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day in the Freewill Baptist Quarterly, which is conducted by an association of which Bro.

In the fall of 1832, he returned to North Carolina, accompanied by his wife, having the

of his nativity, where, also, in February of the main there, they were offered a house and a following year, he was baptized by his uncle, Rev. Samuel Hutchins, and joined the first

The offer was promptly declined, and the next

On the 18th of January, 1823, at a session To this distressing doubt he was led in part by the following August. the fact that he did not experience the ecstasy At that time [August, 1838] he took the of some of his fellow Christians, and in part by pastoral care of the church in Hampton, N. H., his constitutional tendency to self-depreciation.

It was well he had a sound adviser, otherwise time he became pastor of the church in New

some three or four years before he was licensed. held the office up to the time of his death. In It seems he waited for peculiar impressions as New Market, shortly after his removal there. the proof of his call to the ministry. These, he was called to mourn the death of his excellent and devoted wife, who left him a daughwe find it written with his own hand, ter, an only child, a month old. "either to give it up without any farther effort, In May, 1845, he accepted a call from th or decide the doubtful case by making the tri- Washington street church in Dover, N. H. al. I took the latter course. It seemed like and for a time, in addition to his other labors, er was open before me." "Hard way," in- Rill."

In most of these towns considerable revival

followed his labors.

On the first day of February, 1824, he ordained at Wilton, as an evangelist. We ordained at Wilton, as an evangelist. We ordained at Wilton, as an evangelist. We judge that his fields of labor after his ordination were about the same as before, till November, 1826, at which time he set out to visit the churches in Ohio and Indiana, where he remained nearly two years. He labored most of his time in Marion, Clark and Warren Counties, Ohio; and in Dearborn and Switzerland Counties, Indiana. The churches were encourted with the returned upon him with redoubled force. His stomether that the dedication of the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston, Me. This was his last attendance at an earthly gathering. In the early part of August, about a week after his return from Maine, he was attacked with diarrhead, which was checked for a few days, and then returned upon him with redoubled force. His stomether returned upon him with redoubled force. Counties, Indiana. The churches were encourwasted with great rapidity, till he became exaged, and a goodly number of souls were con-

verted to God. parted brother has left us a journal of this heavenly rest. tour, which was of two years' duration. Of The following memoranda of a few of his recourse we have no opportunity now to set be marks will give some idea of his state of mind. fore the reader anything of the contents of that Frequently, during his long illness, he said. "If journal, but it will be a relief to many hearts it were left with me to decide as to my recovto learn that there is a history of those years ery, I should refer it back to God." Again preserved. Perhaps here is the best place to "Sometimes I hardly know whether I belong state that there is a like account of his travels to the living or the dying, but one thing in the South, and, indeed, of most of his travels know, I am the Lord's." after 1828. It is not our place to suggest what His anxious interest for our Foreign Mission

disposition of these would most glorify Christ, seemed to increase as his strength declined. but this much is certain, that they contain the A few days before his death, in speaking on materials for a very interesting Sabbath school this subject, he said, "It does seem to me that

Hutchins was a member from the commence- preceding spring married Miss Lucy Ambrose ment of that periodical to the day of his death. of Sandwich, N. H. They were joyfully re-The subject of this sketch was born in New ceived and kindly welcomed by multitudes in Portland, Maine, on the 5th of June, 1801. In North Carolina, and were pressed to make that the fall of 1818 he was converted in the town State their home. As an inducement to respring they returned to the North, and he soon closed his itinerant labors. In October, 1833, of the Farmington Q. M., held in Vienna, he became pastor of the church in North was licensed to preach: Before this time, he Providence, R. I. Here he was called to bury had passed through many trials, both as to his an infant son at the age of seven months. The Christian experience and his call to preach .- relation of pastor to this church he retained till At one time, we are informed, he requested April, 1838, when he resigned his charge, and that his name might be erased from the church went to Lowell, Mass,, where he assisted Elder book, insisting that he was no Christian. Thurston in his pastoral labors till the first of

one of the most polished and symmetrical or- Market, where he labored five years. During naments of the church might have been lost.

It is related that he preached at least a few times when he was only about 18 years of age,

a hard was of demonstrating duty, but no oth- he edited the "Myrtle," and the "Gospel deed, if he was to be judge of his own efforts, December 26, 1846, be married Mrs. Maunless there was a call in his heart too deep rilla Marks, widow of the lamented Rev. David for his conscience to permit him to reason Marks. He continued his connection as pasaway. After the trial, what, think you, was tor of the lost named church, till the last of his conclusion? Did he preach well enough to March, 1868, when he was seized with a severe decide that he had the call according to the nervous fever, which subsequently assumed a philosophical motto, "talent is the call?" Far bilous type. He so far recovered as to be able from it. Of what painful distrust was his de- the following June, to visit New Portland, Me. cision born! "As there must be one less tal- his native town. He stopped on the way, to ented and less useful than all the rest," says attend the Kennebec Yearly Meeting, and he, "I supposed I might as well as any one preached during the session. He also preachelse be that one, if the trial should decide it ed the two Sabbaths that he was in New Portwas duty for me to preach." Well was it for land. After his return home in July, he that young man, who used these words without preached three Sabbaths with the church at the first tinge of affected modesty, to bave a Great Falls, when he was again prostrated with friend to say to him with decision, "Effas, you billious fever, which confined him to his bed about must preach, or lose your own soul." Spirits six weeks. As soon as he was able, he went to so choice need the encouragement of more self-reliant ones. But with all this help and en-weeks. He was greatly invigorated by the couragement, he did not come to the decision, ocean air, and regained a degree of strength till, like Jonah, at tried what he called a voyage that encouraged him to hope he should attain to Tarshish. He must, at least, thought he, his former usual state of health. The last of acquire a little money before giving himself to November and first of December, for three sucthe mirestry. Here we are thankful we can cessive Sabbaths, he supplied the vacant pulread his own account:

"In the fall of 1821, I went to East Florida, to cook for a company of men who went from Maine to cut timber for the United States' cessive Sabbaths, he supplied the vacant pulpit of the church in New Market. These were his last sermons. Here he took a severe cold, his health declined, and he remained feeble Maine to cut timber for the United States' navy. Thirty-seven of the fifty-three composing the company, were sick at one time. As I was ope of the sick, I returned the next spring, some thirty dollars in debt to my employers for board and passage home. This disappointment was the means of inducing me to give myself wholly to the ministry. On returning from Florida, I hired out to work at farming, obtained money to pay what I owed in consequence of my sickness there, then earned money to myself wholly to the ministry. obtained money to pay what I owed in consequence of my sickness there, then earned money in the same way to purchase a horse, saddle and bridle. This done, I gave myself wholly to the work of an evangelist, previously to which I often preached on the Sabbath as the way was opened before me. On entering the itinerant field, I spent most of the time for some two years in the towns of Wilton Div some two years in the towns of Wilton, Dix-field, Farmington, New Sharon, Belgrade, Sid-ney, Gardiner, Edgecomb and Westport."

a meeting of the Foreign Mission Committee, and led the Foreign Missionary meeting on Seturday of School Schoo He visited "some other places in Maine." Saturday afternoon. The first Sabbath in July

ary where he had so long dispensed the word

erted to God.

We are happy to be able to state that our de-

olume.

In the fall of 1828, he returned to New Engup. Could I live to see Bro. Bacheler sent and, and spent the winter in Sandwich. N. H., back to India, and Bro. James Phillips in the where a precious revival was enjoyed. He field, and our ministers actively awake to their pent the winter of 1829 in North Carolina duty to our Foreign Mission, I should feel that

there was no probability that I should ever set my eyes upon you, but blessed be God that I look upon you once more. I hope, dear brother, when you lie as I do, that you will have the same support I have "The same support evious to his departure, Bro. Burr, who was come up." Rest does not come with ed considerable hesitancy about leaving while he was so sick. He said to him, "I should like to have you take charge of my funeral, but it is best that you should go to Vermont. The up the church in the midst of an ungrateful

your sons not to disappoint me of meeting probation is enough for one man. To all such, rest from labor with be sweet and blessed.

4. One more thought to be mentioned is the useful influence left on the world. It is no small blessing to men to have the Divine sento be there. As to myself, I don't know." tence-pronounced over their lifeless remains"O," said he, "trust in the merits of Christ. "Their works do follow them." Nor does this He will sustain you. He does me."

greatest trial and causes me my severest suf- they were wearing out their lives in the Difering;" and he whispered to her the promise of the Saviour, "I will not leave you comfortless,' that is, orphans. You will have the Bible left you, and you can go to the house of God." In his very last moments when he was

BY REV. R. CLARK. (Published by request.)

Concluded from Star of Sept. 14.

it was not a dream, but a fact; not an earthly whisper, but a heavenly voice; not a spirit-communication, but an angel-announcement. It came from a Divine source, showing that the dying Christian was to be honored with a Divine notice.

2. It was announced with a call for its preservation—"Write." If it were heard only, it might be soon forgotten or misunderstood, and then the precious truth would be lost to the world. But it was to be placed on record—not in the sand on the seashore, that every succeeding wave would efface and wash out; not on a stray sheet that might be laid aside and lost, but in a book, and that book the book of Revelation. A large portion of what men say, would not be worth recording. To mention their idle prattle would expose their cheeks to the blush of shame. But that was a truth which-would prove a comfort to the sorrowing,

lare the dead which die in the Lord." To bless is to make happy. Christ began his gospel by pronouncing blessings upon those who should embrace it. "Blessed are the poor in spirit." "Blessed are 'They that mourn." "Blessed are the pure in heart." But in the downones, but in our day and age, if a person text the Divine blessing is pronounced upon is honest, consistent and provident, he will very the blessed dead are in exercise of he.

the blessed dead are in a conscious state of be-

THE MORNING STAR,
Partitional Workly, on Wednesday,
If the PREMIL HIPS PRINTING EMILIBRITARY
All its office, Washington, St., Durce, N. H.

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**W. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

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Washington, Colonian

3. Another part in which this blessing was me support I have." Thursday morning, ing hardness as a soldier," and from suffering great tribulations" through which they "have under an engagement to attend the Vermont come to men until they have endured the fa-Yearly Meeting, called to see him and express-tigues of labor. Think how the apostles "lait is best that you should go to Vermont. The cause needs you more than I do." When he left, though very strongly attached to him, he bade him farewell as cheerfully and composedly as if he expected to meet him on the morrow.

On the day of his departure he said to a Christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him," Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to see him, "Tell christian sister who called to

signify simply that they carry their characters with them. It has a wide extent of meaning. Sabbath afternoon it was very difficult for It conveys the important truth that every goo Sabbath afternoon it was very difficult for him to speak. To friends who called, he would just give his hand and point upward, saying, "My home is above." After it became dark, he said, "I shall not live through the night, but there is a glorious day beyond." Care for others, his ruling passion, was strong in death. He said, "My own distress I can bear, but to see my dear wife so distressed, is by far my have rest sufficiently and the prayers of Knox, and the zeal of Whitesee my dear wife so distressed, is by far my they were wearing out their lives in the Di-

ble left you, and you can go to the house of God." In his very last moments when he was gasping in death, as his family were weeping around him, he kissed them, said "Good by," "Good by," and then whispered "Trust, trust, trust," while his countenance lighted with a smile, and his happy spirit passed away.

Among the many virtues which so unusually endeared our departed brother to his very large circle of friends, his liberality shone conspicuously. The following record is found among his papers.

"From 1834 to 1859, I gave \$2,570 for charitable and benevolent purposes, besides purchasing pews in five meeting houses, to the amount of \$535. [This makes a total sum of \$3,100. He also left an unpaid pledge of some over \$230, to New Hampton Institution.—Ed.]. My second wife, by whose means I was furnished with a considerable portion of the above sums, heartily approved my appropriations of this kind, as did my first wife those I made while she lived with me."

For the Morning Star.

A SERMON,

Delivered at the funeral of Mr. Seth Carter, Conneaut, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1859.

BY REY. B. CLARK.

BY REY. B. CLARK.

Hence his works have little effect upon them.
But after death, those envys and jealousies melt away, and the world becomes willing to give the good man credit for what he has done.

If our friend and Christian father, whose decease has been the occasion of our gathering, could speak, he would tell us of influences that arose through the labors of our early ministers, which proved effectual in his salvation. Our denominational fathers labored in his neighbor hood, and his conversion was among the fruits of their earnest sermons and fervent prayers. In specifying a few particulars on this occasion, we would observe that Seth Carter, Esq. was born in Sansbury, Ct., April 7, 1782, and was at his death a few months over 77 years of age. In 1810 he removed to western New York, and became one of its early pioneers. Finding his way along new roads and Indian trails, he arrived, after four weeks' drive with his ploddi thers joined him, and the wilderness was driven back and the earth opened its bosom to the warming sun. Soon mills were built, schools taught, and Divine worship enjoyed. In all of

these branches of enterprise, Mr. Carter acted a prominent part, except in religion. As yet, be had no heart to worship.

A series of meetings was held in the church their works do follow them."

With these thoughts suggested on dying in the Lord we advance to notice. With these thoughts suggested on dying in the Lord, we advance to notice

II. The MANNER OF ITS ANNOUNCEMENT.

1. The attention was called up as if something important was about to be delivered. John "heard a voice from heaven." The mind was prepared for the solemn and yet cheering John "heard a voice from heaven." The mind was prepared for the solemn and yet cheering message. It is not every event that deserves consideration. Much is done that should not engage a good man's thoughts; but here was something that called forth an angel's remark. It was not a dream, but a fact; not an earthly limited and youngest daughter now in the family. He came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to this place to be present with the came to the

which-would prove a comfort to the sorrowing, the tried, the tempted, the persecuted and dying Christian in every succeeding age, and it was not tried and the highway. He leaves, four daughters and two sons, three of whom are present, the younger daughter and the two was to be reported to the world through a writwas to be reported to the world through a written communication. It comes to us, therefore,
not only as worthy of the sculptor's chisel, but
of the inspired pen.

III. THE DIVINE BLESSING PRONOUNCED
UPON IT. This will appear in the following
specifications:

1. In the happy state of the dead. "Blessed
are the dead which die in the Lord." To
Market to work deads to the control of the control of the inspired pen.

The younger daughters rewith him, will most sensibly feel the loss; but
may she and her whole family be Divinely sustained, live and die in the Lord, and receive the

ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT TO

ELD. BENJAMIN RANDALL. The people began to assemble near the cred place where rest the remains of Randell, about eleven o'clock. At noon it was judged there were one thousand persons present, and among them twenty-one ministers. Near noon the workmen commenced to place the marble shaft upon its pedestal. Half an hour was occupied in versions and adjustically and the same commenced to place the marble shaft upon its pedestal. cupied in rearing and adjusting the monument.

The description of this beautiful obelisk, as to dimensions and inscriptions upon it, will be given by another hand.

spersing a few remarks.
6. Chief address by Rev. D. M. Graham, of

spersing a few remarks.

6. Chief address by Rev. D. M. Graham, of New York city.

In the introductory remarks the speaker alluded to the incident which occurred in the life of Randall in 1781, at Woolwich, Me.—When he had been forbidden to preach in the meeting house, he stepped upon a grave and said, "I will have this grave for my pulpit, and the heavens for my sounding board." So we to-day. Referred to the coincidence of the grant of the township of New Durham to E. Smith, and the birth of Randall, both in 1789. The town, though distinguished for few things of public interest. nevertheless is widely known, and will be yet, around the world.

From 1770 to 1780, a busy time with Randall—the many things he did. Among them, "founded a family and a denomination." Every decade since has wrought more and more. In 1827 the Freewill Baptist denomination completed its circle in the organization of the General Conference. In 1829 the statistics of the denomination were obtained. For the last thirty years the progress has been fourfold.—This may seem small, but should the denominations with the care and the control of the denomination were obtained. For the last thirty years the progress has been fourfold.—This may seem small, but should the denomination was all up to heaven, and so when they die the Lord is going to get rid of them by rubbing them out entirely. This beautiful theory eases, when the doctrike of future punishment, so clearly set going to get rid of them by rubbing them out entirely. This beautiful theory eases, when the doctrike of future punishment, so clearly set going to get rid of them by rubbing them out entirely. This beautiful theory eases, when the doctrike of future punishment, so clearly set forth in the Bible, has pinched some minds; and counte-nances infield efforts to soften down the strong points in Ged's moral government; and lulls like the old song sung by the devil when "be advised to going to get rid of them by rubbing theory eases, when the doctrike of future punishment, so clearly set

General Conference. In 1829 the statistics of the denomination were obtained. For the last thirty years the progress has been fourfold.—
This may seem small, but should the denomination continue to increase with the same ratio, for a period of time to come equal to that of its past existence, it will then number nearly four millions!

This occasion is solemn. In 1832 David Marks preached from this grave—to-day, Elias Hutchins, who may be regarded as the spirit-ual grandson of Randall, lies shrouded for the grave; and to-morrow we go to attend his fu-

eral obsequies at Dover.

Money to erect suitable memorials for the dead is not wasted. Abraham purchased the cave of Machpelah for the resting place of his beloved Sarah. Christ suffered himself to be anointed against his burial—was embalmed anomited against his burial—was embalmed according to the manner of the Jews, as reported by the Holy Ghost. As Abraham and Sarah were associated in life and in death, so the inscription upon this monument is befitting "Benjamin and Joanna," and especially appropriate, since among us as a denomination appropriate, appropriate, and appear and appear in the same appear in t

Why New Durham so renowned—so extensively known? Because, in 1780, on a rock, in a piece of corn growing somewhere in this very field, Randall, while praying to be taught the meaning of certain passages of Scripture, parted with his "too many right hands, and too many right eyes." Here he renounced all—was filled with a sense of the "dreadful majesty of God"—was enlightened, purfiled; the Scriptures appeared in perfect harmony;—the love of God to man, the alonement, grace to men and the call of the gospel, universal. Let such consecration be made here to-day.

The speaker rejoiced in meeting the relatives of the venerable Randall here—one a minister.

Good to be here among the dead. The resGood to be here among the dead. The resbox extensive and excellent apparatus, geo-logical specimens, physiological plates, &c., &c.
The number of teachers employed at present, is five. The course of instruction is ample and thorough. In fine it is the fixed determination of the Trustees to make this academy equal to any in the State.

The village of Pike, in which the Institution is located, is six miles from Castile, on the Buffalo and New York City railroad, to and from which stages run daily, and is noted for its healthfulness and beauty of surrounding scenery. Good board can be obtained at the boarding house or in the village, at 14 shil-

Good to be here among the dead. The resrrection invests the place with importance.

A fine simile was made, founded upon an

unless we have the spirit of Randall, the mind anecdote of a tourist in Spain, who, on enter-ing a public house, asked the landlord for some good beefsteak, but the landlord answered, we have none. Several other things, as turkey, mutton, chicken, were inquired for, but the lord of the premises said, we keep no such things. Then pray what do you keep, said the hungry querist—to which the cool landlord replied, "We keep tavern." So many keep church—a place to sleep and die. But let there be meat in God's house.

Closed with a reference to the very windy.

Should any of our brethren wish to move to this place, I would say that good homes in the village can now be purchased on very reasonable terms, whilst out of the village from one half to one and two miles, small farms, containing from twenty to fifty or more acres are for sale.

I wish to say to our brethren wish to move to this place, I would say that good homes in the village can now be purchased on very reasonable terms, whilst out of the village from one half to one and two miles, small farms, containing from twenty to fifty or more acres are for sale.

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I wish to say to our brethren wish to move to this place, I would say that good homes in the village can now be purchased on very reasonable terms, whilst out of the village can now be purchased on very reasonable terms, whilst out of the village can now be purchased on very reasonable terms, whilst out of the village can now be purchased on very reasonable terms, whilst out of the village can now be purchased on very reasonable terms, whilst out of the village can now be purchased on ver eefsteak, but the landlord answered, we

7. Rev. H. Quinby made a short speech. Ar-

remarks. Was happy to be here, because of

In behalf of his relatives returned thanks to the denomination for erecting this monument in memory of his honored ancestor.—
Praised God for our increase and prosperity—
wished us success—loved us next to his own people. Exhorted us to keep the spirit of our holy religion, &c. Said that he, a few years ago, stood upon the same grave where his grandfather once stood and preached a sermon. Other good things were said, which our benumbed fingers and the boisterous winds would not permit us to jot down.

Bro. Cilley made some remarks, and a collection was taken as the multitude were dispersing. Did not learn the amount.

For the Morning Star.

RAMA'S GRAVESTONE.

A suggestion was made at the New Hampshire Yearly Meeting, on hearing of the death of our beloved brother Rama, that it might be well to raise a stone to his memory. Bro. Sanborn immediately responded and placed the prepared and sent out by Bro. Miller. It is a white marble slab, about twenty inches square, designed to be inserted in a small brick collection was taken as the multitude were dispersion.

The inscription is—on the upper portion, "RAMA," in Oriya characters; below

persing. Did not learn the amount.

The following are the names of the ministers present:
Enoch Place, Silas Curtis, Hosea Quinby, Joseph Boody, David Garland, J. M. Harper, Stephen Coffin, Nathl. Berry, Ezra Ham, D.

Strafford, Sept. 17, 1859.

TAKE CARE THAT YOU DO NOT AD-VERTISE MORAL POISON.

er 12mo vol. of less than 500 pages, we have ever seen." Now it seems to us that a relig-ious Review or Quarterly should not put in its columns such an advertisement, if there is any danger of evil from such a book. Many of our people put great confidence in an opinion thus published, that shades of favor; and, without examining, purchase such works, and are turned away by their sophisms from

he truth.

A writer in another periodical says of the same work: "It is far more likely to make converts than Universalism." And the Univerdimensions and inscriptions upon it, will be given by another hand.

The exercises of the occasion were in the following order:

1. The 805th hymn of the Psalmody was read by Rev. D. P. Cilley and sung by the New Durham choir.

2. The Throne of Divine Grace was addressed by Rev. E. Place in a very supportant.

2. The Throne of Divine Grace was addressed by Rev. E. Place in a very appropriate manner.

3. The 640th hymn was sung. Tune "New Durham."

4. The Treasurer of the committee made a statement respecting the funds, expense of the work thus far, &c.

5. Rev. H. Quinby repeated the inscriptions on the several sides of the monument, interspecting a few remarks.

1 the atture in America for many years."

Why will it make more converts than Universalism? Simply because many skeptical professors, who are not far enough along the track of error to endorse Universalism, can take this preparative dose a little easier, without, perhaps breaking caste entirely, or subjecting themselves to expulsion from the church for heresy.

It seems a little too bad at first, to think of taking the rogues all up to heaven, and so

taking the rogues all up to heaven, and so when they die the Lord is going to get rid of

For the Morning Star PIKE SEMINARY---DEDICATION.

The readers of the Star will remember that an article in reference to this institution, from the pen of Bro. Ball, appeared in the Star some weeks ago. For the information of inquiring friends, I wish at this time to subjoin a few

words.
This institution was formerly under the su perintendence of the Episcopal Methodists. An indebtedness against the house, which, under the circumstances, they were not able to meet, rendered it necessary to sell the house. The Freewill Baptists were solicited to buy it. Accordingly certain men took hold of the matter with spirit and energy, circulated a sub-scription, and in a short time raised a sufficient

boarding house or in the village, at 14 shillings a week. Ample facilities are afforded to

such as wish to board themselves.

The second Eagle church has removed to The second Eagle church has removed to relicion a human skeleton in full view of the guests, which, in mute language addressed the hilarious and mirthful, "Behold the end have since joined, and more expect to join at of all." This ghastly grinning skeleton the the next covenant meeting. Sept. 3d, our young disliked, and so they covered it with church room in the Seminary, in which may be ere is a skeleton underneath." Our ora-thanked God for institutions of learning; this become too small, the chapel above will "there is a skeleton underneath." Our ora-tor thanked God for institutions of learning; that now some of our ministers could read Greek, Latin and Hebrew; but all are flowers, deed, a very encouraging prospect of build-ing up a strong church in this place. The ricek, Latin and Hebrew; but all are flowers, in less we have the spirit of Randall, the mind of Christ.

Same thought was illustrated by relating an needote of a tourist in Spain, who, on enternament of the spirit of Randall, the mind in the spirit of Randall, the mind in gup a strong church in this place. The prospect, too, in respect to the Seminary is hopeful. The present term has opened with needote of a tourist in Spain, who, on enter-

frequently made.
Should any of our brethren wish to

let there be meat in God's house.

Closed with a reference to the very windy of our church room occurred at the same time day. Hoped it only symbolized the power of their Q. M. Had we known in season of the time and place (so near us) of the Q. M., ple. "The wind bloweth where it listeth." time of the dedication, and to have atte

7. Kev. H. Quinby made a short speech. Argued that our act in erecting this monument is not a superstitious one.

8. Rev. Daniel Boody Randall, Methodist preacher in Me., and a grandson of Benjamin Randall, was called for, and made some good remarks. Was happy to be here because of may come. may come.

The next term of this institution will com-

our catholic sentiments as a people—our "free communion," (referring to an inscription on the monument) and also because of associations, &c., &c.

In behalf of his relatives returned thanks

umn. The inscription is—on the upper por-tion, "RAMA," in Oriya characters; below this, "F. W. B. native preacher, died April 4, 1859," in English characters. At the bottom, 1859," in English characters. At the equal, "Presented by Rev. G. Sanborn." The amount presented by Bro. Sanborn, \$10, will probably cover the expense of stone and the erection of the column.

O. R. BACHELER. P. Cilley, D. M. Graham, Daniel B. Randall, the column. S. P. Fernald, Jesse Meader, H. Brewer, D.

S. P. Fernald, Jesse Meader, H. Brewer, D. L. Edgerly, Tobias Foss, M. A. Quimby, O. Butler, I. D. Stewart, L. B. Tasker.

Our friends must be content with the brief and imperfect outline of Bro. Graham's speech, until he shall furnish the public with what he did say, and what he intended to say but for the rough weather. This he pledged himself to do, when more at leisure.

I. B. Tasker.

A young man had been preaching in the presence of a venerable divine, and after he had done, he went to the old minister, and said, "What do you think of my sermon?"—the rough weather. This he pledged himself to do, when more at leisure.

I. B. Tasker.

A young man had been preaching in the presence of a venerable divine, and after he had done, he went to the old minister, and work of the presence of a venerable divine, and after he had done, he went to the old minister, and young man; "it took me along time to study it." "Av. no doubt." said, "What do you think of my sermon?"—
"A very poor sermon indeed," said he. "A
poor sermon!" said the young man; "it took
me a long time to study it." "Ay, no doubt me a long time to study it." "Ay, no doubt of it." "Why, did you not think my explanation of the text a very good one?" "O yes," said the old preacher, "very good indeed."—"Well, then, why do you say it is a poor sermon? Didn't you think the metaphors were appropriate, and the arguments conclusive?" "Yes, they were very good, as far as that goes; dut still it was a very poor sermon." "Will We were visited the other day by a man who desired us to buy a book which he had written in favor of annihilation; and when we informed him that we neither believed nor could waste time and money in such nonsense, and considered the work mischievous—opposed by both philosophy and the Scriptures—he pulled out of his pocket a notice contained in the Freewill Baptist Quarterly and handed it to us, suggesting that with such a favorable word from one of our own works, I could not refuse to purchase.

In our yet than leave the population and the climate which pleases them so well."

This is coolly said. This is corly said. This is corly said, the young man, "Christ in the text," we are not to be preaching that with such a favorable word from one of our own works, I could not refuse to purchase.

It reads as follows; "As a history of religious opinions, &c., it is a thesaurus. It has more real argument in it than almost any oth—

dear brother, your business is, when you get a text, to say, 'Now, what is the road to Christ?' and then preach a sermon, running along the road towards the great metropolis—Christ.—And," said he, "I have never yet found a text that has not got a road to Christ in it; and if I ever do find one that has not a road to Christ in it, I will make one; I will go over hedge and ditch, but I would get at my Master; for the sermon cannot do any good unless there is a savor of Christ in it."

The Anti-Slabery Cause.

DEMOCRATIO DESPOTISM. Three centuries ago, in 1560, Philip II. of Three centuries ago, in 1560, Philip II. of Spain, instigated by the Inquisition, and especially by the fanatical Grand Inquisitor, Diego de Espinosa, issued the first of those cruel edicts against the Moors of Spain which drove them to rebellion, and resulted, finally, in their expulsion from their native land, in the reign of Philip III. It was those edicts, combined with the cruelties exercised in the Netherlands, that covered the name of Philip, and of Spain and the Spanish Inquisition, with infamy, as guilty of brutal and barbarous tyranny. The most severe of those edicts—that of 1563, which was the immediate cause of the rebellion among the Moors—comprised a number of enactments so harsh that the mild and moderate Prescott speaks of it as "a law moderate Prescott speaks of it as "a law which for cruelty and absurdity has scarcely a parallel in history."

Yet cruel and absurd as was this law, insti-

Yet cruel and absurd as was this law, instigated by the Inquisition, and enacted by Philip II., for the suppression of a hated and dreaded race, it did not go to the length of driving into exile or into slavery a free people. Even for its violation, even for open and atubborn disregard of its provisions, the penalties, which, of course, were more severe than the provisions of the edict themselves, were, for the first offence, imprisonment for one month, banishment from the country for two years, and a not excessive fine. If for such a law, whose extremest penalty was exile for two and a not excessive fine. If for such a law, whose extremest penalty was exile for two years only, Philip II. has become the opprobrium of the civilized world, what shall we say of an American Legislature that deliberately consigns a whole race of free people to the alternative of slavery or perpetual banishment from their homes? The State of Louisiana, in March last, passed two acts, bearing date, respectively, March 15 and March 17, the fifth section of the first of which reads thus:

thus: SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any free person of color, after having been no-tified to leave the State within five days, shall fail so to do, said free person of color, if ar-rested within the State, shall forthwith be lodg ed in jail, and, upon due conviction before any competent court, shall be sentenced to not less than three months' and not more than twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary. And any person or police State Pententiary. And any person or police officer arresting such person shall receive a reward of ten dollars, to be paid by the city of New Orleans, if the arrest be made in the parish of Orleans, or by the Parish Treasurer if made out of it. Provided, That after being discharged from the Penitentiary said free person of color shall have ten days to leave the State.

By Section 6, any free person of color re-urning to the State after being convicted under Section 5, "shall be sentenced to impris-onment at hard labor for five years in the State

Penitentiary."
The Act of March 17 decrees that "it shall ereafter be lawful for any free person of Af-can descent, over the age of 21 years, now esiding in this State, to select his residing in this state, to select his or her had-ter, or owner, and to become a slave for life, pursuant to the provisions of this Act." The only provision for the protection of the per-sons thus reduced to slavery is that they shall not be liable to be sold for debts of the master contracted before their enslavement.

The one which consigns the free colored population to exile, or the penitentiary, or to slavery for life, is un lerstood not to apply to the native population of Louisiana, but to all the free colored residents, no matter how long they may have been inhabitants of the State.

The New Orleans Daily Crescent of Sept. 1. says: "The knowledge of these acts is wel spread, and consequently there is high excite-ment among that branch of the free-colered population who cannot boast of Louisiana th, and trepidatian among hany of them

who can." We can well believe it. It was with excite ment and trepidation that the Moors of Granada received the promulgation of the much less atrocious edicts of Philip II. "One may imagine," says Prescott, "the emotions of shame, sorrow and indignation with which the vast assembly, consisting of both sexes, listened to the words of an instrument, every tened to the words of an instrument, every sentence of which seemed to convey a personal indignity to the hearers. . . . Some of the weaker sort gave way to piteous and passionate exclamations, wringing their hands in an agony of grief. Others, of sterner temper, broke forth into menaces and fierce invective, accompanied with the most furious gesticulations." Writing to the Moors of Africa, one of them said: "We are sorely beset, and our enemies encompass us all around, like a consuming fire. I have written this in nights of tears and anguish, with hope yet lingering—such hope as still survives amidst all the bitterness of the soul."

Many of the Louisiana victims of democratic Many of the Louisiana victims of democratic tyranny, rather than abandon their homes, their friends, and their means of livelihood, and go into exile, have reluctantly consented to sacrifice their freedom, with the poor consolation of being able to choose their own masters, and trusting, probably, to the chance of finding humane and just protectors. The Orescent says:

"Two bright and intelligent free coloredmen, who do a good business (both steamboat

"Two bright and intelligent free colored men, who do a good business (both steamboat cooks, one making \$100 and the other \$75 per month) formally filed their petitions in the First District Court, to become the slaves for life of a well known gentleman of this city, he having consented to accept them. The names of these men are Joseph Thomas and Wm. Gray.—Some time ago they called upon Mr. Blocker to be their attorney in the matter. That gentleman, going carefully and circumspectly about a new branch of his business, talked with and sounded the negroes till he satisfied himself they were really in earnest. He talked to them at length, read and expounded the above law at length, read and expounded the above law to them, and explained to them particularly that, in surrendering their freedom to their proposed master, they would not be provision-al, but actual, slaves to him, the same as if they had been born his slaves. Only one temporary difference from the state of other slaves could they count upon—their exemption from seizure for prior debts of their master; but seizure for prior debts of their master; but that to the calls of debts acquired after their surrender, or to the will or caprice of their master, in his method of employing them, or in selling them, they would be just the same as if slaves from birth.

With all this before them, and having duly

calculated the choice between slavery South and freedom in the North, Joseph as and Wm. Gray unhesitatingly adhered to their original design, and yesterday, as above stated, Mr. Blocker filed their petitions for slavery, in the First District Court.

From what we hear at present, a great many free negroes, not born in this State, will pick

very, that of kings becomes almost reasonable d respectable.

Let us look a little at the case related by the Crescent. Two bright, intelligent, free, colored men are compelled, not by individual cruelty or brutality, but by a deliberate law of the State of Louisiana, to doom themselves and their posterity to slavery, for no crime, no offence, except that of their hereditary descent, and this in a country which professes to disre-gard all distinctions of birth or blood in its gard all distinctions of little and pretended, even, that these men needed to be taken care of—that they could not provide for themselves. It is expressly stated, on the contrary, that they ing a good business, earning, one seve, the other one hundred dollars a And this is but a single instance out of a multitude of similar cases. Compared to this, the Mortara outrage, which so shocked the civilized world, sinks into insignificance. And vet so debased have the moral sense and the political instincts of the American people become by the long-continued domination of the slaveholding aristocracy that crimes which will ring forever through history, and stains that will never be effaced from our national fame, are regarded with complacency by a large part of our population, and by the rest, with few exceptions, are passed over with apathy, or at most with a smile or a sneer. We are drifting rapidly as a nation into despotism of the vilest kind, and are renewing in the middle of the nineteenth century the most arccidus op-pressions of the filteenth and sixteenth. And yet men are found, and in the free States, too,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1859.

who justify these things in the name of democ

The General Conference of our denomination, which is held triennially, commences in Lowell, Mass., to-day, and will continue through this week, and the most of next.

We are informed that it is proposed to have a kind of Denominational Social Gathering in one of the large Halls in Lowell on the evening previous to the close of Conference, which will probably be about Thursday, the 13th. Let none make arrangements to return home before this.

THE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

The large heartedness of Jeremiah, as expressed in his wish that "his head were waters and his eyes a fountain of tears, that he might weep day and night over the slain of the daughters of his people," challenges the admiration of every Christian. It was magnanimous, unselfish, just that trait of character which allies the human to the Divine.

But Jeremiah is not the only one who has been moved by such concern for others. All who have had the spirit of Christ have wept over sinners, and had great heaviness and continual sorrow for those who reject the offers of mercy. And when the forces which Christ has ordained to effect the redemption of sinners are disorganized, enfeebled and powerless. this distress is intensified. Sinners perishing and the church distracted, or sickly and discouraged! What Christian can contemplate it without pain? And who of us escape such visions? Are there not such churches around us on every hand? Do we not see them losing ground by removals and death, with no accessions from the ranks of sinners? Their public meetings are irregular, their preaching of a low order, and but little of it, their congregations small; their young people are not gathered into Sunday schools, but are trained under the culture of sinners; their resources limited and influence insignificant. There are scores and hundreds of churches in the East and in the West, which scarcely have an existand yet they are surrounded by broad fields that need vigorous culture. Can we consider their case and not be moved? Have we no heart to feel for them in their low estate? and can we do nothing for their relief? O if all of our ministers felt as Jeremiah did, there would be effort, prayer, labor, some efficient scheme to nurse and strengthen the things that remain, and save those feeble churches from extinction If the laity Cere filled with the spirit of Christ, they would co-operate in the good work with redoubled zeal. If more cannot be done in this direction than we have been doing, we are destined to suffer decline, discouragement and disgrace. The outskirts of our army are being depleted, churches upon the old battle field of our fathers need vigorous efforts to resuscitate them, and in new fields decay and death seem quite as prevalent as life and growth. We ought to reverse this whole matter. We can do it. Do we say, we will do it ? Let this be our watchword.

REVELATION OR REASON.

Having settled the question that the Bible is a revelation from God, it is the province of reason to interpret, but not to add to or subtract from the inspired system.

We hear much said at the present time about the dignity, the divinity of reason, and its competency to guide us in all matters earthly and Divine. But this is no new boast. It is as old as time, and as false as sin. What has been the success of man in reasoning out truth in relation to God and eternity? How has he prospered in this sublime task? His feats of ason, his follies and failures in speculations, are enough to bring a crimson blush of shame to the cheek of the most brazen egotist among these "wise men."

Reason above revelation! Men of reason not in need of a revelation! Man by force of reason find out God's will and man's duty Well, just bring forward two of these Solons of wisdom who agree in these important matters, and we will listen. The theories of these men of might have been as numerous upon the stream of time as bubbles upon the dance ing wave, and have burst as soon. Reason in religious matters has thus far made sorry work. Our Strausses, and Newmans, and Parkers, and Smiths sparkle and boast, assert, swell, and look complacent, and assume great wisdom, with not a whit more credit to reason than the "wise men" who played egotist and created "babel," thousands of years ago. They cannot agree among themselves, nor can either one of them agree with himself. The Parker and Smith of to-day laugh to scorn the infallible Parker and Smith of yesterday; and to-morrow they will be levelling the infallible artillery of reason against the infallible offspring of reason which they foster to-day.-But all of this fails to clip their wings of vanity. They are willing to accept so much of the Bible as accords with their reason, and no more! But all the scribes in the country could ot change, add to, or subtract from, and muc tilate the Bible fast enough to keep pace with their tergiversations. And no can could be assured when he carried to his family the inlible light of these giants of reason that he would not awake in the morning to be rebukdemned by another decree from the comed to his heart in confidence, and with the hope that he had found rest at last.

If we have no revelation from God now, the ilures, the disgraceful failures of reason in that we are in great need of one. There is no sion of your children.

want so imperative as this. These great quesWe need not tell you that of all earthly obtions, upon which our happiness and hope rest, jects your children are the most dear to you.

must be answered by God, or remain unanWe know what solicitude you feel for their wel-

inseparably connected with usefulness. Not a robbing yourselves of rest and luxuries that few also have sincere desire to be useful from you may furnish them with the means of mak-MORNING STAR. | few also have sincere desire to be useful from benevolence. They would not live merely for ing a respectable appearance in the world. self. The promptings of a better nature forbid it. Still the question arises, how can I be should spring from a deeper principle than seful? What can I do?

market. He had indeed given the command not of the present only, but the eternal welto all, "Go work to-day in my vineyard."— fare of those whom he has committed to you Yet as he went out from hour to hour he found to train up for him. Do you receive them thus, many idle, and excusing themselves for not in their infancy, and dedicate them to God in entering, because no one had employed them. earnest prayer, imploring his grace to assist So it is now. The wide world is before us, you in meeting all your obligations, in this rewith all its innumerable wants and demands; lation, as his stewards? In pursuance of this and the call is to every one, as much as though consecration, have you been careful to instil given by an audible voice from Heaven: "Go into their infantile minds the elements of Diinto my vineyard and labor."

nothing to do for yourself? Some are so beevolent to others, that they do not do justice to themselves. Now, we are not required to experience. Example always has the highest phantly to the skies.

tions of many. If they could have some sta- not to attend Sunday school, and if they at they can find nothing worth doing. Such God allow you to shirk this work off upon some should consider the words of Christ: "He one who may be transiently employed in the that is faithful in that which is least, is faith- Sunday school? ful also in much; and he that is unjust in the Too often, also, the principle seems to be least, is unjust also in much."

very important field of usefulness. Some have resent the family in the public worship of God. rendered the highest service to mankind by Thus while the parents are their faithfulness in this relation. The culture hands to God in the sanctuary, where are their of one immortal mind is a great and respon-children? Roaming through the fields and sible work.

pathize? None wandering, whom you can at random through the congregation. lead to the right path? Yes, there is plenty How is it with your family worship? Are to do on all sides. Then up and be doing, for the children present every time, if they are there is no time to waste.

declared. "A day in thy courts is better than a little crossing. a thousand. I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the is the state of your preparation as a family, for tents of wickedness"-who love the prayer the approach of death? Should he enter your circle, the conference room, and the society of circle, would you be filled with consternation in Christians wherever enjoyed-such feel that consequence of the work which should have would rather be deprived of any earthly bless- day to day, having been neglected, until now ing, than to be denied these foretastes of the it is crowded into a space so narrow as to forbid

no responsive echo in their hearts, they take writhing in the grasp of death, but unprepared no delight in approaching to God, their feet to die. rarely if ever tread the courts of the Lord .-They would rather spend the hours of God's holy day in a pleasure excursion, or even in the house of worship.

causes which have produced it, or the various a usual occurrence, the regular order of na methods proposed to remedy it. We may say ture; and when Thanksgiving day comes round however in a word, we have no faith in any again, only a few of all the people will go up man-made device, as that of multiplying the to the sanctuary to return thanks to Godforms and ceremonials of worship, after the more than one third of the ordinary Sabbath meaner of the Catholics. What is needed and congregation. indispensable, is the descent of the Holy Spir- Rather would not this be better for us-as it on ministers and people, and a spiritual res- Christians, in the season of such a drought as urrection like that in Ezekiel's vision of the we had this summer, still to trust in God, pray valley of dry bones. If it comes with the for rain both at the family altar and in the sensible manifestations now witnessed in Ire- sanctuary-not mutter a syllable of distrust land, let it come. If with the still, small voice, as though nothing will grow, we shall have no its he had wel- it is equally welcome. But let us look to God. crops this year-but trust in Him who has Our only hope is in Him, that he will revive said there shall be seedtime and harvest, as his work.

A WORD TO PARENTS. Dear parents, sympathizing deeply with you

cient and modern times, to come to any sol-and harmonious conclusions in regard to the the dawn to address a few lines to you upon vast concerns of the soul and eternity, prove the most important of all subjects, the conver-

swered. We believe that they are answered fare, as you sit by your cheerful fire, in the ruly, wisely, in the Bible, and to that we will centre of the family group; and how often, as leave. We will at least hold fast to this light | you sit down to your daily meals, your eyes fill antil philosophers, men of reason, agree upon with tears of parental affection, as your chilbetter system. We cannot exchange this dren come to their accustomed places, and sit ight for the rockets, meteors and sparks which "like olive plants around your table," and your hey have thus far produced. Talk about rea- appetite almost fails you if one seat is vacant. on above revelation! So is a taper above the How often, mothers, are your thoughts tremsun in splendor, as much. Reason should be blingly alive to the future, as at night you prerigorously employed in deciding what bears pare your little ones for bed, and after they vidence of being a revelation from God, and have said. "Our Father," you tuck them in to interpret such a revelation, discover its real as though you would not only secure them meaning. Beyond this it is unsafe to rely up- against the dangers of the night, but from all

coming harm. How often, in the night watches, you rise and survey them, as all unconscious WHERE THERE IS A WILL THERE IS they lie sweetly sleeping before you, and, it may be, you drop on to your knees and silent-There is a vast amount of talent and means by implore the Divine Watcher to preserve and arned to no good account, from comparative- bless them. If one of them is ill, how readily trifling misconceptions. Many would be every other call is denied, and all your efforts seful, if they knew how. All desire to be are bent to bring back the wonted health. pappy, and most are aware that happiness is How cheerfully do you labor for their good,

But your love and anxiety for your children Some are waiting to be employed, like those solemn and heartfelt recognition of your represented by Christ as standing 'idle in the sponsibility to God, as his appointed guardians vine truth, by teaching them passages of scrip-"But what shall we do?" First, have you ture, Bible stories, verses of hymns,

"And prayer, the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try?"

You cannot begin too early. You know no ove others better than ourselves, but as our- how soon these early instructions may riper elves, which implies that we have duties to into Christian graces. We shall never forget urselves as well as to others. Is there then a visit, when a mere child, to a little Sunday nothing you can do in this direction? Is your school mate, who was on his death bed. His own heart, life, example right? This is a mother plied her loom in the room adjoining great matter, and of vital consequence. Very the little bedroom where he lay, and while she little can we do for others, if our own condi- was thus employed, she heard him repeat the tion is neglected. Not that we can do nothing for others until we are absolutely perfect taught him from his infancy, not knowing what But we must be consistent; our lips and lives a help they would be in her sorest need. A must correspond, so that we can speak from few nights after, her little son passed trium-

Do you begin while they are yet very young, Next, "for whose benefit shall we labor?" to take them with you to the Sunday school We answer, never wait for great occasions. and to the house of God? Too often parents There is much of pure romance in the aspira- leave it optional with their children whether or tion of great responsibility, they think they tend, the parents do not see to it that their lescould fill it; but neglect and despise smaller sons are well prepared. Sunday school teachtrusts. Could they be missionaries, ministers, ers should be considered as auxiliary to the or occupy some leading position in society, parents; at least, the parents should co-opethey would be useful; but in their little sphere rate most efficiently with the teacher. Will

acted upon, that it will be sufficient if the pareast, is unjust also in much."

Are you a member of a family? Here is a ents, or even the husband and father alone repwoods, converting the Sabbath into a holiday Are you a teacher, or scholar in the Sabbath And when the children become large, if the school? If not, become one without delay, incline to attend meeting, the parents and chil for here you may be useful. Are there no dren do not appear as a family in the house of poor in your vicinity with whom you can sym- God, but straggle in one after another, and sit

able to be, and does each, provided with a Testament, read in his turn; and are they requir-NEGLECT OF THE MEANS OF GRACE. ed reverently to kneel, while the family Those who are in the habit of attending ship God?" It is sad to behold the looseness pon the stated means of grace, who hail with that prevails in many professed Christian famdelight every Sabbath dawn, and say with ilies respecting the importance of family worfeeling, ship as a means of grace. Children allowed to be absent for the most trivial causes, and even the worship itself given up, when to attend to who love the sanctuary as David did when he it would occasion a little inconvenience, or be

Finally, let me affectionately ask you, what hese are most precious privileges, and they been with great circumspection performed from its being well done. Consider what it would But do we realize how many are indifferent be to see the dear child, of whose eternal intero these things? The Sabbath bell awakens ests you are now in some measure careless,

MISTRUST AND COMPLAINT.

How prone are men to borrow trouble, to listless reverie at home, than in attendance at mutter and complain, if matters do not move he house of worship.

Neglect of the Sabbath and of the means of This habit is bad enough when it refers to mer grace connected with it, are fearfully preva-lent, and increasing in our land. Most of those who prize these means are probably not. A few weeks since, in the severity of the aware of the extent of this neglect. It is of drouth, how many voices were ready to exourse greater in some localities than in oth- claim, There will be no harvest; corn will be ers. Some cities, villages, and country com- a failure, and potatoes not half a crop. But unities are exemplary in this respect. The the plenteous rains have come in season to hass of the people—almost all who consis- change the face of things; and now the truth ently can be, are regular in attendance upon is stated thus—corn a pretty good yield, exthe means of grace. But such instances are cept on some light soils; potatoes abundant, exceptions, and also rare, and we fear too are of excellent quality, clear of all rot; while the coming rarer. In this we are sadly degen- great West is filled up full of wheat, corn and rating from the practice of our fathers. In flour, more than enough to supply all demands, many communities well supplied with church- home and foreign. Wisconsin is estimated to es, not one half the people are church-going; have a crop of fourteen million bushels of in others, not one fourth; in others still less; wheat, of which she can consume only fourwhile other large portions are almost wholly millions, leaving ten millions for exportation nsupplied. To-day a considerable part of old from that one State. How does a bountiful Puritan New England is missionary ground. Providence thus silence and shame the dis-What, then, can be expected of the newly trust and complaints of men, and fill us with settled districts, especially of the great West? food and gladness. But instead of real grati-What can be done in view of this state of tude and thankfulness, we allow the plentiful things? We cannot now stop to discuss the harvest to pass as a very common experience,

cold and heat, day and night, to the end of the York.

name P

Gratitude is a very pleasing emotion-pleasnan and acceptable to God. But mistrust and tice. In the study of it, he should be chary in well our part, then patiently wait.

DEATH.

appalling as it is, the great mass contrive to never expecting it at present. Admonished less, indeed, it be second or third hand con hus mankind, blindfolded, rush onward to the goal of life. They see their friends fall C. states to be the opinion of the fathers upon around them—some as unexpectedly as though around them-some as unexpectedly as though it had been themselves; nevertheless they live on thoughtlessly and unprepared.

since the cry came down the street at West Buxton that a boy of Mr. Wm. Huff was in the river, drowning. In a few moments it was ascertained to be Mr. Huff himself with his boy. Both had been taken from the bottom judgment upon its import, and, at the same of the river, and, strange to say, the former was dead, while the latter was able to walk dozen commentators. The last is like a stuhome. A few minutes before this, Bro. Huff dent reading a classic with the aid of a "pony. was seen coming down river on a raft, loaded He sits down with his classic in one hand, and with sunken wood, then he was irrevocably the translation in the other; first he takes up dead. Society was startled and astounded! as much of the translation as he can carry across and lay along side of the original, and when by this comparison he has possessed of the river, the raft tipped and both were plunged into the water together; and though back and obtains another morsel, and thus he father was a good swimmer, and would travels back and forth, until he gets through the lather was a good swimmer, and would not have hesitated a moment to have gone to the rescue of anybody else, yet, to the astonishment of all, he sank, together with the boy. A neighbor, hearing his cry for help, swam to looking your the universe and over the class exercise, what does he really know of his lesson? At best he has a very precarious hold of the author's meaning, so that by looking your the universe hearing his cry for help. his raft, and succeeded, in a few minutes, in looking upon the original he can recall enough drawing him out of the water upon the raft, of the translation to make out a tolerable renwith the boy clinging to his clothes. The father dering. But he has not gone to the sources was dead, and the son was able to walk. Who whence the only reliable knowledge of his aucan explain it?

The multitude stood aghast at the doleful news. The cheek turned pale, the nerve trembled, the lungs heaved with a sigh, and the man has fallen !-- a man who will be missed as ally as a husband and father." We could but feel the truth of these remarks. All seemed ready the next day to leave their business and go with the bereaved wife and children to the place of prayer, and listen to words of instruction and condolence from the man of God .-There were many sad hearts assembled. Many thought of him who was so suddenly torn away; and many thought of the disconsolate widow and fatherless children, who needed the neart broken and tearful, they cast the last, ong, lingering look upon the cold form of him they loved, many a heart beat in sympathy with theirs, and formed good resolutions for

They bore him to his last resting place-to urned home to think of-earth! The silent tear of sympathy, the ejaculation, "He is gone," and the cares and pleasures of life again engross the mind. Our mortality is forgotten! Though so signally rebuked for our carelessness, we heed it not! Others die as a matter of course, but we are not to die-yet. So it is natural for men to dream.

But death has a language for all. It speaks its inexorable mandate is finally obeyed.

"Die we may and die we must, Dust must be returned to dust."

Let us listen to the admonitions we have, parture.

DAYLIGHT. How sweet is daylight. When the long night has been lengthened in painful vigils when sickness in one's own person or in dear friends has made the night hours long-then, as the morning star shines in at your window, as the daydawn spreads over your room to the sufferer, how joyous is the change! So metaphorically-when the mind is in darkness; if there are fightings without and fears within. And how grateful when it comes-what rejoic- other locality. ings, when the sun-spangled morning appears after a dark and long night!

Be patient, ye tried and suffering earth moves, and the glorious sun only waits the revolution, to make all bright again! JEsus is the sun. If thou art His, he will come to thee in the night of trial. Turn to Him, and look un!

"In darkest shades if he appear, My dawning is begun; He is my soul's sweet morning star, And he my rising sun."

POSTPONEMENTS.

"The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business," says Noah Webster. That is just what we have been guilty of again yesterday, for the thousandth ime; and these postponements, "temporary delays of business," are always bad; evil and only evil continually.

But how is it, you inquire? Well, it is just his-we intended yesterday to have written an article for the press; had a subject selected on which we wished quietly to write out those judgment we were about to pronounce upon thoughts which we wished the press to publish in ten thousand ears,—but we postponed till FORTY YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS OF PILLS AND to-day. And now what? Why we are taken off--unavoidably hindered for to-day--and tonorrow is all too late to answer the purpose. Here is a dilemma! Sad-bad-an opportunity lost-what is to be done? This-we will ular reading on subjects connected with th attend to the business next time at its proper This is his last work, published since his our. And we cordially invite all ministers death; and we wish every body might read it. who by reason of postponements have had the To be sure, in many cases it is a sad confespreparations for the Sabbath services all to sion of the inability of medicine to cure dismake on Saturday, to join us in amending all eases. Yet it is no more than true. Consumpsuch short-comings for the future.

come, be thankful to God, and bless his book. In it he should get a lesson three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. It should Gratitude is a very pleasing emotion—pleas-urable to him who exercises it, agreeable to tise whatever, upon religious faith and pracmplainings are always bad. Every way it is the use of "helps." They should be "helps;" better to hope than to borrow trouble -- to do nothing more. The process should consist in first studying the word without note or comment; endeavoring, in all candor and honesty, to get the meaning out of the words. If this How much terror there is in this word, es- reading be in the original Hebrew and Greek pecially to the natural heart! It is before its all the better. The meaning of scripture must victim like a huge, unwelcome giant; and yet, be taken from the naked text, if it be found at all. The commentary is only the commenorget it. Exposed every moment and still tator's opinion of what the Scripture says, unevery day, and still inclined to put it far away. mentary, as many of them are, consisting of Dr. A's report of Dr. B's report of what Dr. use of commentaries, but let every man make his own commentary first, and then compare An incident illustrates this. A few days notes with others, and get what assistance can from them in settling his own views. By coming directly to the scripture, the mind is not confused, as it must be, by the attempt to read the scripture and form an independent time, grasp the opinions of perhaps half a himself of thus much of his lesson, he goes thor could be obtained, his lexicon and grammar; hence, when his teacher pushes the examination, the pupil finds his fingers all thumbs. Had he first formed his own opinion tongue whispered, "Can it be? Alas! a good by selecting the definitions from the dictionary, and constructed his sentences according to the man has fallen!—a man who will be missed as a citizen, a neighbor, a Christian, and especmore learned notes and versions of ripe schol-

It is said that a good editor never reads his exchanges till after he has written his own editorials. To these he gives the first clear exercises of his mind, before he suffers himself care and counsel of him that was gone. When to be confused with the heterogeneous mass which floods his sanctum from every part of the country.

ment, which independent study necessarily in

So, if the Bible student would have an dependent and tangible opinion of the meaning of the sacred oracles, let him do his utmost to obtain it from the text itself unassisthe house appointed for all the living, and re- ed, except by the Holy Spirit, in humble reliance upon whose guidance and illumination the Bible should ever be studied. Afterward. having "bettered his own opinion with the learning" of the commentators, he will feel a confidence which studying the Soriptures. through the commentators, can never give.

REGISTER FOR 1860.

This work is now out of press, and we are warning of its approach by the removal of our al, a good Almanac, with Leavitt's calculations friends from our side, coming nearer and near- - the statistics of the denomination, compriser, until, perhaps, it selects the one we love ing the names of all our churches, Quarterly the best, the one on whom our happiness ap- and Yearly Meetings, with the number of their parently depends. It brings us down to the members, and the increase or decrease the past porder of the grave, and, as if relenting, it year-the names of ministers-obituaries of lets go its grasp, and we breathe easier until ministers deceased the past year-and much other valuable denominational information.

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

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

can will send the cash with their orders, and

thus secure the work at the lowest price.

SYLVIA'S WORLD. Crimes which the Law does not Reach. By the Author of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," "Lily," etc. 12mo., pp. 384. New York: Derby & Jackson.

York: Derby & Jackson.

The first part of this book, "Sylvia's World," is very well written, quite interesting, starlight and moonlight are not enough. Day- and has a good moral. It is better calculated light that shall disperse all shadows, and il- to interest a certain class of lady readers in lume and cheer the soul, is what you pray for. some of the large cities than readers in any

The last part of the volume, "Crimes which the Law does not Reach," is composed of several short tales on "Gossip," "A Male Flirt," Bright day will succeed to your night. The A Coquette," etc. The book, as a whole, makes a very readable volume.

Miss Slimmen's Window; and other Papers.
By Mrs. Mark Peabody. With Humorous Illustrions. 12mo., pp. 312. New York: Derby
Jackson.

Some papers have spoken, quite highly the humor of this book; yet we have read without having hardly smiled once at its wit or humor. We protest against this wholesale attack upon "Old Maids," although we have neither maiden aunts nor sisters to defend. If the author of this book is really a lady, we think she must have been urged to write by some "old grudge" against a rival. We however loth to believe that a lady wrote it. But if the author of the "Bedott Papers" really did write it, all we can say is, there is great falling off.

The last half of the volume is composed of short stories, very much more pleasing, which serve to redeem the book as a whole from the

POWDERS; or the Cogitations and Confessions of an Aged Physician. 12mo., pp. 384. Boston John P. Jewett & Co. The author of this book, Dr. Wm. A. Al-

cott, has written some valuable works for popnceforward postpone all postponement, and health and happiness of the human system. tion, fever, cancer, cholera, and a few other of the worst diseases which destroy ninety-nine TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEW YORK hundredths of the human family are entirely incurable by medicine, as every physician The first of October is at hand, and we take knows. And yet a physician is one of the this way to remind our friends of their prom- most important men in community. If he ised kindness. We greatly need their assistnce at that time, as we have made our ar- he can often prevent it from proving fatal. rangements according to their kind promises. And so of other diseases. The time never Direct to E. W. Page, or me, Box 2817, New will come when educated physicians will not D. M. GRAHAM. be needed. But generally, we fully believe,

world-and when the abundant harvest does The Bible is the preacher's theological text one half of their visits to sick people are undrove their enemy. Here, too, they gained necessary, if the people would only believe their last victory over Cestius the Roman advantage; and these can all be attended to and the unwavering pursuer. just as well without as with a physician.

This is the doctrine of this posthumous volume of Dr. Alcott. The book should be in to its sides, are the richest of groves, and the every family.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 21, 1859. the recent session of the Vermont Yearly Meet- was the home of those crafty men who search ing, holden with East Randolph ch. of which ed their dusty hoards of rubbish, for tattered Rev. Joseph Whittemore is pastor. My jour- raiment and patched-up wine skins, loading ney from the Putnam church, N. Y., (which is their juded beasts with musty bread, and ren between lakes George and Champlain) through resenting to the honest hearted, unsuspecting nson, Brandon, Rochester and Randolph, Joshua, that they came "from a very far cou over two principal ridges of the Green Mountains, by private conveyance, was one of rare Solomon offered "a thousand but nterest to me. About all that I had seen be- ings"—receiving, at his own desire, "a wise

seen of it of late, is a much better State for farming and grazing purposes than it is general defining and Joab. We visited the pool, and as we sat ally supposed to be. The mountains are very upon the cool, green, overhanging banks different from those of New Hampshire, the could not conceive of the strange desire of Ab latter being much more barren than the for- ner, to have twelve men of Judah, fight with mer. I was told that the Vermont mountains the twelve men of Benjamin. The record that do not now, owing to drought, present their here "they caught every one his fellow by the usual beauty, though now they do no injustice head, and thrust his sword in his fellow's side. to their name "Green Mountains."

as a people to cultivate. The people are gen- with terraces of luxuriant vines and figs. Its erally well to do, and many of them are more forests are full of graceful gazelle . Its sides wealthy than is common for a farming and ru- abound in picturesque ravines, and secluded

York cause a most cordial greeting, and passed a vote which I think was unanimous, advising all the churches to give the cause a similar wel-

tion h in confidence () too much ambition think of them sadly, as of something gone by, among the preachers to preach great sermons. as if they came but to herald the desolation I am not now speaking of any particular local- which should quickly come upon a rebellious occasions, but the spirit of the meetings can e greatly improved by giving more time to prayer, and by the same beans the business may be done with more thoroughness and de-

spatch.-D. M. G.

. [Correspondence of the Star.] LETTERS FROM ABROAD-NO. 19. ourney from Ramleh to Jerusalem-Valley of Ajalon-Gibeon-Neby Samwil-Jerusaler

JERUSALEM, Syria, April 15th, 1859.

Yesterday as the -sun' was rising over the and left the town of Ramleh. A long, but in- ways. The lofty mount of Olives, with valley of Ajalon," opening and expanding into ing stones, still slumbered the Jerusal ne green plains of Sharon. Behind, hid by an David and the apostles. intervening cliff, was the city of Gibeon. We lingered over the account of the alliance of the we looked upon the pool of Hezekiah; from five kings; their sudden defeat and flight; and the other, upon the green grass which covers their confusion as they poured "along the way the palace of the Knights Templars; the sathat goeth up to Beth-horon," with deepest in- cred Haram of the Mahommedans with its terest. We imagined their flight; already the green area, surrounding the marble platform, silent mountains began to echo with the shouts once a threshing floor, afterward the site of the of the pursued, as they outstripped their enemies. In the distance glistened the green ever prominent Mt. of Olives. Long did we fields of Philistia, which they thought would feast our eyes upon these scenes, and much afford them a shelter. Their families seemed did we envy the too quickly advancing shadows o welcome their approach. With frantic ear- of night. The round, full moon at length rose nestness they leaped from stone to stone, hur- over Bethany and flooded the valley of Kidron : rying in full stream down through the valleys, looked into the quiet streets of the sleeping or dividing at each hill, as they hastened "in city; silvered the many minarets of sacred in the going down to Beth-horon." Many hours closures; and fell upon our faces, as we still had passed since that disastrous sun had light- sat watching from the eastern windows of new ed up the hilltops, and they thought that in a homes, these sacred scenes. few hours the friendly darkness would hide
them. Besides, the way was unknown to the
walk. Since then it seems as if I had lived a Israelites, and to them each winding valley lifetime. Every step we took opened new and deep cave, was a familiar haunt. But now scenes before us, or rather brought us where the sky grows dark, not with the night, but we recognized familiar sights and sounds. We with an angry cloud. From the blue Mediter- tried to find our way to "the sheep gate" of ranean, which they had seen sparkling in the the Scriptures, but the narrow streets confuse he valley, or climbed to the village over against chre to the supposed site of Pilate's Hall. At as, for "the Lord cast down great stones from this place, a single tier of stone forms a rude heaven upon them unto Azekah, and they arch, which is surmounted by a small window died." The Israelitish leader had now gained said to be the place where Christ was exposed the ridge on which we stood: around him his to the taunts of the multitude. From the root weary, yet "mighty men of valor:" before of this house, now used as a barrack, we were him the fleeing Amorites, falling beneath the allowed to look into the magnificent inclosure anger of God. The faint figure of the new of the most holy place of the Moslems. soon shone over the valley, and just behind Close by the sheepgate, we saw the pool now was the sun " in the midst of heaven." "Then called Bethesda. It now contains no mois

so. Rest, diet, pure air, proper exercise, bathing and good nursing, in very many cases of sickness will be all that can be done to any Gibeon stands upon the top of an isolated

most beautiful of meadows. Orchards and vineyards encircle its towers, and rich springs of water leap from its bosom. It is frequently referred to in the Scriptures, and was call Mr. Editor:—It was my privilege to attend " a great city, as one of the royal cities." It fore of Vermont, was in my journey to General and an understanding heart." From this place the tabernacle was removed to Jerusi Conference in 1847, at Sutton.

Vermont, I am convinced, from what I have

But among the associations of Gibeon, is that to their name "Green Mountains."

Taking into account the character of the inhabitants and country of Vermont, there is no more important region in New England for us

Taking into account the character of the inhabitants and country of Vermont, there is no Meby Samwil. Its abrupt precipices are covered

ol population.

Engagements at other places prevented me valleys. Here culminates the mountain range of Southern Palestine, and its broken cisterns rom visiting any of our churches except the and excavated courts, bespeak an importance one at East Randolph, but I met many of the pastors at the session of the Yearly Meeting, and formed with them a most agreeable acquain-tance, and shall always count my visit there his face buried in his armor prayed that he among the pleasant memories of my life. The brethren of the Yearly Meeting gave our New holy city." A cloud hid the magnificent pros-

come. As brethren Woodman and Waterman rusalem," are a fitting introduction to the city were about all the acquaintance I had before itself. Their desolate heights and their den Vermont, their absence from the meeting I serted terraces, not less than the uniform color could not help feeling. In addition to feeling of their sides, prepare the mind for the sad and their absence, I was depressed in my spirits at lonely site of the once grand capital. Although the meeting by ill health. But the warm and they have lost the careful protection of the kind greeting I received from brethren, hither-to strangers to me, soon served to make me feel myself at home. The spirit of the meeting mind, yet they have lost nothing of that boldin the main was excellent, and I can but hope ness of outline, and beauty of situation, which made them "the joy of the whole earth." The by a general outpouring of the Spirit. I think wildness and grandeur of the scenery, with its there is a spirit of prayerfulness among the endless variety of hill and valley, water-course pastors, and a sighing for the reformation pow. and winding ridges, seems to have been designed to form the birthplace of a free and pow-I notice in the New England Yearly Meet- erful nation, so that we find the land as imagngs and Quarterly Meetings the absence of ination had pictured it in the Bible class, and the conference meetings for a general partici- studies of the past. But it is especially to the pation in devotional exercises. Saturday af. broken cisterns, the crumbling roads, and the oon, in some of the Western Yearly Meet. shattered walls which crown the hillsides. that ings, is sacredly devoted to that purpose, and usually proves to be an occasion of great interest. It seems to me at most of our convoca- which hide the city, we are thinking of David ions there is altogether too much stress laid and Solomon; of the prophets, and holy men upon preaching; too much curiosity to hear of the days of prosperity; of the greater than great sermons; and sometimes (shall I men- David or Isaiah—the Son of God: but we

It was nearly dark as we climbed the path which leads from the tombs of the judges, to the northern, or Damascus gate of Jerusalem Our weary horses stumbled among the loose stones that filled the way. The heavy cloud that had shut out the prospect from Mizpeh still covered us. A long desert journey, and the fatigue of an unusually long day's ride, had a still farther dispiriting influence upon us, but when, through the olive groves, the minarets of "the holy city" broke upon our view, all beside was forgotten. There stood Jerusalem Its tall walls, its towers and bulwarks were beountains of Judea, we mounted our horses fore us. Turkish sentinels guarded the gate teresting ride through the passes of Benjamin, minaret, lifted itself above them. Upon our brought us to this "city of the great king." left was the first depression of the Brook Ki-Of the three roads which lead from the coast dron. Upon our right the valley of Hinnom. to Jerusalem, we choose the longest, that we We entered beneath the massive portal of the might pass by Beth-horon and Gibeon. We Damascus gate, and our horses' hoofs rung had no reason to regret the additional fatigue, for as we stood, in thought, with Joshua above cred by the feet of all the kings of Israel; the the steep passage, and read the story of the great victory of the Israelites at Gibeon; their pursuit of the Amorites, and the miracle which often arched the ways, and the ruined buildttended them, we felt that the account had a ings which sheltered the buyers of a thousand new interest and meaning. Just at our feet European wares, and the narrow lanes filled was the almost inaccessible side of the deep with pilgrims, belonged to the modern city; ravine. Farther to the south was the beautiful

oonday sun but just before, the strong wind us. We walked along the Via Dolorosa, which as driving up a fierce hail-storm. Suddenly runs in continuation of unsightly, disorderly fell upon them. In vain they rushed along paths, from the church of the Holy Sepul-

spake Joshua to the Lord"-" and he said in Great heaps of rubbish disfigure the bottom the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon and cumber the porches. From the gate, you Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Aja-descend by a very steep path into the valley of When at length that longest day the the Kidron, and cross the bridge. Close upon world had ever known was ended, and the sun our left was the tomb of the Virgin. A long had set—the Gibeonites why avenged and Is—flight of stone steps led us into a very deep rael delivered. It was down this same pass, cave, lighted by swinging lamps, which show after so many years, that the Jews under Judas like stars in the darkness. The moving crowd Maccabæus, with but a handful as it were, of pilgrims glided noiselessly up and down th

stairs, and bowed in prayer on the damp floor beneath. Then the low chanting of the priests came faintly up to us, with clouds of incense, until it seemed like some ghostly congregation, striving in the darkness to work out long penitence for sin. This spot is interesting as the itence for sin. This spot is interesting as the place, where, according to tradition, the assumption of the Virgin took place. The account is not without beauty. In the morning after her burial, say the Catholics, the disciples came mourning to her tomb, but lo! it contained only flowers. Then, to assure the trembling and still doubting Thomas, she appeared to the interest of the meeting. Appointed J. N. Kimball Cor. Mes. to Prospect Q. M. Next session with the church at Hancock, Nov. 11—13.

BENJ. PENNEY, JR., Clerk. in the sky and dropped her girdle. The legend has given to the world that famous picture— Raphael's Assumption of the Virgin.

(This letter will be concluded next week.) For the Morning Star.

ANOTHER WATCHMAN GONE. Bro. Burr:—I have received a line from sister Oliver, announcing the death of her husband, Rev. Thomas J. Oliver, of West Waterville, Me. He was sick but two days, with the lockjaw; he died Saturday or Sunday week, and was buried Tuesday. We bespeak for sister Oliver a large place in our sympathies and prayers. A more lengthy account will be written in due season.

A. DEERING.

For the Morning Star.

Freewill Baptist Camp Meeting—The Union Yearly Meeting Ministers' Conference— The McDonough Quarterly Meeting. The McDonough Quarterty meeting.

It is known to the churches in this region, that our brethren of the Plymouth church have held a camp meeting. Many have been the speculations in regard to it, and many among the ministry and the laity thought a camp meeting among us impracticable and uncalled the ministry and the laity thought a camp meeting among us impracticable and uncalled for; consequently a general apathy prevailed in regard to it. Our ministers in this region did not feel disposed to give the meeting their countenance so far as to pledge an attendance. Notwithstanding this state of things, the brethren of Plymouth carried the matter forward, and have had the camp meeting. I am credibly informed that the meeting was one of interest. It is thought that not less than three thousand people were on the ground on the

and thereby encourage us in our efforts to bring into existence a good Ministers' Confer-

And now, allow me a word in relation to the And now, allow me a word in relation to the McDonough Q. M. For some time past, the delegation and others have practiced coming from home on Saturday, and the result is a great falling off in interest and members. We have appointed a meeting at our next session was enjoyed. The held with the 1st Wake for Friday evening, and we are anxious to see the brethren and sisters on the ground in time to arrive the meeting. to enjoy the meeting Friday evening. I am well aware that the brother who is to preach the opening sermon will want to have you present at that time. Come, then, to the meeting on Friday, and by so doing you may find your-selves in good working order for the remainder of the session.

J. W. HILLS.

tists, without a home, whose hearts would ex-ult at the prospect of being gathered once more into the bosom of the church they love. Churches of other denominations have not, as yet, covered the whole ground, and this is not a gospel hardened people. A little well directed effort, and we, with the rest, may possess the goodly land. There are but five or dained ministers in this Y. M., and two of them of delegates to the General Conference and to nearly inoperative. Our denomination, like the Star of nations, should move westward. be paid at the next session. Next term with Is there not a Marks or a Colby left us, whose the Bradford church, Oct. 26, 27. Confer-Is there not a Marks or a Colby left us, whose duty it is to buckle on the harness, and as he goes, preach? Are there not some pioneering brethren in the East, who feel like enduring and sacrificing a little for the kingdom and God's cause in the West? who have the spirit of a Paul constraining them? Are there not some who, like Bro. Vary of New Market, have impaired their health in the East, and need the reinvenating breefing anti-hopeshitis have impaired their health in the East, and need the rejuvenating, bracing, anti-bronchitis influences of our climate? If so, let them come. Bro. V. is strong again, and so may they be, and still not cease from their ministerial activity. Let any, all come. Our hearts and hands are open to welcome them, and our prayer is, "Lord, send forth more laborers into the harvest."

R. L. Howard.

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For the Morning Star. VERMONT YEARLY MEETING

brethren from other parts of the connexion were present. We were glad to welcome Bro. Graham, from New York city, on his first visit to he Vermont Y. M. From New Hampshire, brethren Burr, Curtis, Sanborn, Cawley, Leavitt, Chamberlain, Avery, Lougee, and perhaps others, were present, with their hearty sympathies, and ready labors. They were all fraternally welcomed.

The preaching was appropriate, good, and mostly spiritual. Brethren Sanborn, Curtis, Cawley, T. P. Moulton, Graham and S. W. Perkins were the preachers during the meeting.

No business of special public interest was transacted except resolutions in commenda-tion of the New York meeting house enter-prise. Bro. Graham and other agents were by these resolutions welcomed to our pulpits, and our congregations advised to contribute for T. P. Moulton, E. B. Fuller and Joseph

Whittemore, were appointed delegates to General Conference; Abial Moulton, H. W. Harris and H. F. Dickey, substitutes.

JOSEPH WHITTEMORE, Clerk.

JOSEPH WHITTEMORE, East Randolph, Vt., Sept. 17, 1859.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

PARSONSFIELD Q. M., Me.—September ses-PARSONSPIELD Q. M., Me.—September session held with the N. Parsonsfield church.—The churches were well represented, and harmony prevailed. One pleasing feature of the session was a Sabbath school Convention, held at the close of the Conference, which brought out facts, showing the beneficial results of S. S. instruction, which must have convinced any who were skeptical. We were happy to have with us Rev. John Buzzell, now in his ninety-third year. Church clerks will please remember the recommendation of the Quarterly Meeting, to present their letters in church meeting before sending them to the Q. M.

Chas. Hurlin, Clerk.

Chas. Hurlin, Clerk.

Chas. Hurlin, Clerk.

RIPLEY Q. M., Ind .- Held with the Union church, in Aug. Were favored with the la-bors of Eld. E. F. Stites, Bro. S. Smith, and Eld. G. Walker, of Switzerland Q. M., whose labors a lded materially to the interest of our people. Saints rejoiced, and sinners were con-verted to God. Bro. G. Walker baptized

HARMONY Q. M., Ohio.—Held with the York church, Sept. 3 and 4. Elds. K. Higgins, G. W. Baker, G. H. Moon and J. D. Heath were present. Meetings well attended and interesting. Next session with the Newton church, commencing Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock, A. M. M. EMERSON, Clerk.

McHenry Q. M., Ill.—Held with the church at Half Day, commencing Sept. 2d.—
The churches were all represented by delegates and epistles, and a goodly interest manifested. Next session with the McHenry church, Friday, Dec. 2.

WM. COLVIN, Clerk.

EXETER Q. M., Me.—Held its Sept. session with the church in Parkman. It was a season of more than common interest. Elds. M. Tarbox and C. Bean were with us, and contributed largely to the interest of the meeting. Next session is to be held with the church in Veazie. N. F. WEYMOUTH, Clerk.

terest. It is thought that not less than three thousand people were on the ground on the Sabbath. The best of order prevailed to the end, and there were several hopeful conversions. But as you will have a detailed account from another pen, I will not particularize.

It occurs to my mind that in my notice of the next session of the Union Yearly Meeting Ministers' Conference, I have omitted the name of N. D. Wilkins, whose subject is, "The call to the mimistry," and of J. B. Francisco, who selects a subject for himself.

I improve this opportunity to earnestly solicit a general attendance at our next session in Plymouth, on the first Wednesley in November. I trust the laity will turn out largely and thereby encourage us in our efforts to Anson Q. M., Me.-Held with the Anson

with the Maple Grove church, Aug. 19—21. The churches were represented by letters and full delegation. Next session with the Georgetown church, commencing Friday, Nov. 18. Conference at 9 o'clock. HIRAM WATRUS, Clerk.

WOLFBORO' Q. M., N. H .- Held its Sept. session with the 2d Ossipee church, and a good season was enjoyed. The next session will be held with the 1st Wakefield church. Confer-

B. F. PARKER, Clerk.

QUINCY Q. M., Ill.-Held with the Pitts clotter & M., III.—Held with the Pitts-field church, Pike Co., Sept. 9—11. Attend-ance good, and the prospects of the several churches reported encouraging. Still, religion is at a low ebb among us, because of our great destitution of preaching. Public services of the Sabbath were marked by unusual interest, and as we witnessed the general wearing and and as we witnessed the general weeping and For the Morning Star.

The attention of the ministering brethren of the East is earnestly invited to the Illinois Central Yearly Meeting, and particularly to the Quincy Q. M. Our country is as fine and healthy, rich and prosperous as any in the Union. Scattered over it are many Freewill Bap-

R. L. HOWARD, Clerk. WEARE Q. M., N. H .- Met with the 1st

most amicable spirit, and indicated a high state of prosperity in the Q. M. The meetings of worship were fully attended and exceedingly interesting. A collection was taken up for Foreign Missions, amounting to \$10,15. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas Bro. L. H. Witham has closed his labors; in connection with

The last session of the Vermont Y. M. was held at East Randolph.

All the Quarterly Meetings were represented by letters and delegates.

The reports showed that the past year has been one of unusual prosperity. Revivals were reported in all the Q. M's, and hundreds have reported in all the Q. M's, and hundreds have been converted. been converted.

The business of the Conference was transacted with harmony and brotherly kindness.

A larger number than usual of visiting brethren from other parts of the connexion

Treasurer of this Q. M. for a series of years, with the assurance also that he retains our best regards as a Christian brother, and our full confidence as an evangelical minister. Next session with the church in Shapleigh, at Ross Corner, Nov. 2.

O. F. RUSSELL (Clerk.

Motices, Appointments, Etc. Precevill Baptist Anniversaries. The Anni-

Freewill Haptis Anniversaries. The Anniversaries of the Freewill Buptis Benevolent Societies will be held with the F. Baptist church in Lowell, Mass., commencing Tuesday, Oct. 4.

ANNUAL SERMON.—Tuesday evening, To'clock. Preacher—Rev. A. N. McUonoughe; Substitute—Rev. J. Rand.

SABBATH SCHOOLS—Welneslay, 2 o'clock, P. M. Speakers—Revs. A. M. Chase and F. P. Tracy. The rest of the time is to be occupied in brief speeches from Superintendents and others interested.

TEMPZEANUE—Wednesday evening, To'clock. Speakers—Revs. R. Woodsworth, W. P. Merrill and Hon B. D. Peck.

EDUCATION SOCIETY—Thursday, 2 o'clock, P. M. Speak ers—Revs. I. D. Stewart, John Stevens, and Prof. H. G. Whipple. Foreign Mission Society -Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, Speakers -- Revs. F. Reed, Wm. H. Bowen, and James L.

Home Mission Society—Fri lay. 2 o'clock, P. M. Speakers—Revs. O. Bartlett, A. Redlon and A. D. Williams.

tion. The Annual Meeting of this Convention for the choice of officers and the transaction of other necessary business, will be held in the F. Baptist church in Lowell, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. E. M. Tappan, Seciy. Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 7, 1859.

Freewill Baptist Foreign Mission Society. A meeting of the Executive Committee of this Society will be held in the Freewill Baptist Vestry, Lowell, Mass., on Thursday evening, Oct. 6, at 6 o'clock.

South Berwick, Mc., Sept. 26, 1859.

Foreign Mission—4th, 6th, and 8th. Home Mission—1st, 3t, and 4th. Education—2d, and 1dth. Persons having either of the above Reports, will confer avor by forwarding the same to this office.

Warren & Clinton Quarterly Meeting. lext session with the Pleasant Grove church, Friday, Nov. E. A. Rogens, Clerk.

Corinth Quarterly Meeting will hold its next assion with the church at Washington, the third Saturday and Sabbath in Oct. next. L. Sanoent, Clerk.

Central New York Ministers' Conference

of man.
J. M. Crandall—Temperance.
J. W. Barr—Church Discipline.
H. G. Mecker—Importance of Sabbath SchoolsH. S. Ball—Spiritualism.
O. T. Moulton—The Resurrection proved by its Analogy

O. T. Mounton

n Nature.

J. W. Hills—The Sovereignty of God.

J. W. Hills—Sec'9.

Bro. Burr:—Some time since a short article appeared in the Star, from Bro's A. N. McConoughey and O. Johns, rather complaining of the credits of moneys received into the treasury of the New York State Mission Society as given in the Star. As this is the first that I have written since the above mentioned article appeared, perhaps due respect for those brethret demands an explanation. They say they paid their money to Bro. Miller to be sent to the Foreign Mission Treasurer. Very well, there it was sent. But as Bro. M. was employed by the New York State Mission Society, he made his report to that Society, and what founds he collected went into the Treasury of that Society, and thence to the objects desired by the donors. So the money has gone just where they desired it should, and I suppose it will do the same amount of good that it would have done if sent directly to the Parent Society and credited there to them. We hope the above explanation will be satisfactory. H. S. Limsookus, Treas. N. Y. State M. S.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Box 2817, New York City.

PARSONSPIELS SEMINARY. We have received the Catalogue of this Institution for the year ending November, 1859, in which the number of students is summed up as follows:

Preparatory for College, Classical Department, English Department,

Various Paragraphs.

THE SECOND ADVENT. Dr. Cumming of London, in a recent sermon, fixed the autumnal equinox in the year 1867 as the time of our Saviour's second coming.

Exposition. The New York Examine thinks that the custom of the seventeenth, and arly part of the eighteenth century—the having, not two sermons on Sabbath, but a sermon

and an exposition—is worth reviving.

MINISTERS' WIVES. It is so common to speak of the quality of the wives of our pastors when settling or unsettling them, that one might almost imagine they were employed and salaried too.—This is a mistake. Some one treats the subject under three heads, concisely, as follows.

fetted, chiefly owing to the influence of Sardinia, Austria consequently is not bound to carry out the concessions she has made, including the cession of Lombardy.

The latest news from Italy leaves little doubt of the determination of the Italians to rely on themselves. Garibaldi was preparing for a general concentration of troops on any given point. General Fanti, commander-in-chief of the troops of the Italian League, had fixed his head-quarters at Bologna. The soldiers disbanded by

"First, the relations of a pastor's wife to a congregation is the same as that of every womn; her marriage with a minister invests her with no office, and gives her no pre-eminence."

There was nothing doing by the Plenipotentaries at Zurich.

The Spanish expedition against the Moors is fixed at 12,000 men, for whom the transports are Secondly, her duties are the same as those ommanded by the apostle Paul to be performed by every other Christian woman in the married state-no more, no less.

Thirdly, when she performs these to the best of her ability, nobody ought to complain." The clerk of an English church, who had to read the first lesson in the public services, always used to make a hash of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego; and as the names are

twelve times repeated in the third chapter of Daniel, after getting through with them the first time, he afterwards styled them the "aforesaid gentleman." The Orthodox Congregationalists of this State command. have 189 churches and 191 ministers connected with the organization. In 1809 the church members numbered 6500; this year they num-

ber 21,500. In fifty years these religious socities have supported their own churches, and contributed more than seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars to the great moral and religious enterprises of the age. An imperial ukase has recently abolished in

the diocese of St. Petersburgh, a singular custom which has hitherto prevailed in the Russian church, which, in every diocese, required preachers before delivering their sermons to who examined them, as he thought proper. the world The deans in turn submitted their sermons to the bishop, and so on through all the orders of the hierarchy.

Mr. Brownlow North is now laboring in Ireland. Many persons think he far surpasses Rev. Messrs. Spurgeon or Guinness in earnestness and eloquence. Several of the first land, and their preaching and exhortations and fifty thousand tons. have been followed with like results.

COMMUNION. "A distinguished minister ome years ago, after extensive and close observation, declared," says the Nashville Christian Advocate, "that he had seldom known a Christian enjoy much comfort in religion while he lived, or die a peaceful and happy death, who had habitually neglected attendance upon the Lord's supper."

Examiner says that the principle of geometri- emigrants is largely increased. cal increase has been inaugurated at Hamilton Theological Seminary, four D. D.'s having D.'s in 1860."

ure than were found in all the churches and chapels of the city, and that out of a popula-Pike's Peak. tion of three millions, there were but one hundred and fifty thousand communicants in the

Freewill Baptist Anniversary Conventor hath power to open the book; and to loose the The Enfala (Ala.) Spirit of the South states edgo the custody of the United States Marshal, keep its commandments.

General Intelligence.

The most important news of the past week is

from China. The English and French plenipo-

FOREIGN NEWS

tentiaries having arrived off the river Peiho, below Pekin, on the 17th of June, found that the fortifications had been rebuilt, and the entrance to the river barred with booms and stakes. On the 25th, no notice having been taken by the Celestial government of their arrival, the plenipotentiaries joined the squadron under Admiral Hope, and attempted to force a passage up the river to the capital, when batteries, which been masked, were uncovered, and a deadly fire was opened upon the squadron, which was re-Central New York Strikeser.

Will hold its next session at Southylle, on the 18th of Oct.

next, at 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Opening sermon by Bro. S. D. Gardner of Plainfield.—
During the session essays and sermons are expected from Br'n J. M. Langworthy, G. P. Ramsey, M. C. Brown, L. C.

Preston, J. C. Byer, E. C. Hodge, Wm. C. Byer, S. S. Cady, J. W. Hills, Dr. James Meronos, Levi Lake, O. T.

Moulton, and others. A general attendance is solicited, and every member of Conference is expected to be present.

O. T. Moulton, Ulerk.

The French force consisted of only sixty, of whom fourteen were killed and wounded. This Union Yearly Meeting Ministers' Conference will hold its next session with the Plymouth church, at their new meeting house in Plymouth, Chenango Co., N. Y., on the first Wedeseday of Nov. next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The session will hold two days, and a general attendance of all the members and others is very desirable.

The following assignments have been made by the Committee appointed for that purpose:

J. W. Darling—Opening Sermon. Subject, The Lord's Prayer. Also, a skeleton of a sermon.

A. J. Thompson—Best manner of Freaching.

A. G. Abbott—Immortality of the Soul.

S. S. Cady—Agency of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of man. lower deck cabins, through which the funnel passed. The numerous guests on board the monster steamer had just risen from dinner and left the saloon, else the accident might have been vastly more disastrous. The performances of the steamer previous to the accident were entirely satisfactory, and it is stated that the ship can l repaired for \$25,000, and that the accident will cause a delay of two or three weeks in her departure for Portland. It was rumored that the governments of France and England had agreed that a congress on the Italian question had be come necessary. The proceedings of the Zurich Conference had ceased to attract public attention, Schamyl, the famous Circassian chief, who has caused Russia so much trouble, is reported to have been captured and taken to St. Petersburg.

The king of Sardinia had had an audience The king of Sardinia had had an audience with the deputations of the National Assemblies of Modena and Parma, regarding the annexation of those duchies to his kingdom. The king expressed his acquiescence with their views, and promised to support those views before the Great Powers, and expressed the hope that Europe, having recognized the right of nations to form their own constitutions, would not deny it to

Italy.
Military movements continually indicate the Military movements continually indicate the determination of the Italians to rely on themselves. Austria could speedily increase her military force in Italy, and it is asserted that France has still nearly an hundred thousand troops there.

The Paris Liteur publishes an address to the Emperor sagned by above 10,000 Bergomasters.

This address expresses a hope that the conditions of peace which his Majesty is about to dictate, will be calculated to alleviate the sufferings which appear to threaten the future of Venetia. archdukes.

The Austrian Gazette, in remarking on the

recent article in the Moniteur, argues that as the restoration of the Italian princes has not been effected, chiefly owing to the influence of Sardinia,

ters at Bologna. The soldiers dishanded by

ictor Emanuel were flocking around him.

tion, express satisfaction at the announcement of an Anglo-French expedition against China, and several of them add a hope that a union of

and several of them add a hope that a union of the two flags against a common enemy, will strengthen the alliance between the two countries and dispel the recent rumors of a rupture. The London Daily News states that the government have decided on dispatching several steam frigates and corvettes, together with a sufficient number of sailing frigates, to augment the squadron in China. It is also expected that a force of 1000 additional marines will be dispatched to China.

patched to China.

The London Times' Paris correspondent says rst time, he afterwards styled them the "aloreit was stated that 12,000 French troops had been
ordered to be held in readiness to depart for
China. General Wimpfen was talked of for the

At St. Joseph, Michigan, there is a peach orchard covering only five acres of ground, from which the owner has already sold, this year, over nine thousand dollars' worth of peaches. He finds a market in Milwaukie and Chicago for all the peaches he can raise.

The Columbus Statesman says that a young lady aged about sixteen, of considerable intelligence and prepossessing appearance, is now residing with the Sheriff of Ottowa County, preparatory to her removal to the lunatic asylum, having become insane from viewing the Aurora Borealis a short time ago, which she was inducsubmit them to the censorship of the dean, ed to believe betokened the approaching end of

Some New York physicians say that sweet cream is better than cod-liver bil for consumptive patients.

The principal locality for the manufacture of steel in England, is at Sheffield. During five years, twenty thousand tons were made. One hundred and twenty furnaces were in active oponverts of the revival here-Mr. M'Gwilkin eration, and the quantity of coal annually conand others of Conner—have gone over to Scot- sumed has been calculated to reach two hundred

> Two thieves who were recently caught stealing cattle in Carson Valley, were punished by having their left ears cropped, and being banished from the country.

The Liverpool Times says it has the best authority for stating that the prospects of emigration to the United State are "most promising," and that an active movement for some mont anticipated. The latest emigration statistics show that while there is a falling off in the Irish D. D.'s. A correspondent of the New York emigration, the number of English and Scotch ARREST OF BORDER RUFFIANS. The betray-

ers of Dr. Doy of Kansas, while he was conducteen created in 1858, and eight the present ing a party of twenty-six fugitive slaves from year. He thinks from what he hears that Lawrence to Iowa, last winter, are discovered to there can be no reasonable doubt of there be- have Keen Garvin, the late postmaster; Huzzy, ing at least sixteen applications for the two a supposed friend of the expedition; and Whitley, a spy among the slaves. They made LONDON. In a recent sermon, Rev. Dr. \$75 apiece by the operation, and separated in Cumming stated that more people went out of London every Sabbath on excursions of pleasure than were found in all the phyrobes and Whitley, who confess their crimes. Garvin is at

The Smithsonian Institution received by mail churches of all evangelical denominations. recently a parcel which, or considerably op, seemed to be a pasteboard box, considerably We must read the Word of God with an flattened. On opening it, however, two thrivhumble, teachable disposition, to learn its doc-ing, living specimens of the curious animal trines, that we may walk in the light which known as the Texas horned frog were discovered. it reveals. Always examine it in a state These fellows came all the way from Huntsville, of desire to know the truth, for the sake of Texas, quite comfortably in Uncle Sam's mailobedience, and for life. This is the key that bag, without food or water.

seals thereof. And a good understanding of it have all men, so far as, from the heart, they North, but of foreign birth, was rode out of town which has been reversed. If the Court does not North, but of foreign birth, was rode out of town on a rail on Saturday night, on account of repeated expressions of abolition opinions indulged in after being warned that a persistence in such

Mich has been reversed. If the Court does not obey this mandate, then it becomes the duty of the United States authorities to enforce it.

A Free State man named McNichol, has been conduct could not be tolerated.

for foreign intervention to restrain the reckless squarely on the slavery question. In the conpolitical and military adventurers, whose out-rages are depopulating the country. Instead of a political revolution, the aim seems to be death and pillage, and the country seems to be going to

the 28th ult. the Main St. canal bridge in Albion, fell with an immense crowd of people upon it, who were attending the County Fair. At over eight end thousand pounds; while last accounts eighteen dead bodies had been takon from the canal, and it was supposed that many five hundred and ninety-two boxes. More than aore were yet in the water. A great number sixty vessels were engaged in carrying the above

It is officially announced that the Great Eastrn will leave Portland, Weymouth, on her trial trip, on the 8th of October, instead of the 17th of September, and finally sail from Holyhead for management or Neglect of Proper Treatment. Portland, Me., on the 20th of October, instead of the 29th of Sept. This delay of three weeks is the time in which Mr. Scott Russell contracts to repair the damage occasioned by the explosion, and to put the vessel in the same condition that she was when she sailed from the Thames. This contract, however, does not include any repair which the boilers may be found to require, and although they apparently sustained no damage, an investigation is said to have shown that the internal stays of the boiler most directly exposed to the shock have either been displaced, or greatly weakened, so that the boiler cannot be greatly weakened, so that the boiler cannot be irritating character.

The mucus membrane investing the throat when in a safely used in the present state.

up in a balloon from Watertown, N. Y., on hursday week, have not been heard from since.

Ginger is becoming a favorite garden plant in the Southern States, it being discovered to grow luxuriantly. Scarcely a garden will be found, bed." The green bulb makes the best of pre-become involved in the fatal result.

A few years ago these diseases which are becoming -so

Times, referring to the personal quarrels and petty bickerings in which some newspapers are prone to indulge, very justly remarks:

"If editors choose to exhibit themselves in the character of game-cocks, they may be always sure of a certain amount of admining attention from a class of people of whom the Scriptures assure us that their nature cannot be expelled from them by braying them in a mortar. But the mass of readers neither know nor care anything about the merits of such controversies as these, and regard every line that is spent upon the small rivalries, and petty jealousies, and imbecile quarrels of the journalistic world, as a tacit insult to their own good sense, and a downright fraud upon their purses and their patience."

according to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic customed to use their voices. Now scarcely a domestic rule and seriom the use of nitrate of siver, applied by means of a sponge attached to a piece of whalebone. In this manner the throat has been burnt out or suctrized for many monts together, until the mucus membrane was literally denuded and presented a

on their purses and their patience."

"DIPPING." A recent volume by a Methodist minister, who has lived principally in Maryland and Delaware, gives the following account of this practice: "The women have a box well filled with snuff, and a little mop by which it is passed into the mouth. Here it is dissolved and frequently passes into the stomach. This is the most disgusting way in which tobacco is used. It spoils the complexion. Its first symptoms are a yellow tinge on the upper lip, on the side of a yellow tinge on the upper lip, on the side of the nose, and on the forehead. It produces giddiness of the head, dyspepsia and irritability, and often ends in chronic diarrhœa and death.

By these means we can gain access not only to the throat and laryux, but to the remutest air cells and air sacks in the lungs, and thus we have been enabled to restore many to health and strength when the long-continued trials of the

At Hickman, Kentucky, two desperate men amed Hedgefoot and Smith, who had frequent quarrels, met near a wood, both being armed.—
Hedgefoot told Smith to prepare to be shot, dis-Hedgefoot told Smith to prepare to defice.

charged his gun in his stomach, and dodged becharged his gun in his stomach, and dodged his gun in his stomach, and his sto a load through his head, killing him instantly. Smith died next day. That finished up the quarrel.

in any other portion of the world than this, Mich.; F. Coon, Java, C., (10 all) would pass for Hottentots. They looked as if they always burrowed in the ground, and in hands and face, as well as dress, were the color of woodchucks."

Mich.; F. Coon, Java, C., (10 all) weach.

J. Pitman, Plymouth Hollow, Ct.; S. N. Bunker, W. Paw Paw, Ill., (to No. 52, Vol. 33;)—\$3.00 each.

E. L. Hall, Haverhill, Ms., 4,00, (to No. 26, Vol. 34;) I. Randall, 1,75; E. H. Warraman, Olneyville, R. L., 1,75; C. G. Seeley, Knoxville, Pa., 1,00; S. Berry, Reading, Mich., 8,25; S. D. Whitney, Pittafield, O., 85.

Col. Fremont has so far overcome the obstacles to the possession and improvement of his immense estate in California, that he has got two quartz mills in operation, which probably yield a net income of \$100,000 a year; and he expects to have mills enough in operation by 1860. W. Hunt, it A. Doge, I—10.

The past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered an income of \$100,000 and the probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered an income of \$100,000 and the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probable of the past week we have received 10 subscribers and discovered and probabl to yield an income of \$10,000 per week. He continued 7; increase 3. Increase since the commence has debts of about half a million of dollars to ment of Vol. 34,721. pay off with the yield of his gold mines. So

Drovers have met with heavy losses this week, and it is said that some of them will be obliged to suspend operations."

ed many. A woman was killed by one of them

at Melancthon Creek last week. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The United It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gen-states District Attorney has filed with the Su-tleman a Life Member of the Foreign Mission Society. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The United preme Court of Wisconsin, the mandate of the Inited States Supreme Court reversing the decision of the State Court, in the matter of Sherman M. Booth, held for violation of the fugitive slave law, in the rescue of Glover. If the State Court obeys this mandate, Booth will be return.

One package to G. W. Glier M. M. Booth, held for violation of the fugitive slave law, in the rescue of Glover. If the State Court obeys this mandate, Booth will be return.

One package to G. W. Glier M. M. Booth, held for violation of the fugitive mail. One package to Rev. W. Warner, W. Enfield, N. H., by mall. One

elected Judge for Barton Co., Mo., by one vote. Venezuela ig in a state of anarchy, and calls The St. Louis Democrat says the race was made

The island of Bermuda is fast becoming vast market-garden for the city of New York. FALL OF A BRIDGE AT ALBION, N. Y. On The export of potatoes for the season to that that of tomatoes amounted to four thousand mentioned produce.

DR. DILLENBACK

afely used in the present state.

Messrs. Lamountain and Haddock, who went print in a balloon from Watertown, N. Y., on Thursday week, have not been heard from since.

The mucus memorane investing the throat when in a healthy condition usually presents a slightly red or pale rose colored appearance. When in a state of acute inflammation it assumes a deep scarlet purple or violet hue, depending very much on the form and intensity of the inflammation. Thursday week, have not been heard from since.

When they were last seen, they had travelled only about thirty miles, and were at an altitude of about three miles, bearing nearly east, and over the New York wilderness.

In regard to the adulteration of whiskey, the analysis of some of the beverage has developed the existence in it of the poisonous constituent of Coculus Indicus, in the proportion of two grains to the pint. It is a deadly poison, and is conexpectoration, hectic fever, emaciation, and night sweats. Coculus Indicus, in the proportion of two grains to the pint. It is a deadly poison, and is considered fatal to human life in quantities of from five to ten grains. The death of a man from drinking whiskey, in Pennsylvania, led to the investigation.

An attempt at revolution has been made in the island of Hayti, during which the daughter of the President was shot dead. a pin to that of a large pea, presenting a rough and uneven surface, and not unfrequently presenting a straw colored fluid. If this disease, from neglect or improper management, is suffered to pass on, it becomes more and more complicated, it gradually extends its baneful influence from ere many years, that will not have its "ginger the throat to the larynx, and last of all the lungs themselves

NEWSPAPER QUARRELS. The "New York Climes, referring to the personal quarrels and petty bickerings in which some newspapers are

and often ends in chronic diarrhosa and death. It is nearly as dangerous as opium, and far more filthy. It is blasting the health of many a young mother, while a broken-hearted husband stands by and can render no relief. No wonder that Southern men are irritable, passionate and headlong, if born of such mothers."

From an official report, it appears that since 1847 the introduction of Asiatics to meet the wants of Cuban labor cover 42,501 subjects—there having perished in the transit 7622, or 15 per cent. of those taken on board.

The nutmeg tree is indigenous to the vicinity of Santa Cruz, Cal., and the nuts obtained from them are said to be equal to the oriental article. are but links in the same chain, and hang upon each othe

as cause and effect.

Any further information explaining this method of treat-

charged his gun in his stollagen, and wilted hind a tree. Smith, unable to stand, wilted hind a tree. Smith, unable to stand, wilted Hours of consultation from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M. H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D., and waited. In about five minutes, Hedgefoot Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, No. 8 Cambridge St. (near Revere House) Boston.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. quarrel.

The Springfield Republican has a poor opinion of tobacco raising. It says: "If there is any dirtier work than raising tobacco, except chewing it, we should like to know it. A gum issues from green tobacco that covers everything that it comes in contact with. We met recently a troop of men fresh from the tobacco field, that, in any other portion of the world than this, would pass for Hottentots. They looked as if

Beccipts for Books.
T. Parker, ,50; H. Purington, 1,25; M. E. Smith, 18,90; D. C. Ellsworth, 3,34.

to suspend operations."

The northern counties of Wisconsin are ina fested by bears, who have been forced by the severe drouth to enter the settlements in search of the "necessaries of life." The settlers have had numerous encounters with them, and have killed many. A woman was killed by one of them

West Lebanon church, Me.,
Sabbath school, Eagle, N. Y.,
A. G. Noble, Oxford, Mich.,
Lorain Q. M. O,
E. B. Chamberlla, 3,00; J. T. S. Libbey, 1,00; Mrs.
Wm. Barley, 1,00; J. T. S. Libbey, 1,00; Mrs.
Wm. Barley, 1,00; J. T. S. Libbey, 1,00; Mrs.
Bown, 1,00; G. K. Neally and S. S. class, 3,00;
Miss Naucy Drew, 1,00; Washington St. church,
Dover, 2,37

91,28

One package to Mrs. R. Wilkins, New London, N. H., by mail.
One package to N. N. Slooum, Fairport, Munroe Co., N.
Y., by express. press.
One package to A. Bartlett, Bangor, Mc., by express.
One package to Rev. C. Hurlin, N. Parsonafield, Mc., by express.
One package to D. C. Elisworth, Oberlin, O., by express. If the books noticed as forwarded are not receive

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

Bills on Wisconsin and Illinois banks are good at pres

Bro. Burr:—Please acknowledge through the Morning Star the following donations in aid of the 1st Freewill Baptlat church, New York city, by Rev. J. D. Waldron, North Creek, N. Y.:

Jsmes M. Cross,

James Whedeker,

J. D. Waldron,

Wm. Greig, Lodl, N. J.,

5,00 R. G. Smith, New Hampton, N. H., E. D. Albro, Providence, R. I., by J. W. Winsor, Miss S. Davis, ""

New York, Sept. 29, 1859. E. W. Pags, Trea New York State Mission Society. Holland Purchase Y. M., J. W. Quaile, Cattaraugus Centre Q. M, Villanovia church, Shelden church, Mordoff, for rent, West Concord church, West Cancord church, Miss Hall, ,50; Mariah Hall, ,25, H. S. Limbocker, Treasu

shire, whose papers are now directed by printed slips, complain that the receipts of moneys which they have recently remitted are not acknowledgers have paid are printed with their names, when they make payments, the proper changes are made in the dates, and this we de acknowledgment. Look to your dates, friends, and we think you will find that all is right. If not, inform us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cholera. No medicine is more prompt in its action on this disease than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always 6h hand.

arise from congestion of the lungs, from impoverishment of the blood, or from incipient pulmonary disease. The PERUVIAN SYRUP is an excellent remedy for all such conditions, as it equalizes the circulation, purifies and en-riches the blood, and, by its tonic and alterative powers,

The Great Cure for Dyspensia. One of the most terrible evils in the community, is the wide-spread prevalence of Dyspepsia. It is to be found in almost every family in our land, and thousands are suffering from what they believe to be aliments of the head, the heart, the chesk, the liver, or bowels, which are in reality but symptoms and the results of the presence of Dyspepsia. So many forms does this dire arrangement of the animal functons assume, that a thousand different cases might be cited in assume, that a thousand different cases might be dicta in which the complication or combination of symptoms is entirely different. Probably the most efficient remedial agent known is the Cargenated Bitters, prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston. We have seen letters from individuals whose character and position in society entitle them to conduct on the conduction of the

Married

John H. Wheeler, Dover, and by dealers everywhere. [4w27

In Strafford, Sept. 11, by Rev. L. B. Tasker, Mr. George V. Caverly of Strafford and Miss Mary E. Lucy of Not-W. Caverly of Strafford and Miss Mary E. Lucy of Nottingham.

At Whitefield, Sept. 2, by Rev. G. H. Pinkham, Mr. Marshall A. Bowles and Miss Mariett Aldrich, both of Franconia. Sept. 25, Mr. Charles L. Bartlett of Whitefield and Miss Martha E. Brown of Bethlehem.

In Buxton, Me., Aug. 27, by Rev. D. A. Maddox, Mr. Horace Libby and Miss Sarah F. Whitney, both of Standish. Sept. 25, Mr. Alvin Hobson of Hollis and Miss Martha A. Marr of Buxton.

In Unadilla Forks, N. Y., Sept. 29, by Rev. S. D. Gardner, Mr. James M. Gates and Miss J. DeEtle Gardner.

In Caroline Centre, N. Y., Sept. 28, by Rev. O. T. Moulton, Mr. Horace E. Patch of Speedsville and Miss Olive R. Preston of Caroline Centre. Preston of Caroline Centre.
In Folsomdale, N. Y., Sept. 10, by Rev. A. M. Richard
son, Rev. H. J. BROWN of Burlington, Ill., and Miss CLAR
INDA PLUMD, eldest daughter of Rev. H. N. Plumb of F.
In Folsomdale, N. Y., Sept. 8, by Rev. H. N. Plumb, Mr.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . Sept. 29, 1859. BRIGHTON MARKET . Sept. 29, 1859.
At market 1500 Beef Cattle, 900 stores, 3900 Sheep and Lambs, and 500 Swine.
Prices—Market Beef—extra \$8 00; first quality \$ 7 50; second quality \$ 50; third quality \$5.
Working Oxen—100, 135 a 160.
Milch Cows—\$41 a 245; common 18 a \$19.
Veal Calves—3, 4 a \$6.
Stores—Vearlings, \$9 a 11; two years old, \$17 a \$21; three years old, \$2 a \$25.
Hides—7 a 7 1-4c; Calf Skins 12 a 13c per 1b.
Tailow—Sales at 7 a 7 1-4c; Calf Skins 12 a 13c per 1b.
Sheep and Lambs—\$1 a 15c; extra \$2 00 a 3 00.
Swine—Spring Pigs 6c; retail 6 a 7 1-2c; Fat Hogs undressed, none.

BOSTON MARKET . 5 . Sept 30. Corn exchange—The Receipts since vesterday have been 5341 bbls Flour, 11,000 bush Corn and 700 bush Oats, and 634 bbls Flour, 11,000 bush Corn and 700 bush Oats, and 1450 do Shorts. We notice a very good demand from the trade with sales of common brands Western at 4 50 a 4 75; fanny do at 4 85 a 5 25; extras at 5 25 a 5 75; and superior at 6 a 7 87 1-2 per bbl. Southern ranges from 5 60 a 5 62 12 for fanny: 6 a 6 75 for extras; and 7 a 7 75 for superior. Corn has been solid to some extent at 97 a 986, for Southern yellow, now held higher; and for white and mixed prices are nominal. Oats are in demand at 46 a 470 per bush for Northern and Canada. Rye 85c; Shorts 23 a \$24 and fine feed 25 a \$27 per ton.

Provisions—The market is firm for Pork with a moderate demand: sales of prime at 1150 a. 12 50; mess at 15 50 a 16 50; for Eastern and Western mess. Lard 11 a 11 1-20; in bbls and 12 a 12 1-20; in kegs; and Smoked Hams 10 a 110 per 10 cash and 4 mos. Butter and Cheese quiet at previous prices.

JACOB K. PURINTON. NO. 4 CENTRAL STREET, near the Upper Bridge, has just received a large assortment of HATS, CAPS, Umbrellas, Necktics, Shirts, Bosoms, Col-CAPS, Umbrellas, Neckties, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Mittens and Suspenders.

Also, a good assortment of SEAL & BUFFALO COATS. A prime lot of Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Ladies and Children' FURS. A large assortment of Muffs, Victorines, and all kinds of Furs.

The above will be sold at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices for cash.

9th mo., 29th, 1859.

A HOUSE FOR SALE. HE subscriber offers for sale his property in New Hampton, N. H., consisting of a Cottage House with an L, Wood-house and Barn, with half an aere of Land, pleasantly located but a short distance from the Institution. For further particulars inquire of the owner, or J. B. Pikk, New Hampton, I. W. C. DYER. Poland, Herk, Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1859. [3w27

Conway, Sept. 22, 1859.

QUARTER lot Land 24, right of Samuel Ingalls, formerly owned by S. H. Chase, supposed to belong to E. B. Mosher; valuation \$100 93 32
Charles Walker, right of J. I. Mason, 50 acres, valuation, \$150 1,39,46
1.4 lot, No. 21, right of Samuel Ingalls, valuation, \$40 37,13
50 acres, No. 21, right of E. Heath, supposed to belong to Stephen Gordon, Fryeburg, valuation \$300
13 acres land, called the Dolloff lot, supposed to belong to Thomas R. Hill, valuation \$26,26,9
25 acres land, formerly owned by S. Swan, Fryeburg, valuation \$100
30 32,60 acres land, lot No. 53, Right of Samuel Ayers, valuation \$100
30 32,60 acres land, lot No. 53, Right of Samuel Ayers, valuation \$50
30 32,60 acres land, lot No. 53, Right of Samuel Ayers, valuation \$50
31 lot 100 acres
1 lot 50 acres, formerly owned by Richard Odell, valuation \$500
4,65 1,52
House, barn, and 128 acres land, formerly owned by Moses A. Wilson, supposed to belong to Hobson Souther and Barrows, valuation \$100 9,30 3,25
50 acres land, supposed to belong to Hobson, Jr., valuation \$26
25 acres land, part of lot No. 32, 2d division, right of Josiah Johnson, Willson Land, valuation \$40
30 acres land, bo, 35, 2d division, right of Josiah Johnson, Wilson Land, valuation \$40
30 acres land, no. 35, 2d division, right of S. Merrill, valuation \$40
30 acres land, on, 35, 2d division, right of Barrington, valuation \$80
31 acres land, on, 35, 2d division, right of Barrington, valuation \$80
31 acres land, valuation \$30
32 acres land, or supposed to belong to Joseph Hobson, yaluation \$40
30 acres land, or supposed to belong to Joseph Hobson, yaluation \$80
37 , 13
38 acres land, or supposed to belong to Joseph Hobson, yaluation \$80
37 , 13
38 acres land, or supposed to belong to Joseph Hobson, yaluation \$80
37 , 13
38 acres land, or supposed to belong to Joseph Hobson, yaluation \$80
37 , 13
38 acres land, or supposed to belong to Joseph Hobson, yaluation \$80
39 , yal

Poetry.

For the Morning Star INVOCATION. " Spirit of song, be mine, be mine Here, where the shadows of the oak and pine, Lie dim and cool upon the dewy turf, Which mellow sunbeams, stealing through the

Spangles with flecks of gold, O, come to me! Sweet spirit come—Is not thy dwelling here In these green shades, amid these gentle flowers Dewy and incense laden, where the birds. The murmuring breezes, and the gushing streams Sing a perpetual anthem?

Thy presence vainly in the busy marts Where men do congregate, and mid the gay, The young, and beautiful, I find thee not; But here, where all is peace, sweet spirit come. And o'er my weary heart, which pines for thee, When all entranced, I heard thy gentle voice, And to my aching sight, so dim with tears Unveil the glories of that land of dreams, The bright, the beautiful, the undefiled, Where thou dost reign.

I would a while cast off The memory of earth's cares, and toils and sin; I would forget those once bright hopes which lie Scattered and withered all along my path, And in thy bright, and unsubstantial world,

For! the Morning Star. A THOUGHT OF THE JUDGMENT. SUGGESTED BY A THUNDER STORM.

Hark! the reverberating thunders roll, And lightnings flash along the vaulted sky; The chariot of Jehovah's passing by, Whose sounding wheels shake earth from pole to

While dark, tumultuous clouds in wild confusion fly. The harnessed cherubim that lead the way, Are brighter than the lightning's vivid gleams, With swifter wings than those the lightning's play; Though mortal eyes ken not their pageantry, On other beings flash their bright, celestial beams

The chariot-wheels that, burning, thunder loud, Are but Jehovah's mighty, pregnant voice-That voice which brought the light from night's dark Caused the bright sun to run his glorious course,

And bade the morning stars and sons of God rejoice. On Horeb's rock, towering in grandeur rude,-Amid its thunderings and tempestuous fire, With power IT spake-O, sacred solitude!-The Fiery Law. The hosts of Israel heard, And on the marble's front was written God's own Word.

That voice will speak again, in the last day! "The elements shall melt with fervent heat," The sun and moon and stars shall haste away, And Time his golden cycles all complete, And Christ, the Judge, shall come in glory's own

Behold His great WHITE THRONE! HIS JUDGMENT ROBE! The Books! all opened to his searching eye;

And, now, the assembled millions of our globe Will pass the fearful, fiery scrutiny; O! who, absolved, received, will reign with Christon high?

Prov. Sept., 1859.

The Family Circle.

ANNE, THE FRETFUL.

I once knew a little girl (I fancy many of my readers have known children like her,) who had every comfort of a good home, kind parents, and all the enjoyments of life. She had never known want or sorrow of any kind. Yet amid all, this child was not happy. She had a feetful temper. She was claves and read many books, but she did not profit by them.— At meal times, she generally wanted something different from what was on the table; when her new clothes came home, she always thought she should have preferred a different color or pattern. On fine days, she would complain how it tired her to walk out, and on wet days, how it tired her to walk out, and on wet uays, she murmured that the rain kept her in the hcuse. Now, this Anne Osborn was not an unkind child. She was good to dumb creatures, and very charitable to the poor; and she was not idle, for she attended to her stushe was not idle, for she attended to her studies diligently; but her temper was peevish, and she saw some trouble in everything that happened to her.

This disposition of course brought its own punishment; few children ever shed more tears than poor fretful Anne. She made herself thin and delicate by her worry. Her parents deeple was a state of the sed every and the se

ly grieved over this sad, glormy spirit. They tried change of air and scene, and the company of other children, admonitions and punishment, still the child kept her discontented nature, and never made a friend, or enjoyed the blessings around her. the blessings around her.
Mrs. Osborn was very charitable, and visited

many of the poor in her neighborhood. She had not hitherto taken her little daughter, be-cause the child had always, complained that it made her still more unhappy to see poverty

One fine June day, Mrs. Osborn and Anne were walking in a pleasant country lane, and the little girl was watching the light, fleecy clouds, and saying, "Don't you think it will rain, mamma? Whatever shall we do, if it should rain? Had we not better turn back?" But Mrs. Osborn still went on.
"I'm tired, mamma," said Anne. "I should like to sit down on that bank, but I'm afraid

there are insects there."
Still Mrs. Osborn continued her walk. Suddenly there came a sweet sound, borne by the still summer air. It floated to them—a pleas-

ant melody, sung in a clear, full, soft voice.
The walkers paused to listen.
"O how lovely!" said Mrs. Osborn. "What is it, mamma?" said Anne, half

"A singer, child, I should say, a most happy A singer, child, I should say, a most happy as well as sweet singer."

Again and again came the strain; they recognized a simple melody—that like the wild flowers is none the less beautiful because familiar—they walked on faster in the direction of the voice, and the words came distinct-

"Around the throne of God in heaven,
Thousands of children stand;
Children whose sins are all forgiven,
A holy, happy band,
Singing glory, glory, glory,
Singing glory, glory, glory,"

Singing glory, glory, glory."

O that chorus! how it swelled upward, scattering notes of joy, as if the air was filled by an angel's voice.

A sudden bend in the lane brought the singer into full view. There was a little lowly cottage in a garden, and sitting at the porch, surrounded by osiers and willow wands, was a boy with an unfinished basket on his lap, at which he was working. The mother and daughter stayed their steps, and looked and listened in silence. With wonderful quickness the boy's fingers moved. Anne noticed that he did not look at his work, his head was erect, he seemed to be gazing upward, while the rich notes of his voice poured out their gift of sweetness. They crept nearer. Anne could see at once

"What! are you left alone all day?"
"Yes, ma'am, mother was obliged to go; but I'm not lonely, I have my work to do, it's as much as I shall get done by four o'clock," he said, twisting away quickly all the time at

thanks that He had filled this dear child's darkened body with a spirit of light, and joy, and gladness.

As they walked home, Mrs. Osborn explained how the boy had been three years away at a school for teaching the blind; how he had returned during the last month, and was making himself useful without fee or reward, beyond the joy off his own heart, in the school. She did not fail to point out the contentment of his spirit to Anne. Poor and blind, toiling, and often lonely; yet out of his feeble lips. God had perfected praise. Anne's eyes streamed with tears, she had felt the lesson, she resolved to try to conquer her peevish temper. It was hard work. But from that day she tried. Whenever she was fretful, she thought of the blind boy, and in the course of time she also was able to say—

"O Lord, I will praise Thee; though Thou wast angry with me, Thine anger is turned away, and Thou comfortedest me;" and then it was no longer a form or a mockery for her the destroyer Time has driven his ruthless and the destroyer Time has driven his ruthless and desolating plowshare.

The wealthy merchants, and crafty tradesmen of Smyrna, do not now stop to inquire where Homer was born, and the rich mellow sky of ancient and once proud Ionia no longer inspires or ators, painters or poets, or lights the waining fires of a zealous and devoted patriotism. The same dark and terrible doom hangs like the gloomy pall of death aver the banks of Jordan and Euphrates. The Republic of Moses is blotted from the map of na-light meaning himself useful plants. The same dark and terrible doom hangs like the gloomy pall of death aver the banks of Jordan and Euphrates. The Republic of Moses is blotted from the map of na-light meaning himself useful plants and the rich mellow sky of ancient and once proud Ionia no longer inspires or ators, painters or poets, or lights the waining fires of a zealous and devoted patriotism. The same dark and terrible doom hangs like the gloomy pall of death aver the banks of Jordan and Euphrates. The Republic of t

we find floating around without credit. It matters little, though, who the author may be, for it contains some very excellent advice which show where the ramparts of Semiramis once we commend to all our young lady readers—especially those who contemplate matrix pecially those who contemplate matrimony:

"Girls, beware of transient young mennever suffer the address of strangers; recollect one good steady farmer's boy or industrious mechanic is worth more than all the floating trash in the world. The allurements of a dandy jack, with a gold chain about his neck, a walk-ing stick in his paw, some honest tailor's coat upon his back, and a brainless though fancy skull, can never make up the loss of a kind father's home, a good mother's counsel, and

receive instruction from an enemy, the women too much like Heaven for the inhabitants of of America may well give heed to this declaration by the notorious Lola Montez, in one of ful care, you cannot see anything out of the her lectures on the wit, women and scandal of Paris, lately delivered in New York, and reported in a Journal, which of course, our modest readers do not see. If any one knows what will degrade and despoil the female sex; the adventurer referred to must know it; and she declares it to be the passion for dress, in which it is well known that our women are emulating the example of dissolute Paris, more eager than any other upon the face of the earth.—

"The great want of Paris was that they had no such institution as home; and nowhere, perhaps, was this want so keenly felt, outside of Paris, as in the houses of our own merchants; too absorbed in business to know that they need a home. It was as true of the Faubourg St. Honore as of the Fifth Avenue, and

chants; too absorbed in business to know that they need a home. It was as true of the Faubourg St. Honore as of the Fifth Avenue, and vice versa. This led women to divert their attention to their exterior, and there was no such degrader of womanhood as a passion for dress. If this were to continue, and did not undermine female morals in the United States, then the lessons of history must go for naught."

—California Paper.

WORDS.

The following quotations are taken from a recent work by French, entitled "A Select Glossary of English Words, used formerly in senses different from their present," in which are traced the changes of meaning which many current words have undergone:

Climate—At present the temperature of a region, but once the region itself.

Cornse—Now only used for the body above.

en to a proper attention to their physical education, and says:

"We would respectfully remind American methers that in Poland a period of childhood is recognized. There girls do not jump from infancy to young ladyhood. They are not sent from the cradle directly to the parlor, to dress, sit still, and look pretty. No, they are treated as children should be. During childhood, which extends through several years, they are plainly and loosely dressed, and allowed to run, romp, and play in the open air. They are not loaded down, girded about, and oppressed every way by countless frills and superabundant flounces, so as to be admired for their much elothing. Nor are they rendered delicate and dyspeptic by continual stuffing with candies and sweet cakes, as are the majority of American children. Plain, simple food, free and various exercise, and abundant sunshine during the whole period of childhood, are the secrets of beauty in after-life."

Dr. Franklin having noticed that a certain mechanic, who worked near his office, was always happy and smiling, ventured to ask him for the secret of his constant cheerfulness.

"No secret, doctor," he replied, "I have got one of the best wives, and when I go towork she always has a kind word of encouragement for me; and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and the tea is sure to be ready; and she has done so many and title things through the day to please me that the full of the parlor, to dress, sit still loved.

Ensure—None of our Dictionaries, as far as I can observe, nave taken notice of an old use of this word, namely, to betroth, and thus to make sure the future husband and wife to each other.

Hag—One of the many words which, ap-tied for merly to both sexes, are now restrained to the quack doctors who at fairs, and such places of resort having mounted to a lank or bench, from thence proclaimed the virtue of their drugs.

Oster—Not formerly, to both sexes, are now restrained to the quack doctors who at fairs, and such places of resort having mounted to the

is sure to be ready; and she has done so many little things through the day to please me that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to any body."

Cocouth—Now unformed in manner, ungraceful in behaviour; but once simply unknown.

Wince—Now to shrink or start away as in the same to be ready; and the same that the same to be ready; and she has done so many little things through the day to please me that the same that the same

CHEWING GUM.

surrounded by osiers and willow wands, was a boy with an unfinished basket on his lap, at which he was working. The mother and daughter stayed their steps, and looked and listened in silence. With wonderful quickness the boy's fingers moved. Anne noticed that he did not look at his work, his head was eret, he seemed to be gazing upward, while the rich notes of his voice poured out their gift of sweetness. They crept nearer. Anne could see at once those wide-open eyes were blind; yes, the boy sitting there in the sunshine, amid the bloom of flowers and under the waving trees, saw none of the flush of beauty around him, yet how happy he looked; his face seemed all aglow with the light of a joyous spirit; again, again the chorus rang out—

Singing glory; glory; glory, glory.

Suddenly he stopped, his quick ear caught the sound ef footsteps, and of a hand upon the gate; he turned his head round instinctively.

"Is your mother at pemps?" said "tree. Despiration of the seems of the sense of to kick.

Trifling as the subject may appear, yet in tentity it is of importance. If it be of importance. If it be of importance is finitely it is of importance. If it be of importance is finitely it is of importance. If it be of importance is finitely it is of importance. If it be of importance is finitely it is of importance. If it be of importance is finitely it is of importance. If it be of importance is finitely it is of importance. If it be of importance is the sound led and looked has been for the toth, and the chart and looked in a look and when to husband strength. One great secret of success in life is to know when the example in the base of the toth, and the consequence is a violent. Strain and under the most favorable circular the took, and the consequence is a violent strain to expend, and when to husband strength. One great secret of success in life is to know when the example gum is like the habit of chewing gum is like the them of the work the longs of the toth, and the consequence is a violent. The base of the tot

Miscellany.

TIME'S FUNERAL MARCH.

"You do not work after four o'clock, then?"
said Mrs. Osborn.
"Not to-night, ma'am; three days a week I go to the school to help to teach the children and the crash of worlds." "Passing away,"

"You do not work after four o'clock, then?"
Addison felt the irrepressione yearnings immortality, and with prophetic eye, looked forward to the closing act of time's great drama, as consummated in the "wreck of matter and the crash of worlds." "Passing away," "You learned to sing at the blind-school, I suppose ?"
"Yes, ma'am, and since I've been home, Mr. Potter, the master, thought I might be of use to the children."
"I'm whole earth is one vast mausoleum of butter in the grave.—
The whole earth is one vast mausoleum of butter in the grave. the to the children."

The whole earth is one vast mausoleum of buried greatness, and we are daily treading over

"I've not been able for the last month to call on your mother," said Mrs. Osborn, "but" she added, "I wish you to tell her I have been here," and then she gave her name.

"O, ma'am, you are one of the kind ladies who got me into the blind-school. I don't know how much to thank you, ma'am. I've learned a good deal, and I think I can get more than my own living; I want to help mother—to keep her, if I can."

"My poor boy," said Mrs. Osborn, "it's very lonely and hard for you."

"O, not at all, God has been so good to us—indeed, ma'am, I'm as happy as the day is long."

It was a June day, and Mrs. Osborn, looking more at her daughter than the boy, said, "The days are nearly at the longest, and you must be happy indeed." She thought of that long day in the blest abode, where it is said, "There is no night there," and silently gave God thanks that He had filled this dear child's darkened body with a spirit of light, and joy, and gladness.

she also was able to say—

"O Lord, I will praise Thee; though Thou wast angry with me, Thine anger is turned away, and Thou comfortedest me;" and then it was no longer a form or a mockery for her to use the words, "For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever and ever.—
Amen."

The wandering Arab, without a home or a country, now comes, indifferent and unmoyed, to rest the poles of his tent against the shattered columns of Palmyra and make his bed upon the crumbling fragments of thrones and crowns. Babylon, the peerless Queen of Empires, has not escaped the common fate, and she also has fallen beneath the crushing stroke of an inevitable destiny, and that proud city The following paragraph, like many others, which swayed the sceptre of supreme power

> KEEP YOUR EYE ON YOUR NEIGH-BORS.

Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure you never knew them to do any thing very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it skull, can never make up the loss of a kind father's home, a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affection lasts, while that of such a man is lost at the wane of the honey moon. Girls beware; take heed lest ye should fall into the 'snare of the fowler.' Too many have already been taken from a kind father's home and a good mother's counsel, and made the victims of poverty and crime, brought to shame and disgrace, and then thrown upon their own resources, to spend their few remaining days in grief and sorrow, while the brainless skull is making its circuit around the world, bringing to its ignoble will all that may be allured by his deceitful snares, and many a fair one to the shame of his artful villany."

A WARNING TO OUR WOMEN.

If, as the ancient proverb said, it is right to let any such thing command they would be a let any such thing command they are not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might had not been for your kind care, they might had not been for your kind care, they might had not been for your kind care, they might had not been for your kind care, they might had not been for your kind care, they might had not been for your kind care, they might had not been for your kind care, they might had not been for your kind care, they might had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be; hever mind your own business, that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—be suspicious of him; perhaps he contemplates stealing something some of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head. If you find any symptoms of any one else that you can see, and be particularly, it will be something important about some one else. Do keep something 'going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it is said there was silence in Heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any had not been for your kind care, they might

A WARNING TO OUR WOMEN.

Heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on earth: it would be

Then the lessons of history must go for naught."

—California Paper.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

A recent American traveller in Northern Europe ascribes the beauty of the Polish women to a proper attention to their physical education, and says:

Tegion, but once the region itself.

Corpse—Now only used for the body abandoned by the spirit of life, but once for the body of the living man equally as of the dead.

Desire—"To desire" is only to look forward with longing now; the word has lost the sense of regret or looking back upon the lost but still loved.

Ensure—None of our Dictionaries, as far as Lean observe only a taken potice of one old use.

er of tobacco.

Uncouth—Now unformed in manner, un-

known.

Wince—Now to shrink or start away as in pain from a stroke or touch; but, as far as I know, used always by our earlier authors in the sense of to kick.

Died in Orange, Vt., Sept 14th, Bro. Lyman A. Towner, from injuries received while removing stones two days previous, in the 6lst year of his age. The deceased indulged a hope in Orhist in early life, and ever after strove to maintain a consistent Christian character. He leaves a wife, sev-

was actually in the world, I may perhaps say that I have gone through as large a course of general reading as most men of my time. I have travelled much, and I have seen much;

Agricultural, Etc.

have travelled much, and I have seen much; I have mixed much in politics, and the various business of life: and in addition to all this, I have published somewhere about sixty volumes, some upon subjects requiring much research. And what time do you think, as a general rule, I have devoted to study—to reading and writing? Not more than three hours a day; and when Parliament is sitting, not always that. But then, during those hours, I have given my whole attention to what I was about.

SILENCE IN NATURE.

It is a remarkable and very instructive fact.

Died in Brunswick, Ohio, of putrid sore throat, tuly 6th, Nanot E, aged 18 months; July 28th, Henry H., aged 11 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; all the years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; all the years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; all the years and 4 months; and Auglich, MELVIN, aged 11 years and 4 months; all the years and 4

SILENCE IN NATURE.

It is a remarkable and very instructive fact that many of the most important operations of nature are carried on in an unbroken silence. There is no rushing sound when the broad tide of sunlight breaks on a dark world and floods it with glory, as one bright wave after another falls from the fountain, millions of miles away. There is no creaking of heavy axles or groaning of cumbrous machinery, as the solid earth wheels on its way, and every planet and system performs its revolutions. The great trees bring forth their boughs and shadow the earth beneath them—the plants cover themselves with buds, and the buds burst into flowers; but the whole transaction is unheard. The change from snow and winter winds to the blossoms, and fruits, and sunshine of summer, is seen in its slow development, but there is scarcely a sound to tell of the mighty transformation. The solemn chant of the ocean as it raises its unchanged and unceasing voice, the roar of the hurricane, and the soft notes of the breeze, the rushing of the mountain river, and the thunder of the blackbrowed storm; all this is the music of natureagree agreat and swelling anthem of praise, breaking in on the universal calm. There is a lesson for us here. The mightiest worker in the universe is the most unobtrusive.

Jaricultural, Etc.

Jied in Saco, Me., August 7th, of typhoid fever, NaNov Jane, Burnet, and Hannah French, of Athens. She was a worthy and consistent member of the French, of Athens. She was a worthy a long devery many devery parket and system performs its revolutions. The solemn chart of the solid earth wheels on its way, and every planet and system performs its revolutions. The great trees bring forth their boughs and shadow the earth beneath them—the blants cover themselves with buds, and the buds burst into flowers; but there is scarcely a sound to tell of the mighty transformation. The solemn chan of the ocean as it raises its unchanged and unceasing voice, the roar of the blackbrown and the soft notes of the server.

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Died in Chicago, Ill., July 29th, Sarah Ida, only child of Samuel and Sarah B. Morris, aged I year and 19 days. Funeral services by Rev. N. B. Schenk of Trinity church.

Died at Great Falls, of malignant cholera morbus, HATTIE ESTELLA, only daughter of Newell J. and Clara A. Bickford, aged 5 years, 2 months and 5 days. This fair flower, thus early nipped by the chilling frosts of death, has been removed to fairer climes, to bloom perennial on the banks of that beautiful river.

Died in S. Parsonsfield, Me., Sept. 12th, sister Catharine, wife of Capt. J. Wedgwood, aged 65. Sister W. suffered much in her last sickness, but she has found release at last, from the sufferings of earth. She has long been a member of our church at S. P. Her life has been regular and consistent. The blessing of the peace maker is hers, for she has, all through life, sustained that character. Her loss is very deeply felt by friends and neighbors.

S. R. Y.

Died in New Market, N. H., Sept. 4th, John H., fell destroyer. Funerals attended by the writer.

E. A. Russell.

Died in Collins, N. Y, Feb. 3, sister Mary Jane, wife of H. B. Hicks, and daughter of Samuel and Mary Warner, aged 25 years, 3 months, 17 days. She was married thirteen months previous to her death. Very soon after their marriage, disease had fastened upon her, which resulted in death. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn their Joss. At 17 years of age she gave her heart to God, and ever after maintained a Christian character. Although she had bright hopes as to this life, those hopes were blasted, and when all earthly hopes were gone she had a hope in Christ. At the time of her decease she was a member of the F. B. church of West Concord. Sermon by Rev. W. Durfee.

Walter W. Holt.

Adbertisements.

S. R. Y. Died in New Market, N. H., Sept. 4th, John H., ion of John L. and Sarah A. Porter, aged 1 year

son of John L. and Sarah A. Porter, aged 4.

and 3 months.

Sept. 7th, Mrs. Sarah Knowlton, widow of Samuel D. Knowlton, aged 65.

Sept. 10th, Lucina E. Oris, second daughter of sister Maria Otis, aged 16 years and 6 months.

Also, Annie Sias, aged 90 years.

Sept. 18th, Hannah G. Meader, aged 26. In these cases, we see that the infant of a few days, the youth of a few years and the person of many years, are all alike called from time to eternity.

A. J. D.

HENRY G. ELLIOT,

Commission Merchant,

AND Dealer in Choice GROCERIES and PRO-VISIONS, and every variety of Ship, Cabia, Hotel and Family Stores, Nos. 182 & 184 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK.

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WE are frequently receiving small orders for our Books from distant parts of the country, to which the cheapest and adest mode of conveyance is by mail. For the convenience of all concerned, we have prepared the following table, which show the cash and the paper of the companied with the cash, at these rates, will be immediately filled and despatched to any partof the United States east of the Rocky mountains by do do do dozen 6,75 1,96 8,71 do do do dozen 6,75 1,96 8,74 do do dozen 6,75 1,96 8,74 do do dozen 6,75 1,96 8,74 do do do dozen 6,75 1,96 8,74 do dozen 6

FOR SALE, IN EXETER, N. H.

[THE subscriber offers for sale his Paper Mill,

I 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
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patronized the Mill for the past fifteen or twenty
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Having had fifteen years' experience in manufacturing watches in England, and having connection
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we are able to offer superior advantages to purchasers. Every watch we sell warranted. Repairing attended to in all its brainches.

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These Melodeons are made in the same style of Piano Fortes, and so constructed that they will not get out of repair for many years.

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

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S. A. LADD & CO.

CHOICE BRANDS OF FLOUR. THE Subscriber receives regular consignments from several mills in the best wheat counties of Canada, and offers shipping parcels of Choice Fami Canada, and offers shipping parcels of Choice Family and Baker's Flour, (Superfine, Fancy and Extra,) at the market prices. JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant, 25*] 270 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

POR all the purposes of a family physic, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search and cleanse, and ingivigorate every portion of the human organism, correction is diseased, action, and evadoring its healthy

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the affiicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by D. Lothrop & Co., Dover, and by all druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE extensive and continually increasing demand for my EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY and VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS, renders it necessary that I should have increased facilities for their manufacture and transportation; I have therefore removed from Cornish to Minot, where I am fitting up a manufactory extensive enough to enable me to fill all orders as they are received, and being situated on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway, and near Portland, shall be able to send to every part of the country daily.

AGENT'S wanted in every town where there is not one already. Ministers and other benevolent persons would promote the cause of humanity by introducing my medicines where they are not already known. Terms Liberal. All orders should be sent to Rev. WALTER CLARKIS. Minot, Me.

DR. WILLIAMS VEGETABLE BITTERS.

For Toledo, at 243 A. M., and 1.49 p. M.

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 condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and
eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that
main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to
cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness,
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aches, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, and
fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.
KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swel-KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN BATRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Burns,
Scalds, Felons, and all kinds of Sores; Throat Distempers, Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhea or Dysentery, Cholcra Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar
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ly20] Dr. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE. THE BOSTON REMEDY!

PERUVIAN SYRUP. Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron Combined.

Combined.

THE failure of Inox as a remedy for disorganized blood, has arisen from the want of a preparation of it to enter the stomach in its protoxide state, and assimilate at once with the vital fluid. This want the Peruvian Surup supplies, and is the only form in which it is possible for Iron to enter the circulation. For this, reason the class of diseases the Peruvian Syrup readily cures, are precisely those which the usual remedies merely relieve; among which are,

Dyspersia, Affections of the Liver, Dropsy, Neu-

Riere; among which are,

Dyspersia, Affections of the Liver, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Bronchitis and Consumptive Tendencies, Disordered State of the Blood, Boils,

Scurvy, the prostrating effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debiltyry, and all diseases which require a Tonic's Alterative Medicine.

Those who may wish forjan opinion from disinterested persons respecting the character of the Syrup, cannot fail to be satisfied with the following, among numerous testimonials, in the hands of the Agents. The signatures are those of gentle men well known! in the community, and of the highest respectability.

CARD.

The undersigned having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Syrup," do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public. Rev. John Piripont, Thomas C. Jamory, Thomas A. Denter, Peter Harvey, S. H. Kendall, M. D., James C. Dunn, Samuel Mar, "Rev. Thos. JWhittemore." Certificate of Dr. Hayes.

It is well known that the medical effect for Protoxide of iron is lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

In the Peruvian's Syrup, thist desirable point is attained by combination in a way before unknown: and this solution may replace all the proto-carbon ate citrates, and tartrates of the Material Medica.

Assayer to the State of Massachusetts. 16 Boylaton street, Boston.

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vigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility, is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agents below mamed are pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its from a low state of the body or obstruction of its from a low state of the body or obstruction of its from a low state of the complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza Honzeness, Croup, Bronchittis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in presons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even

-ALSO-SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PHILS,

Compounded from Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate. The Pamily Cathartic, which the proprietion from a variety of the Purity which all express in regard me to place them within The profession well know on different portions of the The Pamily Cathartic to this well established from a variety of the Purity which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe thartic is needed, such as ach, Sleepiness, Pains in less, Pain and Soreness and the statisfaction which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a creaping sensarie of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great purifier of the blood, and many diseases to which flesh is helr, too managepus to mention in this advertisement. Dose 1 to 3.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Phile are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholessie by the Trade in all large towns.

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Manufacturer and proprietor,

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MICH, SOU, & NOR, IND, RAAHROAD. FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.

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Trains run between Adrian and Detroit, and Ad
rian and Jackson, connecting with trains for Toledo
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Leave Adrian for Monroe & Detroit at 7.05 A. M.,
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JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't.

James McQueen, Station Agent, Hillsdale. [446]

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