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

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION,

RELIGION OF THE SPIRIT, EXEMPLIFIED IN THE LIFE AND TIMES

BENJAMIN RANDALL. CHAP. V. THE CHRISTIAN MAN. It was in May, 1774—the fourth year of his Spirit, and now by that Spirit re-applied, as spiritual life, that the semi-weekly evening meetings of the earnest young Christian and agency. The former experience recurs, vivid the little band of spiritually minded Christian and new as though he had never known it beprofessors associating with him, were com- fore. In the transport of the moment, he rises menced. Their aspiration was to an increase to his feet to declare the heavenly vision. But of the heavenly life in themselves, and a refor- his constitutional prudence, and his regard for mation in the church and community generally. the orderly service (as he now esteems it) of And this, amidst the excitements and commo- the house of worship, promptly admonish him tions of the rising Revolution. The tea had that he must not interrupt the course of the been thrown overboard at Boston, and was be- preaching, and he sits down. [When he shall ing now sent back from all the New England come to be himself the preacher, he will enports-the retaliatory act of the British Parlia- courage such interruptions of his preaching, as ment against Boston, shutting that port against this had been in the present case.] As the all trade, was now in effect, and the people of preacher goes on, he so perfectly describes his New Hampshire, as of other colonies, were hearer's feelings, that he cannot believe it can sympathizing in the wrongs and distresses of be merely human speech that he hears-the their Boston neighbors, by that oppressive act, Lord is speaking through the man to him .were sending contributions to their relief-the In his own subsequent record of the event, he New Hampshire Assembly, in session this same adds: month, appointed its committee of correspon- "I was raised above all traditions-I thought dence, as other colonies were doing, and were I was converted anew. I covenanted anew with taking measures, (undeterred by the efforts of the Lord. And, O how I longed for the poor Governor Wentworth for the crown to thwart starving people in our place. If they could only their purpose,) for representation in the first Colonial Congress, to be held the ensuing autumn, at Philadelphia—and it was less than a The moment the meeting is dismissed, year to the battle of Bunker hill. What hope of happy hearer presses his way towards the pula Reformation, such as the little band at New- pit and up its stairs, seizing the preacher's hand, castle are sighing and praying for, amidst the and commencing in a low tone to tell him of tempest and earthquake of political revolution? his joys. But the fountain, unsealed, breaks There can be little hope for such an event un-

community, till the sweeping flood-tide and hearer will endeavor to have the meeting pouring storm shall have passed by or abated, when it may kindle to a great flame. Nor shall it

Little matter for wind and tide, in the returnbe in vain, that when the war-cloud shall low- passage of the newly-baptized Disciple, down the er threateningly on their island-shore, the in- harbor that evening. His spirit was borne on, cense of united prayer shall go up from that in its joyful anticipations of the preaching of a altar of their social devotions, imploring pro-living Gospel to his fellow-members of the tection and deliverance of that Hand that can church and his towns-people, and its present hold in abeyance, and turn away, menacing ar- experience in the manifestations of the Holy

outpouring of his spirit, became the "deferred love and joy of the heavenly kingdom, hope, saddening the heart." The summer pass- impelled by the love of Christ and souls ed away—another October came, completing zealous for the name and cause of Jesus, four years of the Christian life of the young unknowing and unsuspecting of the rock reformer—and yet came not the great reforma- on which their high hope was now to dash. tion he had so long mourned, prayed, hoped, la- Their application was met by their minister's bored and suffered for, and for lack of which the people were perishing. That the services ition. He would not open the meeting house to of the meetings were entirely restricted to the the strange preacher. The applicants returned programme of the agreement for commencing in sorrow, "cast down, but not destroyed." them, namely, "singing, praying, and reading a sermen or some other good book," we can lect-men of the town. And Elder Buzzell not being "by book," would partake something of the "tongues of fire"—and it was in these, we presume, "the Old Whitefield sound was

wintry than he felt the spiritual state of the 1,75 church and community to be. And he felt a 2,00 wintriness in his own soul. There was a yearn-All communications and business letters should be ing for spiritual ministrations such as he did not was of the lower sphere, the letter of doctrine and the outward ritual of religion. He wanted the preaching and forwarding moneys. Agents are a 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted vine Truth in the Demonstration and power of the Day agents and others should be particular to give the sot office (County and State) of subscribers for whom so the County and State) of subscribers for whom the Divine Spirit. In his hungering for that the Divine Spirit. In his hungering for that spiritual nutriment, he went abroad to neighbor the county of the Post offices at which they receive their is names of the Post offices at which they receive their will be inserted in the Star at two his own denomination. The feelings of his own three insertions, and at the same rate minister could not but be huft by this. A jeal-All obstructions accounts of rectvals, and other matter outsy and coldness were provoked, predisposames of the writers. and parishioner, the church and the member now to follow.

MORNING STAR. now to follow. Hearing of an appointment for preaching in the meeting of the Separates, at Portsmouth, by a minister from the old country, he went to hear him. The preacher read for his text:
"Now once in the end of the world hath He appeared; to put away sin, by the sacrifice of himself"-the words that brought the heavenly life to him four years and five months before. Anew. they bring that life now. Quick as the nitrous grain" answers to the spark falling upon it, his spirit kindles at this repetition of these words, first brought to it by the Holy

der such circumstances—but it may be possible, hearing of all the people, his happy experience. as with God all things are possible. And it And now he asks the preacher to come and shall be no small thing, if they preserve their preach at New Castle, telling him no people can own spiritual life against the swelling flood be more needy of such preaching, than they are. of worldly interest and feeling-if they shall The preacher consents that an appointment for keep alive the coal of heavenly life in their him shall be made there, with a request that his

nies and navies.

Spirit, that it had been to him alike, whether wind and tide together bore and wafted his Such it was felt to be, by the community. And boat on its way, or both opposing, he must row, excited as they were by the events and princi- and win his course by strength of arm against ples of the incipient Revolution, the Reforma- them-not thinking what stronger wind and tory movement, at once, and for a while, be- tide, what harder rowing, awaited him on came the principal theme of conversation and the shore to which he was returning in such a subject of feeling. "These meetings," says El- transport of expectation and heavenly feeling. der Buzzell, "soon produced a great stir among the people. Many attended, and there appeared to be signs of a general revival. For some are to hear the same. With his brother Tretime no outward opposition appeared, only the cry was going, Randall wants to be a preacher'," ister, to the opening of the meeting house—a But the expectation of signal reformation, in mere formality, as they innocently thought, hapa general turning to the Lord, under a mighty py, simple souls that they were, filled with the

scarcely believe; yet there was not much, if any thing, heyond it. The rising cry, "Randall Mr. Randall, and probably to other new born wants to be a preacher," must have alarmed his souls." But the Christian sailor was yet amid the natural diffidence and sensibility to reproach, breakers; rather he was just entering among to the utmost caution against any improvement them. The preacher was assaulted, while he that might countenance the accusation and in-crease the reproach. Their singing was limited, tor, who, with other characteristic expressions, we may believe, to Watts' Hymns and version declared the preacher a damned fool; and per of the Psalms—sublimely devotional, but lack-ing the revival and reformatory spirit of the was carried out. This man was a member of hymns of the Wesleys, and the many others the church; and when our young Christian and that have since come into use, giving wings of church member saw neither church members fire to Christian emotion and sentiment. The sermons or other good books," read in the who of course heard of it, took any notice of it, meetings, no doubt were of the school of the in the way of discipline or reproof, his zeal for staid Puritanic theology, free from all "ranting the honor and purity of God's house, suffered flights" and "fanatical wild-fire." The prayers him not to rest while such a desecration of it

disturbing the meeting. He wept, while I told him his conduct, thanked me, and said, 'I was the only person who had mentioned these things to him. He also appeared very tender, and promised to reform, which was all the satisfaction I could reasonably expect from him. It then came into my mind to go to the communion, and as the minister would not speak to me in the street, nor give me an opportunity to converse with him in his house, and the members, with a few exceptions, were railing at me, I thought they would forbid my coming to the table, and then I would demand of them to give me a hearing, and labor with me in a scriptural line."

For the Morning Star.

A PLAN FOR THE LABOR OF EVAN-GELIGITS IN F. W. B. Q. 1.28, &C.

It is a fact that the prosperity of the church depends much apon those times of refreshing of which we sometimes speak as revivals of religion. Where there are frequent revivals, the church prospers. When there are frequent revivals of religion. Where there are frequent revivals, the church prospers. When there are frequent revivals of religion. Where there are frequent revivals, the church prospers. When there are frequent revivals of religion. Where there are frequent revivals of religion. Where there are frequent revivals, the church prospers. When there are frequent revivals of religion. Where there are frequent revivals of which we sometimes speak as revivals of which we sometimes speak as revivals of which we sometimes appeared with the prospers. When there are frequent revivals, the church prospers. When there are frequent revivals, the church prospers. When there are frequent revivals of which we sometimes of refreshing of which we sometimes appeared with the prospers. When the prospers when the church prospers. Whe

their disregard of order and purity in the church, work? "Guide to all truth" was present, and His in-structions were sufficient for the young Chris-bor. But how? tian's emergency. It was but for him to "exthe fellowship of the Lord Jesus, and all such as, there and every where, were His. So he did—and henceforth he will go on, governed churches. Who would not give a tenth of his

For the Morning Star.

ABSOLUTE FREEDOM.

as though he had not been guilty. In the very nature of the case, therefore, pardon of all to save souls from ruin's brink. not be granted upon conditions afterward to be complied with. This would be no pardon, but the mere offer of pardon. An offended ruler could not hold such an offender the same as an nocent subject. To say that such a subject a transaction is not pardon, but the mere susrequire proof.

forgives the sinner as such. There is no par- One of the first-fruits of youthful evil com don without repentance—no repentance for sins forgotten. And yet sinners are wholly pardoned, if pardoned at all. Otherwise God would approve and disapprove at the same time, which is absurd. But the sinner repents of his sinful character, his opposition to God, and God it grows as rankly as weeds on a dunghill;

in becoming guilty, or the duration of his crimes.

Whether a man has been twenty-four hours or twenty-four years in becoming a murderer matters not. And if a pardoned murderer repeats his crime, it is not necessary that punishment be inflicted for crimes previous to pardon, and he be hung two or three times. His first crime was murder; the last is the same; and the guilt and punishment is increased by his additional light and experience. There is good reason why the forgiven debtor was delivered over to the "tormentors." His abuse of his owncreditor was a repetition of former sins, and deserved all the former punishment, and more too, for he had more light, and added now the sin of gross increatived. This is all more too former sins, and deserved all the former punishment, and more too, for he had more light, and added now the sin of gross increatived. This is that which eats like a canker, and grows by indulgence, and loaded with suggestions while suggestions at the very lowest things of life.

the conditions. If a man wishes the evidence of his own pardon, he must wait until he is dead, or at least until he dies. All spiritual or internal evidence is therefore a delusion. We cerally the conditions of the will pain the ear of all pure beings, as the most hideous discords do the musician's of the "tongues of fire"—and it was in these, we presume, "the Old Whitefield sound was heard," which was supposed to have disinclined Parson Chase from farther attendance than the first and only time of his presence at the meeting. The summer was gone—and the autumn passed away—and yet the flormation, which was the burden of that young Christian's spirit, came not. But instead, the public interest in meeting; seemed rather giving place to indifferency and the right persisting condition of the people weighed the more heavily at his heart. He had looked for the harvesting, till be began to fear the time was past, or the harvest would never come. He did not see that all this time must needs be for the pulpug to tear up the brires and thorns be fore the good seed could find place, and that it got from them not began to fear the time was past, or the harvest would never come. He did not see that all this time must needs be for the pulpug to the relating possible of the time. All I got from them not his dee from men and look the other way. I petitioned to the church for a limit the other way. I petitioned to the church for a limit the relationary conflict, before the sun woold move of revolutionary conflict, before the sun woold be minister, and accordingly went. As I passed him for the pulpug to the relating to the countries of the pulpug to the relating till be come the fulful, field. But now he window, I saw him standing by it; but when I tainly cannot have the witness of a state before ear!

19 Persam

hearing, and labor with me in a scriptural line."

In this he was still mis-calculating the qualities of his church and its administrations. Instead of the repulse he anticipated at the communion table, or of being slightingly passed by, the elements were complaisantly handed to him, as to others. This brought him into sudden difficulty. If he had given cause for such treatment as he had received from minister and members of the church, he was unworthy of communion with them; or if they had so treated him, unjustly, and in the same had evinced their disregard of order and purity in the church. What measures shall we take to raise the necessary number of men for the work?

their disregard of order and purity in the church, allowing gross offences to pass undisciplined and unrebuked, how could he join them in that sacred communion which should signify both a holy consecration of the participants to Christ, and a holy fellowship between themselves? The and a holy fellowship between themselves? The consecration of the participants of the same present and His in the consecration of the participants of the same present and His in the consecration of the participants of the consecration of the c Ans.—Counsel and encourage strong and

Let every church furnish the mea amine himself"—and if finding himself "in the faith," to "partake of that cup" for himself, in sorrows. If the churches are weak, let two join

did—and henceforth he will go on, governed by that principle—his duty, to serve his Lord, whatever others might be or do.

[To be continued.]

[To be continued.] port two or three preachers in comfort. Then let every church member appropriate a portion of his gain to the Lord, for the support of evangelists to labor in the churches, and also to gle principle, and enjoins a simple state of mind.

Specific acts are indications of the state of subwork will be done. I think the churches ought mission or of disobedience. Love to God and man, which is purely mental, is obedience; its opposite, rebellion. Pardon, is that state of mind in the offended which holds the offender with the

T. W. LANPHIERD. Genesee, Mich., June 24, 1859.

OBSCENE CONVERSATION is pardoned is a contradiction in terms. Such perhaps, be profitable to make an application of this subject: namely, obscene conversation. pension of penalty, with a conditional promise of conversation. We are cautioned in Scripof pardon hereafter. The following propositions are so nearly self-evident as to hardly require proof.

1. God does not pardon individual sins, but struction on this point.

There is no are

ful character, his opposition to God, and God forgives his rebellion.

2. If the pardoned sinner returns to histransgression, then, like a pardoned rebel who repeats his treason, he recommits the offence, and his former guilt is aggravated by the increase of light. The guilt is in proportion to light, and the strength of resolution and disposition in sin.

3. The punishment of such a man is in proportion to present guilt, and not the time occupied in becoming guilty, or the duration of his crimes. Whether a man has been twenty-four hours or

the former punishment, and more too, for he had more light, and added now the sin of gross ingratitude. This is fully explained in the 33d chap. of Ezek. When God says a man shall surely live, or die, if the man changes his course, his relations and position are immediately changed, in accordance with his present character, without any reference to past life. Hence there is no more reason why a man should be punished for sins committed before pardon, than why he should be saved for virtues practiced before apostacy.

4. This question is of no practical importance whatever to the individual sinner. If the apostate is punished for sins committed before pardon, the punishment is no more than what the last crime deserves. But with reference to other improvements in theology, it is a question of vast importance. If pardon is granted upon condition of faithfulness till death, then of course no man can have the evidence of his own pardon, he must wait until he is dead, of his own pardon, he must wait until he is dead, and more tight and more light as that which eats like a canker, and grows by indulgence, and loaded with suggestions at the very lowest from his employers, and loaded with suggestions at the very lowest from his expel loc come from the pit itself. This is that which eats like a canker, and grows by indulgence, and loaded with suggestions at the very lowest from his employers, and loaded with suggestions at the very lowest from his employers, perhaps, and from men of very insidious; there is no pure-lipped boy who goes from home fitto life but hears this—from his employers, perhaps, and from men of very insidious; there is no pure-lipped boy who goes from home fitto life but hears this—from his employers, perhaps, and from men of very insidious; there is no pure-lipped boy who goes from home fitto life. The very insidious; there is no pure-lipped boy who goes from home fitto life. The very insidious, there is no pure-lipped boy who goes from home fitto life. The very insidious; there is no pure-lipped boy

discourses of the greatest preachers, we are invariably disappointed. We can see nothing very particular in those quotations from Chalmers which are recorded as overwhelmingly impressing those who heard them. In show, an accessory, which in England, is almost entirely neglected in the search of Section 1970. an accessory, which in England, is almost entirely neglected, is the secret of Scotch effect. Nor is it any degradation from an orator's genius, to say his power lies much less in what he says, than how he says it. It is saying that his weapon can be wielded by no other hand than his own. Manner makes the entire difference between Macready and the poorest stroller that murders Shakspeare. The matter is the same in the case of each. Each has the same thing to say; the enormous difference lies in the manner in which he says it.

in the manner in which he says it.

The greatest effects are recorded to have been produced by things, which, in merely reading them, would not have appeared so very remarkable. Hallett tells us that nothing so ouglas,' as spoken by young Betty:
'And happy, in my mind, was he that died.'

We have heard it said that Macready never produced a greater effect than by the simple words, 'Who said that?' It is perhaps a burlesque of an acknowledged fact, to record that Whitefield could thrill an audience by saying 'Mesopotamia!' Hugh Miller tells us that he heard Chalmers read a piece which he (Miller) had himself written. It produced the effect of the most telling acting; and its author never knew how fine it wa still then. We remember, well remember, the feeling which ran through us when we heard Baird say, 'As we bend over the grave where the dying are burying the the grave where the dying are burying the dead.' All this is the result of that gift of renius—to feel with the whole soul, and to ut-er with the whole soul. The case of Gavazzi shows that tremendous energy can carry an audience away without its understanding a syl-lable of what is said. Inferior men-think loud paring and frantic gesticulation produce that impression which genius alone can produce.— But the counterfeit is wretched; and with all ntelligent people, the result is derision and

THE POETRY OF NATURE.

What is it that imparts to nature its poetry? in dead or organized matter, in rock, or bird, or flower; "the deep saith it is not in me, and the sea saith it is not in me." It is in mind that it lives and breathes; external nature is but its storehouse of subjects and models; and it is not until these are called up as images,

Nature is a vast tablet, inscribed with signs, ble out of our own keeping—transferred from our present to our past selves. very existence, of a remote past, when the their hidden meanings they might not be found charged with the very songs sung of old by Moses and by Miriam, when the sea rolled over the pride of Egypt? To the geologist every rock bears its inscription engraved in ancient hieroglyphic characters, that tell of the Creator's journeyings of old, of the laws which he gave, the tabernacles which he reared, and the marvels which he wrought—of mute prophecies wrapped up in type and symbol—of earth gulfs that opened, and of reptiles that flew—of fiery plagues that devasted on the dry land, and of hosts more numerous than that of Pharach, that "sank like lead in the might was breeds up heresies, and sects, and all abominabreeds up heresies, and sects, and all abominable products and the dim distance of many years, we have beau in the dim distance of many years, we have built fair and pleasing s and of nosts more numerous than that of Phararach, that "sank like lead in the mighty warrach; and, having in some degree mastered the occult meanings of these strange hieroglyphics, we must be permitted to refer, in asserting the poetry of our science, to the sublime revelations with which they are charged, and the use of property generation to giving, and the use of property generation to giving, and the use of property generation to giving, and the use of property generation to giving and the use of property generation to give the property of the generation to give the property of the generation to give the property of the generation to give and the vivid imagery which they conjure up.

THE AUTOCRAT.

I regret to perceive in a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly, an article from the pen of the Autocrat, of a most dangerous tendency. For some time past a tone of religious or rather irreligious character has pervaded his writings. A disposition to do away with the Bible, to place confidence in the revelations of Spiritualism, to set up humanity as our God, and, finally, the avowal that the "true Messiah is the place of the property of the place is not so it comes that the next moment it was a superposition of the property of the proper and, finally, the avowal that the "true Messiah is Woman," show a looseness of principle which is as deceptive as it is demoralizing.—
Humanity which, in these days, is set up as perfection, and sufficient of itself to work out a cure for all the ills of life, will scarcely bear the eulogies which it is now the fashion to heap upon it. Let the most self-complacent philosopher of the new school examine his own heart, and he will find its boasted virtues are but air plants with a look of the new school examine his own heart, and he will find its boasted virtues are out air plants; they have no root. They may but air plants; they have no rook. They may be fair to the eye, but they produce no good fruit. Lies, frauds, covetousness, cruelty, low ambition, love of money, abuse of power, unkindness to friends and relatives, over-reaching, corruption, and a general decline in public and private morals are more common than over common from the product of the low in now the common factor. ever. Crimes go unpunished, the law is pow-erless, and the public good is sacrificed daily to corrupt interests. Humanity indeed! A common courtezan was once paraded through the streets of Paris as the Goddess of Liberty, and was publicly worshipped as such. We are fast coming to similar exhibitions in this country. The Autocrat is getting beyond the breakfast table when he thus attempts to poison the food of the soul, and I decline being any longer one of his guests. Where are over in the food of the soul, and I decline being any longer one of his guests. Where are over in the food of the soul, and I decline being any longer one of his guests. Where are over in the following summary:

Who ever became a man of influence by sitting under the brow of despondency? What idle man ever benefited the world, his friends, or himself? There is nothing like action coupled with cheerfulness. Who is he sitting on that empty barrel on the wharf? A man with no energy—a prey to grief. He does not know what to do, nor how to start. Who is that man with folded arms, standing in the market-place? A lazy, do-little sort of a vag.

that man with folded arms, standing in the market-place? A lazy, do-little sort of a vagabond, who hardly earns his bread and butter. Do you wish not to become such a character? Then arouse yourselft away from the armohair! up from the gutter of the downy bed! Move your arms, kick your feet, and stir about; give the blood a chance to circulate through your veins, and the air of heaven to enter your lungs. Seize the first job presented, and despatch it at once; up for the pay, and get another forthwith; you will soon earn enough to purchase a wheel-barrow or hand-cart, and then you will begin to live.—Who knows what you may become? Energy is half omnipotent. Small beginnings end in large gains; a penny well turned brings a fortune. Resolve, then, to do something, and be

who has not sent his heart thither before him.

That man will one day find it but poor gain

MEMORY.

We need not go beyond our own familiar experience to verify the power of memory. Revisit some scenes of early life, from which you have been absent twenty, thirty, or forty years; what intensely vivid remembrances take shape, hue and voice! The faces and tones of the long forgotten, the very trees and stones now dislodged, the prattle and the day dreams of infancy, every evanescent frame of thought and feeling, will be recalled, and you find yourself feeling, will be recalled, and you find yourself again a child. There is not a reverie that ever flitted across our minds, not a dream that ever haunted our pillows, which has gone beyond reand isolated facts, fragments of conversations but its storehouse of subjects and models; and it is not until these are called up as images, and invested with "the light that never was on land or sea." that they ceased to be of the unburied. Thus the past never dies, land or sea," that they ceased to be of the earth earthy, and from the ethereal stuff of which the visions of the poets are made.

Nay, is it not mainly through that associative had, in the common routine of life, we have though, in the common routine of life, we have to a degree the keys of memory in our own hands, and may admit or exclude recollections at pleasure. But there are seasons, and those at pleasure. But there are seasons, and those acuity to which the sights and sounds of present nature become suggestive of the images of a nature not present, but seen within the mind, that the landscape pleases, or that we find beauty in its woods or beside its streams, or the impressive and the sublime among its mountains and rocks?

Notice is a rest table in the sublime among its mountains and rocks?

comes poetry in the mind when read; and geology is simply the key by which myriads of these signs, hitherto undecipherable, can be unlocked and perused, and thus a new province added to the poetical domain. We are told by travellers that the rocks of the wilderunlocked and perused, and thus a new province added to the poetical domain. We are told by travellers that the rocks of the wilderness of Sinai are lettered over with strange characters, inscribed during the forty years' wanderings of Israel. They testify, in their very existence, of a remote past, when the gray hairs of parents with sorrow to the grave; of him whose profligacy has brought the gray hairs of parents with sorrow to the grave; of him whose very existence, of a remote past, when the gray hairs of parents with sorrow to the grave; of him whose very extraorpect is rayless and guilt-stained? cloud-o'ershadowed tabernacle rose amid the tents of the desert; and who shall dare say whether to the scholar who could dive into their hidden meanings they might not be found charged with the very songs sung of old be.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY .- There are certain great principles laid down in Scripture in relation to giving, and the use of property generally, respecting which there is much practical skepticism. They are as follows: 1. That which we have, we hold as stewards who must give an account. 2. The way to increase is to tribute. Some are rich because liberal. 3. That which is given to the poor is loaned to the Lord. 4. That which is done to Christ's little ones is done to himself.

The Anti-Slabery Cause.

THE CONTROLLING QUESTION. Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia, one of the most able and influential members of the National House of Representatives for many

breakfast table when he thus attempts to poison the food of the soul, and I decline being any longer one of his guests. Where are our intellectual and pious clergy at this time; our Boanerges, when such doctrines are put forth as these in the Atlantic? Are these Athenians still determined to pay their devotions to an unknown God? It is time that some fearless apostle denounced their classical folly, and ignorant superstition.—New York Express.

THOUGHTLESSNESS OF MANKIND.

Astonishing fact, that all that mankind acknowledge the greatest, they care about the least; as first, on the summit of all greatness, the Deity. It is acknowledged He reigns over all; is present always here, prevails in each atom and each star, observes us as an awful Judge, claims infinite regard, is supremely good. What then? why, think nothing at all about Him! There is etersity. You have lived, perhaps, thirty years; you are by no means entitled to expect so much more lifes.

is the weeping sower, the mourning laborer, not yet despeiring, though greatly discourage of —still crying unto the Lord, in the secret depths of his spirit, for reformation. Thus, while passed the winter of the year—and necessary of the summary of clock in the evening, and then returned without seeing him. The next morning 1 visited was not to be spoken with. I tarried till nine age some of the worst errors of the day.

DUNN.

DUNN.

DUNN.

DUNN.

For the Moratag Stare.

While passed the winter of the year—and and religious improvement. Whit is the man who had been the cause of my trial, by a distribution of the man who had been the cause of my trial, by the man who had been the cause of my trial, by the man who had been the cause of my trial, by the man who had been the cause of my trial, by the command the command to the presenting that comes from the higher sphere of spiritual link; the dispensation of Divine Truth in the Demonstration and power of the Divine Spirit. In his hungering for that spiritual nutriment, he went abroad to night and the conting at all about it. There is much the man who had been the cause of my trial, by the man who had been the cause of my trial, by the man who had been the cause of my trial, by the man who had been the cause of my trial, by the man who had been the cause of my trial, by the man who had been the cause of the future. It is proper to die! What follows? Eternity—aboundless and encours extended the was not to be spoken with. I tarried till nine age some of the worst errors of the day.

DUNN.

ANNIBE IN PREACHING.

The importance of a just and impressive manner in preaching, is well austained by the following from an English paper:

"There is much in common between the spiritual link; the dispensation of Divine Attended to the region of the derivation of the neighbour manner in preaching, is well austained by the winth of the man who had mentioned these trials and the probability of the man who had mentioned these trials and encountered to the region. He was a divisitio possible; and the south will thus be impressed, weakened, overwhelmed; and the end will be that slavery will be abolished. The beloved institutions of the south will thus disappear, and all will be degradation, desolation and

The only means of preventing this fatal result is by procuring an artificial increase in the number of the slaves. Then new slave States can be formed, and the rights, prosperity and power of the South can be maintained.—Where this increase is to be found, Mr. Stephere does not explicitly declare. The caution Where this increase is to be found, Mr. Stephens does not explicitly declare. The caution of the statesman appears quite as much in this part of his speech as the boldness and ingenuity of the practiced orator are manifested in its philosophy and argument. He does not mean to alarm the public by rashly and bluntly stating his conclusion; but prefers to leave it to make its own way into the mind. But it is plain what it is. The needed additions to the slave conclusions can be procured only from one population can be procured only from one source. That source is the continent of Africa. In this we have the gist and signification

ca. In this we have the gist and signification of this important speech. It is as much in favor of the re-opening of the African-slave trade as if said so in terms, and probably it is a great deal more effective.

It is every day becoming plain that this issue of the re-opening of the slave trade will have to be met in the coming Presidential election. In this view, the respectable gentlemen who go about endeavoring to convince the world that Slavery is a question with which we have nothing to do, and which ought to be ignored, have chosen a most inopportune moment for preachhosen a most inopportune mom ng their notions.

THE UNDERPINNING TAKEN OUT.

Southern Christians have quieted their own Southern Christians have quieted their own consciences, and gained much sympathy among their brethren at the north, by the plea that slavery is a real blessing to the colored race, and elevates them to civilization and Christianity. The assertion is a plausible one. It seems natural that the blacks, transported from the ignorance and heathenism of Africa, surrounded by Christian institutions, and brought in daily contact with a superior civilization, should improve in knowledge and capacity, as well as in morals and religion. But facts have not uniformly sustained the theory. The western coast of Africa, desolated by the slavenot uniformly sustained the theory. The west-ern coast of Africa, desolated by the slave-trade, has been generally appealed to, and its wretched and degraded tribes represented as sunk far below the worst specimens of slavery on the sugar plantations of the South. But travellers in the interior of Africa, Barth, Livingstone, Bowen, and others, have found other tribes more advanced in civiliza-tion of simple manners and nure morality.

tion, of simple manners and pure morality.—
Lying and thieving vices unfortunately too
common even among Christian slaves, are reported to be rare among these tribes, removed
from the corrupting influences of commerce
and the slave-trade.

But stronger and more direct testimony is now given upon the point by President Ben-son, of Liberia, whose long experience and cautious observation give authority to his opin-ion. He avers, without qualification, that the best citizens of the new Commonwealth are by no means the manumitted slaves of America or even the emigrant freemen of our Northern States. He says:

"I have only to state, what is pretty generally known in Liberia, that there are thousands of natives living within the jurisdiction of this Republic, who are intellectually in advance of at least one-half of the immithat arrive here annually from the

What will our Southern friends, who really believe that bondage is the best state for the uetro, say to such testimony? What will northern defenders of slavery, like Dr. Adams, and the divines of the Old School Presbyterian church, say to it? It has been a favorite theory with them, that slavery is a providential institution for the civilization and Christianizing of Africa. But if the Christianized blacks of the South cannot keep pace with the aborigines of Africa, this interpretation of providential purposes must be abandoned. We commend Pres. Benson's significant words to the thoughful consideration of such apologists for slavery who find it convenient to cover up human sins by the broad shield of the Divine purposes. The President says farther: What will our Southern friends, who really purposes. The President says farther:

" My fears and anxieties for the last five or six years have been that the moral, intellectual and industrial training of a majority of the immigrants who may arrive here from the United States, as well as that of our posterity, bred and born in this country, will not keep pace with the advancement of the aborigines in those elements of individual and national greatness."—[Watchman & Reflector.

The following letter from S. A. Douglas is important, as it is understood to define his present position. It is unsatisfactory to the South.

Washington, June 22, 1859.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name at the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. Before the question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issue the canvas is to be conducted.

If, as I have full faith they will, the Demogratic party shall determine in the Presidential

eratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles emelection of 1860, to adhere to the principles em-bodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform in 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomi-nation, and approved by the people—in that event my friends will be at liberty to present event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party—which I cannot anticipate—to repudiate these their time-honored principles on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, be-yond the power of the people to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that in such an event I could not accept the nomin-

## MORNING STAR:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

THE REGISTER FOR 1860. The statistical reports of the Quarterly Meetings for the Register for 1860 should now be nade without delay. Let us have prompt and full returns from every Quarterly Meeting Clerk Follow the form in the last Register

#### RELIGION IN SUMMER.

and get everything as correct as possible

The wise man says there is a time and season for every purpose under the sun; and many acting on this maxim seem to feel at liberty to devote the sunny season to the pursuit of pleasure. They have in some way got the idea that winter is the appropriate time for religion. Now we confess that we dislike all such division, as giving one portion of time to God, and another portion to the world. All our time is the Lord's, and it is both our duty and privilege to devote it wholly to his service. True, we need variety, but none to exclude religion. This we need at our work, and in our recreations, at home and abroad, in private and in company, in health and sickness in time and eternity. It is not for us to say when we need it most. To suppose that there are times or occasions when we need it little or not at all, is great presumption.

Yet we might infer from the practice some, that we may lay aside religion in summer. How many tourists and other votaries of pleasure cast off the duties, if not the restraints, of piety in their excursions. Others who remain at home will give up the prayer and conference meetings, and perhaps even public worship at this season. In winter they have leisure and inclination for meetings; but in summer they are either too busy or indolent to attend. Fashionable churches are often closed at this time for weeks together. Now if all the members had gone abroad on some errand of love and mercy, this would be very well: but to devote ourselves to selfish purposes is ever a wrong to ourselves and to God. If we have a religion that is so periodic that it can be dispensed with for any time or purpose, be sure it is not the true religion.

That is the religion which thrist exemplified, and alone is saving, which is ever living and ever fruitful.

What has fashion or custom to do with this? When the multitudes forsook the Saviour, and he asked his faithful few, Will ye also go away? the consistent reply was, To whom Lord shall we go; for thou alone hast the words of eternal life. No, if others follow the phantoms of earth, this makes the pearl of great price no less precious to me. If they prove treacherous there is the more need that I prove faithful. If the many prove delinquent, there is more for the few to perform. And the greater the cross, the more need that it be borne, and the richer the reward for bearing

Away then with the notion that religion is not to prosper in our hearts or in the churches during summer. Summer is a beautiful season, and therefore all the better for the service of God. Twenty four hours are as long now as at any other season; God is as good, heaven as glorious, souls as precious. We have no time to waste, no energies to expend on trifles. The summer is a good time for meetings, a good time for revivals, a good time to serve and enjoy God. All seasons have their adaptations and uses, but all are adapted to the work of glorifying Him.

## BE ENLARGED

Paul exhorts the Corinthian brethren to be " enlarged," and urges his case with great earnestness. "Be ye also enlarged." This is a very laconic expression of a great truth.-In it is involved one grand object of the gospel, namely, the enlargement of human purpose, motive, aspiration, hope, joy. Sin contracts the soul in all of its noblest operations, narrows down the objects of life to the many temporal and animal limits, our sympathies to self, and a few friends who are servicable to self, cuts off all hope beyond to mortal and finite, and contracts the aspirations and joys to the compass of the animal and perishing. So there is great reason to be enlarged, for humanity has been terribly contracted. Christianity proposes to extend the territory of human life, to spread out the workings of the soul, and the joys of being to their proper dimensions. It brings God, the infinite and spiritual God, to the mind at the outset, and Christ reveals that man and God are relatives; that man belongs to the spirit family, that God is his Father and friend, that we may enjoy pardon, fellowship, love, communion from and with him, that we are not shut up to the mortal, earthly, animal world for associates and kindred, but can, and ought to aspire to the immortal and divine. This is at any such thing. Yet this is just the course amends for a few years of boyish folly in a wonderful enlargement of human relations, and ailds greatly to the dignity of man. Paul would urge, O Corinthians, consider your kindredship to God, your high relations, and hence the dignity and value of your being .-Estimate life, its duties, hopes, and prospects, in view of this, cultivate acquaintance with your divine Father, cherish your infinite and spiritulife, and spurn the low, narrow, earthly views consistent with a mere mortal, animal existence. Be ye enlarged.

that are to be obeyed, is also designed .-Sinful men are under the law of the flesh, serve the animal, live to eat, and to horde the material and temporal. The gospel calls upon them to obey the law of the mind, the spirit .rule the man, and not be the bond-slave of the body, the servant of passions and propensities. This freedom the sinner is called to enjoy, the soul is set upon the throne; the wants, responsibilities, culture, joy of the soul are to take the first place, and stand superior to all other Instead of serving the body, the flesh, all material, mortal life is forced into the service of the spiritual, immortal, eternal .--Food and drink, temporal possessions, gold, and silver, animals, vegetables, flowers and forest trees, air and water, the world around and beneath, all things are transmuted into soul and made immortal, by being used in some way to ed concurrently or alternately to conduct to ful weapon into the hands of infidels enlarge, cultivate, elevate the soul. The body Christian truth, one who has not yet believed against the truth : but we regret more, the is fed and trained, gold is appropriated, nature in it, and to explain and apply it to those who injurious influence upon a certain class of peris studied, pleasures are enjoyed, under Christian law, for the good of the soul, and by this is the first end of ecclesiastical discourse. The minds naturally incline to unbelief. means all are transmuted into soul-wealth, and the mortal is made immortal, the finite is made infinite. Every sentiment of the gospel urges, "Be ye enlarged, make soul culture, soul life, soul elevation, soul salvation the great | ject or proposition ; 4. The treatment of the | The objections to the Christian system purpose and object of life, and make all things contribute to this grand end."

But a like enlargement in regard to the laws

ty, will be practically broken down, and the point; and be possessed of amplitude, canin all our plans and actions. The heart of sin be something more serious than mere slang or is narrow in its purposes to bless; but the ridicule, which may be employed as effectively gospel creates boundless benevolence in the against a good cause as a bad one. Indeed it soul, benevolence' that traverses rivers and is the great means employed against the truth; oceans, continents, deserts and forests, braves wherever it abounds, it creates strong suspidangers, welcomes hardships, and cannot be cions that it is used because there is a paucity suppressed in its outgoings to do good to all .- of sound arguments. Hence the resort to i enlargement is scarcely commenced; they are It has often been employed against Missions still without a settled, steady, strong purpose to make their lives of positive use to the world; Education, studied, systematic, or written, ser-They have much to learn, and do; they must turning to the good old paths of the fathers nake earnest, positive efforts to fix their pur- but it is very easy to be mistaken! se, and grasp the grand Christian object of We love the fathers; and we love to hear then purpose, charity, hope, soul culture. "Be ye directs him and that he is a worthy imitate

A SERMON.

it a "good," "smart," interesting," "beauti- man have not the spirit of Christ he is not al," or "able," sermon, according to his stan- of his." dard of appreciation, whether it has in reality a single element of true merit or not, whether REV. ALBERT BARNES IN DOUBTING it is a sermon or an apology or substitute for

carried by storm. Those sermons often take admissions in these extracts to which we feel the best which cater the most to the prejudices constrained to take exception. For instance and superstitions of men, and are delivered the says, "I now declare to you solemnly, in this with the most glowing enthusiasm. An old- public manner, that I have no hope of the imfashioned sermon in this sense has a magic mortality of the soul, or of future happiness. power in it! But is this the true idea of a except that which is found in the gospel of sermon? We do not think it is. Neither do Christ. I have seen no evidence—I now see we think that a mere exhibition of comicali- none-of the immortality of the soul, as deties, a tissue of pulpit blackguard, or theat- rived from human reasoning which would be rical mimicry, a tirade against the creeds, custical mimicry, a tirade against the creeds, customs, and policy of other denominations, continuous formula to my mind; and my belief that triumpned and they go, belief that they go, belief that they go, belief that they go, belief that triumpned and they go, belief that they go, beli ries and the note preaching of other ministers We have inserted the word "only" above, who have just as good a right to their support as giving our understanding of what the author and modus operandi as we have to ours-we intended to say. do not think this is preaching the gospel. If Now we are by no means dispos it is, we never wish to preach or hear it preach- cede to skepticism what by the plainest infer ed. Then the best preachers of every age ence is granted in this passage, namely, that have been the most rabid comeouters and fa- there is no satisfactory proof of the soul's im natics-men who could neither write sermons mortality outside the written word. Is there nor claim salaries. Indeed, no man with his then no other evidence of the soul's immortal notes before him, or in his study, and his sal- ity? Is all stark midnight till that orb of glory ary in his pocket, would place himself in the arises? Does no inferior light dissipate. in not all yet effaced, we instinctively think of ground on which to undertake the defence the fable of the Fox and Grapes.

ious discourse which is generally founded on a idences of its immortality, and it can no more the instruction of the people. It must have its existence. foundation in the Bible. It may be written or it The gospel of Christ is the glorious sun that may be extemporaneous in the common accepta- rises upon this benighted region, and makes all tion of the term. The cases are exceedingly rare, distinct, but its shining does not create the however, in which the minister of the gospel continent, nor lift it from the ocean depths would be justified in delivering a sermon to an There it was before, like the new world before intelligent congregation without any premedi- Columbus, while, during that last eventfu tation or arrangement at all. Much less would night, he waited for the dawn. he be justified to be accustomed to do it. This | Columbus waited not for the sun to tell him would be an unwarrantable presumption—an that the solid land lay in solemn majesty before imposition on the hearer! and for him to him, but he wanted its light to enable him to claim inspiration to compensate for his own traverse its woody aisles, ascend its mountain sloth and consequent deficiency, would be a explore its caverns, and navigate its rivers mere farce-a libel upon the Almighty! The and to take possession of it in the name of hi truth is. God does not do our work for us; he king. So man without the Bible knows that only supplies his grace, and helps our infirmi- he possesses an immortal soul, but he needs ties, so that we can do our own work. "He the light of the gospel to make this knowledge helps them that help themselves." For a gos- available for good. pel minister to squander the week and then to suppose gabbing or ranting on the Sabbath future happiness is found in the gospel of to be preaching a sermon, is a great mistake Christ, but we deny that the only evidence -- a mistake which we hope but very few the soul's immortality is found there.

and arrange his discourse as he is in duty dulging skeptical notions respecting the truth bound to do, he has no right to ignore it, and of revelation. Forty years of earnest prayer claim that the Spirit did it. This is dishonest, and more than thirty years of close study We do not believe that the Spirit ever connives the sacred scriptures, have made such poo that some formerly took without realizing poisoning the mind with infidel sophistries what they did; and the people were taught to that the best he can say is, "No small part of believe that they received right from above my inquiries has had reference to the difficulwhat was the result of their own meditation ties which were suggested to my mind by my and skill. Shall we try to go back to those early skepticism, and to those which to a mind "good old days" when the minister took his naturally inclined to unbelief, have been sugglass of spirit, before going into the pulpit, gested since. I do not mean to say that all those and there ignored forethought, and suppose difficulties have been removed. But I have al relatives, think with whom you are allied in that they were more spiritual than the men found that, on close examination, not a few of who now go from their study to the pulpit?— those which at first perplexed me have silently ch prevail among men, and are only No! Let us rather act our part in the age in disappeared; that a large portion of those which we live and "go forward" to our work, which have been since suggested have vanished

ngs; but we have said what we know. We have sion, become stronger and stronger seen the minister take his glass of liquor; and my heard not long since an aged minister, who devout thanksgiving to God, but how sad that in his day had exerted a very extensive influ- a soul should be obliged to go through such a ence, tell the congregation in his introduction long and painful process. The soul was designed to hold the sceptre, to that he never premeditated anything, and then But, even, after such a long and valiant proceed systematically to divide and subdivide flight, this eminent minister of the gospel is his discourse in such a manner as to show obliged to make the humiliating con conclusively that he had premeditated those "That I see difficulties in the scheme of Chrisdivisions notwithstanding, He must from the tianity, and in the Bible I do not deny; no nature of the case know those divisions spe- do I expect to reach a position in this world cifically just as well before he commenced, as when objections could not be suggested, on after he closed! I do not suppose by any the whole subject of religion, which I should means that he intended to falsify his word, but not be able to solve. erroneous habit had blinded him to the real Difficulties indeed! We wonder what they state of the case, so that he did not perceive are? Objections on the whole subject

the discrepancy.

Vinet defines a sermon to be "a discourse incorporated with public worship, and slesign- distinguished commentator. It puts a power-2. An introduction or exposition; 3. A sub- holder.

higher law" of universal brotherhood prevail, dor and proportion of the parts. It should th some who name the name of Christ, this It will not correct the morals of any people.their benevolence is weak, fitful, narrow, local, mons, &c. This is thought by some to be re-

e, get the large ideas of the gospel into prac-cal operation in their souls, or their Christian-of right to their prejudices and egotism, but will prove a failure. A little, stingy souled when we hear a young man catering to prejuhristian is a contradiction. But all may en- dice and superstition, glorying in ignorance large their possessions of love, benevolence, and rant, and imagining that the spirit of God of the fathers, and thus degrading himself and becoming a mere ape, we can but think of what Christ said to Peter-" Get thee behind me In this age, almost every one has his idea satan; for thou savorest not the things that what constitutes a sermon. If he cannot be of God, but the things that be of men."tell what it is, he will identify it when he hears | Christ's rebuke applies to them-" Ye know it, i. e., he knows what suits him, and he calls not what manner of spirit ye are of." "If any

ne. There is one advantage in this state of The Star of May 15th, contains extracts things. Almost anything will pass for a ser- from Rev. Albert Barnes' Sermon entitled. on somewhere—from some stand-point of ob- "Life at Three Score," which is commended as ervation.

With not a few, it makes but little difference to no one in admiration of the distinguished what it is. A harangue with a "text" at one author for his great learning, untiring industry, nd, and an "amen" at the other, if it is filled manly independence, and above all, for his well between with "steam" or "gas," will deep and unaffected piety. We have no doubt fectly satisfy them. They do not want that the sermon in question contains much inught but electricity; and with that they are struction of great value, but there are certain erning whom we have nothing to do, or a on the fact that life and immortality are cut and thrust" assault upon the high sala-brought to light through the gospel."

surd and ridiculous position of condemning any degree, the darkness? Does no star there for the same things. Hence, whenever struggle through the gloom? There is light have heard anything of the kind, and the anterior to, and independent of, the blessed arly impressions on the tablet of memory are volume which furnishes a strong vantage

We rejoice, however, that such "sermons" It discovers a region, dim and shadowy belong to a darker age than the present, and, grant, yet presenting an outline bold and palas a general fact, are among the things that pable, with here and there a summit gleamin No one would indulge in them now with heavenly radiance. This is no dream who does not belong to a past generation, ei- land, no cape fly-away, but real terra firma The soul peers through the mist, and faintly But to be more serious-a sermon is a relig- discovers piled in gloomy grandeur, the evich is designed for deny their presence, than the fact of its ow

We agree with Barnes, that the only hope

We think we see, in the experience of If a minister does meditate upon his subject excellent man, the terrible consequence of inand not backward.

Also; and that in the meantime the evidences of the truth of the Bible have, in my apprehen

Christianity, insolvable objections!

We regret to hear such admissions from this admit it." . He says again, "Teaching indeed sons, and who, alas! are not few? whose

subject by discussion, proof, or illustration, &c.; and 5. The application or conclusion.

A sermon should possess oneness of subject half the learning and ability of Rev. Albert so too is the style of speech that suggests madly in his cruelty? The sea of blood is be-

in the way of obtaining salvation; nor need but fustian; the more Saxon words can be they, for Christ bath obtained eternal redemp-wrought into the style of young writers and tion for his people. But in the life of an ear- students the better, if purity and good taste are nest and active consecration to God, individ-uals are often called, in the leadings of Divine bring out the idea fully. Don't multiply adjectives Providence, to make special and very self-deny- and adverbs; they are apt to be gaudy trimg sacrifices for the promotion of the true relig- mings that suggest the poverty and uncomeli-. Indeed, none are exempt from self-de- ness of the substance underneath. Nouns and nial and the cross, the terms of real disciple- verbs are the framework and muscles of literaship; and all are to hold themselves under the ture; more than half of what is added to these rule that they are not their own but are bought is apt to be only fat and finery. Solid thinkers with a price. We have now been led into are seldom ambitious of fine writing ; their brilthese reflections by the intelligence that a liance is only the shining of the virgin gold oung minister has decided to accept an invi- within them. Use terms that have a definite tation from the Baptist Board to go out as a meaning, never overlooking the nice distincionary to China, breaking away, as he must tions which a little attention to Etymology and do, from very strong attachments here at Synonyms will render clear. ome, to preach the gospel in that far off em- 5. Write legibly, spell correctly, and endeav-

that a noble one, which our excellent brother done to make it presentable. has resolved to lay on the altar of Christ, from 6. Stop when the work is done; never enda solemn sense of positive duty. By his own constant industry and perseverance, he had completed a college course at Waterville, then a theological course at Newton, between which he had been a tutor in college one year, and or rejected, with thanks or without them now he has been pleasantly settled over a loving and beloved people for a twelvemonth. bought by any thing less than repeated fail-The Macedonian cry reaches him from China ures. Write, resolving to succeed, cost what through the Missionary Board of his denomilit may. go? Himself and young wife, shall they leave their people, the parsonage and well filled libra-fill a Quarterly. They are appropriate to nearry, his first pleasant American pastorate, where ly all composition; for Quarterly he has joined several precious converts to the not wholly a species by itself. If it is desired to tried band of brethren and sisters, and their know in what respects, for example, an article other dear friends-shall they leave all, and go for the Quarterly should differ from the style far hence to heathen lands to spend all of pre- that is appropriate to the pulpit, &c., this may cious life? That has been with them the ques- be said :tion for a few short weeks. It is now settled, A Quarterly article may properly contain more and last Sabbath he gave his people notice of thought in the same space; the discussions may his purpose to leave them for the mission to be closer, more logical and compact; the illusthe celestial empire. The sense of duty to the trations may be briefer and fewer, detailed de-Redeemer's cause in heathen lands has tri- scription and extensive word-painting are less

the hundreds of others that year after year go be especially to convince rather than persuade forth to scale the heights of heathenism, and unfurl the banner of Christ's cross, for the caling of the nations to the gathering unto Shiand daughters should the church send forward Quarterly, but for the enrichment of our deas pioneers to fill these extending out posts of nominational life, and the increase of our pow-Dana Boardman's, or Harriet Newall's and fort promises to be rewarded.—G. T. D. Ann Judson's, it shall be as much had in remembrance by the churches as a longer life devoted in the home field. There is something painfully pleasing" in this whole matter. It and it is really a rich experience to have dear ones far away nobly filling posts of usefulness in the Saviour's cause. Had we a younger brother or a son, whom God was calling to go forth to preach the gospel in Birmah or China we can readily conceive that it might be a sacrifice to say "Go"-but we think we could do it. And may the Lord of the harvest send Messrs. James Challen & Son, Philadelphia. forth more laborers into his harvest.

## THE ANNIVERSARIES.

This is anniversary week at the New Hampton Institution, and at the Maine State Seminary; and just as we are penning this article, hundreds are leaving for these places of intellectual and social festivity. New Hampton will again sustain her high reputation of her anniversary week, and Lewiston has special attracion this time, in the dedication of the Seminary. But no idea affords us greater pleasure than of those beneficent books, giving to the readthat annually these halls of learning are send-er eyes to see, ears to hear, and, may be ing young ladies and gentlemen, well qualified to do a great good to the cause of Christ, and in and dangerous, while he remains at home, in the Freewill Baptist denomination. Our several ease, and comfortable as his sympathies will higher Literary Institutions are a rich hope to allow him to be. It takes us through Virginia, as as a denomination; and we rejoice that at the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama prothers, and sisters, go out to see for them- long course, showing us the varied qualities selves what is doing for those who are attend- of country, condition of slaves and character ng these schools.

Besides these gatherings are a rich intellect-plantation, of the kitchen, of the parlor—slave al treat. You listen to able speakers, orators life in the field, on the highways, in the houseand poets; as well as attend the examinations hold, in the hotel and on the auction-block. of the various classes, and hear the exercises In all these conditions of slavery, it gives us f the graduating class. These gatherings are to hear the slave's own declaration of his sense also a reunion of old friends. We are glad to of wrong and his longing for freedom—the to meet each other after months, or it may be, mutterings of smothered vengeance flashing years of separation. Ministers and other from his eye, and waiting the hour and opporrethren, and sisters not the less, shake the tunity to flash in steel and hand. It presents friendly hand, and renew old acquaintances or to us the slaveholder in the varied phases of orm new ones. And the influences of these his character from statesman in the National therings at our anniversaries are beneficial in Congress and State Legislatures, down to the promoting the causes of education and religion, driver of the plantation, the tyrant of the which they celebrate. The more than nine household, the auctioneer and purchaser of the nundred ministers who attended the anniversa- slave market-from his amiability in St. Clair, ries last May in Boston received new impulses to his monstrosity in Legree. for the causes represented there. So do the nundreds who this week attend the New New England, formerly of the editorial com-Hampton and the Maine State anniversaries.

## QUARTERLY LITERATURE.

Information is asked respecting the qualities of an article adapted to the Quarterly. We hold and prophecy of the bloody exodus which he second party responsible for what we say on anticipates for the American bondmen. the subject; we give only our own answer in a doctrine and spirit are rather those of the Old,

and write for the sake of awakening attention it not remain, that they who accept not the to the subject in question, or of giving informa- grace of the New Testament, must receive the tion upon it, or of removing the difficulties that judgment of the Old? Is it not now, and ed, write with a view of exposing and correcting it. Never write aimlessly, or to gratify the de- burn against the persistent oppressor, the burn sire to see one's self in print. Don't multiply awaiting the period to its forbearance, the othtruisms, nor increase the stock of common-

2. Think a subject over and through, once, of mercy and forgiveness, that the gospe twice, thrice—as many times as a review can shows the more excellent way. The gospel is give it more thoroughness, precision, and force, a gospel of repentance and righteousness, as as it lies under the eye of the mind, before send- well as of mercy and forgiveness. They who ing a discussion of it to the editor. If the use deny its behest, exclude themselves from of the pen aids thought, use the pen freely.— blessing; and so remain upon the old ground, Be sure that the ideas are clear, that every whence goes up ever the bondman's cry against thought in the discussion is a definite one.—

If a point is only half seen by the writer, it is voice of blood, crying unto Him, who is inhardly likely to be seen at all by the reader.

3. Let the arrangement of parts or ideas be creatures. Of what avail, that we shut our

Say what is to be said in a natural way; the of Mrs. Stowe's "Dred," seem little appre- terous prescription; then Whitfield and Weserform no meritorious work aim at originality is apt to bring down nothing clated or apprehended, even by our Anti-sla- ley appeared, asserting their right and liberty

pire.

This surely is leading a noble sacrifice to the altar. It is the rendering oneself a living disregard all these things and then tell the edsacrifice, holy and acceptable to God. What- itor to "correct all mistakes." He probably ever any may say of ambition to go on a mis- wont do it; for sometimes it would be less sion to China, of any wish to see the other side work to write so much original matter. Frame of the world, or any other improper thought every sentence carefully, and allow the manuin the matter—the whole thing in this case script to pass on to the man who sits on the must-be viewed in the light of a sacrifice, and literary bench, only when every thing has been

ation, "Come over and help us,"-shall he These suggestions are mostly applicable,

who, if called, will respond, "Here am I, send may be more largely allowed; the address me." The offering is a noble and acceptable one. God will go with these missionaries, and less directly to the heart; the aim may

among us, of that sort which may be develop And who but some of her noblest sons ed not only for the supply of matter for th Zion? If their work be the shorter as, George er for good. It will require effort, but the ef-

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for July painfully pleasing. In this whole spainfully pleasing in this whole spainfull to lose the society of those we love; has been received from the plants of the spainfully pleasing. It contains the property of the spainfully pleasing. It contains the spainfully pleasing in this whole spainfully pleasing. It contains the spainfully pleasing in this whole spainfully pleasing. eight principal articles, besides notices of cotemporary literature. It is conducted in a very able manner, and supplies a place in America literature filled by no other publicati

CHALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY for July has also been received from the publishers, As usual it is filled with readable and useful

# Hew Bork Correspondence.

AN EDITOR AMONG THE SLAVES. NEW YORK, July 11, 1849.

Morning Star :- Our Anti-slavery publisher (Burdick, 8 Spruce St.) brings out another strong book, " The Roving Editor: Or Talks with Slaves in the Southern States." It is one hese anniversaries hundreds of parents, and and Missouri, to Kansas; through all that of slaveholders. It shows us the slave of the Mr. Redpath, the author, is a young man of

pany of the Tribune, and now its Havtian correspondent. The name is his real one, though it seems as if it had been adopted as a sym bolical expression of the author's sentiment few hasty words.

1. Have something of importance to write; therefore quite out of time and place? Does than of the New Testament. But are they beset it. Or, if an error or a wrong is to be expos- ever, that God's just judgment from above and man's retributive vengeance from beneath er its opportunity to avenge the wrong? It avails not to those who accept not the gospe orderly and natural. Let every paragraph be a eyes to this truth? Our lie will not make that step forward toward the goal which is never truth of none effect. And so surely as the American oppressor persists in his course, he 4. Avoid both bombast and clownishness in will come to the overwhelming of a Red sea. So also we are to be enlarged in the circle of our sympathies, so as to seek the good of all men; so that the lines of cast, tribe, nationalise. A climated with the care of the grave.

A sermon should possess oneness of subject so too is the style of speech that suggests mady in his cruelty? The sea of blood is bescrated place:

A sermon should possess oneness of subject so too is the style of speech that suggests mady in his cruelty? The sea of blood is bescrated place:

A century ago, however, a bold and power for him in his way—and who may say he is nor literary by studied combinations of words.

The prophetic warnings of more and more and more and more the canonical hour, or anywhere but in a cody, the remains to the grave.

Of the canonical hour, or anywhere but in a cody, the remains to the grave.

A sermon should possess oneness of subject secrated place:

A century ago, however, a bold and power for him in his way—and who may say he is nor literary by studied combinations of words.

very people. The time is likely to come, that to address their fellow men at all times, in all will show that book, in the impersonation and utterance it gives to the law of Divine and human retribution, as a book of prophecy in-deed. And this book by James Redpath, is generally claimed, however limited may have an agreeing witness with the testimony of been its exercise. Dred, speaking in less mystic manner and Now, the clergy of London, with the Bish terms, to the just judgment of God, that slumbereth not, in the destruction of the tyrants for preaching in the open air during the sun True, there is a better way for men who are of their body made his appearance last Sal ample teaches him lessons of violence, and to have been enacted there have rendered it cele m. Nor do all who have the feelings of out the whole civilized world. nanity, arrive at that height in Christian On Sabbath afternoon many thousands knowledge and feeling, that, in their own per- persons were attracted to that place by an analso." The Roving Editor is one of those John Russell and of the Duke of Bedford. having that fellow-feeling for his wronged would preach the first of a series of out door kind, and not having attained to that highest sermons, under the auspices of the Londo lesson of Christ's school, for spirit and con- Diocesan Home Mission. Lord W. Russe duct. But it is well to hear him speak-and stood on a temporary platform, and was habwell if his speech be heeded as an out-speak- ited in his black preaching gown. His sermon cation. With the facts he presents, we verse 28. should all be acquainted-and if we can re- His Lordship preached with amazing energy gard them in a more Christian spirit, or im- and undoubted earnestness on the all sufficien

e and of Nature's God. John Brown, Senior, of Kansas, to whom he ed the people that the services would be con-

of my Talks with the Slaves of the Southern States. To you is due our homage for first showing how, and how alone, the gigantic crime of our age and nation can be blotted out from our soil forever. You have proved that the slaver has a soul as cowardly as his own domestic institution; you have shown and the slaver has a soul as cowardly as his cown domestic institution; you have shown and the slaver has a soul as cowardly as his cown domestic institution; you have shown and the slaver has a soul as cowardly as his cown domestic institution; you have shown and the slaver has a soul as cowardly as his cown domestic institution; you have shown and the slaver has anction of the Bisnop of London.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's monster tabernacie has at last been commenced. Last we deduced the slaver has a soul as cowardly as his commenced with the slaver has a soul as cowardly as his commenced. men of '76 complained through the muzzles of their guns, and with the points of their bayonets, were triffing, compared with the cruel and innumerable wrongs which the negroes of the south now endure. \* \* \* You, Old Hero! believe that the slave should be aided and urged to insurrection, and hence do I lay this tribute at your feet. \* \* \* You are willing to recognize the negro as a brother, however inferior in intellectual endowments; as having rights, which, to take away, or withhold, is a crime that should be punished without mercy—surely,—promptly—by law, if we can do it; over it, if more speedily by such action; peacefully if we can, but forcibly and by bloodshed if we must! So am I.

You went to Kansas, when the troubles broke out there—not to 'settle' or 'speculate'—or from idle curiosity; but for one stern, solitary purpose—to have a shot at the South. So did I."

This indicates the sentiment and spirit of

However different our sentiment and spirit may be in the same relation, it behooves us to works still survive, to claim for their authors know the facts as he finds them.

## English Correspondence.

parlors, in the open air, penitents are falling expression.

At Randalston, a few evenings ago, a public eeting was held in the open air; it was admeeting was held in the open air; it was addressed by the Rev. W. Smythe (Presbyterian),
A. Mackay (Wesleyan), and D. Hogg (Episcopalian). In the town of Antrim, similar servities or the original text, an imitation of its peculiar palian). In the town of Antrim, similar services have been held every exening for two weeks, rhyme. Readers of this version, with its copices have been held every exeming for two weeks, attended with blessed results. At one of these attain to a more intimate acquaintance with pervices, numbers fell prostrate under deep convictions, and were carried into the parlor of convictions. the Presbyterian minister, who, unused to such medium. nes, and at a loss how to deal with them, went personally and solicited the advice and sistance of the Weslevan minister, which were promptly and successfully rendered. The perns under distress were prayed with and instructed until the poignancy of conviction gave befal a community, occurred on the 4th inst., at place to the joy of pardon.

Ballayclare, Ballymena, and Ballymoney, have been visited by the power of the Highestalmost entirely abolished. These towns from grave. being the wildest, are new fast becoming re-

In Belfast, the interest is daily increasing. few months ago nothing was heard there but the noise of sectarian animosity and denomational bickerings? now, prayer and praise are the order of the day. Some ministers have eclared publicly that they never knew what t was to preach until the revival commenced, and expressed regret that they should have de- and we believe the Berry's, were from Huron co., oted so much time to controversy.

The priests of Rome are completely panic The funeral of the foregoing seven was attendhey give to the agents in this great movement, tude were affectingly and solemnly addressed by hey are selling consecrated pills; but as if ent the other day, to a village near Belfast, nd forbade any of their flock to visit the town. What a phalanx! what a mission! All these order, and the congregation passed on either side to take a last look of the sleeping dead. It took

less. Their system, the bane of nations, the curse of the world, must fall. On the other hard, Episcopalian clergymen are in almost to that at the threshing floor at Atad, in every instance giving the revival their practi-cal and energetic countenance; but the Pres- and very sore lamentation." byterians and Methodists are the most promi- There are circumstances connected with some

us earnestness: and ministers whose sermons were nothing more than mere political haangues, or dull essays on abstract truths, are

the canonical hour, or anywhere but in a con- in a body, the remains to the grave.

and murderers, that may not always tarry. - mer months. One of the most distinguished conged than to avenge themselves; but the bath in Convent garden market—a place which layer shuts out the knowledge of that way from time immemorial, was famous for its hus from the subject of his tyranny, and in his ex- tings oratory at elections. The scenes which atmost provokes him to the practice of brated, not only in the metropolis, but through

ns or the persons of their fellow-men, nouncement that the Rev. Lord W. Russell smitten on one cheek, they turn the other chaplain to the Queen—a half brother of Lord ing of eternal justice whose law will have its was founded upon the 11th chapter of Matthew,

ove them in a more Christian way than he ey of Christ, and was listened to with marked does, well. But let us not shut our eyes, ei-ther to fast, or the law of fact—the law of Na-stated that it had been with the greatest ple The author dedicates his book, "To Captain upon him to preach to them, and then inform tinued every Sunday afternoon, by the Home To you, Old Hero, I dedicate the record Mission under the sanction of the Bishop of

own domestic institution; you have shown the foundation of the ground, which is to form how contemptible he is as a fee before the rifle how contemptible he is as a foe before the rifle of the earnest freeman. With your sword of the Lord and of Gideon you met him face to face; with a few ill-clad and ill-armed footmen, you routed his well-mounted and well-armed hosts. \* \* \* I think it unfair that the American bondman should have no generous Lafayette. The oppressions of which the men of '76 complained through the muzzles of their guns, and with the points of their bayonets, were trifling, compared with the

So did I."

This indicates the sentiment and spirit of the traveller and talker among the slaves.—

the traveller and talker among the slaves.—

of the reformers before the reformation. The poet was educated by the ablest teachers of the period; and his ripening intelligence was strengthened by the friendship of men whose M. far higher powers and tendencies than those of the passive abettor of a dominant superstition

Dante is one of the few poets whose works may be said not only to deserve but to deman reat Revival in Ireland—Out door Preaching—
Spurgeon's Tabernacle—Translation of Dante's and peculiar merits of his great poem can scarce-ENGLAND, June 24th, 1859. Is be transfused and combined in a single English version. The ideas of Dante are effective In the North of Ireland, a mighty revival ly interpreted by Dr. Cary, but his translation restrict it to time, or place, or rule. In facto-subsequent attempts by others are more sucries, in railway carriages, in the field, in the cessful in elegance of style than in energy of

But Mr. Thomas has succeeded in producing AN ENGLISHMAN.

Correspondence of the Star.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY?

HILLSDALE, Mich. July 7, 1859. One of the most distressing calamities that can a celebration on the border of Clear Lake, Noble co., Ind., in the north east corner of the state, where it bounds upon Ohio and Michigan. When in a wonderful degree. Public-houses for the the celebration was nearly completed, a party of 26 or 27 went out for an excursion upon the sale of intoxicating drink are being shut up, and whiskey drinking and cock fighting are water, but the boat was overloaded and sunk, and whiskey drinking and cock fighting are

We have not learned the names of all, but sev eing the windest, are new last the hard not learned the halles of the drowned were residents of Reading village, Hillsdale co., Michigan. These were, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, a young married couple, and a young unmarried man, a brother of Mr. Berry, who constitute the entire household.

The wife and adopted daughter, aged 6, of Mr.

William Turner, and two children of Mr. Nelson Turner, brother of William Turner, a daughter aged 10, and a son aged 8. The Turner families,

ruck. To protect their hearers from the innence of the "enchanting villians," the name bly of three thousand people. The vast multihey distrust their virtue, six of these priests

Who will hearken and hear for the time to come?"

ent in the movement.

It cannot be denied that the work is extendof the deceased which will cause them to be ng on all hands; congregations hitherto dead were members. Mrs. William Turner was a leadwe been awakened into a lively concern for ing treble singer in the choir of the Freewill Banritual things; districts of country sunk in tist church at Reading village, and the congreof heathenish formalism, are stirred to religoften fill the new meeting, house which they

The daughter of Nelson Turner was a leading singer of the choir of the Methodist church, ow preaching "Christ crucified" with apos-Street and field preaching is becoming very general in England; and even the dignitaries melodeon which had so often responded to the of the established church are now giving it touch of those fingers now icy in death, should their sanction. This is entirely a new state of be awaked, on the sad occasion, and the instruthings. It was formerly held to be an utter ment stood silent by, in token of the deep grief ecration of the holy gospel to have it pub- which shrouded all hearts. The school, so sudlished by other than a given class, at any but denly bereft of their beloved teacher, followed,

Of the other four, two were buried at Clear A century ago, however, a bold and power- Lake, and two in Camden, Hillsdale county:

gracious Providence to the spiritual good of the heart stricken relatives, and the sympathizing thousands whose tears mingle with theirs over the untimely dead.

H. E. W.

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of the hould p grief owed, Clear ounty. For the Morning Star

NORTH FOSTER, R. I., July 11, 1859. Bro. Burr:—It was about two years ago that the recent revival interest in the vicinity of the Morning Star church (which for some years previous had been in quite a low, discouraging state) first manifested itself and continued till last winter, as will be recollected from notices of the same in the Star at different times, when to all appearance it was becoming more generatives. last winter, as will be recollected from notices of the same in the Star at different times, when to all appearance it was becoming more general,—conviction. Was deepening—more extensively the claims of the gospel were felt and acknowledged, and a rich spiritual harvest seemed right at hand; but disappointment is the lot of man. Just at this time the elements or doctrine of materialism and annihilation was forced upon us by a minister coming among us, which changed the reformation spirit and union that existed, into contending factions or parties—not only blasting the prospect of gathering souls into the fold of Christ, but causing the church to pass through severe trials. This, by the blessing of God, she has done and by the process is the more refined and the better prepared to endure. She now stands firm in the faith, and is enjoying a refreshing time. Second Sabbath in June we baptized four young converts, and six were added to the church—two by letter; and on the fourth Sabbath of the same month, four more were baptized and added to the church, one a school teacher, a young man of promise.—Others are expected to go forward before long. May Christians prove faithful, and souls will be converted and saved and God be glorified in spite of all the elements of opposition. O! for more grace and stronger faith.

G. E. HOPKINS.

in spite of all the elements of opposition.

G. E. HOPKINS.

For the Moraing Star.

THE F. W. BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

—Held its twenty-fifth annual meeting in the Freewill Baptist meeting house at Somersworth, Great Falls, Thursday, June 9, 1859, four o'clock, P. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Clark.
The Recording Secretary being absent, elected E. P. Prescott, E.q., Secretary pro. tem, who was qualified in open meeting by J. M.

Harper, Esq.

The Transpare recorded of the religious interesting remarks relative to the religious interesting from Canada West, was present, and being called upon followed Bro. Taylor in some interesting statements.

7. Rev. E. P. Tallman, corresponding delegate from the Genesee Y. M., reported the state of religion in said Y. M.

8. The following Bros. were appointed a Com. to supply the desk, viz., L. B. Starr, T. Cary, and E. Steel.

9. Revs. L. J. Madden, L. B. Starr, and H. N. Plumb were appointed a committee to nominate corresponding delegates to Canada West and Genesee Y. Ms.

10. Said Com. nominated Rev. L. B. Starr to Canada West, and Rev. H. Perry to Genesee Y. M.

11. Report accented and the religious interesting remarks relative to the religious interesting from the circumstance of the religious interests of their Y. M.

6. Rev. J. Lyles, from Canada West, was present, and being called upon followed Bro. Taylor in some interesting statements.

7. Rev. E. P. Tallman, corresponding delegate from the Genesee Y. M., 8. The following Bros. were appointed a committee to nominate corresponding delegates to Canada West and Genesee Y. Ms.

10. Said Com. nominated Rev. L. B. Starr to Canada West, and Rev. H. Perry to Genesee Y. M.

Harper, Esq.

The Treasurer reported as follows:

Report of the Treasurer of the Freewill Baptist Home Mission Society for the year ending May 31, RECEIPTS.

Received from contributions from Little Estate, Canada, from M. Merritt, principal of note for Perma-nent Fund\* Total Receipts Paid to the church in Waupun, Wis.,
in Portsmouth, N. H.,
in New York city,
in Amesbury, Mass.,
in Bath, Me., Corlis St.,
in Lawrence, Mass.,
in Banger, Me.,
in Buffslo, N. Y.,
in South Berwick, Me.,
in Blackberry Station, Ill.,
in Minnesota,
in Macedonia S ation, O.,
S. Curtis for services as Corresponding Sceretry, cash paid for travelling expenses and
postage,
for recording mortgage deeds of S. Godfrey to
the Society.

for recording mortgage deeds of S. Godfrey to the Society. for printing 34th Annual Report, and paper for the same, for paper on which to print circulars, Postage, &c.,

Total Expenditures, Balance due the Treasurer May 31, 1858, Total, Balance due the Treasurer May 31, 1859, WM. BURR, Treasurer

The Society is owing on appropriations made the past year as follows:

Bangor, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo, N. H., Amesbury, Mass., Bath, Me., (Corlis St.)

\* This is to be refunded from future receipts for ou

Voted to accept the Treasurer's report.

Voted that there be a committee of three appointed by the Chair to nominate officers.

E. P. PRESCOTT, Sec. pro. tem.
At this stage of the meeting the Recording
Secretary appeared and took his place.
The Chair appointed Revs. Theodore Stevens, D. P. Cilley, and J. L. Sinclair, Committee

on Nominations.

The Executive Committee made a Report by reading the doings of the Committee the

past year.

Voted to accept the report.

The Committee on Nominations reported
Rev. Hosea Quinby, President.
Revs. B. S. Manson, E. True, J. Woodman,

appointment be made by the Executive Board.

A letter was read by the Treasurer in relation to a bequest of Miss Abigail Smith of Meredith to this Society. The executor of her will, Thomas S. Robinson, wishes the Society to grant an appropriation of some \$25 which she intended to have made, but, dying suddenly, did not make it.

Voted that the

At the call of the President met in the ves-

A department shall be opened under the direction of the Executive Committee to receive and disburse funds for the erection of meeting houses.

J. J. Butler, for the Com." Voted to adjourn to the time and place of the next Anniversaries, to be fixed by the Committee of Arrangements.
L. B. TASKER, Rec. Sec.

Strafford, N. H. HOLLAND PURCHASE YEARLY MEETING

—Convened with the church in East Concord, Eric Co., N. Y., June 17, 1859. Organized by choosing Rev. A. N. McConoughey Chairman

1. A Committee of five was appointed to nominate permanent officers. Said Committee reported Rev. A. N. McConoughey, Chairman. Revs. D. G. Holmes and H. N. Plumb, As-

Rev. L. J. Madden, Assistant Clerk and

Treasurer.

Rev. G. H. Ball, Corresponding Secretary.

2. Report accepted and adopted.

3. Voted that visiting brethren be invited. to a seat with us in conference.

4. Epistles from the Q M's being called for, were read and cordially received.

5. Rev. Wm. Taylor, corresponding messenger from Canada West Y. M., made very

interests of their Y. M.

11. Report accepted and adopted.
12. In accordance with the 9th article of the Constitution, proceeded to elect delegates to

represent us in our next General Conference.
Rev. G. H. Ball having received a majority of
the votes given, was declared elected.

13. Rev. L. J. Madden having a majority of
votes was also elected. Substitute for Bro.
Ball, Bro. A. N. McConoughey; and for Bro.
Madden, Bro. A. Losee. 1845,46 Madden, Bro. A. Losee.

14. Appointed Bros. D. G. Holmes, T. Cary
123,00 and L. B. Starr to apportion the amount nec60,00 essary to defray the expenses of the delegates
62,50 to General Conference. Said Com. reported

thirty dollars each.

15. The report of the Treasurer on assessments was called for, read and accepted.
And it was voted that he take immediate meas-

ures to collect all arrearages.

16. Voted that the next Yearly Meeting be held within the limits of the Chautauque Q. M., and that the clerk of that Q. M. fix the 15,49 M., and that the clerk of that Q. M. fix the place and give notice in the Star.

17. Called for a report of the Com. to the State Convention held at Bethany.

18. Report accepted.

19. Voted that we recommend the N. Y. State F. W. B. Mission Society to appoint an evangelist to travel in the denomination.

20. Rev. H. N. Plumb, presented a resolu-

20. Rev. H. N. Plumb presented a resolu-1937,61 tion relative to the purchase of a Seminary in 112,21 Pike, Wyoming Co.; and, after some discus-sion, Bro. Ball moved the following resolu-

wM. 8CRR, Treasurer.

The above account is correctly cast and properly vouched.

The Society is owing on appropriations made the past year as follows:

Bangor, Me.,

Bangor, Me.,

Booked, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the case of title to the Pike Seminary, and when the title is found to be perfect to advertise the same in the Morn-Amesbury, Mass.

Bath, Me., (Corlis St.)

Lawrence, Mass.,

Minnesota,

It is also owing to New York city for money plodged mearly six years ago \$2000.

Resolved, That the committee be Bros. Putnam, Ball, and McConoughey.

Resolved, That when the title of Pike Seminary is found to be legally made the contract of the F. Baptist, [something evidently wrong mearly six years ago \$2000. -what, we don't know, ED.] this Y. pledge to it their sympathy and support.
21. Voted that Bros. P. Ford, L. J. Mad-

den, and S. Chaddock constitute a committee to revise the Constitution. PHINEHAS FORD, Clerk. PHINEHAS FORD, Coorn.
Batavia, N. Y., July 7, 1859.

June 18, 1859. The business of the Mission Society was taken up, Bro. D. G. Holmes in the chair.

1. The report of the Treasurer was presented and accounted.

1. The report of the Treasurer was presented and accepted.
2. The Executive Committee appointed to manage the financial concerns of the Buffalo meeting house being called upon (Bro. T. Cary only being present) reported that Bro. E. P. Tallman could not consistently leave his field of labor, and Bro. Francis Hill was appointed

Revs. B. S. Manson, E. True, J. Woodman, Vice Presidents.
Rev. Silas Curtis, Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. L. B. Tasker, Recording Secretary.
Wm. Burr, Esc., Treasurer.
M. L. Morse, Auditor.
For Executive Committee—J. L. Sinclair, L. B. Tasker, S. Curtis, O. Butler, M. A. Quimby, J. Chick, F. Reed, E. M. Tappan, Wm. Burr, J. Stevens, and J. M. Bailey. Voted to accept and adopt the report.
The Recording Secretary took the oath of office in open meeting before Wm. Burr, Justice of the Peace.
Rev. S. Curtis requested to be excused from longer service as Cor. Sec., but the Society voted their unwillingness to excuse him.—Then, at Bro. Curtis' request, voted, that an assistant Cor. Sec. be appointed—and that the appointment be made by the Executive Board.
A letter was read by the Treasurer in rela-

ciety to grant an appropriation of some \$25 which she intended to have made, but, dying suddenly, did not make it.

Voted that the request be granted.

Hev. J. L. Sinclair moved "That the Treasurer of this Society be authorized to hire in the name of this Society \$2000 to redeem our pledges made some time since to the New York station."

While this motion was under consideration Voted to adjourn to the vestry at 7 o'clock this evening.

Mot according to adjournment. Rev. H. Quimby, President in the chair.

Rev. E Fisk led in prayer.

After some discussion, the proposition of Rev. J. I., Sinclair passed, as above.

Voted, that a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the subject of an alteration of 'the Constitutions on as to enable the Seciety to receive funds or bequests for the purpose of building church edifices.

J. L. Sinclair passed, as a bove.

Voted to adjourn to 8 1-2 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Prayer was offered by Rev. M. A. Quimby, Met according to adjournment.

Heard the report of the Committee on the alteration of the Constitution as follows:

It is the opinion of your Committee that it is necessary that the Act of Incorporation be so amended as to allow this Society to hold funds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; and that a direct permission be given in the amendment to use funds for the purpose of building meeting houses.

J. L. Sinclair, for the Com."

"It is also recommended that Bro. E. P. Prescott be appointed to precure the necessary amendment at the present session of the N. H. Legislature, if possible."

The report was amended by inserting the name of 8. Curtis after that of E. P. Prescott. Voted to accept and adopt the report.

Voted to accept and adopt the report.

Voted to accept and adopt the report.

Voted that a Committee of three be appointed edocommended that Bro. E. P. Prescott be appointed by present the necessary amendment at the present session of the N. H. Legislature, if possible."

The report was amended by inserting the name of 8. Curtis a While this motion we under considerable to where the property of the property

and new openings are presented at every Q. M., and calls for aid that cannot be supplied, Added the past year 72, dismissed 43, present number 332.

McHenry Q. M. God has granted a goo degree of spiritual prosperity. General state of religion in all the churches was never better. Added the past year 61, dismissed 13, present

a Tract against the African Stave Trade, declared even by our sinful nation to be piracy; they have given even the most credulous and forbearing, if there existed a doubt before, full and conclusive evidence of their utter subserviency to the slave power of this country, and their unworthiness of patronage and support from a Christian people.

Delegates elected to represent this Y. M. in the next General Conference were Rev. S. F. Smith and J. E. Davis. Substitutes, O. S. Brown, R.

and J. E. Davis. Substitutes, O. S. Brown, K. W. Bryant.
The next session is to be held within the bounds of the Wolf River Q. M., commencing the 3d Friday in June, 1860.

The session was one of uncommon interest.
From one to two hundred were present at eve-

From one to two hundred were present at every session of conference and meeting of worship. On the Sabbath, the large and commodious meeting house was crowded, and there were multitudes outside, who were attentive listeners to the truth proclaimed from the pulpit.

In the evening again the house was filled.

In the evening again the house was filled, and about 130 gave testimony for the Lord; next session with the church in the village of Flushing, neveral for the first time in their lives arose Genesee Co., Mich., Friday, Sept. 2. Cannot some of the ministers of the Oxford and Oakland Q. M's stiend?

G. W. Lewis, Clerk. and about 130 gave testimony for the Lord; several for the first time in their lives arose voluntarily and spoke, saying they were unconverted, but not unconceraed, and requested

prayers.
At about 9 1-2 o'clock P. M. commenced the services of the administration of the Sacrament. The house was well lighted with lamps, and the occasion was most solemu; hundreds of God's dear children communing together, and for the last time. for the last time.

The Saviour's spiritual presence was mani-

fest. After "singing a hymn," some forty ministers assembled around the pulpit, when the shaking of hands in token of farewell, as well bringing further details of the battle of Solferino. fest. After "singing a hymn," some forty ministers assembled around the pulpit, when the shaking of hands in token of farewell, as well as of renewing fellowship, was a seene that will be long remembered by sinners as well as by God's people. At last Rev. R. M. Cary, a father in the gospel, arose, and with a counternance almost heavenly, raised his trembling hands and pronounced the benediction. Thus closed the fourteenth session of the Wis. Y. M.

Fayette, Wis., June 25, 1859.

For the Moraing Star.

IOWA NORTHERN YEARLY

MEETING,
—Held its annual session with the church in Elgin, June 24—26, and enjoyed a season of the presence of the Lord—a most delightful and blessed season. Eld. J. J. Bliss was joyfully received as a delegate from the Wisconsin Y. M., and Eld. A. Clark from the lowa Y. M.

Eld. A. K. Moulton was appointed delegate to the next General Conference and Eld. Charles Pierce substitute, and twenty-five cents per member was assessed on the Y. M. for the expense.

The hope of being represented in the next General Conference is faint indeed, though the desire is ardent. It is hardly possible that the amount can be raised to defray the expenses.

The hope of being represented in the next General Conference will accept the will for the deed.

Agreed that in case of a failure to send delegate, the Y. M. Conference.

The hope of being represented in the next General Conference will accept the will for the deed.

Agreed that in case of a failure to send delegate, the Y. M. Conference.

The Agreed that in case of a failure to send adelegate, the Y. M. Conference.

Resolved, That the noble and elevated stand which has been taken by the Free-will Baptist of Good of the active and the allies the active to the present dearing the proposed of the battle of Solferino amounted to from 15,000 and a mass and three General Conference. The following resolutions were discussed and adopted by the General Conference.

The following resolutions were discussed and adopted by the General Conference.

The plant of the batt

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

PARSONSFIELD, Me.—Held at East Parsonsfield, June 8 and 9. The meeting was well at-tended and good union prevailed. Were glad to have with us Bros. I. D. Stwart, C. Bean, to have with us Bros. I. D. Stwart, C. Bean, E. S. Foster, and other brethren from the Cumberland, Otisfield, and Wolfboro' Q Meetings. Conference passed, and requested the clerk to publish, the following resolutions.

\*\*Resolved\*, that this Q. M. recommend to the churches that they require their church clerk to present the \*Letter\* of the church for their consideration, before sending it to the Q. M.

\*Also, \*Resolved\*, by this Conference, That with an eye to the evident approbation of God on Sabbath school instruction, and with a view to increase an interest in the same, in all our churches and congregations, we devote to this

Added the past year of, number 158.

Sank Co. Q. M. Steadily advancing in divine life; several new churches organized.

Some have united with the Q. M. Added past year 49, dismissed 17, present number 218.

Wolf River Q. M. Are grateful for another year of prosperity, and for the interest in this new place, manifested in all the benevolent enterprises of the day. 13 churches and 314 members. Additions past year not given.

Marquette. No epistle received.

Committees were appointed on the various moral and religious subjects, who subsequently presented their reports.

Cammittee on Education presented the following presented their reports.

Lancess of our influences of the church at they requested the churches that they requested to present the Letter of the churches. Also, Resolved, by this Conference, That with an eye to the evident approbation of God on Sabbath school instruction, and with a view to increase an interest in the same, in all our churches and congregations, we devote to this subject, the time usually occupied by a sermon on Wednesday A. M., of each session of the Q. M. The time to be occupied in short speeches, and in the relation of interesting facts connected with the enterprise. The Clerk was appointed to locate next Q. M. Please send appointed to locate next Q. M. The meetings were the present the Letter of the churches and the present the Letter of the churches that they requested to present the Letter of the Consideration, before sending it to the Q. M. Also, Resolved, by this Conference, That with an every to the evident approbation of God on Sabbath school instruction, and with a view to increase an interest in the same, in all our churches and congregations, we devote to this subject, the time usually occupied by a sermon of Wednesday A. M., of each session of the Q. M. The ti

been endowed.

Committees all made reports on the subjects assigned them, which were creditable to the respective committees, but their publication would occupy too much space. One resolution on Anti-slavery expresses our general action, as the Conference was harmonious.

Resolved, That in the recent action of the American Tract Society, wherein they have refused to express their willingness, in case the publishing committee should see fit, to publish a Tract against the African Slave Trade, declared even by our sinful nation to be piracy;

rom a Christian people.

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with our professions of Anti-slavery, to receive or distribute the "Child's Paper," or the "American Messenger" in our Sabbath school so long as any implied assent might be taken to the investigation.

Peared to take fresh courage, and we trust have gone forth better prepared for the duties of life. Next session will be held with the church in Middlesex, Sept. 23—25. Opening sermon by Eld. Ira Gray. Subject, "The immortality of the soul."

Newell Bigelow, Clerk.

as any implied assent might be taken to the iniquitous cause and such proceedings.

Reports on temperance and Sabbath schools were sound and decided, taking high moral ground, and were unanimously adopted.

Elders J.J. Bliss and P. Lausing were chosen corresponding messengers to lowa Northern Y. M. terest manifested. Next session with the Vestal church, Aug. 27—28.—Conference on the 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. G. W. MAYHEW, Clerk.

Notices, Appointments, Etc.

Post Office Addresses
Rev. A J. Davis, New Market, N. H.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

the enemy's corpses marking the fluctuations of the fight.

The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward and the French were driven down the hill. Admirably supported, however, by their artillery, they made a stand and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hall storm of bullets and balls, and whole however, by their artillery, they made a stand and commenced once more to 'advance. It was like a hail storm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge.

Meanwhile at the right and left wings the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were slowly driven back. Gen. Canrobert's corps was also heavily punished, and had there been a skilful General in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their forces against the weak point of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect.

The French Commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be Niel, McMahon, or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong division of Infantry of the Line against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them.

Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solfarine, but the French stouthy held it. and

Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino, but the French stoutly held it, and the bugles began to sound the general retreat.

An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, which hed to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly but for the right.

Education Society.

the French Chasseurs and Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly put to the right about.

Mrs. W. Clough, Conto occookville, on F. Reed's note, 1,00 about.

20,000 corpses are said to have been buried, and many were yet lying in the ditches and cornfields.

The French are making immense naval preparations in the Adriatic. Five ships of the line,

eight frigates, six war steamers, thirteen float-ing batteries, nine gunboats, nine brigs, and two or three masters were at Antivari. They have many troops and enormous supplies on board.—
The Admiral was about to open sealed orders.—
The real difficulty there is in getting rid of the Austrians without injury to the inhabitants of The real difficulty there is in getting rid of the Austrians without injury to the inhabitants of the city of Venice.

The Brest fleet is said to be composed of nine liners, two heavy frigates and one floating battery.

Latest accounts was about to open sealed orders.—

utive Committee of that Society, to its charitable uses and purposes.

The Will should be attested by here witnesses, who should write against their usens, their places of residence, and that the testator declarated to them that it was his list to testator declarately.

The blank may be filled.

\* The blank may be filled by Inserting Foreign Mission Society, or Home Mission Society, or Education Society, as the person making the bequest may prefer. French army had passed the Mincio, and that the Sardinians had invested Peschiera. Napoeon was approaching Verona, having left corps

d'armee at Goito to watch Mantua, and being the passes of Tyrol.

The Moniteur also contains the following official bulletin of the battle of Solferino: The force of the army amounted to from 250,000 to 270,000. The new artillery produced a terrible effect—its discharges reached the enemy at a distance whence their heaviest guns could not reply, and covered the plain with dead. The loss of the French is 720 officers hors du combat, 120 of whom are killed; 12,000 privates killed and an another at Brescia to watch treatment of the pask week we have received 5 subscribers; before received, 446. Total subscribers for Vol. 7, 451.

The past week we have received 5 subscribers; before received, 446. Total subscribers for Vol. 7, 451.

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The past week we have received 5 subscribers; before received, 446. Total subscribers is \$1,50. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To bat, 120 of whom are killed; 12,000 privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are sev-

the wounded are five Generals.

Vienna, July 1. The Austrian Gorrespondence says the loss at the battle of the 24th, as yet ascertained, is 1900 killed, 8100 wounded.

en Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels. Among

RELEASE OF THE OBERLIN RESCUERS. The thirteen persons under arrest for rescuing a col- them. ored man, who had been in Oberlin three years, from Kentucky kidnappers, and who refused to was brought about in this wise. The State authorities of Ohio put Jennings, Lowe, Mitchell and Davis, the kidnappers, on trial, on the 6th inst., when their counsel, fearing for the result, pleaded for and obtained a nolle prosequi, on condition that the Oberlin rescuers, those tried, as well as those awaiting trial, be released. This was agreed to and carried out, when the people in their joy, fired 100 guns at their victory over the infamous Fugitive Slave Law.

H. Judd., 50; S. Francis, D. Brown, P. Judd, 1,00 ach, 1, the infamous Fugitive Slave Law.

The Rescuers had a grand public reception on the 6th July, on returning to their homes in Oberlin. A public meeting was organized in the Star a list of the donors to Bro. Miller. Cr. to N. Y. State M. S., collected by Bro. Miller: the 6th July, on returning to their homes in the largest church, in the evening. The audience numbered three thousand persons, and the choir, which furnished the music, contained one W. Concord, collection, W. Concord, w. Concord, collection, the largest church, in the evening. The audience numbered three thousand persons, and the choir, which furnished the music, contained one hundred and twenty-five singers. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Peck and several other discharged prisoners, and the ceremonies continued until midnight. The Town Council of Obertian State of the control of the ceremonies continued until midnight. The Town Council of Obertian State of the control of the ceremonies continued until midnight. were delivered by Prof. Peck and were delivered by Prof. Peck and discharged prisoners, and the ceremonies continued until midnight. The Town Council of Oberlin ordered the event to be entered as a Minute upon the Town Records, coupled with an expression of hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law.

Dayingo. We learn by way of Jamaica, Little Valley, col., Little Valley, col., Laws Berly, Col

that President Santana, of San Domingo, having seen fit to repudiate the paper currency of his predecessor, Gen. Baez, although it was legally issued, and had offered to retain it at only a nominal rate of value, and make it redeemable at distant and uncertain periods, the various Consuls, a friend. Ashford, col., a friend. Ashford, col., a friend. tant and uncertain periods, the various Consuls, in view of the inconvenience and loss which such repudiation must bring upon the foreign merchants, who had taken such money in payment for imported goods, had remonstrated with the President upon the uncalled-for severity of this measure. Santana had replied by returning their protest, denying their right to act diplomatically w. 3. measure. Santana nad replied by returning their protest, denying their right to act diplomatically, whereupon the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sardinia and Denmark, had suspended relations with the Government of the Second Sec pended relations with the Government, and taken ship for Jamaica. Only the United States' Consul, who did not join in the protest remained.—N. Y. who did not join in the protest remained.—N. Y. Grove, col., Nunda, col., Warsaw, col., E. Brown, A.F. L. Cummings, A.F. L. Cummings,

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 12, Hon. Rufus Choate, of Boston, one of the most eloquent and J. H. Fillmon, successful special pleaders in criminal cases, that ever practiced in the courts of Massachusetts.—

He was born in Ipswich, on the 1st of October, Rev. A. Brown. 1799, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, in the 60th year of his age.

DANIBL E. SICKLES. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, who took the life of Philip Barton Key, Rev. H. Perry, Mr. Winney. for seducing his wife, has become reconciled to for seducing his wife, has become reconciled to his erring partner, and they are now living in the S. O. Ball, Buffalo, his erring pattner, and they are now avoing in the same marital relations as before he discovered her criminality. In taking this step, Mr. Sickles is Morganville, col., Morganville, col., E. Cook, Clarendon, W. Cook, " said to have alienated most of the personal and political friends who so warmly espoused his eause during his imprisonment and trial for murder. He is said to have written to his former associates, announcing the change which has taken place in his relation with Mrs. Sickles.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

The past week we have received 15 subscribers and dis

14,28

It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gen-

1,00 WILLIAM BURR, Treasur Form of a Bequest.

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 — \* Dover, N. H., to be applied, under the direction of the Executive Committee of that Society, to its charitable uses and

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 7TH VOLUME.

One package to Rev. O. Dike, Stowe, Vt., by express.
One package to Dr. S. B. Chase, Osage, Iowa, by mail.
One package to A. Dow, Inverness, N. Y.. by mail.
One package to Rev. G. W. Whitney, E. Parsonsfield, Me.,
by mail. by mail.

The books noticed as forwarded are not received

in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they should notify us immediately. Bills on Wisconsin and Illinois banks are good at present, and we hope will continue so. But those on Minnesota banks are unsaleable, and therefore we cannot receive

yield even a technical obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, by giving bail, have been released by the United States authorities, after an imprisonment of seventy-five days. Their release was brought about in this wise. The State authorities, after an imprisonment of seventy-five days. The State authorities are considered by the United States authorities, after an imprisonment of seventy-five days. The State authorities, after an imprisonment of seventy-five days. The State authorities are considered by the United States authorities, after an imprison society—Bethany. 7,00; Eagle, 3,77; Sheldon, 8,19; Middlebury, 33,50; Genesse Q. M., Bethany church, pledges at Anniversary—Sophia Brown, 2,00; M. Locanis, 1,00, Catarangus Centre Q. M., pledged to Rev. A. Miller, H. Judd, 50; S Francis, D. Brown, F. Judd, 1,00, each, 3,50

H S LIMBOCKER Treasure

2,55 1,00 3,00 2,60 1,00 2,00 1,00 ,50 1,00 1,00 1,00 ,83 5,00 4,88 W. Berness, n, 1,00 Mrs. G. Limboo ,37 G. Limbocker, ughey, 5,00 Miss S. Henry, 1,00 Mr. Clint, 8,41 Mrs. Burness, 1,49 Esther Tompkin 1,00 Clarkson & Part 8,37 Mr. Leonard,

1,00 Variable 1,00 Variable 2,33 G. Merrils, 2,38 G. Merrils, 2,3 Rev. E. Hannibal, 7,57 Brockport, col., 10,00 W. C. Fairbanks, 5,00 Gaines Q. M., 25 Byron, col., 25 Rev. H. B. Damon, 6,52 F. Damon, 6,52 F. Damon, 6,52 Walworth, col., 1,00 J. Andrus, 5,28 I. J. Cambron, 1,00 S. W. H. Belden, 1,06 S. Stricktand, Miss Aon Hall, 08 Fairport, col., 3,47 F. M. Conant, 2,68 Two friends, 2,00 E. Hill, 2,00 Rev. H. S. Limbocke 12,67 W. B. Prindle, 220 D. Guyle, ... 2,33 G. Merrila, 50
2,32 Rev. E. Hannibal, 2,08
10,00 W. C. Fairbanks, 10,00
5,00 Gaines Q. M., 5,78
2,25 Byron, col., 2,35
23, Rev. H. B. Damon, 3,09
6,62 F. Damon, 10,00
6,63 Fairport, col, 4,80
4,80 Fairport, col, 4,80
4,80 Fairport, col, 4,80
4,80 Fairport, col, 4,80
4,90 E. Hill, 50
2,00 Rev. H. B. Limbocker, 1,00
2,00 E. Hill, 50
1,07 Harriet Conant, 50
1,07 Harriet Conant, 50
1,07 Harriet Conant, 50
1,07 Harriet Conant, 50
1,08 Fairport, 10,00
6,04 H. D. Wolker, 1,00
7,00 H. Duly, 13
7,00 Devos, 1,23
7,1 Groram, col., 1,08
7,10 G. Sabena, 1,00
7,10 H. Sutherd, 50
7,10 H. Suther

Bethany, col., Attica, c.l., A friend, Rev. D. M. L. Rollin, 1,00 E. Davis, 4,50 Dr. Straight, Buffalo, 4,50 The above is taken from Bro. Miller's book.
H. S. LIMBOOKER.

REPORTS. The edition is exhausted, so we cannot fill orders. We gave notice to this effect some time ago; but applications for Reports continue to be made. Let all remember that we have none.

S, M. PETTINGILL & CO.'S Advertising Agency, 119
Nassau St. N. Y., and 10 State St., Boston.
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festly one of general and local debility, and requires for its alleviation the alterative and tonic virtues of iron. The PERUVIAN SYRUP offers this element in the only form in which it can enter the blood. Its administration is safe, certain, and free from the disagreeable effects of other

tiful women, is gained at her toilet. There the use of Bur-nett's Kalliston is indispenable; it eradicates all unsightly objects, such as tan, freekles, and pimples, and gives the

Married

In this city, July 9, by Rev. B. F. Parsons, Mr. Warren G. Osborne of Pittsfield and Miss Hattle E. Wiggin of G. Osborne of Pittsfield and Miss Hattie E. Wiggin of Dover.
In Pittsfield, July 4, by Rev. L. Chase, Rev. James E. Staone of Pittsfield and Miss Mary R. Rober of New

STRONG OF Pittsfield and Miss Mark R. ROBET Of New Hampton.

In Manchester, May 23, by Rev. J. M. Baily, Mr. David Knowles of Northwood, and Miss Louisa Bigelow of M. May 26, Mr. Wm. F. Metcalf of Boston, Mass., and Miss Sophia A. Morse of M.

In Montville, Me., June 6, Mr. Stillman Emery and Miss Mary F. Watts.

In Industry, Me., July 10, by Rev. W. E. Morse, Mr. Lucius W. Hail and Miss Sarah E. Rackliff.

In Dexter, Me., April 10, by Rev. B. S. Gerry, Mr. Henry L. Emery and Miss Harriet W. King.

In Dover, Me., July 4, by the same, Mr. Steven G. Reed and Miss Sarah J. Hammond, beth-of Garland.

In Starksboro', Vt., July 8, by Rev. M. Atwood, Mr. Royal Briggs, Esq., of Hinesburgh and Miss Manerva Blaso of S.

BRIGHTON MARKET . July 14 1850. At market 900 Beef Cattle, 175 stores, 3000 Sheep and Lambs, and 700 Swine. Prices—Market Beef—extra \$8 75; first quality 8 1-2

ambs, and 700 Swine.

Pricos—Market Beer—extra \$8 75; first quality \$ 1-2econd quality \$7; third quality \$5 1-2.

Working Uxen—\$85, 90, 110 a 135.

Milch Cows—\$39 a 45; common do \$19 a 20.

Yeal Calves—4, \$6.

Stores—Yearlings—None; two years old, \$22 a \$27;
hree years old, 23 a \$33.

Hides—7 3-4 a 8 1-4c per ib (none but slaughter at this market.) Calf Skins 13 a 14c per lb.
Tallow—Sales at 7 a 7 1-2c per lb. Calf Skins 13 a 14c per 1b.
Tallow—Sales at 7 a 7 1-2c per 1b.
Pelta—56 cts a 1 87 each.
Sheep and Lambs—\$1 23 a \$2; extra \$3. 3 50.
Fat Hogs—none. Spring pigs 6c; retail 6 a 7c.
Number of Cars over the different Roads;
western & Fitchburg 148—00 from Albany; Boston &
Lowell 120; Boston & Maine 11.

BOSTON MARKET . . . July 15.

BOSTON MARKET . . . July 15.

Corn exchange—The Receipts since yesterday have been 1458 bbls Flour, 700 bush Corn, 544 do Oats, and 1800 do Rye. The deutand for Flour is confined to small lots and prices almost nominal. Sales of common brands Western at 5 a 5 29; fancy brands at 5 25 a 5 50; common extras at 5 75 a 86; family extras at 86 a 6 25; and superior at 6 50 a 89 per bbl, including all kinds. Southern Flour dult and nothing has been done. Corn has been very quiet; we quote Southern yellow at 93 a 95c, with sales of good at lowest rate; and white is scarce and nominal. Oats have been sold at 51 a 55c per bush for Northern and Canada. Rye dull at 95c.

Provisions—The demand for Pork is limited, with sales of prime at 14 a 815; mess at 16 50 a 17 50; and clear at 19 a \$21 per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Beef is dull at 811 a \$16 for Eastern and Western mess. Lard 11 a 122 in bbls, and 12 1-2 a 13c in kegs; and Smoked Hams 10 1-4 a 11c pex lb, cash and 4 mos. Butter and Cheese remain without change.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Receipts 6227 bbls; sales 5100 bbls; State and Western very heavy, unsettled and 15c a 45c lower; unsound 4 a 475; superfine State 55 a 5 45; extra State 6 45 a 5 15; round hoop Ohio 5 50 a 5 55 for old, 5 70 a 5 85 for fresh ground; common to good extra Western 5 40 a 50; Southern heavy and lower; sales 1400 bbls; mived to good 5 90 a 6 10; fancy and extra 6 25 a 8 23. (train—Wheat dull and nominally 5 a 10c lower; no sales. Corn 2 a 3c better; sales 11,000 bush; mixed Western 88c for old in store, yellow Jersey 93c. Oats dull; Southern and Jersey 32 a 42c; Northern and Western 43 a 48c.

1 rovisions—Beef steady; sales 500 bbls; country mess \$8 sions—Beef steady; sales 500 bbls; country mess \$8 I rovisions—Beef steady; sales 500 bbls; country mess §8 a 9 25; pri nee 50 a 87; repacked Chicago 10 a 213; prime mess 18 a \$24. Pork heavy and lower; sales 3900 bbls, including 1000 bbls mess, buyer's option, till Oct. 15, at \$16; mess 15 95 a \$16; prime 1225 a 1237; Western prime mess 16 25 a \$17. Bacon dull; Shoulders 6 1-2c; Cut Meats—sales 175 pkgs. Lard steady; sales 550 bbls, at 10 1-2 a 11; small lots at 11 1-4 a. Butter heavy; Ohio 11 a 15c; State 13 a 18c.

LEE'S THEOLOGY. WE have received another lot of this valuable work, and are again prepared to fill orders for it. Will send copies by mail, post paid, for \$1,75. WM RURR Dover, N. H.

OF long experience, and thorough qualifications, and who can furnish the most satisfactory references and testimonials, wishes a situation as Principal of a first class Academy or Seminary.

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MAGEE.

York: CARLTON & PORTER. Boston: James P. MAGEE.

"Here is a volume at once critical clear, calm and convincing. There is no hurling of anathemas, no bandying of epithets, not even the curled lip so common in superior criticism. The gentlemanly author has canvassed the entire question carefully and candidly, and the result is this able and complete hand book on the subject."—The Delawarian.

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In a word its praise is in all the churches; and there never was a time when such a book was more needed. Let it for the horsemely send

there never was a time when such a book was needed. Let it be thoroughly read.

COAT MAKERS.

WANTED immediately, 500 GOOD COAT MAKERS. Also, I experienced Sewing Machine Operator; I nice Button Hole Maker, and 2 Bushellers, who thoroughly understand the business. Steady employment will be given to good hands the year round at the highest of prices, with cash payments as fast as earned.

JOSEPH PINKHAM.

New Market, N. H., July 12, 1859. SANFORD'S LIVER INVEGORATOR,

SANFORD'S LIVER INVEGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES. It is compounded entirely from Medicine, known and apused, it, and is now resort-all the diseases for which It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in The dose must be adaptive to the Liver Invigoration of the Liver Invi

# Poetry.

FREEDOM'S GATHERING. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A voice has gone forth, and the land is awake!
Our freemen shall gather from occan to lake;
Our cause is as pure as the carth ever saw,
And our faith we will pledge in the thrilling huzza,
Then huzza, then huzza;
Truth's glittering falchion for Freedom we,ll draw.

Let them blacken our name, and pursue us with ill, Our hearts shall be faithful to Liberty still; Then rally! then rally! come one and come all, With harness well girded, and echo the call.

Thy hill-tops, New England, shall leap at the cry, And the prairie and far-distant South shall reply; It shall roll o'er the land till the farthermost glen Gives back the glad summons again and again.

Oppression shall hear in its temple of blood, And read on its wall the handwriting of God; Niagara's torrent shall thunder it forth, It shall burn in the sentinel star of the North.

It shall blaze in the lightning, and speak in the thunder,
Till Slavery's fetters are riven asunder,
And Freedom her rights has triumphantly won,
And our country her garments of beauty put on.
Then huzza, then huzza,
Truth's glittering falchion for Freedom we draw.

Let them blacken our names, and pursue us with ill, We bow at thy altar, sweet Liberty, still! As the breeze from the mountain sweeps over the river, So, chainless and free, shall our thoughts be for ever.

Then on to the conflict, for Freedom and Truth; Come, Matron-come, Maiden-come, Manho and Youth; Come gather! come gather! come one and come all, And soon shall the altars of Slavery fall.

The forests shall know it, and lift up their voice,
To bid the green prairies and valleys rejoice;
And the "Father of Waters' join Mexico's sea,
In the anthem of Nature for millions set free.
Then huzza! then huzza!
Truth's glittering falchion for Freedom we draw.

A SIGH FOR SYMPATHY.

Yesternight, in hopeless musing,
From my being sprung a prayer;
O! that soul could hold communion,
Spirit, thought with spirit share;
That our thoughts were winged creatures
Free to cleave the space of air.

Distance, time and fate, dissever Ties of pure and heavenly birth; Why, in this divided being, Pass we o'er the weary earth? May not a strong, valiant nature, Bid its kindred soul come forth?'

Soul of mine! be strong and fervent, Strong in faith, devoid of fear, With an earnest, calm reliance Bid the loved and lost appear: Open wide the spirit's portal, Win the starry wanderer here.

Wild and passionate the longing
Then which filled my every thought;
Hushed my soul in its intenseness,
Seemed each sense to bursting wrought;
Motionless I heard the flutter
Of the blessed wings I sought.

Comes that spirit to my cries; Glideth to me as a presence, Gazeth with deep, mournful eyes; Lifteth tenderly the mantle That concealed my agonies—

Strengthens me for life's endeavor, Nerves my soul for daylight's care Teacheth me that calm endurance Is God's best accepted prayer; Points me to the starry heavens, Bids me wait my guerdon there.

# The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star.

SUSIE GREENE: THE INEBRIATE'S DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER VIII. When the inebriate awoke, and attempted to arise, he groaned with pain. His limbs moaning deliriously in his cradle bed, he made a great effort, and rose to his feet.
"What's all this, Suke?" said he, stagger-

ing, rather than walking, towards her .--What's the matter with Will ?" " O, father, he has been sick ever since you

struck him last night," said Susie. " Since I struck him? What do you mean?" demanded the father.

"O, I know you didn't mean to, but you wont be angry with me, if I tell you how it happened ?"

No." said the man, and he closed his eyes and pressed his hands to his throbbing temples, trying in vain to recall the events of the past night. He had a vague idea, a dim remembrance of something horrible, but what, he could not tell.

"Well," said Susie, " you came home very drunk last night, and when you began to beat me, Willie came and asked you not to hurt me-and-and-O father, you hit him on the head, and he fell down just as though he was dead." The father groaned, and smote his breast with clenched hand. "Then I picked him up and run out doors, and when he rewived I brought him in. His head was swelled very much, but he went to sleep. He lay quite still, most of the night, but for more than an hour he has been as you see. I have tried to wake him up, but he will not see me. O, father! he is very ill, and I fear to will die!"

And bowing her head above the suffering baby, Susie sobbed aloud.

For a moment the man stood transfixed with horror at the recital he had heard, and gazed, like one bereft of his senses, upon his moaning child, then, never stopping for his hat, he rushed frantically from the house.— Down to the gate, and up the street he sped, without once halting, until he reached the office of Dr. Wentworth.

As he entered unannounced, and stood breathless, with wildly starting eyes, and pallid cheeks, the good physician dropped his big book with surprise, exclaiming, "For Heaven's sake, man, what is the matter?"

"O, Dr.," gasped, rather than spoke, the in-

must be kept very quiet; the slightest noise will have a tendency to make him worse."

"But what can I do? what shall I do?"

"But what can I do?"

moaned the father, wringing his hands. Then there was a moment's silence, which was broken by the Dr., who said in a deeply sol-Anhalt-Kothen, D. Anstria (part) E. emn and impressive voice,

"Pray, Mr. Greene. You must pray. That Bavaria, K. is the only thing which will do you any good, Bremen, F. C. Brunswick, D. in your present state of mind." "O, I cannot. It is years since I made a

prayer!" "It is all the more necessary then," said the H Dr. earnestly, "that you should pray now .-God is merciful, and ever ready to pardon.-

saxe-Meiningen-Hildb'gh'n,
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Schaumburg-Lippe, P. 207 30.226
Schaumburg-Lippe, P. 331 69,038
To him at once. Kueel now, at his feet, and if you cannot pray, I will pray for you."

Saxe-Meiningen-Hildb'gh'n,
D. 1,014 166,364
Saxe-Meiningen-Hildb'gh'n,
Saxe-Meiningen-Hildb' And the good man knelt, and the wretched

crushed down by the load of guilt and remorse which pressed like a mountain weight upon his soul. Then there went up from the Dr.'s beart and line such a prayer for the suffering the more important members having one each, and the others

How often is this question asked! Has an acquaintance married a husband,—"is he rich?" is the first question propounded by her friends. Not, "is he honest, industrious, sober, and honorable," but, "is he rich?" Not, has he a mind that distinguishes him among his fellow men, and calls forth their homage and adoration," but, "is he rich?" "has he the dollars and cents?" He may have everything else—a manly heart, a master intellect; he may he upright, steady and industrious, but he may he upright, steady and industrious, but if he lacks the "dimes and dollars, the dollars

were lame, his flesh was sore, and his head felt very strangely. Supporting himself on one elbow, he looked around, and as his eyes fell upon the baby, who was now tossing and poor, we profess to be charitable, we profess to feel for the fell upon the baby, who was now tossing and poor, we profess respect for honest poverty, fess to be charitable, we profess to feel for the poor, we profess respect for honest poverty, we speak of silver and gold, and this world's goods, as "trash," and all the while we are hypocrites and liars, for we think more of our god-Dollar than of our Saviour Jesus Christ! We have missionary enterprises on foot, and we talk pathetically of the poor heathen bowing down to "stocks and stones," and yet how much better are we, bowing down to silver and gold? " " " The practices of men all around us belie their professions—they profess to be the followers of Christ, and they are the followers of the Dollar. If the realization of the Dollar involves the selling of the widow's only bed, or the orphan's last dress, there are people, professed Christians, too, who would not hesitate an instant. "Is he rich?" Yes, he is rich, but riches shall take to themselves wings and fly away, and when he shall strive to enter heaven, and shall not be able, then he will understand how hard it is for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Some fifty years since a poor boy, born of poor parents, and fatherless, who had nowhere to look for elevation or maintenance in life but the matter to strive. So go or the proper officer he applied for admission. The novelty of seeing a lad alone asking for a place so often secured by reference or by entreaties of influential friends, attracted the attention of the officer and he replied—" What can you do?" The reply was prompt and decisive—" Anything that any other boy can." He was told to call agrain in a few days, and leaving he hastened to tell his mother the step he had taken. She thought the matter merely a whim and did not tell his mother the step he had taken. She thought the matter merely a whim and did not think it would accomplish anything. But the few days passed, and the place was given to the life with the matter merely a whim and did not think it would accomplish anything. But the few days passed, and the place was given to the look of the enterprising lad. Scarcely in his new possion it will be provided to the life of the look of the

listen to him, he went on, and talked to him very calmly.

"You must not give way to such feelings, Mr. Greene. It will not only injure you, but him," and he pointed toward Willie. "He with the vote to which each is entitled in the pointed toward willie."

Area, sq. m. Pepula, V. 339 52,641 360 68,082 8 319 48,677 76,086 12,208,333 5,918 1,356,943 29,629 4,559,452 0,066 Austria (part) E. Baden, G. D. 12,208,383 1,356,943 4,559,452 79,047 270,825 77,950 188,054 1,819,253 754,751 854,314 24,921 20,143 1,531 Brunswick, D.
Frankfort, F. C.
Hamburg, F. C.
Hanover, K.
Hesse-Cassel, E.
Hesse-Darmstadt, G. D.
Hesse-Hamburg, L
Hohenzollern-Rigmaringen, P.
Hohtenzollern-Rigmaringen, P.
Holistein and Lauenburg, D. 3. se-Hamburg, L henzollern Heckingen, P. 117 henzollern-Sigmáringen, P. 335 stein and Lauenburg, D. 3,676 God is merciful, and ever ready to pardon.—
His ears are always open to the cries of the truly penitent, and the chiefest of sinners may find favor in his sight, if they but come to him with broken and contrite spirits."

There was a moment's pause, and Mr. Greene sat with his hands before his face, in an attitude of utter, hopeless despair, then the Dr. spoke again, and his voice was very soft and Holstein and Lauenburg, D. 3,676
Lippe Detmold, P. 438
Lippe 525,850 404,894 spoke again, and his voice was very soft and low, and his words were very persuasive.

"Jesus died that all might be saved. None so wretched, none so wicked, none so vile, but the atonement he has made is sufficient. Even the atonement he has made as well as the save at 281,923 12,445,799 150,412

Total 244,414 45,091,663 69 creature cowered beside him, as it seemed, The Diet sits as a full legislative assembly his soul. Then there went up from the Dr.'s heart and lips, such a prayer for the suffering sinner that the holy angels must have hushed their glad anthems to listen. O, how he plead and wrestled, as it were, for a blessing. And while the burning words rang in the inebriate's ears, he tried, too, to pray, but only groans escaped his trembling lips.

And while the burning words rang in the inebriate's ears, he tried, too, to pray, but only groans escaped his trembling lips.

Triend Harlow, of the Greenbrier Era, discourses very lucidly under this head, as follows:

How often is this question asked! Has an Harlow was the suffering groups of four or five to furnish a single vote. Each member supplies its proportion of the federal army, based on its population, and bears its quota of the federal expenses. Judicial tribunals are maintained separately by each member; and, in fact, the whole sphere of political power exercised by the Confederation as such is very limited. The ordinary federal army actually counts 304,493 men, divided into ten corps d'armee and a reserve, composed as follows: 216,343 infantry of the line; 11,388 chasseurs, voltiguers, and tiral tribunals are maintained separately by each member; and, in fact, the whole sphere of political power exercised by the Confederation as such is very limited. The ordinary federal army actually counts 304,493 men, divided into ten corps d'armee and a reserve, composed as follows: 216,343 infantry of the line; 11,388 chasseurs, voltiguers, and tiralleurs; 40,754 cavalry; 20,977 artillery (594 cannon); 2,915 pioneers; and 11,116 infantry of reserve. By an act of the Diet in

expressions in the Russian circular recently issued to the diplomatic representatives of that government at the various courts of Germany, viz: "The Germanic Confederation is a combination purely and exclusively defensive. It is on that condition that she participates in the international law of Furgue on the bases if he lacks the "dimes and dollars, the dollars and dimes," he is but "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." The great sin of our country is idolatry—an idolatry as degrading, yet as complete as that of the Hindoo, or the Phajisee; yea, more degrading, for, there is something awfully grand and impressive in the majestic river, ever moving onward, yet silently, to the great sea, and in the gorgeous luminary of day, as he comes forth from the chambers of night heralded by streaming fire; but we low down to the Dollar—the dull senseless Dollar, and make it a god! We work for it day by day, we lay in our beds and dream of it by night, we go to the sanctuary of Christ, and instead of meditating upon his amazing love, we suffer the Dollar to come in and take possession of our thoughts!

Our lives are spent in the service of our real god-Dollar; we bring up our children in the nurture of the Dollar, we teach them that the Dollar is the main thing to be gained; we transit the confederation and there does not exist any obligatory treaty for the latter to attack that power." This appears to be strictly true. If we refer to the final act of the Congress of Vienna, we find in the Confederation, these words: "The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, for all such of their possessions as formerly belonged to the German Empire." This excludes the Austrian possessions in Italy from any connection with the Germanic Confederation. Francis Joseph, in fact as well as by title, is "King of Lombardy and Venice," in addition to being Emperor of Austria. The same distinction is to be borne in mind in interpreting the 63d article, which is as follows:

"The States of the Confederation engage the between the defend and only if Germany and there does not exist any obligatory treaty for the latter to attack that power." This appears to be strictly true. If we refer to the final act of the Congress of Vienna, we find in the Confederation, these words: "The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, for all vients and the Confede

sake, man, what is the matter?"

"O, Dr.," gasped, rather than epoke, the incertain to 'O, Dr.," gasped, rather than epoke, the incertain to 'Come quick, and save my child !—
He is very ill, and if he dies I am his murderer! O, come! do not delay!" And without a word more, he turned from the office, and sped homewards.

For a moment the Dr. stood, pondering the strange words, and stranger conduct of his visitor, then he called for his horse, and in a few moments more was on the way to Mr. Greene's. He overtook the futher just at the grate, and the two walked side by side, in perfect silence, to the house, where they found Susie holding the sick baby on her lap, and rocking him very gently to and fro. At once the Dr. examined his symptoms, and when he rose and shook his head, the inebriate seized him flercely by the arm.

"Dou't say he can't be cured," exclaimed he, don't say it, Dr.—you must save him?"

"He is a very sick child," said the Dr.
"I know it, it is I that have made him foo, ho, havild die, and I chall go raving mad I am mad now," and elenching both hands in his hir, the poor man muttered, "wretch, fiend that I am, O' that I should live to see this day!"

Very earmestly the good Dr. tried to soother, bis agitation, and when, he had soon when he had somewhat succeeded, and persuaded him to sit down and:

"Very earmestly the good Dr. tried to soother, bis agitation, and when, he had somewhat succeeded, and persuaded him to sit down and:

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"Very earmestly the good Dr. tried

overtook his enemy in deadly conflict with the buffaloes, which in sustaining the attack had wounded their assailant. The brave pursuer was the first up, and dealt the wild brute a blow on the skull that stunned it, when the hitherto terrified natives fell upon it and dispatched it. The victor then turned to think of himself. Scarce had he surveyed the conquest ere he sank fainting from the loss of blood; his left arm, which had been down the leopard's throat, was fearfully mangled and hung useless; his thigh bitten through, his body torn all over and streaming with blood; and his clothes rent in shreds from his body. In this condition he was carried by the Gharrywallahs to his tent, and only kept alive during the night by being rubbed from head to foot.

The following morning he was carried on a litter twenty miles to his home in Nassick.—
The slain leopard, borne on branches, preceded him in triumph, attended by a troop of natives, each of whom was envious of bearing the lion-hearted victor. The gauzy coverings of the wounded man contrasted forcibly with the surgest of the dead leonard—the led lation than any other European state. The The following morning he was carried on a of the wounded man contrasted forcibly with the appearance of the dead leopard—the led horse of the wounded man with empty saddle —the train of slim and white-clad natives looking more distinct as they emerged from the overshadowing palms, presented a picture that seemed to interpret the sad history, and impressive enough appeared the simple cortege as it wound slowly through the rocky defiles along the road to Nassick. As you may imagine, the sufferer was in a most deplorable condition, and still remains in great danger.—My friend who sends me the details describes the animal as an unusually large and powerful leopard, while the natives persist it is a tiger. leopard, while the natives persist it is a tiger. \$88,000,000 — making a total yearly expenditure of \$450,000,000. These figures, large as of two feet six inches high. Its skin is now spread out in my late room at the palace of two feets in a state of peace. When

THE CAREER OF PRINCE METTER.

NICH.

The recent death of Prince Metternich, the famous Austrian statesman, though unimportant in itself, may yet mark in history the close of a baleful era of Austrian policy. His career was virtually terminated in 1848, when the popular cause achieved a shortlived triumph in Vienna, and he was compelled to retire from the Government. He went for a time to England, but after the reactionary movement had brought back the Emperor to his capital, the exiled minister returned to Vienna, but not to his accustomed seat in the Cabinet. Since his accustomed seat in the Cabinet. Since that time he has lived in retirement, not without influence over the policy of the Govern-ment, but wholly aloof from official responsibility and power. The closing years of his life have been divided between Vienna and his es-

Thin either worthless generalities or practical evils.

He was a disciple of that theory of paternal government," which has always figured so largely in Austrian manifestos—a theory which makes the Emperor the father of his people, and proclaims his will as the supreme rule of administration. His public career began in 1790, and his great lessons as a statesman were taken in the midst of the mighty convulsions consequent on the French revolution. To this whole movement, both in its spirit and in this opposition she at length took the lead among the great powers of Europe. The unvarying aim of Metternich was to resist and repress the new views that were then rising in the minds of meh, and for his own country, at least, he witnessed the success of his endeavors. Other nations learned the lessons of the age, but Austria shared in all its great events, from the overthrow of the Bourspors to the hairshold that should be strength and stainess to the straw. It is a well known fact, also, that when wheat is cut before the grain is perfectly mature, it will fill out wall, shell less, and weigh more to the bushel, and make less bran than if left to ripen thoroughly, and at the same time cattle will eat the straw better. With grasses, then, both according to proper the sead at the test well, shell less, and weigh more to the bushel, and make less bran than if left to ripen thoroughly, and at the same time cattle will eat the straw better. With grasses, then, both according to proper time to cut them is before the same time cattle will eat the straw better. With grasses, then, both according to proper time to cut them is before the same time cattle will eat the straw better. With grasses, then, both according to prefectly mature, it will fill out well, shell less, and weigh more to the bushel, and make less bran than if left to ripen thoroughly, and at the same time cattle will eat the straw better. With grasses, then, both according to prefectly mature, it will, shell less, and weigh more to the bushel, and make less bra the overthrow of the Bourbons to the banishment of Napolean, without perceiving their import or changing her policy. As she

but Austria shared in all its great events, from the overthrow of the Bourbons to the banishment of Napolean, without perceiving their import or changing her policy. As she was at its the beginning of the period, so she was at its end.

This perfbd, however, was that in which Metternich rose to the high position of power, which he continued to maintain longer, than any other statesman of his time. From 1776 to 1848, he was almost without interruption in the service of his government, either at home or abroad, and was every where an adroit, an able, and an uncompromising representative of the old ideas. As a diplomat in foreign Courts, as a member of Cominental Congresses, as a leader in the Imperial Cabinet, and finally as a general in the Allied Armies, he was at all times distinguished for his address, his comning, his great resources, and his timemitting devotion to the Austrian policy. With whatever of power he possessed, he was always in full array against the progress of liberal views, and of every measure of popular reform.

In 1813, he was created a Prince of the Empire on the field of Leipzig, as a recognition of his eminent services—alike in diplomacy and in war. He was, probably, the chief framer of the "Holy Alliance," and the author or adviser of all its measures and manifestos. He presided in the congress of Vienna, and though only in his forty-second year, he dictated terms to the oldest and most distinguished statesmen of Europe, who were gathered in that famous to the oldest and most distinguished statesmen of Europe, who were gathered in that famous to he oldest and most distinguished statesmen of Europe, who were greated in the formal properties of the most of the properties of the properties of the most of the properties of th

overtook his enemy in deadly conflict with life in contending, are rapidly rising to the as-

war occurs, fresh expenditures, reckoned by millions, are of course immediately incurred

# Agricultural, Etc.

WHEN TO CUT HAY.

ty and power. The closing years of his life have been divided between Vienna and his estates in the constry. One of the most charming of these was at Johannisberg, on the Rhine, where he perliaps most delighted to linger, especially during the warm season, and in the ripening vintage, for which the region is so celebrated.

Metternich has for several years past been regarded only as the representative of a departed era. He lived to the age of 86 years, and though surviving to the middle of the ninetenth century, he embodied the ideas and clung to the policy of the eighteenth. His notions of government were those that prevailed in Europe before the first. French revolution, and which that revolution was specially designed to overthrow. He recognized no rights but those of power, and no duties but those of rigorous government on one side, and of implicit schedience on the other. Political progress, popular institutions, and civil freedom, were the line worthless generalities or practical evils:

He was a disciple of that theory of "paternal" well, shell less, and weigh more to the bushel.

idea was that all social changes must originate in the Government, that the human race were born only to be ruled, and that the policy of espionage, sesticion and repression, was the only policy that Governments could adopt. It is a wonder that with these bad principles, his career as a studenaman lasted as long as it did, and that with no agency but that of force, he was able, for so many years, to keep together when we had the political address by which it was accomplished, are unquestionable proofs of his great resources.

But however great his resources, however brilliant his particular successes, his life as a whole is a gigantic failure. He was from the beginning to the end on the wrong side of the great questions of his age. His career was one long battle with Divine Providence, and its only result has been to delay the progress of human improvement and freedom. He will be described in history only as the man who mistook hit time, and who displayed his talents and achieved his fame as the champion of osolete ideas and departed institutions. The cohtest was vihorously and bravely waged, but its ultimate result was never doubtful, and Metternich lived just long enough to witness the general abandomment of the doctrines he main tained, and the total annihilation of the great-est works he schieved.

With him, if not before him, the last traces of the Holy Alliance have faded away in Europe. He died on the 11th of June, in the midst of the battles that have extinguished the rule of Austria in Italy, and have put an end forever to the treaty of Vienna, the greatest of his works. He outlived the ideas, the policy, and even the plans of the age of which he was the representative, and did not die at last till he had seen the reversal of nearly everything he thought he had accomplished. The alliances, the readies, the policy, and even the plans of the age of which he was the representative, and did not die at last till he had seen the reversal of nearly everything he thought he had accomplished. The alliances, the

the end for which his parents had selected him, which was to take care of them in their old age; but O how soon all their hopes in this respect were blasted; yet they continue to trust in God. He was sick about two years with consumption. During the last year he regretted very much that he had not attended to religion before, exhorting others to seek first the kingdom of God. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and his life of faith and patience to the last was worthy of imitation. He has left a father, mother, four brothers and four sisters, with other relatives, to mourn their loss. Funeral services by the writer.

N. PREBLE.

HERMAN REMICK.

Funeral services by the writer.

Died in Thorndike, Me., April 29th, of consumption, siste Lydda. A Munroe, wife of Mr. M. Munroe, aged 43. Sister M. experienced religion in her youth, and at the age of 18 years was baptized by Rev. J. N. Rines and united with the F. W. B. church in Lincolnville, of which she continued a member until she joined, as we trust, the church above. Our sister was a true example of Christian patience; although she was confined to her bed the most of the time for some two or three years before her death she did not complain, for her trust was in God, and she calmly fell asleep in Jesus. Our dear Bro. with a large family is left to mourn, but we trust that this affliction will be sanctified to their good.

Drowned on Bristol Falls, Merrimack river, N. H.

trust that this affliction will be sanctified to their good.

Drowned on Bristol Falls, Merrimack river, N. H., Mr. Silas McPhetres, aged 46. He was called a good waterman, but in running the boat with his son and two other men, it was swamped. Mr. M. and one man swam for a jam of logs. Mr. M. was carried under, and the other was saved. The son and other man attempted to gain the jam, but found it fruitless, and returned to the capsized boat, as it floated, and were carried down nearly a mile, and when rescued could not stand, because so much exhausted. The body of Mr. M. was found and returned to his afflicted friends, on the 6th, and the scene of anguish which I witnessed is not easily described. But sister M., the companion of the deceased, had grace, and not doubting the safety of the spirit of her fond companion, was somewhat comforted. Just before Mr. M. went away he went into the house and walked across the floor several times, passed into the sitting room, threw himself into a chair, and expressed his grief by tears and sobs. His wife came in and said, "Silas, what causes you to weep?" He was unwilling to tell, but at last said, I am going to the Merrimack, but I shall acree retarn. His wife said you must not go, but his amplayers were not willing to lose so good a man. Subsequently he grew calm, made arrangements and went to have his prediction fulfilled. He was much interested in the revival season last winter, and no doubt, was determined to live a Christian life, saying to me that he was coming along, &c. He has left a companion, seven children, an aged mother, two brothers, and other relatives, to mourn his sudden exit. On the 8th, a very large concourse of sympathy over departed worth, as a citizen and friend. Funeral sermon by the writer. The season was an impressive one.

Died in Conneaut, Ohio, April 7th, of consumption, Dexnis A., wife of Wm. P. Horton, aged 42.

and friend. Funeral sermon by the writer. The season was an impressive one.

A. C. COTTON.

Died in Conneaut, Ohio, April 7th, of consumption, DRINIS A., wife of Win. P. Horton, aged 42. Sister H. obtained a hope during a protracted meeting held in Alden N. Y., was baptized and united with the F. W. B. church in that place. Just one week before, her father and mother were baptized, producing a great change in their family. For several years her frequent removals and feeble health, rendered her religious privileges very limited, but she could cherish faith in God even then. A few months since, in company with her companion and her newly converted daughter, she united with the church in Conneaut. Her delight in religious conversation led her frequently to put a spiritual construction upon topics that would admit of another rendering. After an absence of a few days, her aged father returned, and with staff in hand entered the room, saying, "Well, I do not see as you have gained much since I left you." "Yes," she replied, "I have almost gained heaven." She said that religious conversation rested and revived, while worldly conversation wearied and prostrated her. After prayer, she often looked up with animated spirits. As death drew on, she raised her hands to show the blood settling under the nails, and exclaimed to Bro H., as he was entering the room, "I am going—I am going home now." A husband, two sons, a daughter, an aged father, two brothers, four sisters, and other relatives remain, who deeply feel their loss. It is well to get well to the grave.

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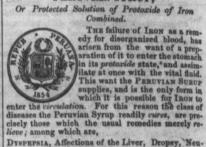
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