose of preaching. Very soon we had a crowd around us, who rd us very attentively, a decided improveheard us very attentively, a decided improve ment on some former occasions, when myself and our preachers have been showered with dust and gravel for speaking against their glory. G. P. BLANCHARD. abominations. But those days are fast passing away in Orissa, and the Christian religion is ob-

away in Orissa, and the Christian rengion is or-taining a foot-hold, and the bigoted brahmins find that it is no use to try to oppose. While preaching I saw a brahmin leading a deluded pilgrim past, with his clothes dripping with mater which attracted my attention. The with water, which attracted my attention. The brahmin allowed the drenched pilgrim to pass on while himself stopped to listen to the preach-ing. After I had concluded, I took occasion to inquire of this brahmin what he had been doing nsiderable that pilgrim ? O ! said he, I have been t the sacred river to pour water on the man for the relief of his departed relatives, or ancestors, III. Cramping. Nowhere is there so exwho were supposed to be suffering in purgato-ry-fire, and that the sacred water of this place uld quench the fire, and relieve the sufferer, providing the man had money sufficient to pay the brahmin for doing it. A popish idea certainly. I asked the brahmin what were his fees for doing this. O! of course they were graduated according to the means of the man to pay.-according to the means of the man to pay. But how much did you obtain of that man? Only rupees 5, because he was a poor man. He said that young Undool Rajah when passing through there a few days before paid rs. 500, to

Kala-pahar. The images are cut in " alto-re-lievo," out of enormous blocks of the inducated mugni and measure about ten feet in length, and six feet wide, and three feet deep. Their heads and crowns are now buried in the earth, and they are very much disfigured. These, and other images to be found here, indicate quite a high degree of perfection in the art of sulp-ture by the hindoos in former ages, which they do not now possess. As these are representa-tives of divinities in the modern system of hin-diooism, it is most probable that they were exe-cuted about the time that Sevisim prevailed so extensively after Bhulism waned in India, or about twelve or fourteen centuries ago. In the about twelve or fourteen centuries ago. In the afternoon we visited the moonsiff's court, an court, and preached to a large company who were gather ed there in front of the court-room. Some o ed there in front of the court-room. Some of the bigoted brahmins evidently did not fellow-ship our remarks on hindooism, but manifested no very bitter opposition, which is certainly an advance on former days. A deputy magistrate, a native Christian from Cuttack, has been sta-tioned here for some time past, and his influ-ence has evidently been felt here for good. He ialso had a number of native Christians around also had a number of native Christians around him, and he had worship on the Sabbath regu-larly, i. e., for his family and those around him, and this was not without its influence. But we are very sorry that he has recently been rg-moved from here. Some hope is entertained of his being stationed here again. I went to see the large black marble column. It stands a long way in the suburbs of the town, and is a maniferate manual of articular to be magnificent monument of antiquity. It is at least thirty feet in height, and over three feet, near four feet, in diameter, one solid block, cyl-indrical, and highly polished, with a large chapiter on the top. I also went to the enclo-sure of the famous temple which encloses the biria. This was thronged with nilgrims, whom was told often make libations to h I was told often make libations to her of strong drink, and after these libations have been of-fered to the goddess, they are then given to the people to drink. On my return just as dark, I saw a pilgrim, a young woman, who was un-able to walk, and was being helped along. I inquired what was the matter with her, and was informed that she had been drinking too freely of the offerings, which I was informed freely of the offerings, which I was informed were sometimes drugged, for the purpose of making females insensible, for vile purposes.— Who can know the depths of wickedness conhere the set of the depine of whice dness con-nected with idolatry, and hindooism in particu-lar. A large mosque has been erected out of the materials of the great hindoo temple de-molished by Kala-pahar, when he hurled the huge images from their thrones. R. C.

Rebibals. Etc. ROME, Mich., May 29, 1860.

Bro. Burr :- I held two protracted meetngs in this town last winter with very good ceess. I have baptized 21. A church has been organized in North Rome of 26 mempers, and there are others who intend to unite

HONEY CREEK, Wis., May 21.

Bro. Burr :- . The little experience we have njoyed in revivals and church building has d us to the conclusion to report the real fruit grown and gathered. It is the exception to find persons that long maintain piety out of the church. Heretofore we have followed the quite universal practice, of carefully enumerating after an awakening, the number reclaim ed and converted, supposing them all to be sound, when afterward it has resulted that not more than one-half the number, or two-thirds at most, have become connected with the church, or maintained a life of godliness.

Taking the above as a criterion of report we have the pleasure to state, that Sunday, get his foster father, I suppose, who had re-cently died, out of the pit. After we had fin-ished preaching in the basaar, and distributed a few books, we went over the other side of method was once the bed of the river, where been connected with the C. Baptists, made in

it is not strange that numerous and conflicting theories of the subject have currency among them.

One of these is, that the finally impenitent will be annihilated. This theory sets aside the essential constitution of men, originally made and still being in the image of God ; it sets aside the scriptural idea of death, as being separation, not extinction ; and substitutes a theory purely chimerical. The truth is, that annihilation is no where recognized, either in Scripture, or in nature. There is no evidence that a single particle of matter even, ever was, or ever will be, annihilated, but the contrary. Much less are we to suppose that the LIVING SOUL will ever cease to exist. In Scripture the terms, death, destruction, &c., are synonymous with condemnation, punishment, as any one can see by comparison of passages; hence both alike are described as everlasting, eternal. Annihilation would be a great evil to the good; but it could not be regarded as an adequate penalty for obdurate wickedness. Its advocacy shows utter disregard of the nature of moral government, and of transgression.

.Another theory is that of universal restora tion. Some hold to a purifying efficacy in punishment-the old pagan and papal notion combined. But where is the evidence, either from the Bible or experience, that in mere punishment there is any reformatory power. The most it can do is to operate by way of warning, to prevent future violation of law. It can make no atonement for the past, or reform the heart.

Others base their hope on the goodness of God. He is too good to allow any of his creatures to be forever miserable. But is he not infinite in goodness, and are not his tender mercies ever over all his works ? How, then, can there be any wretchedness or evil in his universe? All evil is opposed to him, and he does all that can be wisely done to prevent its existence. But men have the power of choice, and some oppose God, and frustrate his grace. They persist in this course in spite of all the promises of infinite goodness and wisdom in their behalf. So it is in the present life, and may be hereafter.

That some are lost, is not the fault of God. His provisions are ample. None are under the necessity of sinning-all sin is voluntary. God has a wise moral government, which secures the greatest amount of good possible on the whole. His love is boundless and impartial. Yet some will not obey God, they choose the ways of sin, and persist in their rebellion. They cannot be saved in sin, and they will not give up their sin. Sin and misery are inseparable in the nature of things. . Mence the wicked are the authors of their own destiny, they destroy themselves, and the Divine goodness is left without impeachment.

But, however wide-spread and pernicious these errors may be, there is another theory which is still more destructive, viz. : while admitting the fact of a future retribution, yet regarding it so much as a negative and abstraction, as to amount to a virtual denial of the

ted by mishaps, men in the active duties of plicit touching spiritual blessings. the stirring, busy world have a great need of token is God's bow in the cloud, than his this sterling virtue. The boy at his task, the promise that he will be with his servants in youth climbing the hill of science, the artist their labors to give the gospel to the world .-at his casel, the preacher on his circuit, have Then let pastors and churches, during times need of patience. How many rebuffs of for-of drouth in Zion toil on, as the farmer does tune, as men say; how many foibles of our in the dry season, and God will surely give neighbors, and errors of dear friends; how the increase in due time. We should neither many risings of petulance; how many cross- distrust God for his providence nor his winds and counter-currents are there, to call grace.

into requisition the grace of true patience, meekness and forbearance.

Be patient, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord, says James. He that soweth the

In the January number of the "Congrega seed hath long patience until he receive the tional Quarterly" is an article under the above early and the latter rain. So must they who caption, which gives the experience of a minisare engaged in sowing the seeds of the kingdom, have long patience, sometimes, until God chewing. He learned to chew while quite ter and a D. D., on the filthy habit of tobaccowatereth. In nature, Heaven has promised young, from a boyish idea not obsolete among seedtime and harvest, rain and sun, to the end boys yet, that to chew tobacco was manly. of time; and for a token hath set his bow in So he kept on using the weed through his colthe cloud. So also the promise is sure, that legiate and theological studies, without any our labor in the Lord shall not be in vain .--our labor in the Lord shall not be in value Often what men most need, to wake up the soul and nerve the arm, is patience. Beauti-ple of all classes, and to preach from his own ple of all classes, and to preach from his own ful as heaven's bow in the cloud, is God's aspulpit as an example to his flock, he determinsurance of co-operation. Sure as the harvest ed, very wisely, to leave, off the ugly weed.to the faithful husbandman, is success to pa- But, alack ! just when half weaned from his And one no less doeth the will of God, and and tobacco in some clergyman's library with prepareth for heaven, by suffering, than by actively doing the will of God. "He that at once away from his own steadfastness, and overcometh shall inherit all things"-and this went like the dog to his vomit again, or the overcoming process goeth on as effectually on sow that was washed to her wallowing in the the couch of suffering as on the active arena mire. of stirring life. Be patient unto the coming Thence onward for the many years of his of the Lord in either case. Let the "patience ministry up to his D. D.-ship, and still on, our

of hope" abound as well as "the labor of tobacco-chewing confessor followed the even The best gold is that which hath been tenor of his way, only interrupted by the usual love. refined in the fire. God goeth into the fiery qualms of conscience and of stomach incident furnace with his tried ones. Let, then, patience to this species of intemperance. But, (he records have its perfect work, that ye may be perfect it with gratitude) it is now two whole years and entire, wanting nothing. The dross shall since he has wholly abandoned the use of tobe purged away, but the gold shall shine the bacco; and he now feels that he has wholly brighter. Therefore be patient. overcome the terrible habit, except that the

THE DISCIPLINE OF SUFFERING

power on occasion, against which he is fully re-Some individuals seem very much more afsolved. So far, then, what is the result? Why this, which he relates, that he is in better flicted with the evils to which flesh is heir, than others, who seem to pass through life not health every way, in mind, nerves, and spirits, plagued as other men. We may not fully and weighs thirty pounds avoirdupois more comprehend why there is this difference. But than during his tobacco-chewing years. it is only when we look up to the future world, presume that he is in all respects a better that some of the very peculiar allotments of man. the present are accounted for, and this among

We commend the article in the Congregathe rest finds light from this view. tional Quarterly to the careful perusal of all In yonder sick room reclines an invalid, our ministers who are guilty of using tobacco feeble in the last stages of consumption, ad- in any shape, as another testimony, well and ministered affectionately to by a dear sister, forcibly expressed, additional to whatever may while the weeks and the months pass around. have appeared in the Star, and we have taken Why lies he there faint and weary? It is now pains to write thus much now, as most of our a year since he left his class at the seminary readers may not see the "Confessions" referfor the discipline of suffering in the sick room. red to. To all persons, tobacco smoking, chew-He is still there under that discipline. Mean- ing or snuffing, is unquestionably injurious ; to while where are those classmates, among everybody it is inconvenient, and more or les whom his voice had resounded as well as the a nasty habit. What gentlemanly or Chrisbest? Still pursuing the paths of knowledge. tianly argument can be urged for the use of to-But why is that path shut up to him? He too bacco in any shape, as a human luxury or newas preparing himself for Christian useful- cessity-is a question we hereby submit to the doctrine. According to this theory, satan is ness. Why, midway in this chosen career, is intelligence and the conscience of each and evenot a being, nor are there fallen spirits, there he turned aside, and shut up to such suffering? ry user of tobacco who may chance to read this is no place of punishment, nor any positive in- It does not meet the question at all, to say article. And if there is no Christianly nor flictions. The only evil there is, is relative, that he, above the other classmates, had trans- gentlemanly reason for its use, then we pray being a lack of a higher degree of good, or at gressed the laws of his nature, and so must you strike off the habit at once and forever. most the natural and necessary consequence of suffer the penalty? No, no! God has seen And to all who do not use it, we say, an ounce sin. Ideas of this kind, set in contrast with that the discipline of suffering would best fit gross conceptions on the other side, and adapt- this lamb of the flock for the heavenly fold.

soldiers, or rail-roads, or to any thing it is so done that the advantage of the donation secures to speculators. Bounty lands are prof- very interesting facts concerning the religious itable to attorneys who procure the warrants, sects of England. According to careful calcuand to brokers who buy them.

hood, when they own a farm. God made the land for men, and the thous-

ands who drag out a miserable life in our cities, church-going Catholics there are 610,786, or toiling, suffering, with the " wolf at the door," 3 1-2 per cent. of the whole population ; Baphave a right to a home on the soil, which lies tists, 457,181, or 2 1-2 per cent. ; Independents,

The safety of our free institutions demands order. Cities are the hot-bed of fraud and political corruption. The country is the salt of the land. Is it not duty to extend the savory increase of rural strength ?

farm to every man who has the heart and 1-8; Gateshead, 60; Preston, 59; Brighton, hand to cultivate it. Why should we degrade 54; South Shields, 52; Manchester, 51 1-2; the native born, and immigrant, by excluding Stoke, 51 1-2; Westminster, 50; and Covinghim from an independent home? Why refuse ton, 50. So that in all those places except the to make him a real sovereign ? Why hold mil- two last named cities, the odds are on the side lions of unproductive acres, when they might of those who habitually absent themselves bloom with life, wealth and beauty? Why from every religious service whatever. In should our government act the part of a close, thirty-four of the great towns of England, covetous, hard-fisted land-jobber? How much with a population of nearly three millions, 52 hetter to be liberal, and lift up the poor .- G. 1-2 per cent. of the inhabitants are wholly н. в.

lelagh-down went the man. Forth rushed from the tent a host of angry fellows to avenge from the tent a nost of angry fellows to averge the onslaught. Judge of their astonishment when they found the assailant to be one of their own faction. "Och! Nicholas," said they; " and did ye not know it was Brady O'-Brien ye hit?" "Truth, did I not," says he; " bad luck to me for that sance; but sure if my care father had not there and his head lock own father had been there, and his head look-ing so nice and convaniant, I could not have myself." Poor Paddy! true type of some ontroversial spirits; it is not in them to let form of worship is very much like the Presbythe chance of a blow go by. They are of the brood of the vulture, not of the dove. "They about fifteen minutes, stopped rather abruptly.

"They about fifteen minutes, stopped rather abruptly, ent the battle from afar." And many of the scent the battle from atar." And many of the moot points for which they have done fierce fight are so infinitessimally small, that I would and sat down. Immediately the whole conot give the turn of a button-shank to get gregation, which had hitherto been extremely em infallibly decided. quiet and attentive, appeared to be seized with Many contentions arise out of sheer misunfits of coughing, sneezing and expectorationderstanding. Disputants often become meta-physical, according to the explanation given of some blew their noses, some took snuff. By taphysics by the scotchman, who said, degrees the noises geased, and after an inter-Why, ye see, metaphysics is when twa men val of about five minutes, the minister reare talking thegither, and the ane of them dinna ken what he is talking aboot, and the ither canna understand him." Drs. Chalmers sumed his discourse, and finished it without Drs. Chalmers interruption.-Ex. and Stuart must have been a " wee bit"

meta-

physical that day they got into a controversy about the nature of faith. Chalmers, compel-led at length to leave his friend, said, "I have have sent a missionary to Japan—J. C. Heptime to say no more; but you will find my views fully and well put in a recent tract callburn, M. D. He is stationed at Kanagawa, near Jeddo. A heathen temple has been coned 'Difficulties in the Way of Believing.'" "Why," exclaimed the astonished Dr. Stuart. verted into a house of worship, all the idols that is my own tract; I published it myself! having been removed, and laid up in an out-That man was surely wise who prefaced every lebate with—" Gentlemen, define your terms." up to foreigners—two of them to missionaria During the Peninsular war an officer of artille- up to foreigners-two of them to missionaries by had just served a gun with admirable pre-cision against a body of men posted in a wood seem pleased to have it so.

stands a large temple of Seva, or Mahadob (the great god), and there I witnessed what I had rever seen before, and which was another profess of getting the souls of the departed out of burgatory. The first subject was a Bengali wido Lisuppose getting her departed husband out of hell. It seems that she had purchased a black calf, and was going through the process of giving it to the brahmins to obtain the re-turn of her departed husband. And such as rigmarole as they did go through, and she was stands a large temple of Seva, or Mahadob liament by a special commission, reveals some rigmarole as they did go through, and she was uired to repeat much of it after them. This ne through with, a man was called to be witss that she had given the calf, and that if her

husband was not relieved, it would not be her fault. The witness then received his fees of widow, of 2 poise, and then the widow was

nother black calf larger than the first was rought, as this was probably a more impor-nt case, or more money could be given. And ter the same or similar process as in the first value of the Y. M. Epistles were received from all the Q. M's, and their reports were such, generally, as to cheer and gladden the hearts of Christians. there the same or similar process as in the first ase had been finished, and they were about to commence going around the poor animal before eizing it by the tail, the brahmins wished to now how much he was to give. He said rs. ow much he was to give. He said rs. Id said that they must have more. And they may have a right to the tree of life," &c. Statis Id him that if he did not perform this cere-1-2, but they demurred at so small amount, bld him that if he did not perform this cere-tony that he would not be accepted at Pooree here he was going, and his pilgrimage would as afraid that his mohey would not hold out meet all the demands at this place and Poo-a and real disclosed grief area and degined grief ar was afraid that his money would not hold out which much delayed the progress of getting out the sufferer. Finally they consented to go on,

ed around the animal three times, they seized t by the tail and off they went. And when they returned, I took occasion to speak a form returned, I took occasion to speak a few words against the folly and wickedness of such pracand attempted to show them that God only could release the spirits of the departed, nd that he had assured us, that when we left his probation, our destiny would be eternally North Berrien.

CHURCH. A correspondent of the Evening This, of course, was any thing but ac-Post, of this city, writes : " I once spent a we also visited the gallery of mythological Sunday at Lyons, on my way to Italy. I atsculptures on the banks of the river, amongst which are seven large colossal figures of the fe-male divinities, called the matris. They are said tended the French Protestant Church. The have been recovered lately out of the sand of the river, where they were thrown by the Moguls on their conquest of Orissa, most like-y by the terrific Kala-pahar the general of So-iman the king of Bengal, in the year 1568, acording to Mahometan historians, but accord-g to Orissa authorities, in 1558, or about 300

ing to Orissa authorities, in 1558, or about 300 In Mi years ago. [Kala-pahar was determined to leave no vestige of hindooism in Orissa. He pros-and b cuted the brahmins with great fury, though himself formerly a brahmin, but turned Ma-hometan to obtain one of the princesses of Gour. These huge images appear to be cut out of blocks of solid basalt, according to Ster-ling. The bloody Kali occupies a prominent place, and Jama Ma, the "Mother of Jama" SAR

(the god of death), is a very striking piece of sculpture. "Her form is that of a hideous de-

the goal of death), is a very state of a hideous de-sculpture. "Her form is that of a hideous de-crepit old woman, seated on a pedestal, quite naked, with a countenance alike expressive of extreme age, and that sourness of disposition which has rendered her proverbial as a scold." Just back of the ruins of what was evidently once a magnificent hindoo temple, now the cenotaph of Syyed Bakhari, a Mussulman saint, these immonse statues of the hindoo goals a of Syyed Dakinar, a the hindoo gots imense statues of the hindoo gots seen. They lie with their heels up, and may be seen. They lie with their heels up, and apparently in the same position they assumed is still pouring its molten flood in the ocean-when tumbled from their thrones by the fierce the wonder of that part of the world.

For the Morning Star ST. JOSEPH'S VALLEY YEARLY MEETING -Held its annual session with the church at marched around the call three times, and then threw a garland of flowers on the call's neck, and then came the finishing process of bring-ing the departed one out of purgatory. Two or three brahmins, one of them an old gray-headed man, seized the tail of the poor inno-cent call, and away they want theorem the poor inno-Adamsville, Mich., May 25-27, and enjoyed teaded man, seized the tail of the poor inno-ent calf, and away they went upon the run for wo or three rods, when they let go and return-d. On their return I asked them if they had ucceed in getting him out. O! ho, siad they, re have helped him out! The next case was that of a young Bengali, a elative I concluded of the widow, evidently be-vering to the poor roles of scoiety. Learn to the interest of the occasion

in the rate of the society. I con-the that he was trying to get out his father. The North Berrien Q. M., was received into

to embrace the Saviour of mankind, that they

ree, and get home, and declined giving more, which much delayed the progress of getting out vices that tend to bend men downward,"—one

church added. No statistics given. Branch and Calhoun Q. M. "Trying to

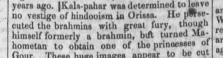
Cass Co. Q. M. " Hold their own against the enemy and a little more," built two fine meeting houses the past year, but ministers are scarce. The church at Sumnerville is en-

North Berrien. Have passed through some trials, but now union and harmony prevail, and "we feel that we are living on the Son of "we feel that we are living on the Son of God." 5 churches, 1 ordained Elder, 2 Licen-

tiates, and 59 members. At the close of the forenoon services on the At the close of the forenoon services on the Sabbath a collection of \$10.50 was taken up for the support of the gospel among us. Eld. H. Codington was chosen Cor. Mes. to the Mich. Y. M.

The next session is to be held with the church at Burlington (Burlington Q. M.), com-mencing Friday preceding the fourth Sabbath

in May, 1861. This Y. M. now stands in a more prosperous andition than it ever has before. and better condition than it ever has before We have some additions and I think there is reasonable prospect for more, at any rate we are determined to " thank God and take cour-DAVID FISK. Clerk.



Buchanan, May 30, 1860. SANDWICH ISLANDS. Builders are now at bus de- work on seven church edifices in the single

waste. God says, " cultivate and subdue it ;" 1,297,861, or 7 1-4 per cent. ; Wesleyan Methand it is a shame for a Christian republic to odists, 2,264,321, or 13 per cent. All other

It should be the glory of the nation, to give Lambeth, 60 1-4; Sheffield, 62; Oldham, 61

"CONFESSIONS OF A TOBACCO

forbid it.

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SECTARIANISM.

An Irishman entering the fair at Ballinagon

end of the present century 70 per cent. of the

in the towns.

lations made by the commission, there are Free land is a Christian scheme. Men are 7,546,948 actual church-going men of the nore virtuous on the soil; more accessible to Church of England, or 42 per cent. of the the gospel; more easily converted, and edu-gross population; and 4,466,266 nominal

tablish and extend the principles of republican British population are steeped. For example, liberty? Can we afford to prevent the largest in Southwark there are 68 per cent. of the

cated, and elevated to the true dignity of man- churchmen, but particularly of no church, or 25 per cent. of the gross population-in all 67 per cent. of the community at large. Of

"Protestant" Dissenters, including in the number Jews and Mormons, are estimated at

free hands on the soil. Land owning, and land 1.286,246, or 6 3-4 per cent. The total of culture, nurtures love of freedom, justice and worshipping or bona fule Protestant Dissenters is 5,303,609, or 29 1-2 per cent. of the gross population.

people who attend no place of worship; in

non-worshipping. The population of the country is becoming more and more a town population, so that it is estimated that at the

saw the well defined form of a large round gross population will be located in large head, bulging out the canvas of a tent. The temptation was irresistible; up went his shi-the past, unless extraordinary efforts are made, towns; and judging from the experience of practical heathenism will outgrow Christianity

AN INTERMISSION FOR COUGHING IN

The report presents an alarming picture of element? Do we not need if? Will it not es- the irreligion in which large masses of the

" Within a c

succeed in getting him out. O! ho, siad they, we have helped him out!

THE MORNING STAR: DOVER, N. H., JUNE 13, 1860.

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New DURHAM Q. M., N. H. — Held its May session at Bow Lake Village, Strafford. The churches were generally reported—not a time awful functions of conscience; the hearer is abof revival interest. Two new churches were received into the Q. M.—the church at Milreceived into the Q. M.—the church at Mil-ton, organized in May, of 21 members, Rev. E. Tutle pastor, and a Sabbath school of 70 members—the church at Bow Lake, Strafford, organized in Nov. last, of 28 members, Rev. L. B. Tasker pastor, a Sabbath school of about 150, with good prospects before them. Voted to adopt the following resolutions, on the death of Rev. Charles Corson, or Lebanon, Me.:

Resolved, That in this event of Providence upon a course of crime," and that "almost all Resolved, That in this event of Providence the ministry sustains the loss of a worthy and devoted brother, the church the loss of the labors of a good and persevering minister, and the world of sinners one of its best ligious instruction ! friends.

Resolved, That this Conference respectfully RE-BAPTISM. The Biblical Recorder quotes tender to the widow, family and relatives of the following passage from Dowling's Life of the deceased their warmest sympathy and con-dolence upon the event of the bereavement of a kind and faithful husband, affectionate and as a case of re-baptism where there was no exemplary father, generous and confiding rel- alleged irregularity in the first administration. ative and Christian friend.

church at Milton. DANL. P. CILLEY, Clerk. Now feeling not satisfied, I had the ceremony

ATHENS Q. M., O.-Held its last session my dedicating myself to God; and the same ATHENS Q. M., O.—Held its last session with the 1st Alexander church, May 26. We had a number of ministers from other Q. Ms. The business transactions of the meeting all went off harmoniously. Next Q. M. with the 1st Dover church, Saturday, Aug. 25. The Ohio River Yearly Meeting holds its next session in August, at Albany, in Athens county. I. H. MARTIN, Clerk.

last summer, on the words, "If thou hadst RICHLAND & LICKING Q. M., O .- Held its known the things which belong to thy peace," last session with Springfield church. Enjoyed a good meeting. Most of the churches rep-resented. Conference business done in harmony. Enjoyed the labors of Eld. Halstead, from Marion Q. M. Next session with Bloom-ing Grove church, Aug. 18 and 19. INFANT BAPTISM. At a readant court trial

ASA PIERCE, Clerk.

between the English and German Lutheran RIPLEY Q. M., Ia. - Held with the Union church in Circleville, Ohio, Rev. J. Wogenhals. church, May 25.-27. We had but a small held the following view of infant baptism: delegation, but quite interesting meetings.-Our Q. M. has dwindled considerably, and vital religion is rather low. Milan and Pratts-plants in the soul the germ of spiritual life, burg churches have become extinct, and most which, like leaven, will ultimately leaven the ir members have united in the organiza- whole lump."

tion of a church at Pierceville, known by the name of Pierceville church, and received into the Q. M. this session. Delegates to Y. M.: Reformation, Campbellism) says, in the Chris-Revs. E. F. Stites and O. S. Harding-Bros. M. Oldham, J. C. Printy, E. Redlon, S. Smith, ism, whose legitimate fruit is doubt and un-AL Oldnan, J. C. Frinty, E. Redon, S. Smith, J. Parker and Wm. Risinger. Bro. SIMEON SMITH's license was renewed for one year.— Next term with Pierceville church, commenc-ing Friday, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Www. University of the second seco WM. RISINGER, Clerk. pardons the believing penitent before bap-tism.) is not of Christ, to say the least of it."

WAUPUN Q. M., Wis.—Held its May term with the Rolling Prairie church the 26th, 27th and 28th. The churches were all represented, Campbellite churches,—after advocating for and report general prosperity. A good, and we hope profitable, season, was enjoyed. The preaching was highly spiritual and powerful. We gladly welcomed Rev. D. C. Miller as a cor. mes. from the Sauk Co. Q. M. Bro. Mil. ler left his mark how. Messengers were ap-pointed to attend the Fondulac, Wolf River and Sauk Co. Q. Ms. Next seession with the and Sauk Co. Q. M's. Next session with the Winnebago church. The following resolution was freely discussed and unanimously adopted

in our Quarterly Conference: Resolved, That any man who supports, or who openly avows his intention to support, the so-called Democratic party, has no just claim have been liberally supported, is a history of unparalleled prosperity." to the name of an Anti-slavery man, and con- unparalleled prosperity. sequently is not a fit subject for Christian bap-MARRIAGE. An Old School Presbytery,

tism or church fellowship. L. L. Sweer, Clerk. held recently in Oxford, Ohio, pronounced a

CUMBERLAND Q. M., Me -Held its annual of the church at Harrison and his step-daughmeeting with the church in Portland. The ter, incessious, and required the parties to churches were very well reported by letter and separate from each other on pain of excommudelegation, showing steadfastness in religious nication.

marriage which had occurred between an elder

thousand and the natives under regular Chris

tian instruction amount to more than 100,000

The station at Toungoo was commenced seven

years ago, by a native preacher and in two years there numbered in that place, 2000 con-verts. Prosperity still attends it. Will the churches withhold funds, when God is thus

A DISSENTER. The Rev. John Berdan, pas-

Passaic, N. J., recently preached a funeral ser-

mon in that village, in which he denounced

revivals, and kindred manifestations of reli-

ouring down His blessing ?

principles and doctrine. Many of our church-es have enjoyed more or less revival during the year past. We enjoyed the presence and labors of Rev. G. W. Bean, L. Brackett C. O. Libbey. Snow and John Starsna, from their respective Q. Ms. Delegates to Yearly Mertian Rave, I. Nater Man, P. Marrill Merrill, professional men who represent us in foreign rton. Meeting: Revs. L. Norton, Wm. P. Merrili, L. D. Strout, D. Newell, I. R. Cook, A. Hob-son, Wm. Smith, and brethren D. Hobbs, M. T. Fowler, Wm. Leavitt, Saml. Elden, R. Deering, James Johnson and David Libbey The next session to be held with Falm uth L. D. STROUT, Clerk. | are those pious, educated and devoted men church. who represent the different religious denomi-

re-performed ; as a declaration to mankind of

MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS. A writer in

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. New DURHAM Q. M., N. H.—Held its May ression at Bow Lake Village, Strafford, The hurches were generally reported—not a time of revival interest. Two new churches were received into the Q. M.—the church at Mil-on, organized in May, of 21 members, Rev. Z. Tutle pastor, and a Sabbath school of 70 reganized in Nov. last, of 28 members, Rev. L.B. Tasker pastor, a Sabbath school of about 150, with good prospects before them. Voted bo adopt the following resolutions, on the leash of Rev. Charles Corson, on Lebanon

MINESTERIAL STUDY. Bishop Simpson, in an additional study of the second stress of a strong strong stress stress stress and stress stress

 It is unonly to be not and the proposed in the second proposed in the part of server, to induce the churches to take better care of their pastors' libraries. The sugges-this floor: He stood now in the house of its friends

people of Kansas was fallacious. After further debate, the bill was postponed, 33 against 27. Messrs. Pugh and Latham voted with the re-publicans, and Mr. Kennedy with the democrats. Messrs. Crittenden, Nicholson, Douglas and Clay were absent. The latter two paired.

JUNE 6. The amendment of Mr. Toombs, that Congress refuses to confirm grants under the Hu-ferred to an advertisement in this issue, of an elmas claim, was adopted. The bill, as amended, egant Chromo-Lithographic Engraving, printed was then passed. The Army Appropriation bill in oil colors, of PEALE's celebrated painting of was then taken up, but, without final action, the the Course of DEATH. The New York Observer Senate adjourned.

Senate adjourned. JUNE 7. Mr. Bayard made a report on the pe-tition of F. B. Sanborn, asking to be relieved from his obligation to appear before the Harper's Ferry Committee, and asked that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further com-sideration of said petition. Agreed to. The res-olution fixing the adjournment on the 18th inst., was discussed. Messrs. Wilson and Bigler ob-jected to an adjournment until after the Tariff Bill had been acted upon. The resolution to addition to able and the function to addition t Bill had been acted upon. The resolution to ad- | ture. journ on the 18th of June was concurred in, 29 LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. The Quarto Dic

Journ on the 18th of June was concurred in, 29
Journ on the 18th of June was concurred in, 29
Journ on the 18th of June was concurred in, 29
to 27. Mr. Wade made an interfectual attempt to call up the Kańsas bill.
JUNE 8. Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely on the petition from Utah to form a Constitution, and asking ad-mission as a free State.
HOUSE.
Nothing was done in the House on the 4th and 6th of any importance except the passage of the Senate bill for the return of the captured Afri-cans.
JUNE 6. The House went into Committee for general debate. Mr. Morrill began a speech against modern democracy, when Mr. Craig of North Carolina, called him to order: raised point of order that there was no quorum. (Cries from the republican side, too late.) Mr. Craig said that he knew his rights and would not be put down in that style. The Chair overruled the nonit. put down in that style. The Chair overruled the Tribune.

point. The pacific telegraph bill was taken up

at 2 o'clock, but the afternoon was spent in hearing excuses of absent members, who were brought in from time to time by the Sergeant-at-Arms,— At 10 o'clock Mr. Underwood moved to adjourn. Mr. Ashley refused his consent until Mr. Mc-tion was lost. Finally a quorum being present. Mr. John Cochrane moved that further proceed-ings be suspended. Agreed to. The House then went into Committee to consider the bill on foring excuses of absent members, who were brought

source of the Missouri contested election case. The solution that Mr. Barret is not entitled to seat was adopted, 94 against 92. The resolution that Mr. Blair his seat was adopted, 93 against 90. Mr. Blair was sworn in. Mr. Hickman call, resolutions heretofore reported by hin from the Judiciary Committee, declaring the President's special message against the resolutions authorizing the appointment of the Covoid Committee. Mr. Hickman 's resolutions authorizing the appointment of the Covoid Committee. Mr. Hickman 's resolutions were, 'A. Hickman, 'L. Folson, Mt. Stering, 'S. Willing, The Source, Me. - 30. M. A. Whipple, Putmam, Ot. 1, 15; J. C. Brows, A. S. S. More, Me. - 30. M. A. Whipple, Putmam, C. L. 1, 15; J. C. Brows, Mariburn, Mailson, Mc., 50; J. B. Steres, M. S. Mare, M. S. Mare, M. Stering, Williams, Three Mile and the Misson, Mc., 50; J. B. Steres, Marey, S. S. Wasson, M. S. S. William, S. Three Mile and M. S. Steres, Marker, M. S. Source, Maria, M. S. S. C. Holton, M. S. S. Wasson, M. S. S. Marey, Marker, M. S. S. Wasson, M. S. S. S. Marey, S. S. Marey, M. S. S. Marey, S. S. Marey, M. S. S. Marey, M. S. S. Marey, S.

Receipts for Books. J. M. Crandall, 05; P. L. Harvey, 19,2 Committee. Mr. Hickman's resolutions were

adopted-87 against 40. NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. The Legis-

lature met at Concord, June 6, and was organized by the election of George S. Towle, of Lebanon, President of the Senate, and Charles H. H. Bell, of Exeter, Speaker of the House.

J. C. Printy, 1; N. C. Benliëy, 1; P. M. Clark, 1; S. C. Holbrock, 1; F. W. Town, 2; F. W. Straight, 2; O. C. Hills, 1; C. Whipple, 1-10. The past week we have received 10 subscribers and dis-In the House, a resolution was adopted, au In the House, a resolution was adopted, au-thorizing the appointment of a committee to con-ment of Yolume 35, 62.

sider what legislation is necessary to prevent the spread of the cattle disease in this State. The

spread of the cattle disease in this State. The usual rules of order were adopted. <u>EMANCIPATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE NEGROBS.</u> Mr. A. Cuthbert, from Georgia, son to a former United States' Senator of that State, has recent-ly purchased and settled on a farm about four miles northwest of Pafterson, N. J., bringing with

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

says, of the Engraving and the publisher ;

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

New Agents.

Home Mission.

Foreign Mission.

WILLIAM BURR. Trea

WILLIAM BURR, Treas

Indigent Students.

The Quarterly. SUBSORIDERS FOR THE STH VOLUME. I. Z. Hanning, 1; W. Risinger, 5; O. F. Russell, 1-7.

Books Forwarded.

One package to Rev. O. E. Baker, Lee, Athens Co., O., by

mail. One package to Rev. E. D. Lewis, Honey Creek, Walworth Co., Wis., by mail.

Co., Wis, by mail. One package to Wm. Risinger, Delaware, Ripley Co., Ind., by mail. One box to Rev. A. D. Williams, Winona, Min., care of V.

Simpson, by express.

in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they should notify us immediately.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

Form of a Bequest.

Subscribers for the Star.

EBEN CHATTO, Blue Hill, Me

decomp of the system, places it among the most womental discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputa-tion far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms. The Oxygenated Bitters con-tain nothing which can intoxicate; and the medicine has no similarity whatever to the various slopholic mixtures disguised as "Bitters," being purely a medical com-normal in which are required to maximum the second of the pound, in which are combined the most valuable remedia l agents, and a peculiar oxygenated property, hitherto unknown, but highly efficacious in all complaints arising from weakness and derangement, or prostration of the stomach. We hear of fresh triumphs every day from the

cess in obsti

use of the Oxygenated Bitters. The cures it is effecting on every side are without precedent. People who have suffer from Dyspepsia for years have been entirely relieved by

REPORTS.

The Reports of our Benevolent Societies

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Oxygenated Bitters, A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEP-

14. The story of this remarkable medicine and its suc-ess in obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and general lebility of the system, places it among the most wonderful

a few bottles.—New York Mercury. Tor sale by D. Lothrop & Co., Charles A. Tufts, J. H. Wheeler, Dover, and by dealers everywhere. [4w8]

43

Brown's Laxative Troches. There is no taint brown's Largetive Troomes. Incre is no taint of quackery instheir composition. Very many of the first physicians where the Troches are manufactured, know their ingredients, and freely recommend their use. Where ha-bitual or occasional constipation exists, they will infallibly remove it, and will in due time restore a natural and ealthy action.

. Married

In Milton, June 2, by Rev. E. Tuttle, Mr. Rufus Blaisdell Ind Mrs. Amanda Jenkins. In East Corinth, Me., May 22, by Rev. Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Albert Hutchins of Kenduskeag and Miss M. Ellen observed this size.

Albert Intention of Actuations of Actuations of Chinason of China city. In Buxton, Me., April 29, by Rev. D. A. Maddox, Mrs. J. R. Lewis of Waterboro' and Miss Ada. Bradeen of B. In Madison, Me., April 27, by Rev. H. Washburn, Mr. Linton C. Folsom and Miss Rebecore P. Washburn.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . June 7, 1860.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . June 7, 1860. At market 900 Beeves, 100 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lambs and 2000 Swine. Beef--Prices, extra §7 75 : first quality 6 50 a §7 ; second quality §6 ; third quality 5 50. Working Oxen- 85, §90 a 100. Milch Cows-46 a 48 ; common do 19 a §20. Veal Caives--Sales at 3, 4 a §5. Stores--Yearlings, none ; two years old, §17 a §24; three years old, 22 a §27. Hides-6 1.4 a 7c per lb. Caif skins 11 a 12 1-2c. Tallow- 6 a 6 1-4c. Pelts--50c a 1 75 each. Sheep and Lambs-1 50 \$2 00 ; extra 375 a 4 50. Swine--Stores wholesale \$4.4 a 71.4c ; retail 7 a 81-2c; Spring Pigs 9.34 a 10 ; Fat hogs undressed none.

BOSTON MARKET ... June 8.

BOSTON MARKET . . . June 8. Corn eschange-The Receipts since yesterday, have been forts blo Flour, no Corn, 650 do Oats, and 10:00 bush shorts. No change in Flour; the sales at 5 25 a 5 for common brands Western ; 560 for fancy; 5 75 a 6 28 for southern is quiet at 6 25 for fancy; 5 75 a 6 28 for southern is quiet at 6 25 for fancy; 5 75 a 7 20 for extras; and 7 50 a 8 50 for superior including all kinds. Southern is duil and has been in moderate demand at 75 a 716 cfor good Southern yellow; 70c for Western mix-ed; and 70c is the nominal price for white. Oats are dull and have been sold at 50 a 66 per bush for Northern and gamalt sales at 98c per bush. Shorts are selling at 18 a 280; and fine feed 22 a \$24 perton Provisioms-Fork is steady at 15 a \$16 for prime; 18 50 Reef ranges from §0 at 25 00 for cleax cash and Western. Lard 12 12 12 to its bush, tierces and kegs; and Smoked Hams to tale per blos, and 4 mos. In Butter.and Cheese no change.

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NEW YORK MARKET. . .. June 8.

9.26; S. N. Moree

25,00 7,23 ,50 6,00 8,5)

50,48

,25 1,00 5,00 2,19 2,50 7,43

Breadstuffs- Flour-Receipts 11,293 bbls; sales 13,800 bbls. State and Western dull and a shade lower; super-fine State 5 15 a 5 20; round hoop Obio 5 75 a 5 80, South-ern heasy: sales 1200 bbls; mixed to good 5 75 a 6 15, Cotton dull and nominal; sales small.

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

BOOKS are not now sent out by our Estab-lishment on commission. All orders for not

ASHTABULA Q. M., O.—Held its May session with the Conneaut church. The letters from the churches did not speak of that prosperity desirable. The session was one of harmony. The conference" on Thursday P. M. was a feast; the best we have had for years; Christ was present to bless a large number of his children with the bread of life. "It was famishing souls sustained a great loss by not ing it out than in speculating as to how it got being present. The following delegates were appointed to Y. M. : Revs. Clark, Chase, Man-

It is said that there is a curious tradition in ning, Saunders, Slater, Durfee, Woodworth, Higbee; Bros. Peoples, Brayman, Burr, Snow, It is said that there is a curious trainition in-regard to Italy—that Pius the Ninth would be the last Pope; and in illustration of this, I will repeat an anecdote related to me by a friend of mine. Several years ago, in the Pontificate of Gregory XVI., this gentleman was in the cathedral of Siena looking on the busts of the popes that are placed, after their deaths, in a niche devoted to that purpose.— Two empty niches then remained. Highee; Bros. 2 Next session to be used Alison, Shepherd. Next session to be used with the church in New Lyme. A. H. CHASE, Clerk. Next session to be held

Notices, Appointments, Etc. deaths, in a niche devoted to that purpose.--Two empty niches then remained. "Why," said my friend, "there is only room for two more busts; you will have to make some niches for those of the future

Maine Western Yearly Meeting will hold its next session at Wells Branch, June 19 and 20

Corinth Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the church at West Fairlee, the third Saturday and Sabbath in June. L. SAEGENT, Clerk. "they "O, no, signore," replied the cicerone, "they say that after these two we shall never

Notice. The first annual meeting of the Bible Society in the eastern part of Grafton County. will be held at Ply-mouth on Thursday, June 14, commencing at 91-2 o'clock, A. M., and continue one day only. A Sabbath school meet-ing in the afternoon, composed of schools from different towns. A good attendance is desired. J. M. BISHOP, Sec²y.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. L. HANSON, North Scriba, Oswego Co., N. Y. ", W. H. OSBORN, Parkville, St. Joseph Co., Mich. " S. D. HOPKINS, South Foster, R. I.

44 J. MARINER, Rockland, Me. " O. C. HILLS, East Troy, Bradford Co., Pa.

J. W. BARKER, Treasurer of Home and Foreign Mission Jociety of State of New York, Box 2956, Buffalo, N. Y. Letters for our missionaries in India may, for the pres ent, be sent to the care of Mrs. M. M. Hurouxis, Dover, productive of injury than of positive benefit.

Various Paragraphs.

FRENCH AND LATIN WORDS. Gill, a school. standing the extent of man's righteousness, mate of Milton, in his grammar, strenuously unless he believed in the peculiar doctrines of opposes the introduction of latinisms, etc., into the "little flock of Christ's elect," he would our language. Against "this mange in our surely lose his reward in the future world.

speaking and writing," he thus exclaims : " O PROVERBS. The Book of Proverbs is repreharsh lips, I now hear all around me such sented by an English paper, as commanding words as common, vices, envy, malice ; even vir- an unusual portion of public attention; and tue, study, justice, pity, mercy, compassion, this is accounted one of the more cheering profit, commodity, color, grace, favor, accept- signs of the times. Suppose you sit down, at ance. But whither, pray, in all the world, your earliest leisure, and read that Book.

have you banished those words, which our PROTESTANT POLES IN PRUSSIA. The Evanforefathers used for these new-fangled ones ? gelical Christendom contains an interesting arti-Are our words to be exiled like our citizens ? cle concerning the Protestant Poles in Prussia. Is the new barbaric invasion to extirpate the Prussian Poland is a tract of land about eighty English tongue ?" miles wide, from the South of Silesia to the

PULPIT ELOQUENCE. The memorable words neighborhood of Bromberg and Thorn. The of Robert Hall on this topic, are : "The minis- number of Polish inhabitants of the district is ter of the gospel is called to declare the testi- upward of two millions. The number of Protmony of God, which is always weakened by a estants in this province is about 250,000. profuse employment of the ornaments of secu- They have regular ecclesiastical orders, with lar eloquence. Those exquisite paintings and 100 parishes, and 134 clergymen.

nice touches of art in which the sermons of In Silesia there are 70,000 Protestant Poles, the French preachers excel so much, excite a of whom 60,000 reside near the Russian fronkind of attention and produce a species of pleas- tier, 6000 r ______ jian line, and the resiwith Front diet.

 Palermo at the head of 9000 infantry and a squad-ron of eavalry, the Neupolitans surrendering to the data Garibaldi had issued a stirring proclama-tion to the Sicilians, stating that he had asum-d the Provisional Dictatorship of the Kingdom.
 The prolamation was received with great enthu-siam by the inhabitants of Palermo. This news a prefmature. It is rumored that the Emperor Rassia contemplates visiting Paris soop. Ship a prefmature. It is rumored that the Emperor Rassia contemplates visiting Paris soop. Ship as a on the 29th of April. Crew saved.
 Jorns 4. The bill for the admission of Kanasa into the Union was taken up, when Mr. Sumner of Mass. proceeded to address the Senate in a speech of great tength and power on the "Bars".
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 Turk 4. The bill for the admission of Kanasa is a brief abstract:
 Undertking now, said Mr. Sumner, after as ate on this important subject, I hould suppress the enotions natural to such an onecasion if I did not deline on the response to the relation of in anoble "perogetire of the asses which is so the adverting the diagneting and mary changes once again to resume my duites here, and to speak for the canase which is so tear my here. The reportse to Mr. Sum response to the thready duarge the following is the following the the the optore the senate adverting the the soute and there model and power to the following the tease of nore than fo have any other popes." Gregory's bust now stands in one of these niches; the other is still empty.

tor of the Seceder Reformed Dutch Church, of gious interest, as "mere excitements," more

He also expressed his disapproval of Bibleclasses, Sabbath schools, and similar auxiliaries of the ministry for the dissemination of religious truth, and thought that, notwith-

restoration to his natural health certainly triumphed over his disappointments when I last entered into this debate, it became my duty to expose the crime against Kansas, and to insist upon the immediate admission of that Ter-ritory as a State of this Union, with a Constitution forbidding slavery. Time has passed, but the ques-tion remains. Resuming the discussion precisely where I left it, I am happy to avow that rule of moderation which, it is said, may venture even to fix the boundaries of wisdom itself. I have no per-sonal griefs to utter. Only a barbarous na-ture could attempt to wield that vengeance which belongs to the Lord. The years that have intervened and the tombs that have opened since I spoke, have their voices. The years that have intervened and the tombs that have opened since I spoke, have their voices, too, which I cannot fail to hear. Besties, what am I,—what is any man among the living or among the dead, compared with the question before us? It is this alone which I shall discuss, and I open the argument with that easy victory which is found in charity.

him five negroes to whom he had given liberty. They are the last of seventy-five emancipated by Mr. Cuthbert, the others having been sent to Liberia through the Colonization Society.

TERRIBLE TORNADORS AT THE WEST.—CHI-CAGO, JUNE 4. A terrible tornado occurred in Eastern Iowa and Northwestern Illinois last night, involving more destruction of life and promerty in Clinton, Iowa, than anything of the destruction of Markov and Markov property in Clinton, Iowa, than anything of the kind before.

Michigan Centre Q M., Ashtanula Q. M., O., Grand River Q. M F. M. Society, Mich., Lucetta Freeman, Ionia, Mich., George Dyer, Cape Elizabeth, Me., ind before. The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, have been completely demolished. In the former town 32 dead bodies have already A friend, Wm. Risinger, Delaware, Ind., First F. W. B. ohurch, Taunton, Ms., Ross' Corner, Me., collected on card by S. 8. girls, t. t. t. by Mrs. F. W. Town, t. t. t. c. collection, A friend, N. Lebanon, Me., een recovered, and there are still -a number under the ruins.

In Albany five or six bodies have been found, and fifty more wounded, some seriously. There is no list of the sufferers. At Lynden several were killed, and fifteen in

the vicinity badly injured. The course of the tornado was almost due west from the Mississippi to Rock river. Scarcely a house or barn in a direct track of half a mile in It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gen leman a life member of the Foreign Mission Society,

width is left standing. A friend: At Alton, Ill., on Saturday, June 5, a very detructive storm occurred, which destroyed prop-

erty to the amount of \$100.000, but no lives were lost. Northern Missouri also suffered exensively.

The past week we have received 7 subscribers. Be-ore received 938. Total subscribers for Vol. 8, 943. TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA—Loss of Life and Property. About noon last Wednesday, 30th ult., a tremendous tornado, carrying destruction with it, swept along the line of Armstrong and Clarion it, swept along the line of Armstrong and Clarion additional copy to the getter up of the club. Payable in additional copy to the getter up of the club. Payable in county, Pa., causing heavy losses of life and prop-erty. The dwelling of Charles Stewart was entire-ly carried away, his wife killed, and six children

ly carried away, his wife killed, and six children severely injured; besides, his barn was barnt-to sahes. The house and barn of Mr. Shoemaker were torn to pieces, and one of his legs broken; the house and barn of Thomas Dougherty were de-stroyed, and his daughter was killed; the dwelling of McCullen Henry were blown down, and his wife severely injured; the barn of Joseph Smith was completely wrecked; the tavern of Nathan Hare was destroyed, and hisdangchter killed; the Hare was destroyed, and his daughter killed ; the barns of Jacob Hartzell, John and Samuel Shick, and the residence of John Mahoney, were all de-

stroyed, and the wife of the latter is believed to stroyed, and the wife of the latter is believed to be killed; in the village of Hestonville, several brick, frame and log dwellings, a large grist-mill, and a substantial bridge, crossing Red Bank Creek, were swept off, and four lives lost. In fact, is a main of the or twelve miles heard from in a radius of ten or twelve miles, heard from, in a radius of ten or tweive miles, near troth, thirty or forty houses and barns were down, and six or eight lives lost, but the amount of the dam-age done has not been estimated.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 4.*

After the nominations were made at Chicago, many delegates who were going to visit the next No. Giddings to write a let-President, requested Mr. Giddings to write a let-

ately wrote a note, in substance as follows :

tablishment, and noticed in the Star of the 9th will be elected. After your election, thousands will crowd around you, claiming rewards for services rendered. I, too, have my claims upon you. The price is 25 cents. 25 per cent. discount that of any other man. I have labored for the state of the more of the state of the dozen of the state of

you in return for my service is, make my stateent good throughout your administration.

> our denomination who will send us three cents to pay the postage.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI. The

Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun narrates the particulars of shocking tragedy which occurred in Warren county, Miss., on the 25th ult. Mr. Lafayette too, which I cannot fail to hear. Beshes, what am I, what is any man among the living or among the dead, compared with the question before us it is this alone which I shall discuss, and I open the argument with that easy victory which is found in charity. He then deelared that the corime against Kansas stands forth in pairful light. Search history, and you cannot find its parallel. The size trade is bad, the term as on ground for the sweeping charge and within the limits of a Republic, all forms of constitutional liberty were perverted; by which all the trade against the propied the form and his history of the actions of the constitutional liberty were perverted; by which all the torm all meters. A discuss, and his history of the actions of the constitutional liberty were perverted; by which all the torm all meters. A discuss and this history of the actions of the constitutional liberty were perverted; by which all the torm all propied to it on the spectra torm all the trade to kill her if she did. The mat-ter was dropped at the time, built at five times at Leo, each the same manner by her husband and was not the same manner by her husband site of the entropy. Mr. Collamer replied that there was no ground for the sweeping charges and which Mr. Green had made against the people of Kansas, and his history of the actions of the constitutional liberty were perverted; by which all the torm all and against the people of Kansas, and his history of the actions of the constitutional liberty were perverted; by which all the torm all and the actions of the spectra to again the people the torm all the torms at Leo, each the t

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 com-mission 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 more than ten dollars' worth, whether from Q. M there was no alternative but to abandon them or stop publishing. Brethren and agents ordering Books, will please bear this change of terms in mind. By the dozen or more 25 per cent. discount will be made for cash, and 20 per cent on six months. WM. BURR,

WM. BURR, Agent of F. W. Baptist Printing Establishment. Dover, N. H., April 11, 1860. [2tf

NOTICE.

3,00 4,27 1,00 THE Annual Meeting of the New Hampton Lit-erary and Biblical Institution will be held at Chapel Hall in New Hampton, on Wednesday, July 11, at 10 clock, P. M. J. R. PIKE, Sec'y. New Hampton, June 6, 1860. [1] 72,32

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Prairie City Academy will be held on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year. J. PHILLIPS, Agent. Prairie City, June 5, 1860. [2w11] 4.00

THE GREAT STANDARD of the ENGLISH

LANGUAGE. WORCESTER'S

ILLUSTRATED QUARTO DICTIONARY

1854 Pages. Over 1000 Illustrations. More Words and Meanings than any other English Dic-

tionary. The Twentieth Thousand now Ready. Price \$7,50. Sold by all Booksellers.

Sold by all Booksetters. The following brief extracts will show in what es-timation the work is held by some of the most emi-nent scholars: I make this (Worcester's Dictionary) my stand-I make this (Worcester's Dictionary) (B. Sears,

I make this (Worcester's Dictionary) my stand-ard in orthogrophy and pronunciation. (B. Sears, D. D., President of Brown University.) Your Dictionary is truly a Thesaurus of the Eng-lish language and leaves but little to be desired in that line. (J. T. Champlin, D. D., President of Waterville College, Maine.) The work appears to me to be altogether unsur-passed. (Leonard Woods, LL. D., President of Bowdoin College.) It is the most complete and practical, the very best as well as the cheapest English Dictionary that I know. (Jos. Bosworth, D. D., Professor of An-glo-Saxon, University of Oxford.) Superior to any Dictionary of our language. (M.

Form of a Bequest. I bequeath to my executor (or executors) the sum of decease to the person who, when the same in — days after my decease to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Freewill Baptist — * Do-ver, N. H., to be applied, under the direction of the Exec-ntive Committee of that Society, to its charitable uses and nurnees Superior to any Dictionary of our language. (M. B. Anderson, LL. D., President of University of Rochester.) GET THE BEST.

LAWSON'S NERVOUS CURATIVE.

MILFORD, N. H., Feb. 28, 1859. I, Abiel A. Lovejoy, of Milford, N. H., certify that m I, Abiel A. Lovejoy, of Milford, N. H., certify that my wife, Mary Jane Lovejoy, has been subject to frequent and severa attacks of Neuraligia for the last fifteen years. About two months ago she had a very severe attack, and was ad-vised by a neighbor to try Mr. Lawson's Narvous Cura-trys. The first application gave her relief from pain...-She has not used the Curative regularly since, but only some four or five times when she has had Neuralgio pains, and it has never failed to give almost initiantaneous relief. ABIEL A. LOVEJOY.

ABIEL A. LOVEJOY. For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street Boston Museum Building, next door to the Museum En trance, General 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.

"COURT OF DEATH."

THE Large and Splendid ENGRAVING, 23 by 31 inch-ex, of this world-remowned Painting, by REM-BRANDT PEALE, is now ready for delivery. Instead of issuing 5000 copies at \$3, the subscriber issues 1000,000 at \$1. Mr. Peale says: PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1860. I have seen the Chromo-Lithographic Engraving of my painting of the Court of Death, recently executed for Dr. G. Q. Colton, (the present proprietor.) by Sarcoy. Major & Knapp, of New York, and can certify that it is an ac-curate and admirable copy of the original painting. The Original Painting is world. Twenty-Fire Thousand

The Original Painting is worth Twenty-Five Th

THE ONORALIST.

ter to Mr. Lincoln. He consented, and immedi-This work, just issued by our Printing Es-"DEAR LINCOLN :- You are nominated. You establishment of principles; and when men came to me asking my opinion of you, I only told them, 'Lincoln is an honest man.' All I ask of THE MINUTES OF THE LATE GENERAL CON.

FERENCE will be forwarded to any minister in

Yours, GIDDINGS."

44

THE MORNING STAR: DOVER, N.H., JUNE 13, 1860.

Poetry.

For the Morning Star IS THIS DYING? Suggested at the death bed of Mrs . C. L. Straight.

BY J. W. BARKER. Tell me, friends, can this be dying ? I had thought of darkness drear, When death's angel, ever flying, Folds his raven pinion here.

Through the dim and silent valley, Sweeps there not a poisonous breath, Withering every fragrant blossom? O my soul, can this be death ?

Cold and dark the turbid waters, Beating Jordan's gloomy shore, Fierce the tempests that assail us As we press our passage o'er.

But above the fiercest billows I can see a glorious light Throwing tints of hope and gladness On the shadows of the night.

Is it dying, when the pilgrim Hails with joy his long sought home When his feet, so worn and weary, Cease forevermore to roam ?

Is it dving when the shadows Flee before the rising day, And the heavy clouds above us Melt in azure blue away ?

When the spirit bursts its fetters, When it spreads its new fledged wing. When upon the ear are breaking, Glorious strains which angels sing When the living fields of glory Glimmer through the bending skies, Is it dying, is it dying, Thus to close the weary eyes

Nay, I hear the ardent beating Of a new and glorious life. As the mortal pulse grows fainter. As subsides the mortal strife, I can see a ransomed spirit, Rising from the mists of death. Life and glory to inherit, Ne'er to feel affliction's breath. Buffalo.

THE BAIN. Like dews that fall on Hermon's hill, And reach the thirsty plain, The blessings of the clouds distil In showers of gentle rain.

The drooping flower uplifts its head, Its spike the corn uprears; On every wilted field is shed The joy of welcome tears.

All nature owns reviving part In boon so lavish given, As sinks to earth's exhausted heart The bounteous meed of heaven.

On shrub and flower—on plain or height No drop descands in vain ; Flower, forest, field and stream unite To bless the gentlerain.

From the Banner of Light. SUSIE'S DEAD.

Softly, softly, tread ye gently

Round the mourner's bed; Only whisper tenderly; "Susie's dead." Shut out every noisy murmur Made by thoughtless tongues ; Let no breath of song disturb her

Careless ones None but those who love her dearly Round her bedside sta Angels kindly, angel's holy, Join the band.

Suddenly and strangely stricken Is that household now; All that love her deeply, darkly Plunged in woe.

Move her white form carefully ; Smooth her nut brown hair— With a young rose on her bosom, Sweet and fair.

Lay her round arms curving softly, Deck her in her shroud ; Let the whiteness hover round her Like a cloud.

On the hill-top where the light plays Unrestrained and free, Where glad nature's sweetest breath is Melody-

pencil as mine. I compared the pencils. His was the handsomest, but no better than mine. I had a good lead pencil, hammered out of a piece of lead. "Mother made it," and Iwas satisfied with it. After we grew up to be men, William Foster came to me to get me to calcu-late interest on a small note at six per cent. Per annum; he carried a pencil worth four cents. I had no gum-elastic ball; but I had one made of woolen ravellings and covered with leather. "Mother made it." When in my twenty-second year, I left home to attend school in **L**. There were in the

When in my twenty-second year, I left home which can be answered only by the use of the school some fast young men, the sons of drinks are to be had, we have constant com-wealthy parents. There were others whose good sense was not annihilated by pecuniary advantages. Of the former class was one John Stokes, who wore very fine broadcloth. My best coat was not so fine; the cloth cost two drinks are found fity constrained to more the stronger. Indeed, where only the weaker drinks are to be had, we have constant com-plaints of the wretched material and moral effects which flow from it. France, where only the light wines are found, is cursed be-yond the power of language to describe there-dollars and fity cents a varie, my mother had condition. dollars and fifty cents a yard; my mother had condition.

What then have we to hope for, from this traded tow check of her own manufacture for it, while I was working to assist my father in general ale and beer swilling which is coming to prevail among our young people as well as getting the garment cut, and made it herself. John Stokes came one day to my desk, held out his arm, compared his coat-sleeve with mine, and inquired ironically, where I got such a fine coat. I proudly told him, "My mother danger.—*Temperance Journal.* nade it !"

HOW THE EYE IS SWEPT AND

WASHED.

made it !" He feigned great surprise, and sarcastically observed he had mistaken it for imported goods; he wished he could get such fine clothes, and wondered if mother would not

For us to be able to see objects clearly and get him up a fine coat. distinctly, it was necessary that the eye should be kept moist and clean. For this purpose it is furnished with a little gland, from which A short time afterward, while in a tailor shop one morning with a fellow-student, John Stokes' fine coat was brought in by a lad, with flows a watery fluid (tears) which is spread instructions to scour and press it. He was not in his class that day; he had been seen the previous night on Water street, rolling in over the eye by the lid, and is afterwards swept off by it, and runs through a hole in the bone to the inner surface of the nose, where the mud, drunk as Bacchus. He left the school in disgrace. He now lies in a drunk-

ard's grave. He now hes in a drunk-evaporates it. It is remarkable that no such I boarded myself while attending school here. I walked nine miles home at the close of each week, and returned on Monday morn-ing with my loci of hered and a school with a living to work it and the school of the sc purpose. If the eye had not been furnished with a liquid to wash it, and a lid to sweep it

of each week, and returned on Monthe at the close of each week, and returned on Monthe at the close ing with my loaf of bread under my arm. It would become stale before Friday evening, but I always relished it when I recollected that "mother made it." I am now so far advanced in life that my friends begin to call me old. But I have not lived long enough to learn why I should not still respect my mother, and regard her affec-tionately. She is quite advanced in years, and has nearly lost her sight. She sits within a few feet of me, sewing up a rent in my linen coat while I write this. She knows not what I am writing. She has been a widow eight years, and is still toiling for the welfare of her children. She has never studied grammar, nor philosophy, nor music. These things were seldom taught in her younger days. But she knows their value, and has toiled hard many a day to purchase books for her children, and support them at school. And shall I now she knows their value, and has toiled hard many a day to purchase books for her children, and support them at school. And shall I now curl the lip of scorn, or blush in company, to hear her substitute a verb of unity for one of the in the substitute a verb of unity for one of hear her substitute a verb of unity for one of hear her substitute a verb of unity for one of the in the substitute a verb of unity for one of the in the substitute a verb of unity for one of hear her substitute a verb of unity for one of the sound the without turning their hear her substitute a verb of unity for one of plurality, or pronounce a word twenty years behind the Websterian era? Never-no, never! The old dilapidated grammar in my library might testify against her style; but its testimony would be infinitely more terrible against my ingratitude. I recollect well when she rode seven miles, one cold winter's day, to sell produce and purchase that book for me when I was a little boy. It required a sacri-fice, but " mother made it."—Home Journal.

SMART CHILDREN. A writer in Blackwood's Magazine thus dis-ittle hemisphere, the whole steeple inverted or turned upside down. courses on the habit of trying to "stick "book larnin" in the heads of children while they are

yet "babies," "How have I heard you, Eusebius, pity the poor children ! I remember you looking at a group of them and reflecting: 'For of such is the kingdom of heaven;' and turning away thoughtfully and saying, 'Of such is the king-dom of trade.'" "A child of three years of age ! What should a child three years old—nay, five or six years old—be faught ? Strong meats for weak diges-him out of his difficulties with some of the higher officials, to whom his singular interfer-higher officials, to whom his singular interferhigher officials, to whom his singular interfer-nursery tales and nursery rhymes." "I would say to every parent, especially to every mother, sing to your children; tell then pleasant stories; if in the country, be not too careful lest they get a little dirt upon their hands and clothes; earth is very much akin

careful lest they get a little dirt upon their hands and clothes; earth is very much akin to us all, and in children's out-of-door play soils them not inwardly. There is in it a kind of consanguinity between all creatures; by it we touch upon the common sympathy of our first substance, and beget a kindness for our

A YANKEE TRICK. A week or two ago four creditors started from Boston in the same train of ears, for the purpose of attaching the property of a certain debtor in Farmington in the state of Maine. He owed each one separately, and they each were suppicious of the object of the other but dared not say a word about it. So they rode ac-quaintances all, talking upon everything except that which they had most at heart. When they arrived at the depot at Farmington, which was three miles from where the debtor did business, they found nothing to " put 'em over the road" but a solitary cab, towards which they all rushed... There got in and refused ad. Died in Haverhill, N. H., March 14th, 1859, Bro. Amos Fosman, aged 44. The deceased lived a life of prayer for a number. He are suppar-ently, when he became more interested in religion than ever before. Having partially recovered, he, with his wife, went forward in the ordinance of hap-time, and joined the church. Nearly all of the time after this he enjoyed a happy assurance of his. ac-ceptance with God, and an entire reconciliation to His will. The writer visited him many times and found him always rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. Those who were near him said, nearly his last words were, "bless the Lord." He leaves a wife and four children. Lo. J. JEPREN.

business, they found nothing to "put em over the road" but a solitary cab, towards which they all rushed... Three got in and refused ad-mittance to a fourth, and the cab started. The fourth ran after and got upon the out-side with the driver. He asked the driver if he wanted to sell his horse. He replied that he did not want to—that he was not worth more than \$50, but he would not sell him for that. He asked him if he would take \$100 for him. "Yes," said he. The "fourth man" quickly paid over the money, took the reins and backed the cab up to a bank—slipped it from the harness and tipped it up so that the door could not be opened, and jumped upon

and backed the cab up to a bank—supped it from the harness and tipped it up so that the door could not be opened, and jumped upon the horse's back and rode off "lick-a-ty-switch" while the "insiders" were looking out of the window feeling like singed cats. He rode to and his debt secured and got back to the hotel just as the "insiders" came up puffing and blowing. The cabman soon bought back his horse for \$50. The "sold" men offered to pay that sum, if the fortunate one, who found property sufficient to pay his own debt, would not tell of in Boston. **POSITION IN SLEEPING.** It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the posi-tion of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravita-tion. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its con-tents is more like drawing water from a well. After energy the stomach of its con-tents is more like drawing water from a well.

The presence of the source of the s peration of emptying the stomach of its con-nts is more like drawing water from a well.

Consists of the most nutritions kind. Poultry and has of the most nutritices of the form. Me. May 1st, Bro. Ronzer, and that of the most nutritions kind. Poultry and field of the most nutritions kind. Poultry and field of the most nutritions kind. Poultry and has of feed ing them to farm stock the past winter with the done. This faith she possessed and the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry and has of feed ing them to farm stock the past winter with the done. This faith she possessed and the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry and field the researced was the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the more the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the most nutritions kind. Poultry is the set of the sume the set of put them into practice, and in resuming wheat culture, shall grow beans as a fallow crop, and for feeding sheep and cows, for which we have already employed them to a considerable ex-

Advertisements.

THE MYRTLE,

THE MYRTLE, A ABBATH SCHOOL PAPER, is published Establishment. TERMS.—Single copy, 25 cents a year, 10 copies or more sent to one address, 12 1-2 cents each—pay-able in all cases in advance. We will send packag-es containing 20 copies or more, and pay the post-age, for 17 cents a copy, if paid if advance. Single papers, or packages containing less than 20 copies, are taxed with 1-4 cent postage each within the State, and 1-2 cent without the State, payable at the post office where they are received. Car All orders and remittances for the paper to be sent to WM. BURN, DOW, N. H.

Who wants a Good Head of Hair? Use Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing? November 1, 1859 WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! Dreasing? November 1, 1859. PLEASE read a few certificates from the following reli-able and well-known people: Massri?. Teuksbury & Wilson : I have no hesitancy in saying, in my opinion, Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing are the best hair preparations now in use. I shall continue to use them with pleasure. H. HARTWELL, Pastor of the Garden St. M. E. church, Lawrence, Mass. **DERMIT** us to call your attention to our removal from 175 Broadway, to the more commodious store, NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey eet, where we shall be happy to show you our ck of

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 which for quality and cheapness we are confident cannot be surpassed. We are the sole agents in the United States for the celebrated English manufac-turers, N, HILL, SON & CO, London, whose
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 With our long experience of more than fifteen 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 pur-chasing your Spring stock. Clergymen only, sup-plied at retail at a liberal discount.
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 Ivations of the standard atticle of all hair prepar-ations. I have, in many instances, known it to restore who is a standard atticle of all hair prepar-ations. I have, in many instances, known it to restore the hair where it had law of agnové dandruft, restore

VALUABLE PAPER MILL

FOR SALE, IN EXETER, N. H.

Pastor of Main St. Methodiat E. Ch. Great Palla, N. H. Messre. Tweksburg & Wilson, I deem "Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator" the standard article of all hair prepar-ations. I have, in many instances, known it to restore the hair where it had fallen off, remove dandruff, restore the hair to its original color, cure entirely the most pai-ful headaches—and in some instances most serious hu-miors. Personally, I have been a sharer is neveral of these benefits, and frankly say, the article dong wanted and looked for by the people, I beliver will be found in Mrs. H. E. Wilson's Hair Regenerator. Yours, &c., HERRY HILL, Pastor of the Elm St. Methodist Ch. Manchester, N. H. FOR SALE, IN EXETER, N. H. THE subscriber offers for sale his Paper Mill, Dwelling houses, and Land connected therewith, situated on the Exeter river, a short distance from the village. The Mill is in successful operation, supplies a class of good customers, among whom are included the publishers of this paper, who have patronized the Mill for the past fifteen or twenty years. Terms of sale liberal. Application may be made to the owner, at Exeter, N. H., or to W.M. BURE, Esq., Dover, N. H. ly23] the village. The Mill is in successful operation, supplies a class of good customers, among whom are included the publishers of this paper, who have patronized the Mill for the past fifteen or twenty years. Terms of sale liberal. Application may be made to the owner, at Exetter, N. H., or to Wat. BURE, Esq., Dover, N. H. ly23] ISAAC FLAGG. **EMPLOY MENT FOR YOUNG MEN.** We wish to employ a few active young men to and beautiful art. This is a new and honorable business, in which we will guarantee a salary of form \$3: to \$70 per month. Full particulars, terms and specimens sent Free, by addressing, with stamp for return postage, L. L. TODD & CO., Sw9] L. WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in FLOUR, CORN, FISH, MOLASSES. OIL

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THE EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY,

STRAFFORD, June 3, 1859. Dear Sir: I have had occasion to use your European Cough Remedy in my family in several cases, always with good success. In one particular case which balled and resulted in a final cure. The European Cough Remedy is prepared by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, Minot, Mc., late Cor-mish.) by whom Agents are supplied. Sold whole-sale by Burr & Co., Cornhill, Boston; Hay & Co; Portland; Balch & Son, Providence, R. I.; C. Whipple, Bertrand, Mich.; and retail by Agents and medicine generally. De With Laws Uncounter the second of the world.--New Hompsher Tele-part.

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. THE People's Remedy. Try it; and if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then con-demn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver complaint, that main wheel of so many disease; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Dis-eases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Cestiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Head Acho, Disminess, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Fe-ver and Ague, and all kindred complaints. KEISPORT

 Acade, Dizaness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.
 KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACT.
 Brarranted to entre Rhanmatiam, Sprains, Swelling, Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Burns, Socials, Felons, and all kinds of Sores; Throat Distempers, Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhœa or Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar complaints. Prepared exclusively by
 Manufactured by Tewksbury & Wilson, Manufactured by Tewksburg & Wilson, Manuf Manufactured by Tewksbury & Wilson, Man chester, N. H., Wholessle Agents. Bostos: Carter, Col-cord & Presion, Reed & Gutler. Maine: H. H. Hay & Co., Portland. Prepared exclusively by DE. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass. Regenerator, qt. bottles, 1,00; Pts. 50 cents; Dressing, 7 cents. MRS. WINSLOW. . A N Experienced Nurse and Female Physician, preser to the attention of mothers her

THE EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY, TOR COUGHS, BONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, and CONSUMPTION. This extraordinary medicine will, it is believed, cure more cases of consumptive cough, than can be cured by any other after all other means had been tried in vain, are be ing constantly received by the proprietor from all parts of the country. The following letter from Rev. Knoch Place, for forty years Pastor of the Strahrford, N. H., will be appreciated by all the readers of the Star: STRAFFORD, June 3, 1859. Dear Sir: The EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY, The Strahrford, Strahoge Water Cure. Strahrford, Strahoge Water Cure.

Adbertisements.

MELODEONS!

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MELODEONS: LADD'S EXCELSIOR MELODEONS are made 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, FIANO FORTES, at the lowest Bos-ton prices, can be had at our Ware Rooms. On application, Circulars, with full particulars, will be sent free to any address. Meredith Village, N. H. Barbon States States

"USE THE BEST."

B.

Lay her frail form carefully 'Neath the grassy mound, Where the bright flowers lovingly

Cluster round.

On the bosom of our Father Rests the weary head ; Tell the weeping mother, Susie Is not dead. Providence, R. I., 1860.

The Family Circle.

MARY.

"MOTHER MADE IT."

Sometime since, while in one of the beautiful inland cities of Wisconsin, an incident oc-curred which awakened in my mind a train of reflections which possibly may be written and

reflections which possibly may be written and read with advantage. I was hurrying along the street, when my attention was arrested by the appearance of a little boy on the side of the pavement selling candy. He was not really beautiful, nor was he decidedly the reverse. His age was about nine years; his clothes were old and faded, but well patched. His cancel was a hine years; inis clothes were out and lated, but well patched. His candy was spread upon a coarse white cotton cloth, neatly stretched over what had been a japanned server. He was surrounded by a small group of boys, evi-dently belonging to different grades of soci-

ety. As I came nearly opposite him, the oft-re-peated interlude, "Candy, sir ?" fell upon my ears, and although opposed to the excessive use of candy, I stepped aside to patronize the light-haired, pale, freckled, homespun little representative of trade. I purchased of him, partly for his encouragement, but with partic-ular reference to the friendship of the little folks of the family with which I was a temporary guest.

The candy was as white as the cloth beneath it, being free from the poisonous coloring in-gredients so extensively used in the confec-tionery art. I tasted it, and found it delicate-

ly flavored and very nice. "My boy," said I, "your candy is very good. Let me have a little more."

I immediately saw that my remark had awakened in his young heart emotions which, in themselves, were quite abstract from the candy trade. His countenance beamed with joy, as he raised his large eyes, sparkling with delight, and observed in reply : "It is good, isn't it ? Mother made it."

In these few words was embodied an uncon-scious exhibition of character. Here was a spontaneous outburst of filial affection.

Now this incident, in itself, was trifling but the spirit of the language carried my mind back through life more than thirty years, and at irregular intervals bade me pause, and ap-ply the sentiment to some item connected with my own history. Before making the application, however, I

Before making the application, however, I wish to disabuse myself of the charge which such application may incur, of appropriating to myself the nobility of character which I have above attributed to the candy boy. Hold-ing myself exempt from this arrogance, I would simply say, I am not ashamed of the profession of my affection for my parents, and hope I may not outlive that profession. When I was a little boy at school, and car-ried my dinner in a satchel made of calico, some of my schoolmates carried theirs in fash-ionable willow baskets, and sometimes teased me because I carried mine in a " poke." I felt vexed, but reconciled myself with the recollec-tion that if I did carry a calico poke-" moth-er made it." In less than twenty-five years

tion that if 1 did carry a calico poke—" moth-er made it." In less than twenty-five years after that time, one of these same schoolmates was happy to avail himself of the privilege of sending his children to my school to receive gratuitous instruction, proffered in view of his extreme poverty. His children came to school without any dinner. They had no nice willow without any dinner. They had no nice willow basket ; they needed no calico " poke." William Foster ruled his copy-book with a

pencil set in a fine silver ease. He said he would not carry such a great ugly club of a

being a great stickler for plainness, he altered proximity' to 'nearness to.' Major H. ob-

fear not though they make acquaintance with the pigs, the donkey, and the chickens; they letter? fear not though they make acquaintance with the pigs, the donkey, and the chickens; they may form worse friends with wiser-looking ones; encourage familiarity with all that love to court them—dumb animals love children, and children love them. "There is a language among them which the world's language obliterates in the elders. It is of more importance than that you should

the world's language obliterates in the elders. It is of more importance than that you should make them wise; that is, book-wise. "Above all things make them loving, then also, parents, if you become old and poor, there will be better than friends, and will nevthey will be gentle and obedient; and then also, parents, if you become old and poor, these will be better than friends, and will nev-er neglect you. Children brought up lovingly at your knees will never shut their doors upon you and point where they would have you go."

ON STUFFING.

"Give us this day our daily bread,' And pies and cakes besides, To load the stomach, pain the head, And choke the vital tides."

old friend, the general, again got him another place. This time G.'s ideas underwent a change. He was one day very busy writing, when a stranger calling in, asked him where the patent office was? "I don't know," said G. "Can you tell me where the treasury de-partment is?" said the stranger." No." said Mothers, you stuff them : this is the caus Mothers, you stuff them : this is the cause of so many diseased children; they are stuffed even to surfeiting! No wonder the dear little creatures groan, being burdened! Children should never be left to themselves in their di-etetics. Self-denial here is one of the first les-sons, and mothers should understand it. How many doctor's bills might be saved, wakeful nights, wearisome days, scorching fevers, dysmany doctor's bins might be saved, waketul nights, wearisome days, scorching fevers, dys-pepsias, dysenteries, croups, colics, scrofulas, the numerous ailments to which flesh is heir, and premature deaths,—were children rightly trained in this direction. It is awful *heari-*rending, to think of the amount of suffering or knowing too much. I don't mean to offend in that way again. I am paid for keep-ing this book. I believe I do know that much; but if you find me knowing anything more, you may take my head." "Good much; but if you find me knowing anything more, you may take my head." "Good morning," said the stranger. caused by this early repletion !

caused by this early repletion : Says an eminent writer : "I firmly believe that almost every malady of the human frame is, either by highways or byways, connected with the stomach; and I must own, I never see a fashionable physician mysteriously consulting the pulse of his patient but I feel a desire to exclaim : Why not tell no romance more strange and pleasing than the following story, for whose truth the Petersthe poor invalid at once : Sir, you have eaten too much; you have drunk too much; and you

burg Press vouches : Some years ago a lady residing in Pennsylhave not taken exercise enough! The human frame was not created imperfect. It is we ourhave not taken exercise enough! The human frame was not created imperfect. It is we our-selves who have made it so. There exists no donkey in creation so overloaded as our stom-achs."—Golden Rule. placed her beyond the necessity of labor. The property was secured, and the son wrote home that he would return in the steamer Pacific with the funds obtained from its sale. The Pacific secure and the solution of the steamer Pacific

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

An habitual reader of fiction could ask for



ALARMING. It is perfectly amazing to go round in the evenings among our saloons and see the hosts of young men who are swilling down the mis-erable concoction called ale. And the worst of the case is, that this wretched business is most obviously on the increase. Step into

erable concoction called ale. And the work of the case is, that this wretched business is most obviously on the increase. Step into almost any saloon in the city from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and they swarm with customers beyond the power of the at-tendants to meet their demands promptly. Whole squads have to wait for their prede-cessors to be supplied, before they can be attended to ; and thus it is through the whole evening up to a late hour. We wish the fath-ers and mothers of this city had the gift of prescience, that they might see, for one eve-ning, where their sons are and what they are doing, and we think there would not be so much indifference in relation to the subject of temperance amongst them, as there mani-fectly is. The present state of things in this city;'es-specially among the young, ought to alarm f every friend of sobriety and virtue. If it could be known how many barrels of ale and beer are drank every night in this city;'es-specially among the young, ought to alarm f would astonish anybody, and we are sure it wisher of our community. That this course a of things will produce a large crop of drunk-e a himself acquainted wisk the history of ale and himself acquainted wisk the history of ale and bear in the state of things will broduce a large crop of drunk-a himself acquainted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history of ale and bear is a counted wisk the history

to shops, 47; that of laborers, 45; that of common carriers, 44. Of the particular pro-fessions and occupations the average longevity of clergymen, is 55; of lawyers, 55; of physi-cians, 54; of coopers, 57; of blacksmiths, 52; of carpenters, 50; of masons, 48; of tanners, 48; of merchants and clerks, 47; of shoemakers, 43; of painters, 42, and tailors only 41. This well established fact that farmers have e.advantage of almost all other men, and altogether of any other class, in point of lon-gevity, seems worthy of record and of a place

Obituaries.

Died in Cambray, Mich., May 8th, of scar Died in Cambray, Mich., May Sth, of scar ver, MARTHA LUCENA, daughter of Solomon Roxena Davis, aged 6 years, 10 months and 8 This was a child of much promise, one of the b est of carthly gems. A few days previous i death in conversation with one who asked he she loved best, she replied, "I fore God b all." Also, she would say, "If I am good y die, I shall go to heaven with sister," referri one who had previously died. B. MCKG.

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complaints. 1y30

Died in Unity, Me, April 18th, of consumption, Mar Amarla, only daughter of Mrs. Martha Chan-dler, aged 19 years, 10 months and 12 days. About there years ago, she, with several others (all youth) became the subject of God's saving grace, and was became the subject of God's saving grace, and was the years for these animals. The subject of har-vesting may be left until a more seasonable pe-riod.—Country Gentleman. **LONG LIFE AND FARMING.** What advantage hath a farmer in this re-spect? Not a little, as the results of reliable form in what follows, very satisfactorily dem-onstrate. Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Boston, President of the Statistical Association, has prepared a table from the mortality reports of Massachusetts, for a period of thirteen years, showing the average longevity of men of dif-ferent occupations. The average tength of life of cultivators of the soil is much higher than that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professional men of all kinds is 58 that of professions and occupations the average longevity of cargymen, is 55; of lawyers, 55; of physi-cians, 64; of coopers, 57; of blacksmiths, 52; of cargenters, 50; of masons, 48; of tanners,

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