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VOLUME XXXIV.

BY THE FREWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT At its Office, Washington St., Dover, N. H. For one year, in advance,
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the year, 2,00 WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H. All Vinisters. (Ordained and Licensed,) in good standing in the Freewill Baptist Connexion, are authorized and requested to act as Agents in obtaining subscribers, and in c-liceting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

MORNING STAR

LIFE OF BENJAMIN RANDALL.

CHAP. X. "IN JOURNEYINGS." The shadow falls towards the east. As "if impelled by its significance, the sower presses and the circuit extended down the Penobscot onward to new grounds and labors yet more coast to Camden. The south eastern circuit arduously, in the husbandry of those before oc- was extended to Marshfield, in Massachusetts, cupied, that his work may be done before its and the south-west and western, to Fishersfield day shall be past. Its noon turns to the even- and beyond the Green Mountains. In one of ing decline with the commencement of the these years (1801) his travels amounted to nigh next five years of the thirty-one of his minis- three thousand miles (2723), with an attendtry, 1793-1797. In this term the north-east- ance at more than three hundred meetings ern circuit is widened to twice its previous ex- (313) besides visits to the sick, and other pastent. Beyond the spiritual fields of waving and toral labors. The year following, the last of ripening growths in the older settlements of this term, he travelled two thousand three hunthe coast, he pushes on up the Androscoggin dred and forty miles, and attended two hun and Kennebec, away to the "upper settle- dred and twenty-five public meetings. It is ments," with the seed of the kingdom, follow- probable that the average of journeyings and ing hard upon the advance of the pioneer set- preachings for each of these five years was tlers into the tall forest growths, with axe and bout as much as this last.

brand, opening the primitive shades and fertile

In the performance of these journeyings, he soils for the abodes and products of human passed through dangers, woundings and sicklife. Churches were embodied in the "Sandy nesses, as well as hardships. As if the windriver country," and the Farmington Quarterly spirits and the storms of sea and mountain Meeting organized. The annual tours were had met to wrestle together and against the made at that season when the forests of those forests of these hills, raged the tempest through noble hills and grooved and level intervales, which he passed, on a January day, in his way changed their green to gold and crimson.—
to a Quarterly Meeting at Gilmanton. Giant
Then, among them, following the rough and
trees were hurled across his path, and great miry new country roads, was seen that horse- branches, torn from their trunks, fell around back traveller, of slender frame and delicate him-while, as his biographer says, "he was features, in neatly humble garb, with air of wonderfully preserved by the providence of sprightly energy and holy calling, on his heav- God." Of another journey to the westward,

enly mission-and was heard, at the meeting- (December, 1802,) the biographer says of its places, in the settler's dwelling and the new commencement, "it being a very stormy day, country schoolhouse, the proclamation of his and the wind very heavy, and having to ride a embassy from "the just God and a Sayiour," considerable distance through the woods, he offering and urging forgiveness of sins and the came nigh being killed several times, by the gift of eternal life to all who would accept the falling of trees and limbs, but was wonderfully infinite mercy and beneficence. Each summer preserved." In a February storm, he was de he made the south-eastern tour to his native tained by it for a day, at one of his stopping town and the coasts about the Piscataqua .- and meeting places in Gorham, in which time Twice, in this term, he extended his travels he made a garment for one of the family, and all the years, was laboring in the vineyard at ter passage in an open boat (a "small open home and on all the intermediate grounds. canoe," Elder Buzzell calls it) from Bristol to The average extent of his travels was a thou- Thomaston, a distance of thirty miles, the passand to twelve hundred or fifteen hundred sengers were endangered by the roughness miles a year, with attendance of more than the weather. A boisterous and pouring showthree hundred meetings.

Nor was his work on this wide and widen-cliff of an uninhabited island for shelter.-ing territory, of that sort of husbandry, that There they "enjoyed a happy season of prayer" slightly touches the surface, in the most prom- - and reached Thomaston at midnight. It ising and easily tilled spots, leaving the places was in the setting off on the same tour, that on of rock and jungle as ground hopelessly repro- the evening of the first day's journey, he was bate, and nowhere bestowing more than a su- severely wounded by the breaking through of perficial and slovenly culture. He groaned in a bridge-but after a night of pain and sick spirit and labored unwearyingly in visitation, ness, he rode a few miles next day, and the day admonition and persuasion, for Christian or- following, forty miles, to Brunswick. At der, purity and righteousness throughout the Marshfield he was prostrated by sickness one Connexion, as well as in the church of his es- forenoon-and in the afternoon was preaching.

pecial care at home; while no place was too On his way to Alton, he was attacked with colpoor or abandoned, no person too degraded ic, and after twelve hours' effort of the physiand depraved for the bestowment of his sym- cian to give him relief, without effect, his life pathy and labor; and no case too desperate for was despaired of; "but at length God gave his faith and effort. In one of the eastern him relief"—and after two days he rode home, tours, at Pownal, he sought admittance to a and, the second day after, he attended the colored man in prison for a twofold crime—the church conference: "a most glorious day of two crimes of all crimes most criminal—rape God's power," he says.
and murder. With a less true faith, and a In this term, were ordained, as additional co heart less susceptible to the sympathies of adjutors in the ministry of the Connexion, J. complexion and deeper blackness of crime, he Yearly Meeting held at the preacher's home

him, said, "This sickness is not unto death, At Parker's Island, a meeting continued till but for the glory of God"-though the doctor midnight, "many crying for mercy, others had given up hope, and the lower limbs and praising God for redeeming grace :" and at lower half of the body, seemed slready dead. Marshfield, "the power of God was displayed, "Let us pray," said Randall-and in fervent sinners trembling and saints rejoicing."

Leach and W. Young were ordained to the ministry; and throughout the Connexion generally, there was prosperity, in reformations, zeal and increase—from the centre at New Dursould be made the garrison of the Philistines to tremble," to the Sandy river country, where "he saw much of the work of the Lord"—to the eastern coast where "the messengers brought (to Yearly Meetings) tidings of great revivals and large additions to the churches"—to New Castle and other towns of the olden shore, where "many were struck with pungent con viction, and brought to rejoice in the Lord" to Canterbury, where were experienced "bless-ed seasons," and to Vermont, where "he found the brethren generally steadfast in their faith, Far lengthens the shadow eastward-and the

dark locks falling down the neck to the shoulders of the herald-pilgrim are changing to gray -and the consumptive cough and oppression deepen, and the colic attacks are more frequent and violent-and yet more extended are hi journeyings, and more abundant his labors, and more successful and triumphant his ministry, through the next five years, 1798-1802. than in any previous term. The north-eastward tour was accomplished in each of these years, except the first, fand in one of them an extra journey was taken to the Casco coas

brotherhood, he had passed such a case by, Ballard, E. Stinchfield, P. Jackson, J. Boody, heedlessly or despairingly, as one of hopeless J. Blaisdell, G. Lord, T. Wilbor, J. Magoon reprobacy of character, and pitiless degrada- and Dr. S. Dana. In the first of these five tion of person. But through the darkness of years, a great reformation came in the June recognized in the wretch, condemned and It was estimated a hundred were converted awaiting the gallows, a brother in their com- during the four days of the meeting. Most of mon humanity, and a soul for whom Christ these were persons from other towns, in all didied. Faithfully he dealt with that guilty soul, rections around, so that the reformation spirit excusing nothing of its guilt, but pointing it to was spread to many places, and extensive and the ready "Fountain for sin and uncleanness," spreading revivals followed, and continued to and admonishing him against deceiving himself in a false hope; and in a spirit yearning on so rapidly and powerfully, that ninety conwith pitying love, and in view of that "uni- verts were added within that and the following versal love, universal atonement and universal month. And so great was the call for labors call to mankind," as he saw them in Christ in at home and in the adjoining and neighboring that first hour of his own conversion, he prayed places, that the eastern annual tour was not for the guilty man of the outcast race, while this year performed—the single exception for the prisoner, and the company who had come the term before mentioned. The Quarterly in with the apostle of salvation to that prison, Meeting in August of the same year, and the wept. Elder Buzzell, one of those present, Yearly Meeting in June of the next year at the says of the scene: "It was a weeping time—
the criminal wept, and also the spectators."

same place, are both described as "glorious scenes," similar to that of the previous June. Farther on, in the same journey, at one of The reformation was very great at Parsonstheir stopping and meeting-places, in the new field-there were "glorious scenes" and the country, they found the family of the house "wonderful meeting where the King was presweeping around the death-bed, as they thought ent." At Pittsfield was the "remarkable seait, of a son and brother, and their sympathiz- son," and at Loudon "a glorious day." At ing neighbors, waiting around for the last Gorham was the "powerful season, saints and breath. One of the travelling company press- sinners much affected;" and at Standish "the ed through to the sufferer, and looking upon word had a wonderful effect on the hearers.

and confident supplication he besought the lad's From the condition of the single laborer recovery. One of his associates followed, and going forth alone, bearing the precious seed, another, who gave thanks that they were weeping, his mission among strangers, in th heard, while yet they had not risen from their face of contempt and persecution, as it was kneeling. It was as they believed and asked, twenty-five and twenty years ago, he has now Convalescence was at once manifest, and next day, the patient sat up. On that day and the day following, meetings were held at the same him, and multitudes hail him their father and house. "Here," says Elder Buzzell, "we bishop-and now his course, in many instancfound the wilderness blossoming like the rose; es, especially on Quarterly and Yearly Meetand a informed that every adult in the ing ocsasions, is a triumphal procession of attown was hopefully converted." Of the com- tendant ministers and a fraternal multitude, in munion of the Lord's Supper on the second the spirit of the gospel's meek joyfulness, powple in a newly settled town, aged, middle aged tival, sometimes approaching with songs of solday of meeting, he adds: "To see all the peo- er and triumph, going up to the spiritual fes-

and blooming youth, surrounding the Lord's table, is a sight seldom witnessed."

In the course of this term D. Lord Z. Leach and W. Young were ordained to the ministry; and throughout the Connexion general.

The be continued.

The be continued.

And have you no sin now?

that was not sin, providing they paid for it.

As that was a new idea to me, showing the awful depth of depravity among the heathen, I asked him how it was with the woman—if

awful depth of depravity among the heathen. I asked him how it was with the woman—if she sinned?

A. No! not if it was her—means of a live-lihood.

Q. Suppose that you were poor, and imbound as to means of living, and your wife should turn prostitute, and bring you the gain—would you be pleased, and think that she had done no wrong?

vain rovings, our souls should still return to God as its centre, as its resting place.

O the pleasure that in this life of communion with God! it is a young heaven, with which, in the highest degreee of perfection, all the saints in glory are blessed.

Then let this be our prayer, my dear brethmen and sisters. Lord, begin this life of communion in our souls, to which (I fear) many of us are strangers; destroy everything that

It would be a great disgrace to me. And what would you do with her? I should divorce her. But why divorce her, if she had com-

nitted no fault in doing so?

A. Because all would say, it is a great Q. But could you not tell them that you had been paid for it-and you need the pay, hence it was no fault? But it would make no difference!

I then said to him-So all think it a great me and sin for the wife to do so; and why lo you say, if the man pays money then he

I will not argue that point any further. on of our sins?

A. God, against whom all have sinned—

He only can give pardon of sia; and he does that by virtue of the atonement which his only begotten Son, Jesus Christ, has made. Said he in reply: The Hindoos hold that ur sins and holiness will be weighed; and if ur sins outweigh our holiness, then we shell e punished—but if our holiness outweighs Hence, the heathen, like the Romanists, at-

empt to amass holiness, and probably are vague and obscure, that it is with great dif-ulty that we can get the true idea of holiness and moral purity before their minds.— They attach all manner of impurities and wick-

OCCASIONAL SUGGESTIONS...NO 1 1. He, who has no secrets, has no jewels- Pries

with him, all things are common.

2. To avoid the appearance of evil, is to avoid a guilty conscience, and "the worm that 3. To fear God and work righteousness, is like the pearl-strewed Orient, whose dayspring

promises the noontide glory.

4. The bursting of a boiler, and unchecked has an occasional victim, purifies the atmos-

phere by which men live.

5. The dew of morning is soon gone—so is

6. The shooting star soon passes—so do hu-

man life and glory.

7. There are spots upon the material sun—but none upon the "Sun of Righteousness," of whom it is said, "He knew no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth."

8. A mirror reflects the human face, the Bi-

le the human heart.

9. As the wave washes out the footpring on the shore, so the wave of time the grief ndmarks, works and memories of men.
10. "The sun knoweth his going down;" s

does a good man when his life declines; unlike Hobbs, he takes no leap in the dark, for he has romise of a day that will know no setting sun.
11. The winds are often shifting; so are the nncies of men, but truth is eternal.

12. The bloom of Spring and glow of Sum-

On the cold cheek of death smiles and roses are And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

Providence, R. I. For the Morning Star.

Communion with God is an expression often

COMMUNION WITH GOD---WHAT

nistake as to what communion is, for it con-sists not in flaming professions, nor in the performance of certain duties, such as reading, hearing, praying, praising, though enjoyed in these; nor in the brightest talents; nor in flofty expressions in prayer; nor in the knowledge of Divine things. What is it, then? It a number of grown persons were complaining is just this, a dwelling in and with God, and of the wakeful and restless nights they had endured during the recent winter storms. love going out on the soul, and the soul in love th supplies of grace, in the meditation as its his turn, "I sleep so well and sound because The soul that is blessed with such a commun- in his arms, and run down stairs with

for its attainment, than constant communion; no other beloved for its affection; and no oth-

er end for its existence. Nor is

DOVER, N. H., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

The soul is always with God—now in prayer, then in praise; now in mediation, then in ejaculation; it has not a complaint but it tells to God; not a grief but it makes known to him; not a sin but if mourns over before him; not a sin but if mourns over before him; not a sin but if mourns over before him; not a request, not a desire, but it reveals to him. O that help intimacy that is entered into between the soul and God! that freedom of converse, that wrestling with God in prayer, disputing about the blessing! Let me go. I will not let thee go until thou bless me! This is the life of heaven on earth—od dwelling in the soul, and the soul in God.

Answer. I have no sins!

Question. Have you never committed sin?

A. Yes, he had committed sins, but they had all been cancelled by works of merit?

Q. What works of merit have you performed?

A. I have fed brahmins and mendicants, or holy men, and have devoutly worshipped the gois!

Q. And have you no sin now? The soul is always with God-now in prayer

And have you no sin now?

No!

And what is sin, or what works are sinsages to our world, carry heaven with Q. And what is sin, or what works are sinful?

He hesitated—when an old woman, who
happened to hear my question—said to him,
why! do you not know that adultery is sin?
He then replied that according to his religion
that was not sin, providing they paid for it. keep silence; and when hurried away with vain rovings, our souls should still return to

lone no wrong?

No! I should not be pleased, but greatwould destroy it; and as we desire to live with God hereafter, so let us endeavor to live with Why so? She received the means for a him here, and thus improve for eternity, and be fully prepared for the world to come.

THE FATE OF GREAT MEN.

In a world where the fortunes of the great and the good have been pain, poverty, exile persecution, crucifixion, burning alive, we think it strange that efforts to do goo often ill received, and that the heavenly king dom is slow in its coming? For the poet's lines embody an awful truth

"Truth forever on the scaffold; Wrong forever on the throne."

Homer was a blind singer; Socrates wa prison : Aristides was banished : Themistocles ed in exile; Cicero and Julius Cæsar wer killed: Brutus fell on his sword: and Seneca was compelled to open his own veins in the bath. And of the Bible men, Abel was killed Joseph sold into captivity; Josiah shot by the archers; Jeremiah cast into a miry dungeon Daniel thrown into the lions' den; and "others had trials of cruel mockings and seourgings," of whom the world was not worthy." Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory, was crucified Stephen was stoned; John the Baptist behead Peter died on the cross. The goodly fellow ship of the prophets and the glorious company of the apostles all formed a part of the nobl

army of martyrs.

Justin was put to death, Chrysostom exiled tortured; Servetus was burned alive with green boughs; John Huss, Jerome of Prague, Lati-They attach all manner of implantes and correct edness to their gods. They have no correct conception of the true character of God; and it is almost as difficult getting his true character before them as it is to give a blind man acter before them as it is to give a blind man are bard that the surface of the idea of colors, when he has never had the Sydney beheaded; Milton was blind, and Savdied in a dungeon, and Napoleon, who put him in prison, died as an exile on the barren rock of St. Helena. Zwingle was killed in battle, Barneveldt was beheaded, and Di suth, Mazzini, and Victor Hugo are to-day in banishment. Even in America, Lovejoy has been shot, Garrison led to prison with a rope around his neck, and Sumner half assassinated. In a world like this, what dost thou expect, O my soul? Dost thou covet ease, safe-ty and glory? No; if thou art true to thy thest and noblest convictions, thou wilt not alarmed if thou meet with rebuffs, pains, they who are persecuted for righterusness sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

INDUSTRY IN MINISTERS.

The pious Christmas Evans, when he was about putting off his harness, thus wrote to a

entering the ministry. Let me now, and here, tell you one thing, and commend it to your attention and memory. All the ministers that I have ever known, who have fallen into disgrace or into uselessness, have been idle men. An idle man is in the way of every temptation. Temptation has not to seek him; he is at the corner of the street ready and waiting for it. In the case of a minister of the gospel, this peril is multiplied by his position, his neglected duties, the temptations peculiar to his condition, and his superior susceptibility. Remember this—stick to your book. I am never much afraid of a young minister, when I know that he can, and does, fairly sit down to his book. There is Mr. —, of such un-happy temper, and who has such a love to meddle with everything; he would long ago have been utterly wrecked, but his habits of industry saved him. Let no merchant in the town-no lawyer or physician of your acquain in our mouths, but sinks no further. We tance—no farmer of your parish, be more in-know not its blessed import, nor its glorious dustrious than you, in their calling. Give not extent. Our prayers and practice jar; for while we beg it with our lips, we study not to attain it in our lives.

Ah! what a stranger am I to that which I would fain have flattered myself that I am acquainted with! Alas' what know I of welluainted with! Alas! what know I of walk- will aid you in writing short sermons. It will no with God-of that joy which is found in ng with God—of that joy which is found in bless you and your people, and the church, in believing? What know I of the lasting and a thousand ways. And examples for your imbiding impressions of his inexpressible love? itation you will find in Luther, Calvin, Baxter, is found in bless you and your people, and the church, in lasting and a thousand ways. And examples for your im-What of that transforming vision and assimi- Wesley; in every man, in every department what of that transforming vision and assimilating sight which is enjoyed below, whereby life, who has risen to high position among his the soul is changed into the same image, from fellows. Shepherl, himself a great preacher, glory to glory! What do I know of dwelling used to say; 'God will curse that man's lain his presence all the day long! What of bors who goes idly up and down all the week, pouring out my soul in prayer to him, and land then goes into his study on Saturday.' wrestling with him for the blessing! How sel-dom is my meditation of him sweet! When his friends sought to persuade Newton, when upwards of eighty years old, to preach dom is my meditation of him sweet!

But union is the basis of communion; for how can those walk or talk together who are not agreed? Then let us be joined to the Lord, and become one spirit. But let us not mistake as to what communion is for it can speak!"—Dr. Marray in the Observer.

A GOOD FATHER.

One evening, as the wind was raging and d dwelling in and with the soul. It is God's endured during the recent winter storms. A little boy

on God. God dwells in the duty with a sweet beaming trust in his face, said, in subject, and in the heart as a portion and chief. I've got such a good father. I know he would tood. And the sould wells in God as its ultinot let anything happen to me. If the house nate end, dilates in his fulness and in his love. should catch fire, he would take me right up

The sour that is olessed with such a communion, favored with such a fellowship, knows no other object for its love; no other subject for its thoughts; no other employments for its no ble faculties; no higher degree of happiness less pillows, when He who holds the wind in for its attainment, than constant communion; of that dear boy has taught me a lesson which end for its existence. Nor is this all. In I hope to remember. When I go to his bed mmunion with God, the soul shares of his side, after he has been asleep fer hours, and

The vanity of the world appears in this, that a little cross will embitter great comforts. One dead fly is enough to convert a whole box of the world's most fragrant ointment into a stench. There are so many ingredients required to make up worldly felicity,—as riches, health, honor, friends, good name and the like,—that if any of these be wanting the whole composition is spoiled. You may as soon grasp a bundle of dreams, or take up an armful of your shadow, as fill the boundless desire of your soul with earthly enjoyment.—Bishop

IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Pliny, in one of his letters, where he gives an account of the various methods he used to fill up every vacancy of time, after several employments which he enumerates, "Sometimes," says he, "I hunt; but even then, I carry with me a pocket book, that while my servants are busied in disposing the nets and other matters, I may be employed in something that may be useful to me in my studies; and that if I miss of my game, I may at least bring home some of my thoughts with me, and not have the mortification. thoughts with me, and not have the mortification of having caught nothing."

GENERAL CONFER NCE.

Bro. Madden presented a resolution recom- not to be expected, and it is not proper that a nending persons authorized to receive money young Quarterly like ours in the midst of a for the Morning Star, to keep a record book young denomination should be so profound and in which to enter the names and residences of metaphysical as some of the older ones are. subscribers, and the amounts received, &c. Bro. Merrill. I think the trouble with Referred to the committee on the Printing Es- Quarterly is not that thought is too deep, but

Bro. Madden also presented the question, Whether it is proper, under any circumstances, ing the Quarterly from the funds of the Estabfor churches to receive members by a majority lishment; thought the Quarterly should be vote. Referred to the committee on Church self-sustaining.

egates the power of substitution, the com- events. nittee did not consider as properly coming be-

the effect that when a member is obliged by about three hundred subscribers were obtained sickness or death to be temporarily absent for the Quarterly. Did not want to have the from the Conference, his substitute shall be funds taken from the Treasury to sustain it. recognized.

he majority report. give rise to confusion. A member temporarily movement. It has got us into a fix from absent might come in without the knowledge which I do not know how to get out. of the substitute, and both might act at the An effort was made to get a large number

Bro. Whipple presented an offer (made verely!

ent, and to pay the contributors \$250 a year, terly to come down.

the Printing Establishment.

Bro. Day. I am not in favor of referring Bro. H. Quinby. I have come in since the It is a well known principle that the estimathere will be hereafter. I wish to draw out the think the brethren made a mistake in the last for it. If a very low price is charged for any views of the brethren in relation to the Quaryear, and that it was the cause of a falling off. Is it best to take funds from the Printing Establishment to maintain the Quarterly? On all these points I want the opinions of the ed because at least a few brethren had reached and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly disgraced and I don't like to have our Quarterly dispraced and I

that, the subscription list has grown smaller each year, and may become smaller still.

Bro. Tappan had but little courage to at-

to be, and may be, more than four or five hun-The vanity of the world appears in this, that dred subscribers. Members of other denomi-

ur soul with earthly enjoyment.—Bishop ly. I have met with those who knew nothing of its character, and had never seen it. Where IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Pliny, in one of is the fault? I do not think it is in the minis

such as will be better adapted to the taste and

capacity of the generality of our people. Now let me say what I think you should drive at in this matter. Do you not see that SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 8. After the you are educating the denomination? that you all hour's devotional exercises, proceeded to are trying to raise up a Quarterly in the midst of old and established Quarterlies? Now it is

that thought has not been properly expressed. Bro. Ayer doubted the propriety of sustain-

Bro. Darling. I feel a little mortified when l Bro. Winslow presented the question, look over the subscriptions to the Quarterly, and Whether, at his request, a church is at liberty the members of the denomination. One thing to strike out the name of a member from its has hindered its circulation. There has been ecords. Referred to the committee on Church too much difference between single subscribers and club subscribers.

Bro. Ransom. I never saw a volume of the of the committee on the Rights of Substitutes. Quarterly until about three weeks ago, but to The question which had been raised regard- my astonishment, I found it to be the very g the rights of Yearly Meetings to give their thing I wanted. I resolved to take it at all

Bro. Brackett had been astonished at fore them. In regard to the other resolution want of information about it among the peoeferred to them, they report that in no case ple. Many do not even know of its existence. shall a substitute take a seat, unless the mem- Bro. Curtis was happy to hear this discuser fails to appear, or permanently resigns. sion, but thought we were hardly on the right Bro. Merrill presented a minority report, to track yet. At the last General Conference,

Bro. Williams. I confess that I am one of report. Bro. Tappan hoped the minority re- tion of the price. It will be very difficult to give a full and accurate express

any objection to the minority report. Could a considerable number were obtained. The see no objection to granting the privilege, to subscription list was run up to over fourteen night choose. Did not suppose a member next year the number was reduced to eight nd operate at the same time with him.

Bro. Gardiner. It seems to me the method is to popularize the work, and abandon the in general, be satisfied with it, and will not be eggested by Bro. Whipple would be a very idea of the Quarterly, or to raise the price loose and unchristian way of proceeding. It again. It has been thought that we have not would be nearly equivalent to giving the Yeary Meetings the power of doubling their dele- able Quarterly. An anecdote will show whethgations.

Bro. Merrill. I wish brethren in their reperiodical contained, among others, an article

to be wen appreciated by the great
mass of our people, and it cannot come down
to their level without destroying it for the purmarks would confine themselves to the resolu-by Prof. Stowe of Andover. A copy f the pose it was intended to accomplish. But there number was sent to a Boston Congregational-Bro. Williams is opposed to the minority ist newspaper. The editor complimented high- it, and capable of being greatly benefited by report. The motion to substitute was lost, and ly all the articles except the one written by the it. It is not too profound for its purpose, but, he majority report was adopted. Andover professor, and that he criticized se-

Bro. Whipple presented an offer (made verety?

through Bro. Graham) from a responsible Bro. Augir. I do not apprehend the diffiable through Bro. It is too high for the friend not belonging to any denomination, that culty has been any want of merit connected masses, but yet is not high enough to meet if the F. W. Baptists will send two missiona- with it. I have never at any time, or from any fully the requirements of the more cultivated. ries to Japan, he will pay one thousand dollars quarter, heard an expression of any dissatis- Hence many supply themselves with other towards the outfit and passage. Referred to faction with it. The difficulty is, there has similar works. It is of no use to attempt to not been a proper effort on the part of the modify it so as to suit both these classes. It Bro. Bell presented a resolution that the ministry to get it before the denomination. I cannot be done. If it is kept up to that stan-Corporators of the Printing Establishment be think if the price to single subscribers should dard which is suitable to its name and design, advised to continue the F. W. B. Quarterly be a dollar, the subscription could be carried the subscription list must necessarily be small, three years longer, at the same rate as at pres- up to two thousand. I do not wish the Quar- and hence the price ought to be raised instead

this matter to the committee. There is more discussion commenced, and perhaps some one tion in which any article is held depends, to a time to consider the subject this afternoon than may have anticipated me in the idea. But I considerable extent, upon the price demanded terly. Is it best to have a Quarterly at all? Some subscribed with the idea that each num- of inferior worth, whatever its intrinsic quali-Is it best to have it carried on as heretofore, or ber should have an engraving. But the en- ties may be. And this principle applies to this o make an effort to increase its circulation - gravings did not come, and consequently they particular case. To offer such a work as this

brethren to be freely expressed. the conviction that we needed a vehicle of ed by being offered at any such price. I do Bro. A. K. Moulton thought the reference closer and more vigorous thought, and more not believe that a difference of fifty cents a to the committee preferable, because, after the extended discussion and investigation than year, or one dollar a year, will deter any concommittee should have investigated the sub- could be thrust into the Star. We needed it siderable number of those who want such a ject and obtained all necessary information, 1st, Because we had no vehicle for that work, from subscribing for it. the Conference would be better prepared to thought, and 2d, Because, as was supposed, be the prepared to make a report after the dissolved upon it without the assurance of a single subscriber. They did it under a sense of Other Quarterlies pay, for articles no better \$200, and have a balance of only \$61 on hand, not feel disposed to set up my individual fears ceipts should be the same for three years to has been tried, and the results are not differcome, with the additional expense of \$750, inent from what were anticipated. And now, I those prices!

I do most earnestly hope that the Quarterly stead of \$200 paid to the contributors, there must confess, I have serious doubts whether it would evidently be a large deficiency. Besides is expedient to attempt to continue it longer will be sustained, and that the Conference will

empt anything in relation to the Quarterly; they were able to do. They have been obliged did not think the question of dollars and cents to say, to every one they asked to write for it, ought to come into the account at all in consid- that he would have no compensation for it.ering whether the Quarterly should be contin- Persons have said, "If we can do this without

and listen to his gentle breathings, knowing, as well as I do, that he is a timid child, often paradise of O ecstasy of then I feel how deep and pervading must be his trust in a father's loving heart and strong arms, to cause such dreamless slumbers amid to the tient, then in the but it tells as known to before him; it reveals to be fore him; it reveals to be entered in the more creditable to us than it has every telen.

Bro. Merrill. I think if the appropriation arms, to cause such dreamless slumbers amid howling winds and storms. Cannot the expension as known to before him; it reveals to be fore him; it reveals to the more creditable to us than it has every yet been.

Bro. J. W. Winsor thinks the Quarterly is not properly appreciated; thinks there ought is being accomplished through that instrumental the more creditable to the structure of the work, and it will become more useful and more creditable to us than it has every yet been.

Bro. J. W. Winsor thinks the Quarterly is not properly appreciated; thinks there ought is being accomplished through that instrumental than the effort necessary to sustain the work is not properly appreciated; thinks there ought is being accomplished through that instrumental than the effort necessary to sustain the work is not properly appreciated; thinks there ought is the properly appreciated in the properly appreciated waiting until it was impossible to wait longer, being accomplished through that instrumental-ity. I would rather pay fifty cents a page for the privilege of writing, and buy my own stationery, if two thousand persons were reading it, and all interested in it, than to get five dollars a page, if it is to be read by only two hundred! No man has a right to use all his muscular strength when half of it will do; nor to expend all his mental energy, when one half of it will accomplish the same purpose. My conviction is that we have gone as far as we should, on this present basis.

Bro. H. E. Whipple. I think the brother should be more hopeful in respect to the number of readers. Many persons read the Quar-

terly who are not subscribers. These books are to go into the libraries of our ministers in the future. We cannot do without the Quarterly. We must have it as an auxiliary to our other means of usefulness .-Let us find subscribers enough at any cost. I would have the price put down to a dollar, so as to place it within the reach of all, and then I would not coax anybody to take it. It is not the publisher of such a work who is obliged when an individual takes it, but those who take it are the ones obliged. I would not have it come down in its character, or try to become equivalent to a monthly magazine.

Bro. A. K. Moulton would lower the character of the work, or tax the printing establishment to maintain it.

Bro. D. P. Cilley,-thinks we cannot do without it, and that we can better sustain it at three dollars, than at one dollar,

Bro. Church spoke with great earnestness n reference to the Quarterly. Thought we must not let it go down. It was an invaluable thing and we must have it. He thought, however, that all should pay a dollar and a half for it, or else all should get it for a dollar .: He would not be without it on account of he price, if he had to pay five or even ten dollars a year for it. He would have it, and read it, too. Often a single article was worth more to

him than the subscription price. When he began to read the Quarterly he found the articles hard to understand, but, by continuing, he found his mind improved and strengthened, and now if there happened to be anything deep for him he would study until he could comprehend it. If quotations were made from the Latin he would learn Latin enough to be able to translate them. So also with the Greek, &c.

Bro. W. Colegrove. No subject has been presented to this Conference, and probably none will be presented, so deeply interesting to me as this. It lies near my heart.

The Quarterly is a necessity for us. We need it as an educational instrumentality for our It was moved to substitute the minority for the discouraged ones. A move was made at the discouraged ones, which was a step of thought, and the power of expression; es-Bro. Ransom spoke in favor of the majority backwards. Ever since that step was taken, I pecially in those who write for its pages. We report. Bro. Merrill sustained the minority have been discouraged. Irefer to the reduc- need it also as a medium through which to port would not be adopted, because it would recover the ground that has been lost by this and principles, and thus commend us to the favorable consideration of others

No publication of ours has ever been so creditable to us as a people, or done so much same time. Bro. Whipple could not conceive of subscribers among the common people, and to raise us in the estimation of other denominations as this. It is a necessity for us; but that necessity is of limited extent. It is not a any member, of alternating with any one he hundred. But they were not permanent. The work for all our people to read; i. e., it is not adapted to their tastes and canacities. It is a could introduce a substitute, and then come in hundred, and the present year it only amounts work especially for the ministry. If others permanent subscribers.

This is the way it has been hitherto, and will continue to be. It is a work of too high a character to be well appreciated by the great are those among us who are able to appreciate on the contrary, is not profound enough, and, in my opinion, that is why it does not obtain of being made lower. In fact two dollars a r fifty cents a page, for their articles. We want it as an expounder of our views, year for such a work is very low,—much less It was moved to refer it to the committee on and a channel through which our theology may than is charged for other works of its class,-

for one dollar a year, is equivalent to saying

There is one thing more in that resolution the Quarterly would develop this disposition which I dislike, and that is, that it only asks act on the matter.

Bro. Day thought the committee would be to think. The few brethren who started it re-

cussion in open Conference.

gle subscriber. They did it under a sense of Bro. Burr thought if the resolution were responsibility. It seemed there was a necesthan we want in ours, and no better than our dopted, the Board of Corporators would feel sity for the thing, and therefore they said, brethren are capable of writing, two, three, bliged to continue the publication, even if it "The thing shall be, as long as there is ground and even five dollars a page. The Atlantic hould not pay the expense of publishing - for it to cultivate, cost what it may." When, Monthly is said to pay its contributors from The Board have paid the expenses of paper, three years since, the price was reduced, I exorinting, &c., and have paid the contributors pressed some doubt about the change. I did to the point, we have writers among us who are not only capable of writing articles as good from the receipts for the Quarterly. If the re- as a barrier in its path. But the experiment as are found in those publications, but who are actually writing for those periodicals, and at

> decide to pay the contributors at least two dollars a page for their articles. I would by all means draw-upon the funds of the Printing Establishment in order to sustain the Quarterly, if there is a necessity for it. But I do not believe there is a necessity for it.

Adjourned until Monday morning.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDUCATION (Concluded.)

Prof. H. E. Whipple, of Michigan. Since listening to the sermon of Bro. McConoughey, I have felt more deeply than usual, that the Freewill Baptists have a definite and important mission to accomplish. We have a work to do, and it is a work to which God has called us. A department in the vineyard of Christ has been assigned us by the Lord of the vineyard, and we are not intruders there. We are not regarded as intruders by Christians of other denominations. They would not drive us from the field, but they are praying God that he will help us do our work wisely and well.

It is a part of our work to impress our views of theology upon the world. We have theological views which we deem important, and we wish to spread them before the world, and get the world to believe them. But for this we might, at a great saving of expense, unite our forces with other and larger denominations, and thus, perhaps, accomplish more in some directions than can be done by maintaining our separate existence. But we regard our views as of importance enough to warrant our endeavor to impress them upon the world. If we cannot immerse the theology of other denominations, we will try at least to tinge it. In that future time, when all theologies shall be fused into one great scheme which all Christians can adopt, we want at least a streak of Freewill Baptist theology in it. In the con vention which shall one day assemble to bring this result to pass, we wish to be represented, and put at least one important element into that eclectic and comprehensive theology.

I have no disposition to detract anything from the merits of our denominational fathers. They deserve all honor. Considering their circumstances they did wonders, and they will be more and more honored as their work comes to be better known. They deplored the want of better opportunities for becoming thoroughly educated, and used faithfully what they had. But we sometimes hear them so praised that it would seem to be an advantage to be deprived of large educational privileges. I have no doubt that the previous speaker fairly represented them, when he spoke of going home and clutching his hair in grief, that he could enjoy no larger advantages for education. While therefore, we honor these giants, in view of the large work they accomplished with small means, we shall be false to God and to the memory of those men if we do not promptly come forward and secure an ampler culture than they could boast of or obtain.

Our young men, who are looking forward to the ministry, desire a liberal education, such as other men obtain in other denominations .-They will have it : they are resolved on that : and if we do not furnish it, they will obtain it elsewhere. And if we wish to be respected, and exert an influence, in the great religious world, we must educate our young men and give them the means and elements of nower. We need men who are able to write out our sentiments and send them abroad into the world. I am almost ashamed to see our ministers with Lee's Theology in their hands, as a text-book. I am glad there is a Lee to write a theology, and that our ministers may have it to read, but I am sorry that there is not offered here a theology written by a Freewill Bantist minister. If I were able, I would go home and go about it; I hope somehody will do it at

How shall we accomplish our work? We must provide ourselves with institutions of learning as good as can be found in the land We have been too willing to play second fiddle to other folks. That has worked injury to ourselves. I have heard it said that if you would find a Freewill Baptist church, you must look on the other side of some out of-the-way town. Now had our brethren gone into the very centre of the villages instead of being willing to locate in out-of-the-way places, and there lifted up their voices and planted the churches, we should have been much better off than we are. Such self respect as this would have purchased respect from others. Our institutions have often been founded on a false principle. They have often been mere feeders of other institutions founded by other denominations. We have been content with mere academies. We have taken our young people along through the preparatory steps of an education, created a longing for knowledge, and then left the hungry spirit to suffer without relief, or compelled to go abroad for the food we have not furnished at home. Our college graduates have taken their diplomas from institutions founded and supported by other denominations. Some of these young men have come back to us, but I fear that many others have not come. I wish the history of these young people could be written out, for I am sure it would afford both instruction and stimulus. The influence of the college over young men is very great, and hence it is of the first importance that we give our young people

What have we in the form of institutions? Men ask, Where shall we send our boys in order to educate them? I hear our ministers ask this question. Our brother from Maine spoke on this subject last night. He hesitates about sending his boy to any college about him. Iam sorry we have not a college to which such young men can be sent without a moment's hesitation. It was a great mistake of ours that we did not have such an institution twenty-five years ago. There has been money enough spent, prayer enough offered, enough of weeping and setting up nights,-enough, quite enough of all this, to build up a college equal to any in New England. I am sorry that at this day of our history, anybody has to ask, "Where shall I send my boy ?"

The same inquiries arise in respect to theological education. Our young brethren prefer to study under the instruction of our own men, if we can supply adequate and equally capable teachers. I am sorry if there is no place where our young men can properly and satisfactorily go, after leaving the halls of the college, and prosecute their theological studies. under the direction of our own brethren.

But one would suppose that this fact had hardly been found out yet. There are some of our we shall go on to victory. their standing may be in any church. young brethren who say, "We will attend our own theological school, because our denomination has labored so hard to establish, and is still laboring so hard to sustain it." They suppose they shall suffer serious loss by going there, and they go in this spirit of self-denial. And young men talk in just the same way shout Hilledele College for it is a fact that such sacrifices and suffer such losses as are here talked of; for the years during which they are prosecuting their studies are too immeet our educational necessities than they had or any other duty, they forfeit the character of portant to be even partially wasted. I must credit for doing. We were doing a great and Christians, we cease to invite them.

where the needed work can be most effectually done for them and by them. I cannot blame young men for passing by our own institutions, journed. if it is really true that this is necessary to their truest and highest training. And yet it has been hard to be satisfied while knowing that our ministers even, have been sending their ns right by the doors of our various institutions to some other place, without so much as opping to inquire what we could do, and are doing. They might, at least, one would sup- experienced when one has much to say, and pose, try the experiment with us. Some have little time to say it in, every one can well aps hasten to put things into such a shape as thee hear me patiently." will allow the statement to be true no longer. It is not to be expected that all, if any, will We ought to have a building for our theologi- believe the subject selected, wisely chosen. that our young men cannot have advantages at may be presented, and in the fear of God. has ome equal to those which they find abroad, and I have no doubt the advantages are good You will find the words of our text in 1 Cor.

side by side with that of any college in this he was betrayed took bread," &c. country, and I have no fears of suffering by he comparison. Our scientific and classical this discourse, "Free Communion of the courses are equal to those at any other institu- Saints the Law of the Lord's Supper." four years of the college course.

in their relation to this college, our academies and sin. If truth is to be betrayed, if princiwill assume an importance they never possess-ed before. For if we only provide for half a college course, we become only feeders of other or Christian union.

to college. I felt the tears starting to my eyes, said, "Suppose ye that I am come to give as I thought perhaps not one of all this com- peace on the earth? I tell you nay, but rather pany goes out to a Freewill Baptist college. division." The responsibility of these divistake away all excuse from this class of our are true, but with those whose sentiments are hearts are elsewhere.

will take the scholarships, on the basis of which desire any exemption. In the spirit of Chriswe raise our endowment. I have \$100 now in tian love extending to others the utmost charscholarships, by a minister, since I have been labor for that Christian union mentioned by here. I expect to receive more of the same and sisters who can do this just as well as the nominations. From some of these we differ thirteen hundred brethren and sisters who have but little, except in relation to the law of the done it. This will give us the means of en- Lord's Supper. Conceding the honesty of in larging our operations to the extent that is nec- tention of those who differ from us, we should essary. If we can make it appear that just as do what we can to promote unity of faith in good an education can be given there as anywhere else, then will you not send your children there? I cannot understand why you will wards persuading those who differ from us.

cheap as anybody else in New England, and the apostles—before any one had been banallow young men the means of making a visit tized—Jesus Christ instituted this Supper. to their friends at the East once every year.

If our other benevolent causes, our meetinghouse building, &c., must suffer somewhat regard to the rite itself and its uses. But from our going forward in our educational enterprises, why, then, they must suffer for a partake of the ordinance—who can worthilv time; for this is at present our one great want eat of that bread and drink of that cup. and work. Our College and Biblical School ought to be endowed at once. I wish it might tereststo us all. F. W. Baptists differ from be done before the sun goes down. Let us most Pedobaptist sects, and from all Close arise in carnest, and hasten to its accomplish-

Rev. H. Quinby, of New Hampshire, said he churches. Rev. H. Quinby, of New Hampshire, said he would like to say a few words. He remarked We admit that in relation to baptism they are that we were very likely to undervalue the labors and talents of our early fathers. When we speak of them as uneducated men we labor we speak of them as uncutative under a great mistake. We have no men at the present day more highly educated than the present day more highly educated than sentiments and practices of few denominations Tingley and others. Even those who had only the training of the common school were well sentiments and practices of few denominations have been more misapprehended and misrepeducated. If we had now the theological resented than ours, on this question. We are training which they received, we should be better off than we should be at any theological ble ignorance. school in our day, all things taken into the account. They had their Conferences, where count. They had their Conferences, where the old and wise and experienced men would the true issue rather than upon a false one. take the young and wayward and uncouth natures under their tuition, and give them such lessons and rebukes as were not soon forgotten. And this was something a hundred times bettheological professors.

We are also apt to undervalue our own edthe very degrees and kinds of education they what has been done within the last thirty years? tion of sprinkling as baptism, or powing as need at our own institutions. For if we do I know something of this by experience. I need at our own institutions. For if we do not furnish these opportunities, they will be could not have anticipated standing before such a congregation as this to-day. Hear tians who have been sprinkled or poured, as these young and educated ministers speak .- unbaptized Christians. We recognize their Listen to the compositions of these daughters. Christian character, as our objectors them-Thirty years ago, there was much preaching selves do. against education by our ministers. They took It is assumed that our practice is founded the Seminary at Parsonsfield for their text, and rather upon our feelings than upon the teachthe Seminary was the burden of the sermon. ings of the Scriptures. We shall see whether They opposed education. But these ministers our appeal is to feeling or to the Word of God. have mostly disappeared from our midst. They It is true that the feelings of the Christian heart went out from us, for they were not of us; and are in favor of open communion, but, did not now a brother here speaks of having raised the Scriptures teach us the free communion of \$130,000 for one institution, and proposes to saints, we would abandon it. raise for it \$120,000 more. One brother has given \$10,000; and he began by giving \$40. secondly, why we hold it. We have done nobly. No other denomination, considering all circumstances, has done body of Christ, and that all the living membetter. I rejoice to see these young men, but bers of that body are entitled to remember don't let us undervalue the past. I hope our him in this ordinance, and commanded to do sons and daughters will go out West and at- so, by the Great Head of the church. tend the college at Hillsdale. I am very fa-vorably impressed with what I have learned re-invite all, that we have to invite any. "So specting that Institution. But there are many let a man examine himself, and so let him eat who cannot think of going so far from home, of that bread." &c. We hold that neither we and we must make provision for them in New nor any servant of Christ has any authority to England. We have a good school at New make any exception, and that those who do so, Hampton; we shall have more professors and do it on human authority alone. We hold better means of education there some day. that no others but disciples of Christ have any It is true we have a theological school But let us be patient. The world was not Scriptural right to the Lord's Supper, that we made in a day. By steady and afaithful work have no right to invite them, however regular

Rev. A. D. Williams, of Minnesota, wished Close Communion Baptists, and most Pedo to thank Prof. Whipple for the remark that baptist sects, hold that baptism is a necessary our educational interest must receive the first pre-requisite to worthily partaking of the attention. He believed this demand for ade- Lord's Supper. We hold that baptism is not a quate schools must be met at whatever cost, necessary pre-requisite to communion, any and he believed we should do it. Prof. Whip- more than to any other Christian duty. ple was the very man to carry this work those who believe that baptism is essential to through. He has the ability and the pluck, regeneration, or becoming a Christian, can inthere is such an institution as this. Now I and he would make Hillsdale College to he vite the unbaptized to their table, is more than cannot very well ask young men to make any recognized as a first class power, if it is not so we can explain. We believe there are unbaprecognized already. He thought New Hamp- tized Christians. As Christians we invite

cheerfully consent that they should go just good work now, but he believed our future work was to be larger and better. At the close of this address, the Society ad-

> SKETCH OF THE ANNIVERSARY BY BEV. A. N. MCCONOUGHEY. Preached at Lowell, Mass., Tuesday Evening, Oct.

That some degree of embarrassment will be aid, in respect to Hillsdale College, that it is prehend. And I feel to-night to say, as one "one horse affair." If that be really so, let did anciently, on a certain occasion, "I be seech

cal school. We ought to regard it a shame Your speaker thinks it is, however unwisely it

11: 23-29. "For I have received of the And in respect to our college, let me say Lord that which also I delivered unto you. hat I am willing you should lay our Catalogue that the Lord Jesus the same night in which From this text, I announce as the subject of

on. We have classes organized for the whole The division of the Christian world into denominations has often been deplored as an

We teach the branches we announce, and evil, and denounced as a sin. Doubtless it is re giving a thorough college course to the an evil, as compared with unity in truth and ung men who come to us. We feel that we righteousness, but it is not an evil as the aled a real college, and we will have one; and ternative of union in error, and corruption.

Who would not prefer disunion to union I saw in a report of one of our seminaries, with slaveholding and slave-breeding, or the that fifteen young men had been fitted and sent smaller sin of horse-stealing? The Saviour his must not be so any longer. We must ions does not rest with those whose sentiments oung people, so that there shall be no reason untrue, and whose practices violate the law of or their going elsewhere, except that their Christ. Hence it is an important question. "What is true?"

We have raised for Hillsdale College \$130.- A church should be able to give a good rea-00. We propose to raise \$120,000 more, and son for its separate existence. From the apuble the number of our teachers, just as plication of these principles Freewill Baptists scon as we can find the men and women who as a Christian denomination, neither ask nor ny pocket, paid me in gold, for one of these ity which the inspired word permits, we would ort of coin for the same objects before I go We have principles, faith and practice distinct ne. There are twelve hundred brethren from other Baptist and all Pedobaptist de-

not send there just as well as anywhere else.

I am not a sectarian in any bad sense. Ined, I have sometimes to deliver earnest The Lord's Supper is a solemn ordinance speeches to prove that I am a real Freewill Bap. Christianity, enjoined by the authority of tist at all. But I believe I an, and I expect to Christ. "The night before he was betrayed" continue so. And we can furnish education as —before that great commission was given to

Unlike the institution of baptism there is very general agreement among Christians with

These are questions of deep and solemn connection with Close Communion Baptist

either irregular or defective. The term Close

It is said that our invitations to come to the Lord's Supper are so general that almost any person may accept of them. But no one but And this was something a numered times bet-ter than the written and formal discourses of if others come and partake unworthily, they creep in unawares; and we disclaim all responsibility, if they come in violation of our acational efforts. We do not appreciate our invitation and principles. It is said that we early training. We are not born full grown countenance infant baptism. Not so. We do men. We need the primary culture. Why, not give the most distantly implied recogni-

We will speak, first of what we hold and

vidence of being a Christian until he has verts, and then teach them to observe all the united with some church? In my mind the (other) things which had been commanded .members of some churches would give better Now if that expression "all things" embraces evidence of Christian character by withdraw the Lord's Supper, it embraces all other duties. ing from those churches than by remaining in If it proves it wrong to partake of the Supper

the close communion of a sect, as the close it is wrong for a brother to pray before he is the apostles have specified any such condition is this? Evidently because they have no conas a pre-requisite to communion. By inviting fidence in that principle of interpretation. The church members only, to the communion, many true Christians are left out, and many are embraced that are not Christians. Who believes that all the members in regular stand- fastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship ing in the churches are Christians? The term and in the breaking of bread, and in prayers. Evangelical churches embraces slaveholders, It is said this is the order prescribed: first menstealers, robbers, &c. There are in those baptism, and then other Christian duties. If churches thieves as much more criminal than this be so, why not forbid converts to pray, mmon horse-thieves, as a man is of more val- until all the other things mentioned in the pas ue than the petty price of a miserable horse, sage have been attended to, since prayer is Are there no churches that would exclude a mentioned last? The fact is, this principle of member for communing with an unbaptized interpretation is not believed by those who believer, but would not even admonish him urge the argument. for stealing that brother and selling him into In conclusion we remark, 1st. There is nothslavery? Is their table the table of the Lord ing in the nature and design of the Supper or of devils?

brethren do not invite all in good standing in allevangelical churches, but those of their own

tural baptism; and should John Bunyan or communion? Charles H. Spurgeon be present at the combe admitted to the table. They are both Free ing. The early practice was, that as soon as a Communionists!

We differ from Close Communion Baptists he was baptized; and whenever the table was in this; that we regard every Christian as spread, all partook of it. ntitled to the Supper, until he repents, than and close communion? any other sinner. The administrator should But though our position in relation to com eason to believe are insincere. If, in accordadminister the communion to Simon Magus, we should not be held more responsible than were the apostles in his baptism.

It is the duty of every true convert to be aptized. How do we prove this?

1st. Christ and his apostles enjoined this .-Peter said to the people, "Repent, and be pantized, every one of you," &c.; and his example corresponded to the precept. Again he ference received in season. We trust the unuch said to Philip, "See, here is water: what doth hinder me to be baptized." Philip the duty of all converts to be baptized. another. Man has no right to make an ex-

Let us honestly apply the same principle to ers in other States. he Lord's Supper. On that night when Subscribers can forward payments directly Christ instituted this Supper, all those who to Wm. Burr, Dover, N. H., or hand it to were present partook of it. In the great Commission he gives this injunction, "teaching may be most convenient. When forwarded to them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you." Paul, evidently, had received a similar commission. The disciples, among other things, "continued in the breaking of bread," &c. The command to observe the Lord's Supper is as general as the one enjoining baptism. Christ enjoined upon all his disciples to drink of the sacramental cup.—
From the absence of all distinction, we are led o the conclusion that if it is the duty of one, hen it is of all, to commemorate the death of Christ. The authority which we have for inviting any one to the Lord's Table, we have ion, we make void the Divine command.

This argument is unanswerable, unless the bjector can point out some Scriptural excepn. We will examine this point a moment before we close. It is affirmed that there are ly to such as are delinquent, and are unable or to an exception. But what is it? The persons referred to, are those who did not eat and drink it as the Lord's Supper at all, but as a common meal. One was hungry, and another thing in publishing this volume. It is a work man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread," &c. It was said to some, "Ye cannot eat of the Lord's Table, nor drink of other day to hear a sister whose husband is a lay-

those who had fellowship with devils. We are told by the objector that the disciples had all received baptism, and were mem- they had learned more about the rules of Gen

essary to the Christian character? We answer nominational relations by the study of this volit is not involved in the idea of discipleship.

Paul found certain disciples at Ephesus, not ble attention to it, I would not be without it, one of whom had received Christian baptism. for many times the price of it. Besides, it is Paul explained certain things to them, and very cheap, only seventy-five cents.-D. M. G. "when they understood this they were baptized." They were disciples before they were

The objector assumes that the disciples had all received baptism before the Supper was in- only degrees of virtue. This is boldly asserted stituted. We should like to see the proof of by many of their writers and lecturers, and this, or that any one of them had received covertly and darkly insinuated by more of Christian baptism. We should like to see the proof that either of them had been baptized against the moral sentiment of the public. in the name of the Father, Son, and Spirit, This dogma is indispensable to the complete or that all of them had been been baptized at ness of their theory of progression, and their all. But that proof will never be found, and assertion that all are more happy in the future even if it were proved, then the objection than in the present world. We have heard

were members of the church of God, but we "the sensualist acted on a lower plane of mor-

ing the Corinthian church, when he said, "Let versalists of the fatalistic school, assert the dress at the beginning of the Epistle is "Unto that all things are in harmony with our highes the church of God which is at Corinth, to good and future prospects of bliss. And it them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called does seem as if this vicious theory is fully justo be saints, with all that in every place call tifled by the Calvinistic backbone, "That God upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord," &c. fore-ordains whatsoever comes to pass." No F. W. Baptist invitation ever went beyond | And it may be that the educational influ this. We do not say to any man that does ence of this doctrine has had much to do in not call upon the name of Christ, "Come and sowing the seeds of this formidable enemy to

28: 19, 20; in which, it is said, the apos- seen in its true character. It is so shocking

Is it true that a man can give no credible tles were commanded first to baptize the conbefore baptism, it forbids also to pray and of-We think it quite as hopeful a task to prove fer praise, &c., before baptism. Will they say ommunion of the sects. Neither Christ nor baptized? They dare do no such thing. Why other passage relied upon is Acts 2: 41, 42 .-"Then they that gladly received the word were baptized. * * * * And they continued stead-

which indicates that it is intended for only Our regular Close Communion Baptist part of Christ's disciples, but rather that it is

Christ-it is the communion of the blood of. Christian character is not a sufficient qualification; nor Christian character with Scrip-2d. There is nothing in the established or aunion of one of those churches he could not der which prevents all Christians from partakconvert was made who understood his duty,

We see in this subject one reason for much entitled to the communion as a close communion Christian, or any other Christian. If any one has fallen into sin he is no more

give clear views of the Scripture qualifications, and he is not under any obligation to admin-national existence, it is not the only one. Our ister the ordinance to such as are wanting in position in relation to the rights of man and these, any more than he is under obligation to human slavery constitutes another reason. No paptize those whose professions he has good slaveholder's name defiles the records of our denomination. We are for "free will," free ance with these views, we should bantize or thoughts, free schools, free press, free pulpits, free communion, free men.

MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

We insert this week all the reports of Conporter will hasten them as fast as possible.

thousmayest." Christ, on leaving the earth, said to his disciples, "Go ye, therefore, teach light for some time, by no means sufficient to all nations, baptizing them in the name of the meet our weekly expenses. We ask our sub-Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy scribers who are in arrears, therefore, to make Ghost," &c. The practice of the apostles cor-Onost, &c. The practice of the apostles cor-responded to this direction. Wherever they them who reside in New Hampshire and Maine, made disciples, they baptized. This proves will learn the state of their pahave no more authority to refuse one than pers from week to week. The dates they find there indicate the time to which they have paid. Bills are being forwarded to subscrib-

We would say to all who are owing for one give more than a year's credit. All are expectdiately after its close! Strict attention to this

If any person is receiving the Star, who i conscious that he cannot pay for it, we hope he will have the honesty to inform us forthwith. The cost of the white paper on which for inviting every one. If we make a distinccash, is no small item. To throw this away, ir addition to the labor requisite to make up print and send out a paper, is more than ought to be expected of anybody. "Render to all their dues." These remarks are applicable ondo not intend to pay, if they can help it.

THE MINUTES OF CONFERENCES. Our establishment has done an excellen was drunken, &c. Says the apostle, "Let a of great importance in the way of reference for his cup." But who were they? They were man, say she and her husband are reading this volume. She said though they had been many bers of a church. If the assumption upon eral Conference in a few hours from this book which this is based were true, still the con- than from all other sources. The husband said lusion would be illogical. Upon the same every body ought to have it. If laymen car principle we might deny the communion to read this work to profit in this respect, how women, or the cup to the laity.

But, says the objector, is not baptism necery minister can become more useful in his de-

TARES AND WHEAT.

One of the distinguishing doctrines of the spiritualists is that there is no positive sin, but their most notorious lecturers assert that the It is affirmed that these disciples were mem- libertine and sensualist was as truly virtuous bers of a regular church. Doubtless they as the most refined and moral of men, only ask for proof that they belonged to any sepa- als," but acted in harmony with the then moral necessities of his being, and therefore virtuat e organization.

al necessities of his being, and therefore virtuue are told that Paul was simply addressously and properly. We have also heard Uniman examine himself," &c. But Paul's ad- same dogma and defend it, in order to show

partake of the supper."

It is said that the established order is first theory is false, and this corner stone of it a baptism, and then the Supper. Two passages bold insult to reason and morality, need not are quoted. 1st. The Great Commission, Matt. be argued. It needs only to be stated, to be

to the moral sense of humanity that all see that it is a mere subterfuge to excuse sin may exert a wide influence over many weak minds, and strengthen many vicious ones in wrong doing and shield them from the sword of the Spirit. But we are mortified and vested when the advocates of these sensual doctrines ccessfully justify their system by the teachby denying all sin to be sin : and discrediting tares with the good seed of truth.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE HOME

The following are the unpaid subs Mission cause, to be paid within thirty days .-It is hoped that the money will be forwarded

H. E. Whipple, M. L. Morse, H. K. Snow, L. H. Witham, H. Whiteher, D. P. Mitchell, N. K. George, Wm. D. P. Mitchell, N. K. George, Wm. Smith, B. S. Manson, J. Stevens, J. B. Davis, S. D. Church, J. B. Page, J. M. Durgin, M. W. Burlingame, J. Mariner, E. M. Tappan, C. Quinnam, S. Curtis, D. P. Harriman, E. Knowltun, W. C. Clark, O. Bartlett, H. Brewer, A. Libby, R. Allen, J. S. Manning, A. H. Chase, S. F. Smith, G. T. Day, Mrs. A. N. Knowlton, A. C. Cotton, Wm. Nutting, G. W. C. Cotton, Wm. Nutting, G. W. Prescott, M. M. Hutchins, (This has since been paid,) \$5 each. Pledges were made in addition to the above

as follows:

Mrs. H. S. Harriman, S. D. Bates, E.
Tuttle, Mrs. B. F. Hayes, for Female
Mission Society of Olneyville church,
R. I., Wm. Nutting, for Pierpont
church, N. Y., \$10 each,
R. Parks, for Lawrence church, N. Y.,

"Hopkinton"

W. H. Waldron, for Pascoag church,
R. I.

Wm. P. Merrill, for Portland church,

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY -Which remain unpaid are as follows M. L. Morse, Mrs. S. Coffin, I. D. Stew-M. L. Morse, Mrs. S. Comn, I. D. Stew-art, J. B. Page, E. Knowlton, L. Brackett, J. B. Fast, N. K. George, R. Parks, N. F. Weymouth, T. P. Moulton, W. Smith, O. Butler, A. Libby, C. Quint, L. H. Terrill, The Hundredth, C. H. Latham, J. G. Page, R. Woodworth, §5 each,

H. Quinby, H. Whitcher, S. D. Bates, A. H. Chase, A. K. Moulton, \$10

175.00 The subscribers we trust will pay at the arliest opportunity, as the money is now needed to remit to the missionaries. The five

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

days from the time they were made.

The essay on the "Logic of Political Econis very able; but to our mind far from con-of the prophet Amos, "Seek not Bethel ... value of an article. We have not time now to review his argument; but we believe that it at the cool of day just as they do now! and

GERMAINE. By Edmund About, Author of "The Roman Question," etc. Translated by Mary L. Booth. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co. 12mo., pp.

About is one of the best French writers .-Miss Booth, the translator, is also the translator of "Cousin's Secret History of the French Court." which will be a sufficient guarantee that her translation is a good one. The volame gives us a most vivid picture of Parisian

We notice that the same firm has issued 'The Rectory of Moreland." We have not We were among the hills of Ephraim, blessed yet seen it, but the press generally speak in with "The precious fruits brought forth by the very high terms of it.

nterest. It purports to be true; and though some of the scenes it describes are somewhat improbable, yet we are not disposed to question its authenticity. It gives the history of a fallen woman; of one who fell to the very lowest bottom of vice. Her feelings of guilt, of shame and of remorse, are faithfully portaged as well as her strength of the great white clouds, and then again the hills came together, and the fountains gushed forth, falling with pleasant sound into the well worn rocks, and then running away to hide ome of the scenes it describes are somewhat trayed, as well as her struggles to reform. She among the green meadows. also speaks of the sneers, the coldness, the buse and the unchristian conduct she received another valley suddenly opened on our left. from every one to whom she spoke of reformrescuing the fallen.

epresents them generally as not pursuing-

ed than to any others.

ponding movement in Ireland.

[Correspondence of the Star. 1 LETTERS FROM ABROAD-NO. 20 and apologize for base sensuality. And yet it Parting View of Jerusalem—Bethel—Ephraim

—Mount Gerizim—The Samaritans PALESTINE, city of Nazareth, April 27th, 1859. \ On the morning of the 26th of April, we

again passed out beneath the shadow of the castle of David, through the western gate of ings of the real friends of Christ. It is too dealth gate of the real friends of Christ. It is too dealth gate of the role along silently and sadly, and that the Calvinists on the one hand, and toward the hill of Scopus which rises on the the advocates of extravagant physical demon- north of the city. When we had gained it strations in religion on the other, should give summit, we turned our horses about, and ubstantial support to these vulgar speculations gazed upon the prospect, perhaps for the last of men who are laboring to destroy all virtue, time. The three hills, Bezetha, Acra and Zion lay beyond each other, crowned with domes all revelation by sensualizing all spiritual and and minarets, and the flat roofs of the houses rational ideas. Happy is he who sows not Moriah rose before them toward the east and beyond this, across, and above the valley of the Kedron, towered the terraced sides of Mt. Olivet, with Gethsemane nestling at its feet, and the mosque of the Ascension standing like a crown upon its summit. Bethany was hid nade at the General Conference for the Home | behind the hill, but beyond them gleamed the waters of the Jordan, and the leaden colored surface of the Dead Sea. There too was the promptly within the time, as it is greatly need- place of skulls-Mt. Calvary. But where are d to meet the pressing wants of the Society : the georgeous palaces of Judah's nobles! where the songs of Israel! where the great temple! The dark rain clouds, followed by little glimpses of sunshine, were hurrying over the scene as if in sympathy with its checkered history. As we turned again to our road, the rain came down in torrents and the wind swept in gusts over the city, but Olivet still lifted itself, waiting patiently for the coming of his footsteps, who shall appear in like manner as it had witnessed his departure. The guide pointed out the valley where Jon-

175.00 athan and David pledged their vows of friendship, but our minds were full of thoughts of Jeusalem, her degradation beneath the sway of the proud Saracen, her deserted streets, her fallen temples. And as we thought upon her sacred places now defiled, a thrill of human weakness darted through our minds, and we felt as the Crusaders felt, who from this spot centuries ago, first saw the holy city. We felt as we had felt two days before, when in a dark side room within the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the cautious monk opened a hi drawer, and handed us the sword of the great 387.00 Baldwin. We could have led an army against the Moslem. "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem,

let my right hand forget her cunning." Just beyond Scopus stood the house of the priest Abimelech, whom Doeg first betrayed, and afterward, at the command of David, slew. His offence was-charity to David, the supposed favorite of his master. His death was buman view a mystery, but it was the fulfilment of the curse pronounced against the wicked house of Eli. It was the act of a king, accomplishing unwittingly the prophecy of a child, for Saul was the executioner, while Samuel was the prophet. The day of wrath was delayed. Gibeah was far from Shiloh, but the word of God is sure, and the wrath of man was made to praise Him. So it is always.

We slept close by Bethel, where the weary dollar subscriptions are payable within thirty and fugitive Jacob lay alone in the night, when angels let down the ladder from heaven, and those precious promises were made to him and THE LOGIC OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, and other Papers. By Thomas De Quincy, Author of "Confessions of an English Opium-Bater," etc. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16mo, pp. 387.

De Quincy is so well known as a writer that De Quincy is so well known as his seed. He must have woke in early mornnew work from him needs no commendation house of God." He received other promises be awaken in the public an interest in it. Tick-bere, and built altars, but he never spake with nor & Fields are doing a lasting service, both angels as he did that night. Great festivals to the author and the admirers of the author, in publishing this uniform edition of his hills. Generations have in turn adorned its valleys, but the shapeless ruins that lie scatmy" is very ingenious in its reasoning, and tered about to-day attest the truth of the words vincing. He contends carnestly against the Bethel shall come to nought." There are still opinion that supply and demand govern the the crystal fountains whence the maidens of Sarah brought water, and the cattle gathered is not sound. The other papers are very there are also immense cisterns hewn in the good. and the grass springs luxuriantly in the unused chambers. A scanty crop barely supports the wretched inhabitants of the village.

The next afternoon we left the barren hills of

Judea and rode along a delightful valley full of corn. On either side the vines covered the hill, and not a few ruins bore record, not only of the present distress, but also of the former prosperity of the people. Groves of oaks and olives gave variety to the scenery, and the abundant herds bespoke the resources of the land. sun . . . and for the precious things of the last-THE REPORMED WOMAN; Or Passages from the ing hills." The land was full of variety. Now our Life of Mrs. Anna Cooley. With Brief Sketches of her Mission, and a Plea for the Fallen. By Edith Rivers. Boston: Published for the Author. by creeping plants, now down gentle declivi-We have read this book through with a deep then the plain opened and the fields stretched away to the little hills, the hills swelled up into Just before we had reached the last plain

leading upwards with gentle ascent between ing. Degraded, despised by all, as a last resource she applied to the Saviour, and he re-ceived ber. She is now actively engaged in The book ought to have a wide circulation. in the gorge, lay a city crowded in the narrow It shows these fallen ones in a new light. It way. The valley was that called the vale of Shechem. The two mountains were Ebal on heir course of sin through love of it, but because having been led away to take one step astray, the door of return is forever closed years ago, we should have seen the proud tem-LEADERS OF THE REFORMATION; Luther, Calvin, Latimer, Knox, The Representative Men of Germany, France, England and Scotland. By John Tullock, D. D., Principal and Primarius Professor of Theology, St. Mary's College, St. Andrews; Author of "Theism" (Burnet Prize Treatise), etc. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 12mo., pp. 309. 309. A great many books have been written about woman. She lowers the jar from her head, these men; but too much can hardly be said but the cord hangs idle. Why should a Jew of them, or in their praise. To them, under ask water of the hated and despised Samari-God, civil and religious liberty is more indebt- tans. A few calm words are said. The look of pride yields to astonishment and then to con d than to any others.

These sketches were delivered in a series of trition. So do the words of Christ ever afectures at the Edinburgh Philosophical Insti. fect the heart. The Master points to a temple tution during the past spring; and were re- that rivals in glory the temple at Jerusalem, ceived with much favor by large audiences. | and speaks of the time when " neither in this They give us briefly a condensed biography mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem" shall men of each of these great men. The style is for- worship. Gerizim towers proudly ever their cible, and yet smooth and captivating. The heads, is it possible it shall be deserted? but olume is a valuable contribution to Protes- conviction follows. The woman departs. The hold the fields "white already to harvest." Seven thousand persons from the Isle of An- No one can read the account of our Lord's glesca alone attended a great revival meeting conversation by the well, and then refer to the at Bangor, Wales, on the 21st ult., at which last part of the eighth chapter of the book of 20,000 were present in all. The revival in Joshua, without feeling that the contrast be-

Wales has not the same symptoms of great tween these two solemn occasions, is not unmental excitement which attend the corres- like that between the two dispensations, and the two great teachers. Joshua read in the hearing of thousands the ceremonial law, and the six tribes stationed upon Ebal pronounced the curse upon those who obeyed not the law, until Gerizim sent back the cry from its caverns, Let him be accursed. Then the six tribes on Gerizim blessed the faithful, and all the people pledged their obedience. It was a spectacle to the world full of awe and terror; for in the person of their warlike leader, they saw the severe judgments of an angry God, the nations destroyed, and heathen cities laid waste. Not so the unassuming approach of Christ. Like us he had come from Jerusalem along the hot and dusty road. His words were to a single woman of a despised race—His mission was one of love. The hills did not mission was one of love. The hills did not tremble at her responses, nor did the skies echo to mortal ears his words. There was no him "who was not to cry, nor lift up, nor cause him "who was not to cry, nor lift up, nor cause Sunday, 16th, at 12 M., in the triumphs of faith. his voice to be heard in the streets." The His funeral was attended at his residence on Mt. of Gerizim is steep and barren. A magnificent prospect, however, repays the labor of the ascent. It is a spot well fitted for a solemn ceremony. The grandeur of the two hills, separated as it appears by some superhuman power to allow a vast multitude an audience DEATH OF ELD. SAMUEL WHITNEY. place-and the beauty of the valleys beneath, Died in Jackson, Me., Oct. 13th, Eld. Samdo not fail of their peculiar influence upon the UEL WHITNEY, aged 82 years. His end do not fail of their peculiar influence upon the restless soul. Nor does the place seem to be deserted, for yearly the Passover is observed brother and father in the gospel. and the lamb is slain upon its summit, by the Samaritans. Our guide was himself of that sect, and did not fail to point out the spots made sacred by these ceremonies, for more than Bro. Burr :—I stopped in Lowell, Mass. two thousand years. This reminds one of the last Sabbath, to preach for Bro. Davis, and I the east replaced the Jews, who had been car- rious revival in his church and congregation ried away after the Assyrian conquest of Israel. soon. God grant that it may be so.

M. SMITH. I must refer to them in passing. For centuries the Samaritans have neither

increased nor diminished in numbers. The little company, of less than two hundred, live by themselves and marry among their own relabrooks and climbing long stair ways. Soon with attentive hearers. The social meetings by a small door we entered a court about twelve feet square. An orange tree in full encouraged and revived, and one or two conblossom stood in the central opening in the verted to God.

We have a good Sabbath school, under the floor, and at one end, upon a raised platform, were the slippers of the worshippers. From this elevation, the door opened into the synagogue. We took off our shoes and entered. Men and boys were engaged in bowing back and forth, each shouting in their peculiar way, the language of the "pentateuch." A priest sented the claims of the Star, and obtained in long robes occasionally cried out in a shrill voice, some call upon Jehovah, and received the worshippers as they came in. They showed us their books, asked us for "buckseech" or a present, and allowed us to depart quietly. There seemed to be little interest in their devotions, and no order whatever. Their habits like fossil shells having the form and beauty of perfect and simple worship, but without life or meaning. Twice in the week they pray in public headers many received a way or the week they pray in the week they are wel life, and by a single unappreciated conversa-at 2 o'clock. John T. Pollock, Clerk. tion gave their people and religion an interest Thebes. His voice was never heard among ter, on Thursday evening, 8th. J. T. P. the temples of Greece or Rome, for he has to nought things that are, that no flesh should revival interest is felt. Our social meeting glory in his presence."

(This letter will be concluded next week.)

Correspondence of the Star.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 18th, 1859. Bro. Burr :- Allow me to mention two or

aid our cause in New York city. 1. When any of their friends are going to the city to reside, tell them our place of wor-

day evening. 2. Those who have friends residing in the city, can write to them, informing them where our place of worship is to be found. They can also send to me the requisite information as to name and number, and thus enable me to

call upon them. 3. Pastors and others can give their friends who are going to the city, letters to me. Di-

We still expect to dedicate our house on the first Sabbath of next month, when we shall hope to see allour friends who can manage to be Next session with the Venice and Verno in the city at that time. Yours truly,

D. M. GRAHAM.

For the Morning Star-DEATH OF ELD. ELISHA G. HARDING.

This devoted servant of God died in Vernon,

to be blessed with an unusual amount of the Divine presence, both in prayer and exhortation. After meeting he repaired to the house of Bro. Owen, and was immediately taken worse, and continued to fail so fast that before worse, and continued to fail so fast that before 23d.

the labors of Revs. S. L. Junan and H. H. H. Marsh. E. B. Stevens was appointed clerk. Next session with the Rensselaer church, Perry Co. Ind., commencing Friday, December 23d.

E. B. Stevens, Clerk. worse, and continued to tall so that so that control worse, and continued to tall so that so that control worse, and continued to tall so that so that control worse, and continued to tall so that the tender of th

lucid moments.

Bro. Harding was born in western New

28, 1838. He was ordained in Jay, Oct 8, 1848, by a council appointed by the Brandy Camp and Sinemahoning Q. M. His letter of ordination is signed by Chauncey Brockway.

During his residence in New York, he was pastor of the church in Warsaw six years.—
Subsequently Bro. H. moved to Penusylvania.

and united, with the church in Leicester, and dated Nov.

Session. This little church has connected or associated with it a religious society, the members of which place themselves under the watch care of the church, being received at this associated with it a religious society, the members of which place themselves under the watch care of the church, being received at this associated with it a religious society, the members of which place themselves under the watch care of the church, being received at this associated with it a religious society, the members of which place themselves under the watch care of the church, being received at this associated with it a religious society, the members of which place themselves under the watch care of the church, being received at this associated with it a religious society, the members of which place themselves under the watch care of the church, being received and dissentence of the church, being received and dissentence of the church, being received at this associated with it a religious society, the members of which place themselves under the watch care of the church, being received at this associated with it a religious society, the members of which place themselves under the watch care of the church, being received and dissentence of the church, being received and dissentence of the church, being received and dissentence of the church, being received and dark of th

Subsequently Bro. H. moved to Penusylvania, assistant, conducts and leads the class. Aland united with the Elk Courty Q. M., and for a number of years preached the gospel in that mountainous region. In October, 1855, he removed to Shipwages C. Mills (1985). he removed to Shiawassee Co., Mich., and took

hearing of thousands the ceremonial law, and the pastoral care of the church in Venice, which

For the Morning Star.

ANOTHER WATCHMAN FALLEN. Rev. D. B. LEWIS, of Waterville, Me., died

A. LOVEJOY.

For the Morning Star.

two thousand years. This reminds one of the peculiar sect, which have descended from those who have dwelt here since the strangers from the sear fruit. I expect Bro. Davis will see a global form the sear fruit. I expect Bro. Davis will see a global fruit.

Lebanon, Me., Oct. 18.

For the Morning Star.

Contoocookville, N. H. Four months have passed since I commenced tives, content with enough to support life, and careless with regard to ambition. They do This Society has been blessed, in years past, careless with regard to ambition. They do not wish to make proselytes and never attempt to establish their worship elsewhere. One of their chief men invited us to attend evening service. We followed him along arched streets and covered lanes, frequently leaping over brooks and climbing long stair ways. Soon

Bro. S. Webber, is excellent.

Last Sabbath I presented the claims of Mis-

L. H. WITHAM.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

four subscribers.

lengthy. Such are the people to whom Christ converted manifested a desire for salvation.-revealed the living, growing beauty of a holy Next session with the first Freewill Baptist tion gave their people and religion an interest denied to many a wide spread and mighty system of philosophy. Christ never preached at be preached on the Qualifications of a Ministers

found the wise . . . and things which are despised . . . yea, and things which are not, to bring ed by letter and delegate, and generally a good were interesting. Two new churches, organized by Eld. Peleg Mattison in the town of Lynn, St. Clair Co., were added to the Q. M., and one organized by Eld. C. P. Goodrich in the town of Brandon, Oakland Co., was received. There are now fourteen churches in the Oxford Q. M., and more coming. The Nov. term is to be held with the church in three ways by which many persons can easily Richfield, Genesee Co.

A. G. NOBLE, Clerk.

WELLINGTON Q. M., Me.—The Oct. term ship is in 28th Street, near to Broadway. Tell those also who are to be in the city only transiently they can find a meeting of their own, besides the Sabbath, every Tuesday and Frider or the Sabbath, ville, Jan. 6, 7 and 8, 1860. C. L. Russell, Clerk.

> SWITZERLAND Q. M., Ia.—Held its September session with the Pleasant church, Sept. 2
>
> 4. Enjoyed an interesting meeting. Next session with the Jefferson church. WILLIAM W. SMITH, Clerk.

SHIAWASSEE Q. M. Mich.—Held its last ses who are going to the city, letters to me. Direct to me box 2817. My residence is 184
West 22d Street.

We still expect to dedicate our house on the church, in the town of Vernon, at what is call ed the Patchel school house. Those coming by railroad will call at Vernon station, where there will be teams in waiting to convey them

to the place of meeting.
G. W. LEWIS, Clerk.

This devoted servant of God died in Vernon, Shiawassee County, Mich., August 23, 1859, aged 44 years, 10 months and 2 days. Elder Harding left his home in Venice the Saturday previous to his death, in company with his wife and his venerable father, Elder Jesse Harding, to attend a covenant meeting in Vernon, but was taken with what was supposed to be an ague fit, which prevented his meeting with his brethren and sisters, as he designed. Next day (Sabbath) he was able to attend Divine service, and heard his father preach, after which he spoke at some length with his usual energy, and closed the exercises by prayer. Those present noticed that he seemed to be blessed with an unusual amount of the Divine presence, both in prayer and exhorta-

name his text and commence preaching with represented. Union generally exists, and a good state of religious interest prevailed. Next session with the Fiatt church, Fulton Co., lucid morpests.

L. D. PATCH, Assistant Clerk.

Bro. Harding was born in western New York Nov. 21, 1815; embraced religion at the age of 16, and united with the Protestant Methodist church in Greenwood, and was a licentiate of that church. In looking over some papers that have been furnished us, we find a letter of commendation from the Protestant Methodist church, dated "September 16, 1832, signed James Thorp, clurch, row numbering nine members, Rev. Clerk. His first license as a F. W. B. minister, is from the church in Leicester and dated Nov. session. This little church has connected or

Notice. The committee appointed at a previous session to investigate the matter relative to one Rev. or Dr. George A. Lord (?) reported that after faithful and thorough investigation, they were not disappointed to find the whole thing in reference to his connection with and interest in a said to be (by him) French Protestant Mission of the city of Troy, N. Y., a deception. Not only is it true that he is not engaged in such an enterprise, but it was as-

a deception. Not only is it true that he is not engaged in such an enterprise, but it was ascertained that no such Mission exists in that city. He was also found to be a probationer in the Congress St. M. E. church, not asking, as could be learned, to be received by letter, and much less as a minister. If said Geo. A. Lord "is a regularly ordained Freewill Baptist church in Taunton, Mass., he must have credentials.

In Paris preparations of war are going on on exercised in Sardinia.

In Paris preparations of war are going on on exercised in Sardinia.

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In Paris preparations of Austria and Sardinia.

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In Paris preparations of Austria and Sardinia.

In Paris preparation for Austria and Sardinia.

In Paris preparations of Austria a

Said Lord has a snug little cottage on 13th lermo. The celebration of Manini's death, at Padur, St., Troy, N. Y., where he can be found by The celebration of Manini's death, at I those who wish to see him, unless he should led to several arrests, and some priests are

to be in prison.

The Savoy cross and Sardinian standard had been hoisted on the old palace at Florence, also on all public buildings.

The provisional government at Bologna had instance degree string that in future every publication of the provisional government at Bologna had instance degree string that in future every publication of the provisional government at Bologna had instance degree string that in future every publications are string that every publications are string that every publications are strin be out on his mission. He preaches and lectures as a converted Roman Catholic Jesuit. I. B. COLEMAN, Clerk.

Aotices, Appointments, Etc. Reports Wanted.

Foreign Mission - 4th, 6th, and 8th. Home Mission - 1st, 3d, and 6th. Education - 2d, and 14th. Persons having either of the above Reports, will confer-tor by forwarding the same to this office.

Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Box 2817, New York City.
"G. W. WEBB, Findley's Lake, Chautauque Co.,

The excellent sermon preached at the funer-

Various Paragraphs.

" D. P. CRASE, N. Danville, Vt.

ets a dozen, cash.

hour!

ont.

predictions have been literally verified.

to many a luckless fellow's head.

OUR LITERATURE. The Temperance Advo-

Ine provisional government at Hologna had issued a decree stating that in future every public act shall be headed thus: "Under the reign of His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel." In Tuscany, decrees of a like nature were promul-

Garibaldi had been received with enthusi at Bologna.

The garrison of Ancona is said to have been Letters from Naples say the King had offered

The F. W. Baptist Poreign Mission Society will hold its Annual Meeting for the chiec of officers and for the transaction of any other business that may egally come before it, on Wednesday, the 9th of Nov., because in South Berwick, Me.

Berwick, Me., Oct. 20, 1859.

Berwick, Me., Oct. 20, 1859.

Belknap Quarterly Meeting. The Nov. sestion of the Belknap Quarterly Meeting. The Nov. sestion of the Belknap Q. M. will be held with the church at Ipper Gilmanton, at the Factory village, the 2d Tuesday in November, next.

Letters from Naples say the King had offered to lend troops to the Pope, in consequence of the withdrawal of the French.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says Italian affairs approach s crisis; referring to the circular of the Sardinian government, quotes the order of the day just issued by Gen. Fanti, commander-in-chief in Central Italy, who promises that the tri-color of Italy, preceded by the old cross of Savoy, will precede them in the fresh battles, and will forever free Italy from the strangers.

Winoma & Houston Quarterly Meeting.

Winoma & Houston Quarterly Meeting.

The next session of this Q. M., will be held with the church a Rushford, Nov. 11, 12, 13.

D. Willson, Clerk.

D. Willson, Clerk.

Parsonsfield Quarterly Meeting. Next ses-commencing Nov. 9, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Ministers' Con-derence the 8th, at 2 P. M. Churches will please send their assessments.

LATEST. Nothing further was known respect-ing the proceedings at Zurich, but according to the latest reports the treaty between France and Austria was to be signed on the 10th or 12th P. S. The Clerk is prepared to supply Registers for 1860. Austria was to be signed on the 10th or 12th inst. The Sardinian ambassador at Rome had Work County Quarterly Meeting. The next received his passports. It was rumored that resist of the York County Q. M. will be held at Ross' Gorner, with the church in Shapleich, on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 2 and 3. It is expected to commence with the dedication of a newly fitted house of worship.

O. F. Russells, Clerk.

O. F. Russells, Clerk. port if he will make Italy free. Great agitation McDonough Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the Plymouth church, commending Friday, Dec. 2, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Rev. J. W. Hills Is appointed to preach the opening sermon. Brethren are requested to be panetual at the time appointed, particularly the council appointed by the churches to attend the Q. M. SAMUEL NICHOLS, Clerk. continued in Naples, where fourteen persons of the highest families had been arrested on political charges and subsequently released. The Pope has informed the European governments that he will not relinquish his temporal powers, but will call upon the Catholic powers for sup-Will some one of the Editors of the Star answer the following question? Ought F-4W. Baptists to extend the hand fellowship to Universalists so far as to allow them to reach in their chapels?

Cox. dia had accepted the bounty and consented to go to China, whither ten thousand troops were to

Schamyl, the Caucasian hero, has at last fallen into the hands of the Russians. His fate is a sad one. At the age of sixty-two, after a life-long service for his native land, he has been betrayed by some of his countrymen into the hands of enemies, and is now a prisoner in Russia. There is but little faith in Asiatics of the late Rev. ELIAS HUTCHINS, by Rev. J. B. Davis of Eowell, Mass., is for sale at the fate of such a distinguished leader. The promioffice of the Star. Price 8 cts. Sent to any nent idea of Schamyl's has been, hatred to the part of the country, post paid, for 10 cts. 62 Russians. Few individuals have ever done that Russians. Few individuals have ever done that nation more harm. He has been noted through life for indomitable perseverance, energy and immense strength of will. What will be his ultimate fate no one can conjecture. At any rate he will never harm the Russians again. PRAYER MEETING THIRTY MILES LONG.

few days since some Christians of Philadel-Attempt at Insurrection at Harper's hia were returning home by the Pennsylvania ailroad from a village in the interior. While The telegraphic wires have been burdened the talking among themselves of the things of the kingdom, they found that nearly all the other and slave insurrection," at Harper's Ferry, Va. ersons in the car, both ladies and gentlemen, From the most reliable accounts, it seems that vere interested in the subject. It was pro- Capt. John Brown, who attained notoric posed, therefore, to hold a prayer meeting. No Kansas as one of the fighting men of the Free one in the car objected. Several passengers State party, recently settled within a few miles from other cars in the train, hearing what was of Harper's Ferry, Va., where, with other whites to be done, came in to listen and take part. who sympathized with him, he began to foment to be done, came in to listen and take part. They began by singing the stirring hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," in which the passengers all joined with great animation. The exercises were like in character to those in the noon prayer meeting—prayer, reading singing and exhortation. A most excellent the insurrection spread, and several negroes in the noon prayer meeting—prayer, reading singing and exhortation. A most excellent singing and exhortation. A most excellent addition to the above, joined the rioters, most of spirit prevailed, and all seemed to feel that the them by compulsion, who soon proceeded to stop time was spent in a manner as profitable as it the different trains on the Baltimore and Ohio was novel. All the time that they were thus railroad, take possession of the town and imprisengaged in these acts of solemn worship, the on any citizen who indicated an opposition to eless engine was hurrying them along over their proceedings. They entrenched themselves the iron track at the rate of thirty miles an in the engine house of the Arsenal, and had in their custody as prisoners, several citizens of

PROTESTANT LITERATURE. The Christian Examiner states it as a noteworthy fact, that all the great writers who have adorned every department of German literature and science during the last century, have been of Protestant. ing the last century, have been of Protestant birth and training. If this is a reliable fact, it Marines, and captured. Brown, the leader, was is a significant testimony to the enlightening shot but not killed, and his son was killed. and quickening influence of the Protestant Mr. Turner, a West Point Cadet, and two Marines were killed. On the side of the rioters, six were killed : five citizens also lost their lives. can Board stated that the words of the dying Some of the insurrectionists took refuge in the mountains, whither Gov. Wise sent a horse Tyng, "Stand up for Jesus," as he happened to know from one who stood at his bedside, troop in pursuit. During the trouble, there were in all 21 killed, 15 insurgents, and 5 citiwere uttered with reference to the sin of slazens-and 3 wounded, all insurgents.

At last accounts, Brown was alive, and it was HOPEFUL FOR LOMBARDY. Since the war, thought he would recover. He talked earnestly decrees have been published in Lombardy with those about him, defending his course, and abolishing the old Austrian laws which made a avowing he had done only what was right.

difference between the inhabitants because of their religious opinions, declaring that all citi-lows: Are you Capt. Brown of Kansas? I am zens, whatever the religion they profess, are equal before the law; and granting liberty of worship, reading, and printing, and the same freedom of conscience and of religious teaching which have for many years prevailed in Piedmont.

lows: Are you Capt. Brown of Kansas? I am sometimes called so. Are you Ossawatamie Brown? I tried to do my duty there. What was your present object? To free the slaves from bondage.

Were any other persons but these with you now connected with the movement? No. Did you expect aid from the North? No; there was no one connected with the movement but those

no one connected with the movement but those who came with me. Did you expect to kill peo AN OLD PREACHER'S PROPHECY. The Scot-AN OLD PREACHER'S PROPHECY. The Scottish Guardian quotes from a sermon of John Howe, some very remarkable passages, describing the peculiarities of a future work of grace, and the impressions it would be likely to make on the religious and irreligious world. The revival in the North of Ireland corresponds so minutely to this description that the preacher was hunted down like a beast.

may be regarded almost as a prophet, whose There can be no question but Brown was at least partially insane; for no sane man, with such slender means, would have undertaken to OUR LITERATURE. The Temperance Advo-accomplish what he did, which, according to documents found upon his premises, was nothhas been a great change in the character of the reading public. The New York Ledger is read United States, set up a Provisional Government. by the mass of young people who are twenty- in its stead, and liberate the slaves.

five years behind the times; the coarser joke, The Worcester Spy gives the following account and the broader wit, and that outrageous hu- of Brown, which affords an explanation of the mor which is nothing better than mollified strange course he has taken in this matter: blackguardism. But this is not the class that Old Brown is in many respects a remarkable

feels an interest in temperance reform, nor in any reform. This reform must find its active the border ruffian outrages forbade anything there to be quiet. Robbed and outraged by the advocates among the thinking men of society."

Here to be quiet. Robbed and outraged by the ruffians, who, in the course of their operations murdered one of his sons, he gave himself up to the business of yengeance. He had always been a strictly religious man; and, after forming the band which he led against the invaders of Kandam schnapps. The Court (U. S. Circuit) has sas, religious services were established in the camp. He argued that it was a religious duty to exterminate the horder ruffigns; and he to exterminate the border ruffians; and he fought them with wonderful energy and activitured in New York and not imported from Holland, as he claimed in his labels, the imitation land, as he claimed in his labels, the imitation ty; for his combative impulses were powerful, was not such as came within the cognizance of the law. Mr. Wolfe has accumulated a fortune, \$400,000, by his gin, which has given the snaps to many a luckless fellow's head.

The fear of him came upon the border ruffians like a nightmare. Lately he has been

crazed; and the madman is so evident in all he has done at Harper's Ferry as to leave no room for mistake or doubt.

The New York Evening Post has an article on the subject, from which we copy the following paragraph to the same effect.

The stories connecting the name of "old Brown of Ossawatamie," as he is called, with the leadership of this fanatical enterprise are, we are induced to think, well founded; and in that event the whole affair may be regarded as a late truit of the violence which the slaveholders introduced into Kanasa. Brown was one of the early settlers in that new territory; he was a conspicuous object of persecution all through the troubles; his property was destroyed; he and his family were cruelly treated on several occasions; three or four of his sons were killed by southern desperadoes; and these many exasperations drove him to madness. He has not been regarded since, we are told, as a perfectly same man. He has been known to vow vengeance against the whole class of slaveholders for the outrages perpetrated by their representatives in Kansas, and this insurrection, if he is at the against the whole class of slaveholders for the outrages perpetrated by their representatives in Kansas, and this insurrection, if he is at the head of it, is the manner in which he gluts his resentments. Frenzied by the remembrance of his wrongs, his whole nature turned into gall by the bitter hatreds stirred up in Kansas, and reckless of consequences, he has plunged into the Fatal Accident in the Family of H. Cooke, work of blood.

design is to secure a complete survey of all the land around the mountains, as preparatory to fixing the titles. The claim to the top of Mount Washington will be sharply contested.

For the Morning Star.

Fatal Accident in the Family of H. Cooke, McKeesport, Pa.

o Congress from Nebraska.

Thanksgiving in Maine, Nov. 24.

Fifty families were rendered houseless by a lestructive fire in Toronto, Canada, Oct. 21. ESCAPE OF SLAVES IN ILLINOIS. The St.
Louis Republican gives an account of the abduction of ten or fifteen slaves from Fredericksburg, Madison Co., Missouri. They made tracks for Illinois, and party was organized to go in pursuit of them. The fugitives were intercepted by some armed men, at a bridge between Chester and Sparta. The negroes were found to be armed, and a conflict ensued, in which one of the slaves was killed and two slightly wounded.

One of the whites was arrested for killing the negro, and confined in the jail at Chester. The news of his arrest greatly exasperated the citizens of Madison and the adjoining counties, and a band of fifty or sixty persons was organized.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.
Varmony.—J. F. Lamson, Waterbury Centre; E. Ordway, Tubridge; Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Weight of the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Weight of the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pray, N. Scituate; J. Luther, Georigistic, Illing the Mass. & R. I.—N. Pr ESCAPE OF SLAVES IN ILLINOIS. The St.

a band of fifty or sixty persons was organized with the avowed design of releasing the prisoner. Their appearance in Chester caused much excitement, and they were met by thirty or forty aggreed citizens. The Missouviens were not death. med citizens. The Missourians were not de-Receipts for Books.

Receipts for Books.

H. E. Whipple, 4,00; S. Krum, 8,17; W. H. Waldron, 6,00; A. D. Williams, 8,75; J. W. Winsor, 19,40; D. Allen, 4,03; D. P. Chase, 88. of the negroes, who deprecated violence.

address large audiences. It is said that Queen Victoria's second daugh-

er-now the first on the marriage roll-has exressed a wish to resign her "royal dowry" in rder to become a professed Catholic. The Court papers insinuate that this is a step to court the young King of Portugal, who lately lost his wife. When Don Pedro was in England, a few vears ago, the Princess Alice was "smitten,"

loyed to take copies of the inaccessible inscriptions on the rocks near Mount Sinai, which extend for miles. As these photographs admit of indefinite expansion under the microscope, these inscriptions will now be read.

The Worcester Spy states that Mrs. Sibley,

The Worcester Spy states that Mrs. Sibley,

The Worcester Spy states that Mrs. Sibley,

wife of Charles M. Sibley of that city, was severely burned Monday evening, week, by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she held in her hands.

Hon. John Y. Mason, Minister at Paris, died

n that city on the 3d inst., of appoplexy. SOUTHERN CHRISTIANITY. The citizens of Christ church parish, near Charleston, S. C., voted to have a grand slave trade barbacue at that place on the 20th of October, at which

90th year of his age. His father, of the same name, in October, 1754, married Mary Faneuil, niece of Peter Faneuil, the donor of "The Cradle of Liberty" to the town of Boston. The deeased was the possessor of the family plate, pictures, &c., of the Fancuils, and has left many interesting documents respecting the Huguenots, Rev. R. Parks, St. Albans, Yt., interest, Rev. H. S. Sleeper, Upper Gillmanton, interest, Mary A. Smith, Gray, Me., J. W. Winsor, Providence, R. I., his note, from whom he descended.

A MAN KILLED BY A BULL. An old mar longing to Mr. Culver, of Brighton, from the county fair ground, was killed by the animal.—
Mr. Culver desired Shafer not to whip the bull, which the animal, would not stand, although gentle in temper under oxdinary circumstances. Mr. Culver followed soon after, found the barn door open, and, on searching, discovered the bull in an adjoining yard, with his horns and face bloody, and, at some distance, the lifeless body of Shafer. There were two severe wounds in the back of the head—one on each side—and a bruise in the back between the shoulders. The former were not sufficient to cause death, and it was the Doctor's opinion that the man was kill
ad by the house of the head—one on each side—and a bruise in the back between the shoulders. The former were not sufficient to cause death, and it was the Doctor's opinion that the man was kill
ad by the house of Brighton, from the Books Forwarded.

One package to Samuel Nichols, care W. R. Stone, Cort landville, N. Y., by express. One package to Rev. A. H. Morrell, care W. S. P. Mor rell, Farmington, Me., by express, one package to Rev. S. Rogers, Spartansburgh, Crawforl Co., Pa., by express, one package to Rev. M. A. Jackson, China, N. Y., by express. One package to Rev. N. A. Jackson, China, N. Y., care o Cotton & Luce. Attica, N. Y., by express. One package to Rev. E. Hanaford, Underhill Centre, Vt., by mail.

One package to Samuel Nichols, care W. R. Stone, Cort landville, N. Y., by express. One package to Rev. S. P. Mor rell, Farmington, Me., by express. One package to Rev. N. A. Jackson, China, N. Y., care o Cotton & Luce. Attica, N. Y., by express. One package to Rev. E. Hanaford, Underhill Centre, Vt., by mail.

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One package to Rev. D. Willson, Lemonweir, Wis., by mail. amed Shafer, while driving home a bull, bewas the Doctor's opinion that the man was killin due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they
should notify us immediately. over the spine. It is probable that the bull declined being led into the barn, and turned upon Mr. Shafer when the latter undertook to coerce

near my own house, I discovered the ancient surface of the soil; it is covered with clean surface of the soil; it is covered with clean gravel or pebbles, done perhaps to prevent dust. Among these pebbles are found the handles of earthen vessels, bearing the name of the manufactory, or of the owner himself of such manufactory; bits of pottery, of superior workmanship, some well preserved, others in fragments. On this ancient surface stand the foundations of buildings that lie in different directions, built of stone laid in lime. In these foundations are blecks of limestone taken from still older edifices. These are relies of buildings belonging to the fifth and following centuries, and illustrate the changes that have been wrought during the constant occupancy of the city from the remotest times."

A SNAKE FOR A BEDFELLOW. About two weeks ago, Mr. John Elder of this town, had a weeks ago, Mr. John Elder of this town, had a stream of the testand and such that it was his last Will and Testament.

* The blank may be filled by inserting Foreign Mission Society, or Home Miss

weeks ago, Mr. John Elder of this town, had a sack for a bed filled with straw at "Kenmore," by a negro man. It was brought home and placed under a feather bed, which was slept on by a daughter of Mr. E's. The young lady complained on a number of occasions of having her slumbers disturbed by distinct thumps from underneath, but examination revealed nothing.

On Thursday morning, whilst Miss E. was sit.

New York, Oct. 17, 1 On Thursday morning, whilst Miss E. was sit-

On Monday, 3d inst., I was cleaning a ca The Republican majority in Minnesota, at the latest dates, had reached about 3,500, and was expected to go up to 4000. Their majority was expected to go up to 4000. Their majority was extinated to be 10 in the Screen and 20 in the expected to go up to 4000. Their majority was estimated to be 10 in the Senate and 30 in the House.

The majority for the new Constitution of Kansas, at latest dates, was from 6000 to 7000.

The official returns from 48 counties of Pennsylvania show an Opposition majority for Surveyor General, of 18,140. On joint ballot of the two houses, the Opposition majority will be 39.

Daily, Republican, has been elected delegate to Congress from Nehraeks. almost miraculously supported by Divine grace, blessed be the name of the Lord.

H. COOKE. McKeesport, Pa., Oct. 18.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

Receipts for Books.

Two persons in Fredericksburg have confessed to have been engaged in running off the slaves, and are in close confinement, awaiting their trials.

C. C. Bowman, I; E. Miller, I; L. Spaulding, I; I. J. Wetherbee, I; L. J. Madden, I; J. F. Orne, I; D. Haynes, I; J. Karn, I; J. Manhian, I; J. H. Burnett, I; L. H. Witham, 4; D. Q. Bean, I; M. T. Jackson, 2; L. Kellogg, I; T. Keniston, I; S. Hudson, I; G. W. Duey, 1—21.

The Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, Ex-Governor of Me., died at his residence in Brunswick, last Subscribers for the Star.

Theodore Parker has resigned the charge of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational society, Boston, competent physicians in Switzerland having assured him that he will never again be able to A. U. Cotton, C. Spafford, 2,00; W. Cass, J. H. Collins, J. C. Merrick, D. Griffin, E. Spafford, 1,04 each; A friend,

C. Spafford, 2,00; w. Cass, S. H. Cench; A. friend, inck, D. Griffin, S. Spafford, 1,04 each; A. friend, E. Quimby, M. Spafford, 1,06 each; Mrs. Sawyer, M. C. Blaidell, C. Ray, H. Ray, S. Seach; R. A. Sawyer, E. A. Quimby, C. B. Griffin, L. Collins, M. H. Harris, S. M. Cotton, M. Johnson, H. Blake, 52 each; G. Kimball, Mrg. Ray, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Sanborn, L. A. Colby, J. Spafford, D. Griffin, 50 each; Mrs. Osgood, A. Brown, Mrs. Sargent, D. W. Griffin, 35 each; J. Pesslee, 20; S., U7; Candia, Church and congregation, Contococokville, toward Rev. L. H. Witham's pledge at Lowell, Mrs. G. W. Pinkham, Washington St. church, Dover, H. S. Harriman, Lowell, Ms., toward pledge, Wm. Greig, Lodi, Bergen Co., N. J., 6,04

68,88

Foreign Mission. J. S. Howe, pledged in Lowell, at Female Mission

To be added to the Female Blasson.

Ita Johnson, Iowa City, Iowa, C. Spafford, A. Colby, 2,00 each; L. W. Collins, A. Collins, J. French, 1,05 each; J. Sawyer, F. Dunn, 1,04 each; B. Spofford, A. Sanborn, A. Kimball, E. French, Mrs. Young, E. Quimby, 1,00 each; J. Osgood, J. Dearbon, Mrs. Dearbon, J. F. Goodwin, D. Hook, M. A. Hook, Mrs. French, S. French, S. French, S. Banborn, Mrs. C. Kimball, D. Dearbon, S. E. Blake, S. T. Hunt, 52 each; C. Kimball, ,53; Danville, at that place on the 20th of October, at which all the prominent advocates of the re-opening in the State were invited to attend. Slave-trade barbacue at Christ church! What a combination of words.!

George Bethune, one of the oldest native citizens of Boston, died on the 12th inst., in the State were invited to attend. Slave-trade barbacue at Christ church! What a combination of words.!

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George Bethune, one of the oldest native citizens of Boston, died on the 12th inst., in the State were invited to attend. Slave-trade at Lowell. Mrs. A. Caverno, Gardiner, Me., pledge at Lowell. Mrs. A. Caverno, Gardiner, Me., pledge at Lowell. Mrs. A. Caverno, Gardiner, Me., pledge at Lowell. Mrs. G. W. Pitkham, Weshington St. church, Dover, Re. C. Babcock, W. Medway, Ms., Rev. J. Phillips, Prairie City, Ill., J. Masslon, Jr., Madison, Jr., Madi

It requires \$20,00 paid abone time, to constitute a gen tleman a Life Member of the Foreign Mission Society.

WILLIAM BURR, Tre

I bequeath to my executor (or executors) the sum of dollars in trust, to pay the same in —days after my decease to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Freewill Baptist — over, N. H., to be applied, under the direction of the Executive Committee of that Society, to its charitable uses and purposes. EXCAVATIONS AT ATHENS FOR ANTIQUITIES.—

Ver. N. H., to be applied, under the ver. N. H., to be applied, under the ver. N. H., to be applied, under the ver. N. H. to be applied, under the ver. N. to be applied, should write against their names, their places, witnesses, who was take that they signed the instrument in the present of the testator and each other, and that the testator declared to them that it was his last Will and Testament.

The Great Cure for Dyspepsia. 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 allments of the head, the heart, the chest the liver, or bowels, which are in reality but symptoms assume, that a thousand discrete case might be cited it which the complication or combination of symptoms is en tirely different. Probably the most efficient remed'al agen known is the Oxygenated Bitters, prepared by S. W. Fowl & Co., Boston. We have seen letters from individual most eminent professional men.—Boston Traveller.

27 For sale by D. Lothrop & Co., Charles A. Tuñs
John H. Wheeler, Dover, and by dealers everywhere. [4w27]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

cines in the market pretending to answer the same pu pose, yet the sale of Perry Davis' Pain Killer is more tha the whole of them put together. It is one of the few arti-cles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it. Bruns-

Bronchitis. Many prevalent and fatally tending phthisis." The PERUVIANASYRUP is signally benefit

reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial Books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books are popular and saleable throughout the Union, and the five most saleable publications ("The Pictorial Family Bible," "Bassia Illustrated," series), are in every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and finterest. What he wishes to obtain is, competent agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons to embark in their disposal, and, as they are of a high moral and unexceptionable character, there are none who

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Married

In Great Falls, 16th inst., by Rev. D. Mott. Mr. Chesley Blaisdell and Miss [Emily A. Goodwin, both of Lebanon, Me. In Lowell, Mass., Oct. 15, by Rev. C. H. Smith, Mr. Wm. McKenzie and Miss Rose Ann Gardyne.

ESEBRIGHTON MARKET . . Oct. 20, 1859 MAt market 1900 Beef Cattle, 1100 stores, 7000 Sheep and

At market 1900 Beef Cattle, 1100 stores, 7000 Sheep and ambs, and 1100 Swine.

Prices—Market Beef—extra \$8; first quality, \$7; 75; cond quality 6 50; third quality 4 75 a \$5.

Mich Gowes—\$44 a \$46; common 19 a \$20.

Veal Calves—3, 4 a \$5.

Stores—Yearlings, \$9 a 11; two years old, \$16 a \$20; three years 61d, 21 a \$24.

Hides—5 a 6 1-2c; Calf Skins 12c per lb.

Tallow—Sales at 7 a 7 1-2c per lb.

Pelts—75c a \$1 each.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1 a 1 50 extra \$2 00 a 3 00.

Swine—Spring Pigs 5 1-2c; retail 6 a 7c; Fat Hogs un dressed, 6 3-8c.

BOSTON MARKET . . . Oct. 21

Corn exchange—The Receipts since yesterday have been 1036 bbls Flour, no Corn and 4030 bush Oatsi. Flour continues quite steady and firm, with sales at 4 75 a \$5 for common brands Western; 5 10 a 5 25 for fancy; 5 50 a \$6 for extras; and 6 a 7 75 for superior. Southern is quiet at 5 50 a 5 c 21 2 for fancy; 6 a,6 50 for extras; and 6 for a 7 75 for superior. In Corn no change; Southern yellow is firm at 11 a 112, now held at latter rate; and white and mixed are scarce and nominal. Oats are, selling at 46 a 470.per bush for Northern and Canada; and Ryef, 95c a \$1 per bush.

Provisions—The demand for Park continues quite med. sh.

Ons.—The demand for Pork continues quite mod-

NEW YORK MARKET ... Oct. 91

NEW YORK MARKET... Oct. 21.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Receipts 23,478 bbls; sales 19,000 bbls; State and Western 5c better with a fair demand; superfine State \$4.75; extra do 4.90 a 4.95; round hoop Ohio 545 a 5.60; common to good extra Western 4.95 a 5.25; Southern firmer; sales 340.0 bbls; mixed to good—\$535 a 5.65: fancy and extra 5.75 a \$7.25; Canada sales 400 bbls; extra at 5.49 a 6.25.

Grain—Wheat 1c better; sales 30,000 bush; Chicago spring \$1.06; white Kentucky 1.50; Canada white 1.30 a 1.35. Corn Scarce and—bouyant; sales 3700 bush; mixed Western held firmly at 1.105; white Jersey 90s; yellow 1.03.1.2; round yellow 1 a 1.04. Oats firm; Southern and Jersey 37 a 41c; Northern and Western 43 a 45c.

1 rovisions—Beef steady; sales 300 bbls; country mess 5 a 5.75; prime 4 a 4.50; repacked Chicago \$6 a \$7; prime mess 17 a \$19. Pork lower; sales 2000 bbls; contracts for 5000 bbls new mess settled at about \$15 a 15 12; mess 15 20 a 15.30; prime 10 80 a 10 85. Bacon quiet; Hams at 9.3-8 a 9.1-2c; Shoulders 8c. Lard heavy; sales 350 bbls at 11 a 11 3-8c; But ter steady; Ohio 11 1-2 a 18c; State 15 a 20c.

MAINE STATE SEARCH
THE next term of this Institution will commence
on Tuesday, Nov. 15, and continue 11 weeks.
Per Order.
[30]

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

INCR the accommodation of those desiring to continue their studies, and of such others as may wish to attend, there will be, during the regular Winter vacation, a SPECIAL TERM, commencing Nov. 15, and continuing eleven weeks. A portion of the Faculty will remain, and ample facilities will be afforded for giving instruction in both the English and Classical Dopartments. Tuition \$\frac{2}{3}\text{400}. For further particulars, address. \$4,00. For further particulars, address GEO. McMILLAN. CYRUS JORDAN.

Hillsdale, Mich, Oct. 19, 1859.

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NOW READY?

NOW READY?

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER. Contents.—E. Felice Foresti; Larvae; The Minister's Wooing; Lion Llewellyn; Tom Paine's First Appearance in America; Trial Trip of the "Flying Cloud;" Dog Talk; The Reekoning; A Trip to Cuba; the First and the Last; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; Art; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

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In assuming the control of the "Atlantic Month-

ly," Messrs. Ticknor & Fields would say to its read-ers, that the Magazine will be conducted upon the same general plan as heretofore. It will be their aim that, under its new management, the Magazine shall not fall short of its present high standard of excellence; and they would bespeak a continuance of the liberar patronage which has hitherto been accorded to it, and which is the best proof of the public appreciation of its merits. public appreciation of its merits.

All communications upon the business of the Magazine should, in future, be addressed to TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Boston, Oct. 18, 1859.

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 conditional to 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, Cestiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Head Ache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACT-OR warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swel-

OR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, SwelOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, SwelScalds, Felons, and all kinds of Sores; Throat Distempers, Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhœa or Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar
complaints. Prepared exclusively by

1y30 Dr. H. KELSEY, Levell, Mass.

E. W. PAGE, Treasurer

Poetry.

For the Morning Star. CHRISTIAN COMMUNION. BY J. W. BARKER.

"Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to ar Earnest, faithful, toiling pilgrims,

Pressing through this desert land, Looking for the "heavenly Canaan," "Joined in heart and joined in hand : Can they travel on together, To the same eternal home, Never speaking of their conflicts. And their glorious rest to come?

While around them, cloud and shadow Chase the rays of heavenly light, And the stars of coming morning Linger in the shades of night: Shall the weary-hearted traveller, Watching for the coming day, Never speak a word of comfort, To his comrades on the way

When along the arid wayside. Cooling waters cease to burst, And the low and murky fountains Mock the weary pilgrim's thirst, Can we never, never listen To the music of those streams, Flowing thro' those heavenly regions

Where no shadow intervenes? When the drooping spirit lingers Round hope's consecrated bier, Shall not then our sweet communion Breathe of kind and heavenly cheer? When the gleaming peak of Pisgah Peers above the gathering cloud, Shall not then our cheerful voices Join in praises clear and loud?

In the land to which we're going, Union is the life of bliss, Why should not we have a foretaste Of its blessedness in this? Yea, those walls of glowing Sapphire Glimmer thro' these mortal skies, Tinge the heavy clouds with sunlight Chase the darkness from our eyes. Niagara Falls.

For the Morning Star. THE YELLOW LEAF. Full soon the yellow leaf Appears in autumn hour, Its term of glory sadly brief. Like that of fragile flower.

Full soon it falls to earth, Trembling, and crisp, and sear As though forgetful of its birth And parentage so dear.

A herald of the close Of glorious summer time It is prophetic of the snows Of winter's reign sublim Of cheerless days, and cold,

Of many a fearful storm, Ere blooms another spring t'unfold New works of beauteous form. Prepare the cottage wood,

Kindle the cottage fire ; Garner your stores of saving food. Nor dread the winter's ire. O, bless the humble poor,

When wintry blasts shall come : Pass, like an angel, to their door, And make a thankful home. An emblem, too, the leaf

Of man's own transient state,-Of faded joys, and sequent grief, Or death, that seals his fate. "Our father's, where are they,"

Once, living men, abroad, Alas! they moulder in the clay, And wait the trump of God. Thus we must sure return To our own native dust;

O, let us all of JESUS learn, And in JEHOVAH trust. Then, though the leaf will ne'er Bedeck its parent tree;

And "dust to dust," our sentence here, Immortal we shall be. Beyond the starry glow, Our leaf will never fade, But in perennial beauty grow, Supernally arrayed.

Prov., R. I.

The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star.

"THE SHADOWS WE CAST." In a late number of the Morning Star : piece greeted my eye with this title, "The

nadows we cast."

It was beautiful and expressive. This ques tion occurred to my mind, and found expression: In whose heart are shadows resting, which my unkind words or ungentle action have caused to linger there? It is true that we are casting shadows in hearts pining for our sympathy and love, and for our kind word and gentle tones. These reflections call to mind a little incilent which transpired in my comb home givele own home circle.

The stern hand of winter made a blazing fire welcome, and a happy group were gathered around its cheering light. Parents an children seemed alike to enjoy and appreciate

children seemed alike to enjoy and appreciate the pleasures of home.

At length a subject of interest and importance was introduced, and all became engaged in its discussion. In an unguarded, unthoughtful moment, I hastily, passionately replied to an earnest question of my dear mother. I gazed, for a time, on her inquiring face, and saw a dark shadow resting there. O, how that unkind tone sank to the depths of my mother's heart. I needed not to inquire if I had caused heart. I needed not to inquire if I had caused her pain—I knew it. Half an hour passed in silence, broken only by long, deep sighs. One by one the group parted, and I was left alone with my mother. I looked out upon the bright, clear sky. I saw the pale moonlight; but each ray of beauty made me more wretched and unhappy. I ventured to cast a glance at my mother and down her mile cheeks tears. my mother, and down her pale cheeks tears were silently flowing. My heart was melted, and we wept together. Soon my mother arose to go. Could I let that dear parent seek her couch with the shadows of my unkindness resting there? Then came the struggle; but filial love conquered. As my mother passed me, I arose and clasped my arms about her neck. She folded me to her yearning bosom, with her cheek resting upon mine.
"My dear mother, can you forgive me,"

"My dear mother, can you forgive me," burst from my quivering lips.

"Forgive you, my dear child,—yes, and love you till life's latest moment."

O! I shall never forget that moment, when I felt "to err was human; but to forgive, divine." When I rested my head upon my pillow, I was thankful I had sought forgiveness, though I feared shadows of my unkindness were in my parent's heart; shadows which the sunlight of love could not brighten.

Though these shadows may pass from my

Though these shadows may pass from my mother's heart, they will never pass away from mine. When the hand of death is laid upon my parents—when my father and mother have passed to the spirit-world, and the turf cover my parents—when my father and mother have passed to the spirit-world, and the turf cover their cherished forms;—ah! when they are eleeping in the quiet graveyard—the remembrance of my unfaithfulness, my ungentleness, will cast dark shadows in. my heart, never to be lightened by the smiles of affection and love from my dear parents. Though the shadow we cast may be forgotten, while those we love are with us, yet when death claims our treasures we shall in vain seek to forget them even though we may have been forgitten.

Daily are we diffusing joy and peace, or sadness, grief and misery, by our looks, words and actions; and the sunlight of the one, or the shadows of the other, are making happy or wretched those by whom we are surrounded.

Kind, gentle words! how they brighten our

Kind, gentle words! how they brighten our rugged pathway of life! Shall we let shadow rest on hearts bowed down with grief? shall

we make still darker the path of the lonely and afflicted? Or shall we cause the shadows say. She will cry, and then put her hand upon to disperse, by the pure sunlight of our unselmy head, and say, 'God bless my little boy!' fish, unfeigned sympathy and love? The lessons taught by our Saviour in his mission upon money now. But I wont spend a cent until I earth,—the long suffering, tender mercy and get it loving kindness he manifested in his intercourse with mankind-are worthy of our closest attention, and if tearned and practiced by all would make earth a charming place, and dispel shadows from many weary, aching hearts. M. D. L.

THE FOUND POCKET BOOK.

"Tom Jackson says he does not believe there is a God; he says he never saw Him;

g more.

A week or more after this, John burst into and there, is robbed of its desolateness. the kitchen with Tom at his heels. "See, mother," he cried, "what I have found—such handsome pocket book!"
"Where did you find it?" asked his moth-

"In Pine Grove; now, who do you suppose it belongs to P'

Both boys stared at her more and more.

You are !" said Mrs. Clary; how so?"

Why, mother "said L. l. as if I saw him."

it is equal to the tax levied by the on foreign merchandia.

must have had a planner, that's the long and tor, such as is exhibited by the tortoise with a short of it; and I know it just as well as if I live coal suddenly placed upon his back. saw it planned and done by the man himself."

New discoveries of gold sound in our ears, and admonish us that great changes are at

triver. Somebody must have made it, and thought beforehand how to make it."

"Just so!" exclaimed both boys at once.

"It would be foolish to think otherwise," added John.

"I think so," said his mother. "And it is just as foolish," she continued, with a great deal of meaning in her eye, as she looked into the boys' eyes, "when you see the wonderful contrivance in the beings and things around you, the end for which they were mede, and the skill with which they were put together, for you to doubt or deny that there is a "God who made them. Who planned your eyes to see with, your ears to hear with? Can eyes make themselves? Can a man make a bird? Who created the sun, and planned night and day? Did your mother or father plan [your fingers and make them grow? You never saw feetly well that a great somebody thought beforehand, designed and contrived the eye, and
the ear, and the sun, and your fingers—all
things and all beings which are around you.—

the first fall until the two extremes meet. This
result is inevitable, and we must be prepared
to meet it.—N. Y. Chronicle. And that great somebody is God, the eternal Mind and great Maker of us all."

The boys did not expect to be condemned from their own mouths in this way.

by your actions."

'Jesus! the name to sinners dear,
The name to sinners given; ;
It scatters all our guilty fears,
And turns our hell to heaven.' Then all was silent again, and nothing was

heard but the ticking of the great clock in the hall, until she broke out after a while, in 'Happy, if with my latest breath
I may but speak his name;
Preach him to all, and sing in death
Behold! behold the Lamb!"

The nurse then hastened to the bedside the little sufferer, but she was too late. The

IT IS ONLY A CENT. Now, my little lad, don't spend that cent for

"But papa gave me this to enjoy it. I do not want to lay it up."

Well, I will tell you how to enjoy it—not by throwing it away for sweetmeats; but keep it until you have six, and then go to the baker's and buy a nice loaf of bread—"Why, what do I want to buy bread for ?"

Stop a moment and I will tell you. A poor old lady lives down the alley below your house, and all that she has to live upon is what kind neighbors bring in. Now, do you take your loaf of nice beard, and get your mother to put a white napkin round it, and then carry it down to her house and say: "Here, Mrs. B., is a present from a little boy; will you please accept of it?"

"But papa gave me this to enjoy it. I do not watch.

The boat halted at Cairo, and a great many additional passengers engaged berths. The clerk informed me that I must take a partner, that the upper berth was engaged. I had a strange presentiment that I was to be robbed and ruined. Bitterly did I repent that I had accepted the money; but all that was unavailing, for I had it, and all was at stake.

Bed-time rolled around, and I retired early, but I would not sleep. As yet, I did not know which of the several hundred passengers was my room-mate, but my fears suggested that he was a rough-looking customer, and a regular river and steamboat thief.

"Well, I'll do it. I know just what she'll

Then you will enjoy your money. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

LITTLE CHILDREN. Whoever takes a little child into his love, may have a very roomy heart, but that child will fill it all. The children that are in the world keep us from growing old and cold; they cling to our garments with their little hands, and impede our progress to petrifac-tion; they win us back with their pleading there is a God; he says he never saw Hill, and I don't know that I believe,—I never saw Him," said John Clary, just come in from the company of Tom Jackson.

"I do," said his mother; and she said noth—with a small face to fill a broken pane, here with a small face to fill a broken pane, here

Miscellany.

CASH AND CREDIT.

"I dare say it grew there," said his mother.

"Grew there!" exclaimed John, lifting up his eyebrows with a great surprise: "a pucket book grow in the woods! Who ever heard of such a thing? It could not be."

"Why not?" she asked.

"Why not?" she asked. upon the statute-book. If more stringent, public opinion—the basis of all law—would pre-"Why not?" she asked.
"Why not?" replied the boy; "the pocket went their execution. As the laws now stand, book was made on purpose. Look here!" opening it; "here is a place for bank notes, or the book was made on purpose. Look here!" opening it; "here is a place for bank notes, or the book was a policy of the ways a bolished except where opening it; "here is a place for bank notes, and here is a little out-of-the-way spot with a snug fastening for gold, and a memorandum book, and a pencil-case, and a beautiful gold pencil. Look, mother, with a pen and a lead, both; it was made for a man to use."

"Some contrivance here, certainly," said his mother, putting down her work, and taking it into her hands for further examination. "It is one of the most useful pocket books I ever saw; if it did not grow there, perhaps it made itself."

Both boys stared at her more and more.

to go free. It is believed that, if all laws for the collection of debt were abolished, except where property has been previously pledged, credit would be coequal with confidence, many bad debts avoided, and the community benefited. It would then become necessary to have character and reputation to obtain credit. The people would be more honest, more economical, and of a higher order of integrity. There are two classes of our people that would lose by this wise measure—the lawyer and the speculator.

We live in an age of progress. and, in the

Both boys stared at her more and more.

"Why, mother, you talk foolishly," said
John, with a sober and puzzled look, "there
must have been a man with a mind to have
made this."

We live in an age of progress, and, in the
multiplicity of changes before the world this
important one will be likely to have a place in
the public mind. The cash system would opemade this."

"A man that knew how—a pretty neat workman," added Tom Jackson.

"How do you know? you never saw him," said Mrs. Clary.

"No, but I've seen his work, and that's enough to convince me; I am just as certain that somebody made it as if I saw him."

"You are!" said Mrs. Clary; how so?"

"Wo have!" said Mrs. Clary; how so?" "You are "said Mrs. Clary; now sor "Why, mother," said John, very much in earnest, "you see the pocket book had to be planned to answer a certain purpose; now it planned to answer a certain purpose; now it on foreign merchandise. There is another ad-

contrivance, and it must have had a wise contriver. Somebody must have made it, and thought beforehand how to make it."

and admonish us that great changes are at hand. Who can draw an outline of what is to come? Increase gold, and more will be required to purchase a given amount of property;

fingers and make them grow? You never saw is supposed that a day's labor in the mines is who does all these things, but you know permore than equal to two days' labor in the

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

"Can you see my mind?" asked! Mrs. spots on the sun have been very numerous, and in many instances of large size. As is "I can only tell by what you do or say; I and in many instances of large well known, they come on upon the eastern limb and disappear on the western, a little less than fourteen days in crossing the sun's disc. can't see it," answered John.

"But do you think I have a mind, a spirit."

Seen with an ordinary astronomical telescope, which inverts the object, the spots appear on the western limb and disappear on the western limb and disappear on the eastern.

The spots are sometimes single, or isolated your actions."
"Now, as you can see my spirit only as I dark spots more or less irregular in form, but always surrounded with a pretty well defined act it through or with my body, so you can see
God, the great Spirit, only as He shows Himself to you by the wonderful things He has
made; but you are just as certain of one as of The haymakers now came into the kitchen and interrupted the talk. The boys went off with thoughtful looks. The next day, when John brought in a basket of beans which he At the present time there are eleven distinct

John brought in a basket of beans which he had been picking,
"Mother," said he, "I shall never say I do not believe there is a God again; the little tendrils of the bean curling and clasping round the poles show it. Why do beans have them, and not other plants? Somebody planned it, I suppose."

And that somebody is God.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO

"SUFFER LITTLE At the present time there are eleven distinct "SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME."

Jesus is the Saviour of the little ones; they can feel their need of a pardon, and they can love and trust the Redeemer. Innumerable instances are occurring, where, for the encouragement of parents and Sabbath school teachers, childlike faith in Christ is manifested, in life and in death. A speaker in a recent Sabbath School Convention, related an incident occurring in England—that of a little girl, seven years of age, who, having been taken sick, was carried to the hospital to die.

"The last night," said the speaker, "nothing was heard to break the silence, but the ticking of the great clock in the hall, as the pendulum swung backward and forward. Then it would strike the hours, e-le-v-e-n, t-w-e-l-v-e, o-n-e o'clock, when there came from the couch of the little sufferer, a voice of sweet melody. It was one verse of a Sunday school hymn—

"Jesus! the name to sinners dear, The name to sinners given; It scatters all our guilty fears, And turns our hell to heaven."

The name to sinners given; It scatters all our guilty fears, And turns our hell to heaven." with singular sharpness. I have seldom or ever seen them more so. The disturbed penumbral regions of which I have spoken, to-day for the first time revealed many minute black spots scattered over the disturbed region. They seemed to be breathing holes or pores through the luminous atmosphere. The central black spot has also passed through changes of form equally marked. Two or three days ago there were many patches of the luminous ago there were many patches of the luminous atmosphere projecting into it. Yesterday it was very much of the form of a huge fish. With a little aid of the imagination, the head, the pectoral, and dorsal fins and tail could easithe little sunerer, but she was too late. The langels had been there before her, and carried that little Sabbath school girl from beholding the Lamb on earth, to His bosom in the sanctuary above.

The pectoral, and dorsal ans and tail could easily be seen. To-day these prominent parts are all softened down, and the form has become more distinctly oval. The theory of these spots we shall not attempt to discuss at this time.—

Prof. Caswell in the Providence Journal.

A SUSPECTED ROBBER.

Now, my little lad, don't spend that cent for candy.

"Why, didn't my father give it to me?"

Certainly, but that is no reason why you should spend it. If you run over to the candy shop and buy a roll, in five minutes you will be no better off for having the money; now save your money and put it in a box.

"But it's only a cent!"

A hundred of them will make a dollar, and if you do not save the cents you will never to have a state-room all to myself. I rejoiced to have a state-room all to myself. I rejoiced you do not save the cents you will never to have a state-room all to myself. I rejoiced at this, for, as all were strangers to me, I preferred being alone when I must sleep and could

square built, with large whiskers, and rather

tlers of the town as follows: "Chancellor Wal-worth said it was sixty-six years since he left

We actually know a man who had nearly bargained for a farm some ten years since, but the fact that he found no asparagus bed in the garden was the make-weight which induced him to give up the purchase, and buy another where this, to him indispensable, luxury was in vigorous growth. This may be a rare case, but if two farms were lying side by side, alike in all respects except that one had a large bed of vigorous asparagus growing, and the other none, the former would be chosen at once by any one accustomed to this vegetable. It is a real luxury in spring to be able to cut a daily supply of asparagus, when most articles of food are of the dry kind. Let us try figures:

A large family dish of fresh home-grown asfood are of the dry kind. Let us try figures:

A large family dish of fresh home-grown asparagus is certainly worth 12 cents at the very lowest estimate. This on every other day for two months, amounts to \$3,60, which is equal to a good interest on \$50. But a capital bed of asparagus, large enough for any family, will not cost \$5, preparation, manure and labor included. Figures wont lie.

Some of the books and newspaper "directions" make the preparation of an asparagus bed a laborious, tedious, costly affair. This is nonsense, we well know by more than one trial. You can send as much time and money the friends and neighbors, feel their sad bereavment.

Mr. S was exceedingly happy in his last hours, and the deceased spent his youth.

SETH W. Perkins.

Died in Raymond, Me., Oct. 13th, Mr. Henry Jordan Also, Sept. 13th, Keziah Jordan, aged 54.

Also, Sept. 13th, Keziah Jordan, aged 54.

Also, Sevin Franklin, aged 3 years and 4 menths, and James Herky, aged 9 months, children of Freeman and Esther W. Brown.

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Died Oct 11th, Mr. Samulus.

Obituaries.

Died in Newburgh, Me., July 21st, sister TAM-tson, wife of Bro. Abel Hardy, aged 81 years and 6 months. She experienced religion when young, was baptized and joined the F. B. church some 20 years ago, and was a worthy member as long as she lived.

EBENEZER ALLEN.

Died in Bowdoinbam, Me., CHARLES VINCENT, only child of William H. and Amelia J. Given, aged 1 year and 10 months. The mother came to her father's in this place, with the child for the benefit of its impaired health. About four hours after her arrival the lovely one suddenly faltered and died.

Died in Bowdoinham, Me., Sept. 20th, Miss Hannah M. Maxwell, aged 24. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her worth.

C. Q.

lived.

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Died in Bowdoinham, Me., Sept. 20th, Miss HANNAH M. MARWELL, aged 24. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her worth.

C. Q.

Died in Lyndon, Vt., of consumption, Sept. 25th, Mrs. FANNAH BEAN, wife of Myrap Bean, and daughter of Calvin and Vilinda Chase of Wheelock, aged 27. Sister Bean Gound peace with God a few months before she was called to exchange worlds, and in view of death was composed and happy. She was never heard to murmur or complain of her sufferings; she felt and acknowledged that God doet all things well, and died without a struggle.

Died in Sheffield, Vt., Oct. 6th, INEZ ETTIS, daughter of Chester W. and Hannah J. Phillips, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Died in Ghoucester, R. I., Sept. 27th, EMERSON, son of Bro. Anson and sister Arispah Smith, in his 9th year. He was a child of much promise. Being a member of the Sabbath school he was unusually interested in studying the Seriptures; and also the works of nature, to learn our future state. Possessing a very active mind as a scholar, he had scarcely a superior, and few equals. His deep thought and meditation—as often expressed—in regard to the Christra's little ones—endeared to all who knew hin in glory, where sick of od odozen 5,52 50,9 5,44 500 do dozen 5,63 36 0,43 230 do dozen 5,63 36 0,43 230 do dozen 5,63 36 0,43 230 do dozen 5,64 32 2,47 4,54 do do dozen 5,63 36 3,64 4,74 1,74 1,04 do dozen 5,04 1,07 1,04 do dozen 5

The boat was making fine headway on the bosom of the beautiful Ohio. The gorgeous cabin was full of life and gayety. There were three or four tables, at which parties were dealing at cards, losing and winning large sums of gold, imbibing wine with no little freedom, and uttering blasphemies that seemed to be enough

"To turn the cheek of darkness pale."

In another part were some engaged in the mazy dance, and thus the night wasted away, until about eleven o'clock. I was still awake, wondering what kind of a man my room-mate was, and why he did not make his appearance. Suddenly the door opened, and there he was, sure enough, about six feet one inch in stature, square built, with large whiskers, and rather a

sure enough, about six feet one inch in stature, square built, with large whiskers, and rather a rough exterior, just the man, thought I, to strangle me, when I go to sleep, take the money I have in my belt, and make his escape at a wood yard before day. I feigned to be asleep, but watched his movements with a suspicious eye. He glanced at me for a moment, but concluding that I, was asleep, he opened his trunk, and was a considerable time in examining its contents. He then slowly undressed, and when ready for bed, to my surprise, he knelt down on his trunk, with his head not eighteen inches from mine, and in a whisper, which he supposed that none heard, but Him that hears all things, he committed his soul and body, health and happiness, absent wife and babes, to the keeping of the Giver of all good. He then arose, climbed into the upper berth, and I soon heard his snoring.

I was no longer afraid of being robbed by that man, but my conscience smote me with a scorpion whip, because in the midst of my watching, I had forgotten to pray. I thought of home and loved ones, and remembered that it was no reason why I should neglect to pray, because I was not at home, or that I was on a

of home and loved ones, and remembered that it was no reason why I should neglect to prity, because I was not at home, or that I was on a boat and among strangers. Reader, do you pray when you are travelling?

THE NUMBER OF JOHN ROGER'S CHILDREN SETTLED

The old perplexing query, "How many children had John Rogers?" has at last been definitely and historically settled. At the late celebration in Norwich, Chancellor Walworth spoke to the sentiment relative to the first settlers of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth there so the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth the source of the sustaining power of Him who said. "I am the resurrection and the life "John 1225". We believe our sister's spirit is in heaven, while we have consigned her body to rest awhile in the grave. She leaves a kind husband with three small children, and a large circle of relatives, to mourn. Sermon from the above text by the writer.

worth said it was sixty-six years since he left the town of Bozrah. He named the original settlers of Norwich, Dr. Theophilus Rogers among them, fifth in descent from the famous John Rogers the martyr. The Chancellor settled the long-pending dispute about the number of John's children ('nine small children and one at the breast,' the primer says-were there nine or ten?) by exhuming from some old history a letter or address from John to the government, in which was a passage to this effect: 'I would that my worthy wife might come to see me; she has with her ten children which are hers and mine, and I would comfort her somewhat.'"

PLANT AN ASPARAGUS BED.

We actually know a man who had nearly bargained for a farm some ten years since, but the fact that he found no asparagus bed in the garden was the make-weight which. induced him to give up the purchase, and buy another

Mon from the above text by the writer.

E. Manson.

B. Manson.

Children and for more than half a century, it was his greatest pleasure to dajustly, love mercy, and walk humbly with his God. The Holy Bible was his dearest companion. Often would he sit for hours, absorbed in the study of its sacred pages, wholly unconscious of whatever was passing around him. Next to the word of God, of the wo

bed a laborious, stedious, costly affair. This is nonsense, we well know by more than one trial. You can spend as much time and money as you like on such a bed, but the following is all that is ordinarily needed. Select a piece of fair soil—not too heavy—where it will not be necessary to disturb it by plowing. It may be of any, shape, long, square, or round for that matter. The size may vary from one square rout to three or four—the larger the better if your neighbors have no home supply. An old bed 20 feet square supplies our large homsehold, and some to spare.

Spade the ground this month (Oct.) 18 inches or more deep, diging in a coating of four to six inches of stable manure. No matter how many bones, old shoes, rags, etc., find their way into the bottom. Rake the surface and the bed is ready.

Get from a nurseryman, or seed dealer, some two-year-old roots; they cost 75 cents to \$1 per hundred thereabouts. Plant these about one foot spart each way, covering the crown or head of each, say four inches below the surface. Smooth off the bed and it is ready to be drawn upon for half a century, more or less. If made its autumn, it will yield very well a year from the spring following, and grows better as it grows older.

If roots can be obtained, it will save a year or two in time, but. at remote points, any one may raise the roots from seed sown three years ago, in a drill along the border of an old bed. They were not transplanted. Fair stalks were obtained last year.

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If nots can be obtained, it will save a year or two in time, but, at remote points, any one may form the point of the p request. E. G. CILLEY.

Several obituaries on hand are deferred for want

Advertisements.

FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS.

Isy it to heart.

Died in Fayette, Me., Aug. 26th, Mrs. EMILY M., wife of Eld. Roger Ela, aged 53. Mrs. E was the daughter of a clergymen, and she enjoyed the advantages of pious training in childhood. Early in life she was led to see and feel her alienation from God, and her need of reconciliation to him—to sub-

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS FOR sale at this Office. Orders must in all cases

THE Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Parsons-field Seminary will be held at the Seminary on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. MOSES SWEAT, Secretary. Oct. 3, 1859.

HENRY G. ELLIOT. Commission Merchant,
AND Dealer in Choice GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, and every variety of Ship, Cabin,
Hotel and Family Stores, Nos. 182 & 184 Greenwich
Street, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE, IN EXETER, N. H.

THE Subscriber receives regular consignments from several mills in the best wheat counties of Canada, and offers shipping parcels of Choice Family and Baker's Flour, (Superfine, Fancy and Extra,) at the market prices.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant, 3w29*]

270 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

uation, \$49

50 acres, No. 21, right of E. Heath, supposed to belong to Stephen Gordon, Fryeburg, valuation \$300

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payment. 3w291 DAVID WAKEFIELD, Collector.

The Old Vermont Cough Remedy Forever LDER N. H DOWNS VEGETABLE BAL-

Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dan gerous diseases. The agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburg, Headsche, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid inaction of the Bawels, Platulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice and other kindred 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, 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 medician 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 afficiend by D. Lothrop & Co., Dover, and by all druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE extensive and continually increasing demand I. for my EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY and Cough Remember of the continual of the c

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.

AGENTS wanted in every town where there is not one already. Ministers and other benevolent

AGENTS 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 CLARKE, 11tf] THE BOSTON REMEDY! REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

J. M. HAYNES,

J. M. HAYNES,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in
FLOUR, CORN, FISH, MOLASSES, OIL,
PORK, HAMS, and all Articles usually found in a
Grocery Store. Also, Paints, Oil, and Glass—
all of which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET
PRICES. Please call and examine.
Franklin Square, Dover, N. H., next B. & M.
Railrond.

HERMAN REMICK, MACHINIST, and Manufacturer of Portable and Stationary STEAM ENGINES, of from two to fifty Horse Power, of the most improved construction and superior workmanship Also, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Mill Gearing, and Iron Work generally.

Job Work, Pattern Making, Repairing of Machinery, &c., done at short notice.

6m10 No. 22 Bridge St., Portsmouth, N. H.

MRS. WINSLOW,

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

DAGE, WRIGHT & CO., 173 Broadway, New Arches: WATCHES! W

PERUVIAN SYRUP, Or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron

Combined.

Combined.

Combined.

The failure of Iron 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 Surur supines, and is the only form in which it is possible for Iron to decaye to belong to Stephen Gordon, Fryeburg, valuation \$30.

13 acres land, called the Dolloff lot, supposed to belong to Thomas R. Hill, valuation \$25.

25 acres land, formerly valuation \$25.

25 acres land, formerly valuation \$25.

16 Boylston street, Boston.
Sold by N. CLARK & CO. Proprietors,

Retailed by all Druggists. The Old Vermont Cough Remedy Forever.

LIDER N. H. DOWNS VEGETABLE BALE
SAMFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
Chest and Lungs. This article has been sold to a
large extent for thirty years. It has always been
warranted to give entire satisfaction. We still warrant it. Be sure and get that signed with my name
with a pen. Price 25 cents, 59 cents, and 51
per bottle.

N. H. DOWNS.

All orders addressed to my Agents, J. M. HENRY
& SONS, Waterbury, Vt. For sale in Dover by D.
Lothrop & Co., and C. A. Tufts.

For 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 inrigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy
yitalities. 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 named are pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for
their use in the following complaints: Coativeness,
Heartburg, Headacke, 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
functions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

From Adrian to Jackson, Monroe & Detroit.
Trains run between Adrian and Detroit, and Adrian and Jackson, connecting with trains for Toledo and Chicago, as follows:
Leave Adrian for Monroe & Detroit at 7.05 A. M., and 3.45 P. M. Leave Adrian for Jackson, 10.10 A. M., & 5.10 P. M. Leave Detroit for Monroe and Adrian at 6.45 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.
Leave Jackson for Adrian at 4.40 A. M., and 1 P. M.
Leave Jackson for Adrian at 4.40 A. M., and 1 P. M.

The Sleeping cars accompany the night trains between Toledo and Chicago.

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

JAMES MCQUEEN, Station Agent, Hillsdale [4tf]

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER Arrangement, April 4, 1859. Statio on Haymarket Square. Trains from Boston.

THE BÖSTON REMEDY!

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

VEGETABLE OINTMENT!

Is perfectly free from any mercurial matter or injurious particles, and in no case will its application interfere with the remedies that may be prescribed by a regular physician. It is an indispensable article of household necessity, being used alike by rich and poor; and has proved itself the Best AND SUREST REMEDY for all those numerous bodily afflictions, viz—

Burns, Realds, Felons, Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, Piles, Chapped, Hands, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Frost Bitten Parts, Sprains, Corns, Wens, Cancers, Ulcers, Whitlows, Warts, Bunions, Ringworm, Sties, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Musquito Bites, Spider Stings, Flea Bites, Shingles, Cuts, Boils, Eruptions, Pinples, Lugrowing Nails, Freckles, Tan, Sun-Burn Blisters, and A. All Cutaneous Diseases and Erruptions Generally!

This Salve is put up in metal boxes, three size contains the quantity, of Six of the smallest boxes, and is warranted to retain its virtues in any limate.

REDDING & CO, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

REDDING & CO, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agent, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York.

SUMMER Arrangement, April 4, 1859. Statio on Haymarket Square.

Trains from Boston.

Trains from Boston.

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

Trains from Boston.

Trains from Boston.

12 A. M., 12 M., 3, 5, and 6.20, P. M.

For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 71-2, 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 5, and 6.20, P. M.

For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and stations east of Haverhill, 7.1-2 A. M., 3, 4, and 5 P. M.

For Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 7.30 A. M., and 3 P. M., 40 on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., or on arrival of Steamer Daniel Webster from Bangor.

From Portland, 8.45 A. M., and 3 P. M., or on arrival of Steamer Daniel Webster from Bangor.

From Portland, 8.45 A. M., and 3 P. M., or on arrival of Steamer Daniel Webster from Bangor.

From Exeter, Ooneet with Steamer Daniel Webster