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The Morning Star - volume 34 number 17 - July 27, 1859

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Recommended Citation

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 34 number 17 - July 27, 1859" (1859). *The Morning Star*. 1927.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star/1927

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THE MORNING STAR,

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION,

EXEMPLIFIED IN THE LIFE AND TIMES

BENJAMIN RANDALL.

CHAP. V. THE CHRISTIAN MAN.

dividual communicant and Christ, significant of ine of a hostile soldiery. his own Christian faith, not of that of others who may outwardly participate the ritual at the soldiers put his hand to the help of the armed

cast off death. If the living portion of the extremity was safely past, and the Christian disbody cast not off the dead or mortally diseased ciple and tradesman might return to the more portion, the living portion must die by its union with the dead part. So, in spirit, the oppressed, living church-member, freed himself from the dead and corrupt portion of the body, in of the manner and degree, and under the cirthat communion for April (1775)—and so, in cumstances of his, with the spirit of the gosform, the next month, by absence from its compel of peace and love, of which he had so largemunion, by expressed withdrawal from the ly received, and with its letter, in which he was church, and by the institution of a separate a diligent learner—and with his own disciplinameeting with a few others of like spirit, follow- ry rule, as deduced from the commands of ing his example, and who, with him, "became the subjects for reproach and ridicate," writes more deeply learned in the precepts of the gos-Elder Buzzell, who, in this connection, says of pel, declaring that Professors of the name of

and on the 19th of that month the Revolution and irreligion; but that the Holy Spirit dwells came to the commencement of battle and blood- in every soul that is earnestly devoted to God shed, at Lexington and Concord. In May was and with every life engaged, honestly, conscithe decisive withdrawal from the church and entiously in what it deems its duty to God, to the institution of a separate meeting. In that country, to fellow-men, whatever may be its cirmonth Ticonderoga was taken by the Connecti- cumstances. That this may be in the camp, in cut and Vermont volunteers, New Hampshire the army, and on the field of battle, is "convolunteers were on their march to join the gath-firmed" by more than "two or three witnessering American forces about Boston, and the es." . British ship of war Scarborough, in the harbor at New Castle, was dismantling the fort and intercepting vessels bringing provisions to the jett: "Randall observes, that all the time he was a soldier he enjoyed much of the Divine presence, and place and sending them to Boston for supplyplace and sending them to Boston for supplying the British fleet and army there; and arming the British fleet and army there; and arming patriots were snatching the cannon of a battery on one of the points of Great Island, New Hampshire. from the British and carrying them up to Ports-

Governor for the Crown, in which the Assem-lider Randall in high ester bly and people triumphed, and the Governor retired to the fort at New Castle, yet in possesprotection, and thus remaining till the last of the summer, when the two war-vessels having READING THE BIBLE, I will answer for it,

It was a reign of terror to the people of New Published Weekly, on Wednesday,

BY THE FREWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

guns were ready—pointing at the little town, and insults were committed by the crew coming on shore, provoking resistance which might a1,50 enemy. The home-bound vessels were seized and sent to Boston, and boats were not allowed All communications and business letters should be to go out for fishing. The town's people in turn would not allow the ship's boats to take provisions from the shore, and one of them was

All Ministers, (Ordained and Lloensed,) in good fired upon by the stationed night-guard of the place. When the two war-vessels left, the last of August, there was a few weeks respite from threatening danger; but this was succeeded by threatening danger; but this was succeeded by them.

Agents and others should be particular to give the second of the should be particular to give the second of the should be particular to give the second of the should be particular to give the second of the should be particular to give the second of the should be should be particular to give the them.

A British fleet came upon the coast in October, and in the flames of Falmouth the names of the Post office at which they receive their mouth the people of New Castle and Portsmouth saw an example of the second of the sec l obituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter portion of them moved back into the country, for the viters. Christian's little family, sharing the amiable MORNING STAR. timidity that would fly from threatening war and rapine, he took them to the interior border of

continue. The next month, November, the defences of the harbor being strengthened and increased, and a company of riflemen from the RELIGION OF THE SPIRIT, American camp and military forces of the place and neighborhood being posted on the island, they returned to their home at New Castle.

Under all these terrors, alarms and excitements-amidst the panie of neighbors flying for inland retreats; the marshalling to arms and enlistment in the works of defensive fortification, and the exasperations of party feeling be-The principle it was given him in that mo- tween patriot and royalist-the little band of ment to see, and on which he acted, was the earnest, praying, spiritual Christians continued path through the Red Sea to which he was their meetings and their personal Christian dedriven, and the pillar of light and cloud to guide votion, undisturbed by the spirit and events of and shield him in his onward course. It was the times—but not insensible, not indifferent, the essence of pure protestantism and religious not inactive in respect to them. Though subliberty, in the apprehension of personal rela- ordinate, they were important, in their regard. tion and accountability to God direct, without
The American cause was too plainly and mointervention of human medium, independent of
mentously the cause of Right and Justice, to be human connections and ecclesiastic dictation, misapprehended or lightly esteemed by persons authority and fellowship. It was a recognition of their spirit and principles. And now it was of the exalted nature of the communion of their spirit and principles. And now it was of the exalted nature of the communion of their making its appeal to every heart that loved Lord's Supper, as the individual's "communion Right and Justice for sympathy—and to every of the blood and body (symbolically) of hand that would help the weak oppressed Christ"-not as a badge of church or company against the strong oppressor. And now, and fellowship, mutually, between the personal here, to that general appeal of the Revolutions members-not an endorsement, reciprocally, of ry cause, was added the demand of an imperieach other's profession, or certification of Chris-tian character. It is a matter between the in-

same time and place.

The ultimate of this principle was understandingly and practically reached by the young country. He might at least deal food and raidisciple and younger church member, in this ment to a defensive and patriotic soldiery, and sudden emergency, as it is well rendered in Elder Buzzell's quotation of his own account of it:

commissary. This was in the commencement

He examined himself, and then ate of the
of the sixth year of his spiritual life. At the bread and drank of the cup, in commemora- conclusion of the term of his appointment, tion of the body and blood of Christ, as a sin-gle member, but not in fellowship with them."

probably three to six months, he enlisted for three months as a sergeant, which probably fin-In the spirit of that, act he was a protestant ished his military episode. Then the cloud of and separatist in his relation to that church - immediate danger to their coast had broken And what, at that crisis, was done in spirit, must and rolled away, to the north, in the sailing of needs follow in form. The spiritual connection Lord Howe for Halifax at the evacuation of ceasing, the dissolution of the formal union Boston, and to the south in hostilities against

the withdrawing member and the church : "He our Lord Jesus Christ, cannot consistently with was not cast out, but so oppressed that he came his commands, bear carnal weapons, which are out. It appears by his narrative, that this intended to destroy men's lives"—yet his poschurch, in some respects, resembled the city of session of the gospel's spirit and study of Laish, which was without gates or bars; all its precepts, were not the less in his connection who had a mind to come in, came in, converted with the military. His communion with his or unconverted; and those who were disposed God and Saviour, his private and social devoto go out, went out, without labor or discipline. tions, and his concern for souls, were not abated, Or, it might be said to resemble the world it- were deepened and increased, during the term self, where the wheat and the tares are suffer- and in the circumstances of that connection.ed to grow together."

There was a spiritual life, strong and intense, in a region of dead formality—an enerhis religious duties in his relations to the solgetic, ardent Christian life, undeterred, unconsumed, amidst a furnace of political excitement. ciate little band, and to his family, so that he It was in March that the difficulty arose on occasion of the preaching by the minister from and jeers for his piety, from some of the solthe old country. Through that month the pubdiers, such as he had before suffered, and yet lic mind was agitated with hopes and fears, by received, from some of his town's people, some news of the proceedings of Parliament concern- of them members of the church. This does not ing the colonies, and of additional troops com-ing over to enforce the authority of the crown. or that the camp and army are not "in bad The critical communion season was in April, pre-eminence," the hot-bed and nursery of vice

NEW HAMPTON, Aug. 28, 1857. mouth.

Thus the war was brought to the doors of the little Christian band at New Castle. Yet they were none the less earnest in seeking the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, as the first, the great interest. Strictly they attended their stated meetings; and held special meetings, asseasons of fasting and prayer, having particular reference to the danger of their community from the menacing enemy on their shore.

Next month, 17th of June, came the battle of Bunker hill, and nearer home the conflict between the Assembly of the Colony and the Governor for the Crown, in which the Assembly and people triumphedic, and the Governor the content of the content o

I preach constantly, though in my

taken on board all the remaining cannon and stores of the fort, sailing for Boston, Governor Wentworth sailed with them—never to return again.

WHO IS A RIGHTEOUS MAN!

This is a question of great importance, and is worthy of the candid consideration of every individual, whether he professes Christianity or

1. A righteous man I conceive to be one who has been regenerated by the Holy Spirit, and continues faithful in the service of God. Having his heart changed by the blood of the atonement, his mind illuminated by the gospel of the Son of God, his soul is a continual habitation for the Divine life to dwell in. He receives Christ by faith as his portion, and rests on him by faith constantly. As a righteous man, he is careful to walk in his Saviour's footsteps, and fervently seeks his approbation. He converses much about Christ's kingdom and coming to judge the world, regards his laws and ordinances, reveres his statutes, and lives to his glore. The love of God, dvalling with coming to judge the world, regards his laws and ordinances, reveres his statutes, and lives to his glory. The love of God dwelling within him is the propelling principle and mainspring of his being; and he believes that because Christ lives from the dead, he shall live also. In a righteous man Christ lives, speaks, and acts. He is Christ's representative on earth, his witness before men, and his faithful follower until death.

The cause, and the salvation of sinners.

Will the ministers of the Indiana and Northern Indiana Y. M. please to give me their names and P.O. address, that we may confer together on the above. Write me at Brownstown, Jackson Co., Ind. 2. But a serious error in regard to this mat-

2. But a serious error in regard to this matter is cherished in the minds of many, who think that when they experience conversion the great moral work of life is done, and they are prepared for heaven and its blissful enjoyments. Progress beyond the work of the new birth is essential for our endless enjoyment of those spiritual blessings which belong to a state of Christian manhood and maturity. The new born infant is wholly unprepared to mingle in either the duties or enjoyments which belong to those of maturer years, and it cannot be in reason expected that those who have just passed from death unto spiritual life would be a temporal prince; but in the progress of changes prepared to do the duties or to reap the reward belonging to those who have long been engaged in defending the truth and overcoming evil. In the present world, the stages of infancy and childhood have employments and enjoyments peculiar to themselves. So do the days of early Christian experience bring employments and elessings belonging exclusively to that state of pious life. It is true we frequently hear persons mourning over the loss of the comforts and enjoyments of their earlier Christian experience, who should be far advanced the control of circumstances. And when Australea to those who have long been engaged in the Peninsula, he will be nothing more than ecclesiastical chief, the first Bishop of the church of Rome, bearing perhaps the empty title of pontiff, or pope, without the power. It is well known that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, like his great uncle, has no conscientious or superstitious scruples to restrain him from laying hands on the usurped prerogatives of his Holiness. The tendency of things is now in that direction. The greatest of men are not beyond the control of circumstances. And when Australea to the control of circumstances.

ligious knowledge and experience. But he who has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been surrounded, and has been able to make progress against these, has learned many of the deep things of a righteous life and experience, and as a memory of the shoals and rocks with which the mariner has come in contact may assist him in his future navigation, and lead him to watch closely as he nears the coast, so a memory of our worst trials in connection with a righteous life may be of great service to us in time to come.

4. A part of our religious duty is to teach

o. No one should be satisfied with any attainment short of that which is made when we wear the moral likeness of Christ, and are always engaged in works of the same character liverance of Italy, and the destruction of the with those which deeply interested him. "Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Series of events to terminate in the grand deviate when the secondary of the Man of Sin. The Emperor in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Series is employed by the force of proving the secondary of the second

a righteous man. Do you rest your all on the erty, and the reign of truth and righteousness Son of God, and have you the assurance that in the earth. The wrath of man can easily be you shall live with him in the new heaven wherein dwelleth righteousness? If so, hail! restrained.

For the Morning Star.

Youth and opening manhood are like the early summer, when the richest and most beautiful flowers are opening and sending forth their sweetest fragrance, giving a cheerful aspect to all surrounding objects, making the heart glad. But early summer must pass through autumn into mid winter, when pale nature must put on her winding sheet, and lie down in their grave.

A SINNER CONVERTED. her winding sheet, and lie down in their grave of the cold northern blasts. But she nestles in the bosom of a cold winter in the assured hope of a coming spring, when all will merge into New York city, writes as follows: of a coming spring, when all will merge into life and joy again, when the sweet songsters of the forest will warble forth their choicest melody amid the opening foliage of the newborn spring, and regale amid the sweet fragrance of an early summer. So man has his spring, summer, autumn and winter. In spring he should sow the seed of truth in his heart, "for should sow the seed of truth in his heart, "for and that they can be made to feel it, so that they can be made to feel it, so that they can be made to feel it, so that they can be made to feel it, so that they can be made to feel it, so that they can be made to feel it, so that they can be made to feel it. what a man soweth that shall he also reap."—
And in summer he should carefully nourish
and protect the plants of early spring, and in
autumn see to it that the ripening fruit is not
spoiled by careless neglect, or by petulent behavior. For if he thus demean himself in spring
two years ago in the revival—a man who was
two years ago in the revival—a man who was and decrepid age shall never be known. On the sweet land! may I and all the readers of the Star, so attend to the duties of life, that when the sweet land is may I and all the readers of the became, compared to his former self, even as a little child. Star, so attend to the duties of life, that whe we lie down in the winding-sheet of death, we may do it with an assured hope of soon awakitent life for the last two years. Once in this time, as we heard, one of his old enemies in the time, as we heard, one of his old enemies in the ing to a perpetual spring, to enjoy the sweet fragrance of that better land, and pluck the fair fruit of the celestial Paradise and bask forever in the smiles of our God. Portsmouth, July 12, 1859.

For the Morning Star.

may be had of the town and surrounding country from five to ten miles distant.

For health and convenience, the location could not have been bettered, being at the country seat, and near the Ohio and Mississippi

DOVER, N. H., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859.

railway.

Now, brethren, from this short description,

passed from death unto spiritual life would be a temporal prince, but in the progress of changes prepared to do the duties or to reap the reward to be effected by the recast of empire in the

hear persons mourning over the loss of the comforts and enjoyments of their earlier Christian experience, who should be far advanced toward Christian perfection. Such a course is decidedly irrational, and such individuals should be objects of pity.

3. Nature orders both a growth of body and mind. Her laws require one to keep pace with the other, and they do unless in cases of imbecility or neglect. The Holy Scriptures teach us that a growth in grace is necessary with the Christian; and may we not fairly infer, if it is not seen in him, that there is great moral imbecility or the most criminal neglect and carelessness in regard to spiritual things?

For men to become righteous Christian progress is essential. Hence, this subject should be constantly urged upon all who profess religion, for a multitude of reasons. By progressing we obtain far more knowledge upon holy subjects than by remaining where we commenced our religious course. The man on his journey is learning facts by observation and experience, while he is making rapid progress, which he could not learn but for his onward course. The young babe in Christ can exclaim with a joyful heart, "One thing I know, that whereas I vas once blind, I now see," and in saying this goes almost to the extent of his religious knowledge and experience. But he who has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly influences by which he has been successfully stemming the tide of worldly infl

in time to come.

4. A part of our religious duty is to teach others, and we can only teach those who are deficient in the knowledge we possess. The young convert may instruct the sinner in Christian experience, but the young convert needs some one to instruct him also, and who shall do it? Those who have made some progress themselves in divine life. Without the knowledge which will qualify us to instruct, our lives, so far as moral good is concerned, must be comparatively useless.

5. No one should be satisfied with any attainment short of that which is made when we person of Victor Immanuel, to inaugurate a These are the expectations of thousands of in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," is the conclusion of the advice of one of the apostles to those whom he addressed. Can any better advice be given to Christians now? May we see a thrifty, growing and advancing church, dead to world ly mindedness and alive to God?

Reader, such I believe to be the character of Reader, such I believe to be the character of the collision he can bring order, libatron and the reign of truth and righteousness.

wherein dwelleth righteousness? If so, hail! restrained.

These are not merely idle speculations. No one who reads the newspapers, doubts that we are on the eve of great events. It is a time to pray for great things and oxpect great things. All the hopes of the peace-loving soul, that the day for wars among civilized nations was appropriately all the day for wars among civilized nations was appropriately all the day for wars among civilized nations was appropriately all the day for wars among civilized nations was appropriately all the present and can easily be made to praise Him, and the remainder can be restrained.

These are not merely idle speculations. No one who reads the newspapers, doubts that we are on the eve of great events. It is a time to pray for great things and the remainder can be restrained.

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These are not merely idle speculations. No one who reads the newspapers, doubts that we are on the eve of great events. It is a time to pray for great things and or made to praise Him, and the remainder can be restrained. are dispelled, and we may now anticipate the mightiest triumphs of liberty to follow on the heels of destroying armies. And the present

A correspondent of the Independent, urging

and that they can be made to feel it, so that "the life of Christ may be made manifest in

two years ago in the revival-a man who was havior. For if he thus demean himself in spring and summer, and his autumnal duties are not neglected, when the winter of age shall come, he will be prepared to lie down, amid its cold storms, with an assured hope, that when the night of death is past, that his clayey tenement shall awake into an opening spring, and that he shall bask beneath a summer sun that shall never wane into a wintry shade, and where perpetual youth shall beam in every face, and degreened age shall never be known. Other than the standard properties of the brutal ring, and the principal instrument of desperate politicians and pleasure hunters—a man blackened and steeped in sins, vices, and injuities—yet even to him it pleased the RE-DEMER to manifest himself; and the truth that Christ had died for him, and that his sins could be forgiven, softened the old hard heart, and

ring met him suddenly in the street, a ruffian named T——, with whom he had had a bitter feud for years.

T—— stretches out his hand, "I've heard of

you, G—!! You've no grudge against me, have you ?" "God knows I've no grudge against any liv-

Bro. Burr:—Will you allow me, through the Morning Star, to say to my Freewill Baptist friends and others of this state, that I have purchased the above named Academy which is tist friends and others of this state, that I have purchased the above named Academy, which is located at Brownstown, Jackson County, Ind.—
The building is a large two story brick, divided into suitable apartments, which are well ventilated, and provided with comfortable seats and ink wells, sufficient to accommodate three hundred students. Also, it is surmounted with an observatory, from which a commanding view set phrases, in technical words, often drummed over in prayers and praise, in burnt-out meta-phors, but as one might tell who had been hauled out of the miry pit—who had passed through the floods of great waters—who had been for-given—who for the first time sees the beauty of a perfect character—who knows now what the distribution of the mire o

years to shoot you with! May God lorgive me!"

Another time, as he himself tells me, he met with an old crony on the street—a notorious fancy-man and fighter.

They met and clasped hands. G— tried to speak, and could not—only the tears began to roll down his cheeks. The other could say no more, and began to shed tears like a child.

They looked each other in the face,—and then, without a word, separated. G— said he felt so sorry that he could say nothing—but he prayed, and within a few days he heard of the hopeful reform and heart-change of the man.

His pastor says he has been exposed to a met of the says and have passed into the remain short says and have passed into the remain short says and have passed into the could say nothing—but he prayed, and within a few days he heard of the hopeful reform and heart-change of the man.

man.

His pastor says he has been exposed to a great deal of that ridicule and obloquy among this set, but that he goes right down among them, and talks to them of Christ and forgiveness very differently from what they ever heard before. He is not eloquent or fluent, but he speaks as one indeed redeemed, and who knows the love of God, and these ruffians often listen with tears and groans. He has been the means of conversion and entire reform to quite a number of this abandoned class.

dead in Christ who have ceased from sin, are made perfect in holiness, and have passed into Paradise.

Transplanted trees flourish best. Shall we grudge those plants of righteousness their better soil and purer air? Shall we grudge an escape from the hovel into the palace of the Great King? "Children," said the mother of John Wesley, the last thing she uttered, "Children, as soon as I am released, sing a psalm of praise to God." Music sounds best after sunset. It is no time to mourn here, while angels clap their wings, and the whole family above cry, Wel-

time-honored and Scriptural usage of invoking the Divine blessing before eating, is much less extensively observed at the present time, than in years past; and, in fact, that, as a stated and imperative part of family worship, it is entirely neglected by many truly Christian families. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that this service is one of a purely optional nature; that, so far from being obligatory, it is not even important on ordinary We are pained with the conviction, that the

much higher ground than respect for man; we rank it among the duties of the Christian

was used at the time of Christ, has been pre-served by the Talmudists:—"Blessed be Thou, was used at the time of Christ, has been preserved by the Talmudists:—"Blessed be Thou, O Lord, our God, the King of the world, who hast produced this food, or this drink (as the green may be) from the earth, or vine."

why she went early to church; "it is a part of my religion not to interrupt the religion of others." And we believe, if many a congregation made it a part of their religion not to twist their

sacrifice," in this passage we are evidently to understand, with Gesenius, either a sacrificial feast, or merely the flesh of animals slaughtered ("sacrificed") for food as in Chamber 1982. feast, or merely the nesh of annual states. 54. ed ("sacrificed") for food, as in Gen. xxxi. 54. who the people are, as each one of them comes where it is said that "Jacob offered sacrifice (margin, 'killed beasts,' or, as Bush translates in."

craving a blessing upon our meat before we partake of it. We cannot expect benefit from our food without that blessing, and we have no reason to expect that blessing if we do not pray for it." Bishop Hall, commenting on the same passage, calls attention to the particularity of the account, given by the maid-servants, of the usages of the sacred feasts, and obity of the account, given by the maid-servants, of the usages of the sacred feasts, and observes, by way of inference, "where there is practice and example of piety in the better sort, there will be a reflection of it upon the

There are eleven different occasions men-On four of these, (Matt. xiv. 19, xv. 36, xxvi. 23, and Luke xxiv. 30,) He presided at the table; and, in every instance, particular mention is made of the blessing which he craved or pronounced. On four of them, (Luke vii. 36, xi. 37, xiv. 15, and John xii. 2,) He was the guest of others, who, undoubtedly conformed to the usage of the day, and either invoked the blessing themselves, or called upon Him to do so. In the instances remaining. (Matt. ix. 10, Luke xxiv. 42, John xxi. 13) the fact of His eating is alluded to only incidentally, or mentioned merely as a fact, with no design of minute detail of circumstances, from which the inference is natural that the blessing was invoked, before the bread was broken, in these cases, no less than in those which are more particularly described.

Says Coleman, speaking of the devotional ex-ercises of the family among the primitive penny tallow-candle, that gives light and heat, is then better.—Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Christians, "At the table they reverently sought the blessing of God. Several of these examples of prayer before meals are given at length in the Fathers. Here also they reto take food, and they had yielded to his persuasions, we find that even the cravings of their almost starving bodies did not impel them to seize the food that was set before them, without waiting for the accustomed form of blessing; but that they waited until Paul had "given thanks in the presence of them all," after which they were all of good cheer, and began to eat the bread which had been thus reverently blessed and broken.

ments, he may not be acting in accordance life of Christ.

What at times seems to be our greatest dis- against the stream, and must not appointment, is often our greatest blessing.

He can hardly speak for sobs—and the other hardened blackleg and bully can soarcely listen from emotion. T— turns away at last, and as he goes takes out a pistol from his breast, "There, take that, G——; I've carried it three years to shoot you with! May God forgive me!"

Stray beams of his lustre often fall on the dying believer before his soul leaves its tenement. "This is heaven begun," said Rev. Thomas Scott; "I have done with darkness, forever—forever. Satan is vanquished. Nothing now remains but salvation with eternal glory—eternal glory." Come to the veranda of a Braminic temple. In the last spasms of Asiatic Gordon Hall cries, "Glory, glory, glo

no time to mourn here, while angels clap their wings, and the whole family above cry, Wel-come home! Who would keep his tears for coro-nation day?

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

ing ground that this service is one of a purely optional nature; that, so far from being obligatory, it is not even important or ordinary occasions; and that, though appropriate enough as a respectful recognition of the presence of a clergyman at our family table, or as a convenient and dignified introduction to a public repast, it is by no means an essential part of the worship of a well-ordered Christian house-hold. old.

But, in our judgment, this service rests on the Better Land, by Rev. A. C. Thompson.

Christian parent cannot afford to deprive himself and his family.

How was "the blessing" regarded by God's conjunctions the solution of their Master's house, should utter-How was "the blessing" regarded by God's ancient covenant people? Clearly, as one of the binding observances. Both before and after eating, they "blessed" God for the gifts of His providence. The form of prayer which was used at the time of Christ, has been precase may be) from the earth, or vine."

In Deut. viii. 10, we find an express Divine sanction and enforcement of this practice:
"When thou hast eaten, and art full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God." Accordingly, from 1 Samuel ix. 13, we learn that the people on the occasion of a sacrificial feast, would not eat until Samuel came, because, as it is said, "he dath bless the sacrifice, and afterwards they eat that be bidden." By "the sacrifice," in this passage, we are evidently to

On this passage in Samuel, Henry remarks:
"This is an instance of that great duty of craving a blessing upon our meat before we partake of it. We cannot expect benefit from our food without the same of the same

There are many ministers, good, conscien meanest."

There are many ministers, good, conscientious, faithful, and who do a certain amount of Such being the prevating custom of the Jews at the time of Christ's appearing, the question arises how it was treated by Him? as an unimportant observance, or as one of those righteous ordinances ("all righteous-ness") which it became Him to fulfil?

There are conversions, and sometimes even revivals, under their ministry, but they seem to revivals, under their ministry, but they seem to revivals, under their ministry, but they seem to remain and up-There are eleven different occasions mentioned by the Evangelists, on which Jesus heaving of souls feeling after God than from any partook of food or distributed it to others.—
On four of these, (Matt. xiv. 19, xv. 36, xxvi. said of them is that they do not hinder, and

particularly described.

Burket, commenting on the Saviour's blessing the loaves, before distributing them among the five thousand, says: "Teaching us by His example, in all our wants to look up to heaven for a supply, to wait upon God for His blessAn altar candle may be made of the purest or a supply, to wait upon dout for his bless ing, and not to sit down to our food as a beast to his forage."

The practice of the apostles and of the early church corresponded with that of our Lord.—

ter all, what is the use if it never burns? A

The ascetic life of abstinence, of fasting, hearsed some portions of Scripture and sang praise to God; a custom which Clement of Alexandria, and Chrysostom earnestly recommended. The meal being ended, they concluded with prayer, giving thanks for the blessings received, and supplicating a continuance of the Divine mercy." Accordingly, when, on the fourteenth day of that fearful fast which Paul and his shipmates were once and far easier so to live and far easier so to when, on the fourteenth day of that fearful riness, and abstain from all social joys; ves, fast which Paul and his shipmates were once compelled to keep, he at length besought them to take food, and they had yielded to his peris easily reputed wise. A man who suffers is easily reputed wise.

thus reverently blessed and broken.

In his first epistle to the Corinthians, (x. no false mist of holiness; to dare to show our-To shroud ourselves in In his first epistle to the Corinthians, (x. 30.) Paul alludes to his own practice, at a feast, in this significant question, "For if I by grace (with thanks) be a partaker, why am I evil spoken of for that for which I give thanks?" On which passage Bengel pertinently remarks, "Thanksgiving sanctifies all meat; it denies the authority of idols, and asserts the authority of God." Elsewhere Paul capts of For a man amidst says. "For every creature of God is good and it all to remain a consecrated spirit, his trials

serts the authority of God." Elsewhere Paul says, "For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be 'received with thanksgiving; for it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer."

In view of these facts in the history of this pious custom, we beg every reader on whom rests any responsibility for its continued observance, prayerfully to consider whether, by discountenancing in every way its disuse, and inculcating, both by precept and practice, a uniform and reverent regard to its requirements, he may not be acting in accordance life of Christ.

mand is, "Whether, therefore, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."—Congregationalist.

Those that resolve to serve God must not mind being singular in it, nor be drawn by the crowd to forsake his service. Those that are bound for heaven must be willing to swim most do, but as the best do.

LONGING FOR THE CONVERSION OF

It is recorded of the devoted John Welch, that he used to keep a plaid upon his bed, that he might wrap himself in it when he rose at night for prayer. Sometimes his wife found him on the ground weeping. When she complained, he would say, "O woman! I have the souls of three thousand to answer. for, and I know not how it is with many of them." Possessed with such a responsibility to God, and to the people of his charge, how can any true minister of the cross withhold himself from an earnest devotion to his work of arousing souls, and pointing them to Christ? He feels his momentous responsibility during the week, while preparing the beaten oil for the sanctuary. It covers him like a garment. It haunts him in the silent watches of the night. It absorbs his thoughts, and breathes out in every fervid utterance of his closet.

Peace. Filling up the time with and for God, is the way to rise up and lie down in peace.—Brainerd.

THE FUTURE. A wonderous thing it is, knowing as we all do, that we have but a life-interest in this world, that we are not more anxious to secure a freehold in the world that

posite minds to despise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in man cannot concerve what is the ass of what is considered; a person who takes a strong common sense view of the subject, is for pushing out by the head and shoulders an ingenious theorist, who catches at the slightest and faintest analogies; and another man who scents the ridiculous from afar will hold no commerce ridiculous from afar will hold no commerce with him who tests exquisitely the fine feelings of the heart and is alive to nothing else;

The Anti-Slabery Cause.

THE CHARACTER AND DOOM OF AN

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellow-

"Shall the throne of iniquity have fellow-ship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? They gather themselves together against the soul (life) of the righteous, and comlemn the innocent blood. And he shall bring upon them their own iniquity, and shall cut them off in their own wickedness; yea, the Lord our God shall cut them off." Ps. 94: 20—23.

While we lament the dreadful slaughter of our fellow-men, and the desolations and woes attending the present conflict of European nations, it is our duty to regard the operation of HIS hand who ruleth over all, doing his pleasure in the heavens above and among the children of men; working "all things after the counsel of his own will." "Shall there be evil in a city and the Lord hath not done it?" Amos 3: 6.

The principles of the Divine government The principles of the Divine government respecting the nations of the earth, demand our serious regard. The Almighty is now dealing with European nations in righteous judgment according to these principles. "They have shed the blood of saints and prophets, and thou hast given them blood to drink, for they are worthy." Rev. 16: 6.

Are we of this nation speculating on the European war, insensible of the awful fact that we ourselves are occupying a position

that we ourselves are occupying a position which calls to the sword of the Almighty to awake against us? Do we imagine that, because we have never had any legal establishment of a particular religion, that we are therefore innocent of oppression, of person and of the blood of our fellow-man? lay no such flattering unction to our souls.— We are verily guilty of our brother's blood; and our own day of righteous retribution slumbereth not. "The throne of iniquity" was set up, and mischief framed "by a law by this nation in its very infancy; and ever since it has cherished the viper in its bosom. It has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength; while mercy has back the thunderbolt of justice.

In the renowned era of its own deliverance from oppression, the nation deliberately framed, "by a law," the enormous "mischief" of riveting on the neck of our brethren of a dark er hue, a voke ten thousand times more galling the destinies of nations had delivered them At the very period when the land was vocal with the praises of liberty, the cruel hand of the nation was put forth to sign the death warrant of the freedom of thousands of our hu-man brotherhood. This, too, in the face of our acknowledgment to the world, that their rights to liberty are as "inalienable" as our own. In odious selfishness, a "covenant with death," and an "agreement with hell," was es-tablished, which has robbed millions of men of all the rights dear to humanity. With a hypocrisy unparalleled in the world's history, the nation practically violated and abandoned the very principle on which it had rested its the very principle on which it had resten its justification for the slaughter of thousands of our fellow men. Alas! that an era in which the principles of justice and gratitude demanded, with the voice of seven thunders, that manded, with the voice of seven thunders, that we should practically carry out our own prin-ciples, and obey the voice of the eternal Maj-esty, to "break every yoke and let the op-pressed go free," should have been shrouded in moral darkness, by our sinful and selfish compromises with iniquity!

Yet we profess to be "a nation that did righteousness, and forsook not the ordinance of their God; to ask for the ordinance of justice, and take delight in approaching to God. Wherefore have we fasted (we say) and thou seest not? Is it such a fast that I have chosen? Will the cell this a fast and an acceptable Wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day unto the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wicked I have chosen to those the day burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" Isa. 58. "To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? saith the Lord. When ye spread forth your hands I will hide mine eyes from you; yea, when you make many prayers I will not hear; your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you before mine eyes; cease to do evil, learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed."

The God who hateth oppression, will not be mocked by our forms of devotion, while we disobey his imperative command to "do justly and to love mercy." While the spires of our religious sanctuaries rise toward heaven, the voice of our brother's blood is crying against us from the ground. is from the ground. Ever since us from the ground. Ever since the triumphant era of our own enjoyment of freedom, the voice of our-great Deliverer from oppression has been, "Let my people go free."—Alas! with far greater knowledge of duty, and far greater obligations to obey, we have followed the example of the Egyptian monarch, and practically said, "Who is the Lord that we should obey his voice, to let (our slaves) go?" Rockless of these commands of acknowledged righteousness, our rulers still knowledged righteousness, our rulers still "gather themselves together against the soul of the righteous and condemn the innocent blood," to perpetual oppression.

The ocean indeed rolls between us The ocean indeed rolls between us and the warring nations, but no ocean or anything else can secure us against the righteous judgments of a just and avenging God. Repentance alone can save us. In this awful sin of oppression, we have taken "counsel together against the Lord, and against his Anointed; and cast away their cords from us." The immutable mandate has gone forth against every impenitant nation. "He shall bring upon them their tent nation. "He shall bring upon them tent nation, "He shall bring upon them their own iniquity, and cut them off in their own ick." I have a specific to them off." Ps. 94: 20—23.

O God of mercy, grant us repentance to the acknowledgment of the truth!

American Baptist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

PROMPTNESS

My son, always be prompt," said a father, in parting with his boy at his majority. Into these words were condensed the teachings and example of that parent, for the life-time of the boy. "Be prompt," had been incorporated into all of the habits, customs, and ideas of the lad, and had given color and form to all of his notions of business or duty. The future of that son proved the potency of this element of characters Every thing prospered in his hands .-"Good luck," the neighbors said, always followed him. Whatever he undertook seemed to become instinctive with life and adaptation. and turned to his profit. His credit and influence were unbounded, and the joy of all his life was as full and spontaneous as fountains springing up in constant flow. Every one wonder how he could do so much, and do it so well, and yet always remain so fresh, cheerful, vigor-The spring of all his power was promptness. This gave him success, influence, prosperity, friends, contentment, leisure, happiness; this yielded a perpetual flow of joyous

People talk of "good luck and bad luck." but in a large majority of cases men make their luck by the manner of doing business. They heathen saw that the "gods helped these who nelped themselves." We believe in Providence, but no man has a right to trust in Providence, who is not prompt to use all means o success. He who is always a little too late is sure to "miss the train;" and this destroys con-

fidence, as well as wastes time, and risks the interests at stake. But the same law holds good in religion that is so potential in business. To become a Christian requires decision, prompt action. How prompt were the demands of the apostles. They tolerated no delay. "To-day," "now," "haste." "choose," " why halt ye between two opinions," "lay hold of eternal life," "awake," "save yourselves," "strive," are the words which bound in their addresses. And their practice was as prompt as their words. When men were disposed to hear, they were led to an immediate consecration. The same day that the work began, the conversion was completed. The ne hour of the night that the party believed, he was baptized. So every where they cut the work short, acted promptly, even as they taught promptness. There was none of this indolent prudence, this waiting to see how the convert would held out, this procrastination of duty (which is now so common). The same charactaristics of the entire Christian life, are demanded in the gospel. Those who were " forward to contribute money to aid in the spread of the true faith, were honorably mentioned by the Holy Spirit. Those who were prompt in obeying their faith, are spoken of as the "crown," the "life," and "joy" of the apostles. Those who were always ready to give a reason for their hope, are held up as models of Christian fidelity; and those who give "all diligence to make their calling and election sure" have the promise of a special escort into the "everlasting kingdom." A special record is kept, of the excellencies of those who "speak often one to another," and great favors are to be shown them in the day when God shall make up his jewels. When we have a Christian duty to do, let us do it then "with our might." On the Lord's day we shall be in the house of God at the hour, and not drag along after singing and prayer, half an hour behind time. We will not hold a caucus on the church steps, and linger, wait, talk, tell stories. and finally slip into the church just as the min-

ister takes his text. It is a shame that so ma-

ny pursue this irreverent, dilatory course, so

fatal to order, devotion, and spiritual minded-

ness. In many of the country churches, the

majority will linger outside in warm weather

until services are begun, and in cold weather,

they will gather around the stoves and chat in

grand confusion. But if we would make pub-

lie worship profitable and interesting, we must

arrive at the house of prayer in time, and take

our seats, and secure quiet and order, and show

respect to the duties of the day and services of

the place. If we can sing, we will be punc-

tual and regular in our place, attend rehears-

als, and fill our own seat in the church.

In conference meetings, what dearth results from delays and waiting! How many never think of getting to the conference room at the hour, and when they do get there, they have not a prayer, or exhortation, or a song to offer. until warmed and excited by the fire that others build around them. The result is, that in nearly all social meetings the first half hour is dull enough to exhaust the patience of Job. Every one waits for another, and no one moves promptly to the work of making the meeting interesting and profitable. Every Christian should go up to these gatherings resolved to speak, pray and sing, if possible, during the first moments of the meeting. That is the time and the way they can do the most good. If they love Christ. if they would do any thing in his cause, they should be sure to act first, if possible, press forward to speak of his goodness, show a zeal to do him homage. Then people will believe that you really love him, and that he is worthy of their love. So also, in every thing religious, promptness is essential to growth in grace, and to usefulness in the church. A person of small ability who is prompt, is worth more to a church, than a giant in strength upon whom we cannot rely. If Christianity is worthy of your notice, it is worthy of promptness. When called to preach, prepare in season, be at your place in season, and .begin in season, and end in season. If you are to hear, or pray, or sing, or exhort, do it all in season. If you have any thing to pay, do it in season. Ah! here we have hit a tender place. O, what a story of negleet the old subscription papers tell! What slackness, what broken pledges, what disregard to Christian obligation, what unkindness, what (shall we say it?) dishonesty, these old records reveal! Wonder if we shall meet them at the judgment! What can we say in excuse? It will then be seen why some professors have not grown in grace. And the result of this slack policy will be seen in the very crown they wear, if they get a crown at all. Upon their heads we shall see a dim, leaden, starless affair, compared to what adorns the brow of the prompt disciple, and through sernity they will suffer loss of joy and glory for their indolence here.

Whatever it is important to do, it behooves us to do well and promptly. He that deals with a slack hand shall not prosper. And this applies to those who are slack in duties to God, nd to man, slack in prayer and praise, and slack in labors and debt paying, slack in reading, and in paying the printer, slack in hearing and in paying the preacher, slack in duties of piety and charity.

It is safer to be humble with one talent, than

ardly tell how or whence they came. But the church.

ther who is in heaven." It is very easy for shall work out in China? some to talk and boast of their plans. Perons of an ardent temperament and strong magination can easily get up almost anything

trusted to plan any new work. the songs and hymns, sung in childhood.

make a great display of his experiments beSacred music is a pleasing and import the trial he often failed, and only got a laugh mar. There is just enough of science in the comparison, and reflected that this is very than in singing.

large and extensive views; there must be lib- ing be well sustained in the sanctuary. eral and comprehensive plans. But these must be executed step by step, action by action .-Another thing is essential. Do one thing at a time. It is great folly to be perpetually depacked, unpacked, and set up, again in their

CARE OF HEALTH.

It is surprising to consider how few enjoy hat greatest of earthly blessings, good health. Here and there you find an individual hale and with rare ailments or complaints; but such cases re might suppose we should find an exception rom these ills. Not so. There is doubtless ess sickness there, and what there is is less noticed from the sparseness of the population. Yet there is not the difference that many imagine. Some districts are healthier than others, though all suffer from the ravages of the des-

It cannot be admitted that this is necessary. Our Creator implanted within us a strong love f life, and shrinking from disease and death. ing. How then can the great prevalence of

eneration, the world over.

Ministers of the gospel, as a class, appear to uffer about as much as any. How many of them drag out a wretched physical existence, with their usefulness ever much impaired from graves just as they are giving the brightest omise to hope. There are some special uses operating with them to produce this effect, but not enough to induce the result experienced. We do not know that ministers could be the healthiest class of men; but there is no sufficient reason why they should be the most inhealthy, or suffer from disease as they do. Ministers and all others are subject to the aws which God has established. Were these laws observed, uniform good health would be the consequence. If violated, the penalty nust be inflicted. If the best men violate th physical laws, they suffer the consequence equally with the worst; if the infidel observes these laws he will reap the benefit. So it is, dience of faith our faith will not save us. It

and should be. It is then our duty to learn and observe the aws of health. It is as much our duty to ob- used in order to prove a practical blessing to serve the physical laws our Creator has establus. It is so in nature. The laws of the physical ished, as his moral laws. Neglect and reck- ical, animal, and mechanical world b as with reference to the other. And thus is strongest faith, if not crowned with action, the prevalence of disease to be accounted for. like unused forces in nature, unprofitable, Much as people prize health, they do not take The strongest faith is that which admits care of it. Some are careless in one respect, no doubt. If we have no doubt of the truth larity of their meals. Some eat what they main feature is personal trust in Christ, a full know to be hurtful, and trust to the strength of belief that he is Lord and Saviour, that he has their constitution or the power of medicine to full power to save, that he saves through the ers are perpetually dosing with medicines, and religion; and that he will give salvation to all so waste their systems. How few practice in who comply with the conditions of the gosmy of these respects as well as they know. pel. But to believe that we shall certainly be Let any one study the laws of health, and care- saved, implies a certain knowledge that

THE GOSPEL IN CHINA. Last Sabbath we listened to a very interesteached by Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been the apostles to teach, we could not believe. even years a missionary of the Baptist Board at Hong Kong, and who is again soon to sail and truly Divine. This testimony is found in back to that post, accompanied by others, who the miracles recorded, the moral harmony of go out to strengthen the mission there. Mr. the doctrine, the unselfishness of the spirit of J. said, that according to a recent royal census the gospel, and the moral effect of the system of the empire it contains the vast population when embraced and obeyed. The testimony of 414,000,000. Fifty years ago, when the first of the moral fruits of the gospel are constantof the missionaries were sent out, they were not allowed to reside in any town of China— every generation ought to increase in strength

plessing crowning his exertions.

that after several years, the five maritime sea- and certainly the guilt of unbelief is becoming Most of the great and beneficent operations ports, opened to the commerce of other naof nature are silent. How quietly the sun dif- tions, allowed the missionaries to pursue their fuses his beams of genial light and heat. How work in a quiet manner. But that now the ceptibly have they gathered, that one can ask for the Christian religion at the hands of

their service is none the less appreciated on The gospel freely and fully spreading into this account. So in all the various depart- all parts of an empire so densely peopled, all nents of nature. Most of its processes are speaking the same language, re-awaking its o silent and hidden that few know or compre- millions from the customs and conditions which nend them. They are known almost wholly have been unvaried for two thousand years to the civilization and varied improvements of our So in society, it is not always or generally country and age, calling them from the courtly those who make the most noise that accom- religious system of Confucius to the spiritual plish the most. The practical worker has lit- and saving gospel of Jesus-this is a noble idea, tle time or disposition for boasting and pre- and a work well worthy of the renewed enersion. "Not every one that saith unto me, gies of the various denominations which are Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of already sending its best men into this field. heaven, but he that DOETH the will of my fa- Who can tell the changes which a few years

SACRED MUSIC.

Truth and sentiment are best reme on speculation. But practical people very soon and impressed when expressed in poetry. derstand the difference between planning Lyric poetry is well adapted to religious exand executing. Ardent and enthusiastic men pression, and hymns set to music and sung are often very useful in carrying forward an are the best fixed on memory's tablets. Only enterprise, doing much to infuse life and vigor let me have the making of a nation's songs, into the less hopeful. But they can rarely be some one has said, and it matters less who rusted to plan any new work.

In our school days, we recollect hearing of religion have been transmitted to posterity by

forehand. He would tell his class of the won- part of education; and should be taught in our ders he was about to bring to their view, and common and higher schools, as carefully and as o raise their expectation to a high pitch. On much a part of education as history or gram on him for his pains. Our old professor was a sic to make it an agreeable study. But it im plain, practical man, and remarkably success- proyes the voice, articulation, and pronuncia ful. He would never promise anything, often tion, more than reading or any other vocal exwarned us of failure, yet scarcely ever failed. ercise. It increases the compass and power Thus his experiments pleased us, and more of the human voice, and brings out its best and han satisfied our hopes. We have often made richest tones, no less in reading and speaking,

uch the way of the world. Those who boast But the effect of good singing in sacred and promise most, usually bring the least to sic is always beneficial on the heart and feel pass; while the still, earnest, patient work- ings. In the domestic circle, and in the sancer, often, unobserved, brings out the mightiest tuary, good psalm singing is helpful to true results, and ere we are aware has obtained a Christian worship. We could wish that vocal aost noble and enduring reputation.

What the ministry, the church, and the versally as reading and writing. Then how orld want is workers. There is a vast amount pleasant in family devotions to have all join in of work to be done, and it must be done little the praises of God; what an improvement in by little, a grain at a time. It cannot be would secure in this matter in our social meetwrought in the mass. True, we must take ings; and then, too, could congregational sing-

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

The ordeal has been passed. All has been to commence another, and so complete nothing. Undertake nothing without first counting on what is wanted. And it is with the rest as vere until the work is done. Then you may with ourself—the beds are all set up, the crockbe ready to enter on another. In this way ery is arranged properly, the carpets are put you turn what you do to the best account, and down—and womre "settled" after a few weeks of botheration, confusion, and hard work. On e parish exclaims, we have a new ministerand another exclaims, ours is gone; but, as was said, the ordeal is passed. The "farewell" is preached, the "good by" between pastor and earty, living on threescore or fourscore years people is pronounced tenderly—the removal is accomplished, and we are proceeding to get TIS, for his are seldom met. In the crowded city we exacquainted with our new charge; and as soon pect to find poor health, as we do in almost every form. But when we go to the country, we might suppose we should find an exception freedom. For it always takes one awhile to The following report of the Examining Comuseful and as much at home in the new, as in the old field. But meanwhile, one is glad to feel somewhat settled again, and to resume duties that had been interrupted.

We can hardly see how our Methodist brethren have stood it so well, to remove from church to church once a twelvemonth as most of them do. Either they must have become used to it from habit, or in the outset have And with all the ill effects that sin has entailed made up their minds to this, as one of the necapon us, we do not have such physical constitions that we need go drooping perpetually and so to expect it naturally as the farmer does from the power of disease. Health is essential to the highest success in every undertaktion there is a movement on foot, we believe. isease be accounted for? God does not will to have the changes from circuit to circuit less it, nor man, yet it exists from generation to frequent, say once in two or three years. And whilst with the Congregationalists the pastoral changes have been within the last ten years more frequent than formerly-among us, we have judged, that there has been a gain of sentiment in favor of longer pastorates. An avertheir poor health; how many find premature age of from foor to five years in a place, it seems to us, is quite short enough; unless particular circumstances direct otherwise-and in many cases a pastoral relation of ten or twelve

This matter, it is true, must be left with our churches and pastors, mainly in the localities where settlements and changes are contemplated. But we are sure that so far as longer pastorates are found useful and practicable, both our churches and pastors will rejoice in this, for fifty good reasons.

INCREASE OF FATTH

We live by faith, Without faith it is possible to please God. And without the obeis the law of our existence, that every good principle, purpose, or article of faith, must be eness with reference to one is as really sin useful only when we use them lawfully. The

others in another, and some in all. Some are, of the Christian Scriptures, then we have areless of diet, with reference to the quality or strong faith. But Christian faith involves not uantity of their food, and the time and regu- only belief that the Scriptures are true. Its emedy the evil. Others are reckless of ex- merits of his death; and that he has a perfect osure, and of excessive and often needless la- right to give law, and that we are bound to especially of some of their organs. Oth- accept that law as a formality in all matters in fully observe them, and soon he will find a rich have complied with these conditions, and are living according to the requirements of the gospel. The conditions of a strong faith are, 1. A revelation of the facts to be believed. We cannot believe without a preacher. Faith ng discourse on China as a missionary field, comes by hearing. If the Lord had not sent 2. Testimony that the revelation is really

constantly enhanced.

3. Mental and moral activity and culture; that the force of the evidence and the excellence of the revelation may be appreciated. If:

The Committee of Examination of the Maine State Seminary have attended to their duty, and report as follows:

The Examination was conducted in a very fuses his beams of genial light and heat. How gently does the dew distil upon the earth; in the morning its pearly drops adorn the fields and moisten the thirsty earth; but so imperation of the whole world, come to that particular portion of the studies which the profession of the studies which that particular portion of the studies which when the intellect is strong, and the moral fac-ulties weak, and the heart engrossed in world-lines weak, and the students had received

increase my faith." But they should not offer this prayer with the thought that God will make a new revelation, perform any more mirmake a new revelation and new power of mind. But with the same spirit that we are to pray for our "daily bread," with the full understanding that we are to use the means that are appropriate to secure the bread, work without, in raising money to free the Prayer was never designed to supersede the use of means; but to facilitate their use. If there are any spiritual influences in the gost there are any spiritual influences in the gos- institution all that its warmest friends at pel; if there is any quickening power to invigorate and arouse the soul, and elevate the affections, and stimulate the intellect, it is proper to pray for it, and to seek to possess it by all the means in our power. And every degree of energy which we thus gain will feed and strengthen our faith. To pray for faith and not study the gospel and seek to know the truth, is as useless as it is to pray for bread and not plough and sow. But to increase in faith without praying for it is another extramal. The commencement pieces were original. The composition and thoughts were good, but it appeared that more attention should be givpel; if there is any quickening power to in- ted.

Rev. Solomon Howe, of Smyrna, N. Y., died on the 9th of May last, aged 72. Obitu- M. H. TARBOX, Bangor, ary next week.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

The Freewill Baptist church in Carlton, Taa Co., lowa, are in great want of a Sunday School Library, which they are unable to purchase. Any church having books which they have used and can spare, will confer a great favor, and promote the cause of true religion by vor, and promote the cause of true religion, by sending them to "A. Donaldson, Toledo, Tama Co., Iowa."

For the Morning Star.

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution was held by adjournment in connection with the Anniversary Exercises of the Institution, July 12—14, 1859.

12—14, 1859.

From the various reports presented, it appears that the school has been successfully carried through the year; and that its condition and prospects, on the whole, were never more favorable than at present.

The new Seminary Building, denominated CHAPEL HALL, has been completed at an ex-

ense of about \$7000.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of the friends and atrons of the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution (through the board of Trustees) be now presented to the REV. SILAS CUR-TIS, for his untiring efforts and complete success in raising funds for and superintending the creetion and completion of the beautiful

The following report of the Examining Com-ittee was presented and adopted.

their ability.

They have listened to and attentively observed the examination of all the classes presented to them, frequently proposing questions themselves in order to gain a more satisfactory and reliable evidence of the real condition of the classes. And they unanimously concur in expressing it as their opinion, that the past year has been well and faithfully improved by both pupils and teachers. Convincing proof has been evinced, that thoroughness was a leading characteristic in the general mode of instruction.

Was introduced to the targe assembly by the Principal (Rev. O. B. Cheney), which spontaneously poured their acclamations of thankfulness and joy upon the humbly-bowed, white, and venerable head, of this truly noble and God-like father in Israel.

The large and commodious dining hall was soon crowded with guests, to partake of a most excellent dinner, prepared by the steward (Bro. White), followed soon by a few speeches, richer and better than table dainties, by Rev. G.

T. Day, Mariner, Knowlton, Judge Parker and others, all made joyous and jubilant under the evinced, that thoroughness was a leading characteristic in the general mode of instruction.—Particularly was this noticed in the Greek recitations; and much the same in the Latin. And this your Committee are confident, cannot be too highly recommended or too strongly urged.

The examination of the several classes in Mathematics showed conclusively that this important department had not been overlooked or undervalued. The class in Geometry did much honor to themselves, and gave full assurance of ability and fidelity on the part of their teacher. All the other exercises in this department were very satisfactory, and highly creditable to both teachers and pupils.

The exercise in English Analysis was peculiarly interesting, and showed much skill in the composition and analysis of sentences.—Since the English, of all languages, is by far the most important to us, and the ability to speak, read, and write it accurately is one of the most important acquisitions that can be made in English scholarship, your committee would venture to urgently recommend, that special attention be paid to this department of study.

The large classes, both in Botany and Geolo-

other institutions of learning.

The exercises in French showed that much prayer was offered by the Rev. Prof. J. Full

degree of familiarity and readiness in conversation had been acquired, which could result only from diligent and persevering application, under the direction of an efficient and faithful lical Institute.

sion by the numerous and splendid specimens of Painting and Drawing with which the walls These all gave full proof that this very important department has received no small degree of attention during that they feel confidently assured that the Institution is now second to no similar one in our country, as to the facilities and advantages af-

orded. And they can most cordially recom-nend it as such to any and all, who may be in pursuit of a thorough education D. P. HARRIMAN, J. M. BAILEY, D. W. C. DURGIN, W. S. SPAULDING G. C. WATERMAN,

It was voted that a copy of the foregoing Res olution and Report be forwarded for public tion in the Morning Star.

J. J. Butler, Secretary.

New Hampton, July 15, 1859.

ulties weak, and the heart engrossed in world-liness, faith will have little life, and will be weakened by doubt.

For these causes many are weak in the faith, and will continue to be so until their minds can be aroused and the heart turned away from sin. Let all such pray earnestly, "Lord, "No weakened by the most rigid discipline, and the readiness and familiarity with which they recited evinced that they had been true and faithful to themselves and teachers. Their fluency and accuracy of translation in the ancient and modern languages were very commendable—their knowledge of the Greek and Latin particles was considered to the students had received the most rigid discipline, and the readiness and familiarity with which they recited evinced that they had been true and faithful to themselves and teachers. Their fluency and accuracy of translation in the ancient and modern languages were very commendable—their knowledge of the Greek and Latin particles.

and not plough and sow. But to increase in faith without praying for it, is another extreme of error, which brings barrenness to the soul. God does not send faith down out of heaven. Faith is not a direct, supernatural gift, yet he that expects a living faith without prayer, or who hopes to grow in faith without earnest who hopes to grow in faith without earnest prayer will be deceived. Pray ever, pray earnest the composition and thoughts were good, but it appeared that more attention should be given to vocal training. This conviction may have partly grown out of the excessive length of the excessiv prayer will be deceived. Pray ever, pray earnestly, "Lord, increase my faith."

A cademical drum dull, during six long hours on a hot day, with the gnawing of hunger and thirst for the last three of the hours.

We are happy to say that fifteen strong young men go from this institution now fitted for college.

J. W. Lamb, Lebanon, G. T. Day, Providence, R. I., Geo. Knox, Lewiston. Lewiston, July 14, 1859.

For the Morning Star. LEWISTON, Me., July 19, 1859.

just closed among us.

The sermon before the Christian Union, by Rev. Mr. Monger, upon the Providence of Go especially in calling persons to a specific work of reform, under peculiarly trying circumstances, men fully adequate and qualified for the times, as Mordecai, Moses, Luther, &c., was an

The examination on Tuesday, was well sustained by the several classes. Some half dozen classes did themselves much credit, exhibiting a thoroughness not usual for scholars in similar in the control of the control of

The exhibition on Wednesday was largely attended by persons from various parts of the state, as well as out of it. The young gentle men gave well written, well committed, and well delivered orations. Some, of course, were better than others. Some of the themes might have been a little too ancient and thread worn a little too common-place in the composition, and tame in the delivery, as well as lengthy, but, as a whole, quite acceptable and i

The young ladies more than met the public expectations, in their Essays, Music, French, &c. They were generally easy and dignified in their manners, distinct and natural in enunci-ation, with many valuable thoughts worth uttering many times over, and remembering always. The weaker sex may yet be

The Examining Committee of the New Hampton Institution would respectfully report to the Trustees, that they have attended to the duties devolving upon them, according to the best of their ability.

At the close of these exercises, the venerable Judge Parker, of Farmington, who had donated to the institution five thousand dollars, in its darkest and most perilous condition, was devolving upon them, according to the best of their ability. was introduced to the large assembly Principal (Rev. O. B. Cheney), which

meed, that thoroughness was a leading char-geristic in the general mode of instruction.—

T. Day, Mariner, Knowlton, Judge Parker are others, all made joyous and jubilant under the

special attention be paid to this department of study.

The large classes, both in Botany and Geology, acquitted themselves very much to their own credit and to the credit of their teachers also. More pleasing exhibitions of deep interest, skill, and proficiency in these sciences, we are confident, are seldom to be met with in any other institutions of learning. aterest had been awakened in the study. A ton. Some very fitting and valuable remark egree of familiarity and readiness in conver- were also made by the same, which were hallet

The Musical Department has been well susained the past year.

The general deportment of the students well restored and music charming—Gov. Mormong themselves and toward their teachers, rill was introduced, who spoke admirably upon among themselves and toward their teachers, so far as observed by your committee, has been such as to afford pleasing satisfaction, and to reflect much credit upon the Institution.

The anniversary exercises of the graduating classes, your committee unanimously regard, as of an unusually high and praiseworthy character. And, excellent as were the performances, in themselves considered, both on the part of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Morrill of Portland, when the immense assemble your grant properties of the part of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Morrill of Portland, when the immense assemble your grant properties of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Morrill of Portland, when the immense assemble your grant properties of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Morrill of Portland, when the immense assemble your grant properties of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Morrill of Portland, when the immense assemble your grant properties of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Morrill of Portland, when the immense assemble your grant properties of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Morrill of Portland, when the immense assemble your grant properties of the desirableness of general knowledge, with very encouraging and commendatory words to the friends of the Seminary, followed by equalities of the the yaung ladies, and the young gentlemen, by dispersed, highly delighted with all the serminch additional interest and pleasure were afvices, from beginning to end, with trustees and forded by the new, beautiful, spacious, and commodious Chaper. Hall, in which the parts aged for work to come, renewedly pledged to were performed.

An additional charm was given to the occasion by the numerous and splendid specimens inary a praise and honor through all the land.

> An advertisement of a Teacher will be found our advertising column this week, which is worthy the attention of any Institution in want of a"Principal. We are personally acquainted with the advertiser, and believe his representations can be relied upon.

> It is told of a distinguished clergyman New York-we cannot youch for the truth of the statement—that a few Sundays since, seeing a poor women tottering up one of the aisles of his church, waiting in vain for one of the congregation to offer her a seat, he paused in rmon, descended from pupit, snowed her into his own pew, and quietly returned to his desk again. The rebuke was a severe one, and must have been felt.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD-NO. 14. BANK OF THE NILE, Shekh Said, ?

About fifty miles below Thebes, upon the est bank of the Nile, are the temples of Denlera. Although inferior to Karnak in age and style of architecture, they are very interesting on account of their perfect preservation. an answer to the embassy of Theodosius, The great temple has scarcely lost a stone from the great temple has scaledy lost a solling and "Aoman emperor, when, as choosin says, being its columns, or a sculpture from its walls, and "anxious to discover the will of Heaven, as even the bright colors with which it was once as the progress of Christianity had silenced the adorned, to prevent the monotony of such vast oracles of Delphi and Dodona he consulted piles of stone, are beautiful and fresh. As we Egyptian monk, who possessed, in the opini stood under the noble portico and looked up of the age, the gift of miracles, and the know, to the ceiling, the mystic signs of the zodiac edge of futurity. Entropius, one of the favor stood out so clearly, and the faces upon the ite eunuchs of the palace of Constantino capitals seemed so perfect—the inner chamers were so dark and gloomy and the pave- ed up the Nile, as far as the city of Lycopoli ment so entire, that we felt like intruders. A or of Wolves, in the remote province of Theba living religion seemed to haunt these shadows, and we listened for the sound of cymbal and summit of a lofty mountain, the holy John had lyre, almost expecting to see the solemn proconstructed, with his own names, an numble cell, in which he had dwelt above fifty years without opening his door, without seeing the the doorway, across the chamber into the iso-lated room within their most sacred place, that had been prepared by fire, or any human while the attendants filled the chambers around.

I forgot to criticize. Upon the rear of the temeral meditation; but on Saturdays and Sur ple in high relief, we found the famous portrait days he regularly opened a small window, and of Queen Cleopatra. She stood with her son, gave audience to the crowd of suppliants with Since the temple was built at her command, it Christian world. The cunuch of Th Since the temple was built at her command, the temple was built at her command is not improbable that this figure is as like her, proached the window with respectful step as the skill of the artist would permit. At proposed his questions concerning the event any rate we tried to imagine it so, and thought of the civil war, and soon returned with a fathat we recognized even in these disfigured features, some trace of that beauty which had enchanted stoics and conquered heroes. The infallible victory." figure was tall and commanding, full of conscious beauty and power. The queen was gained by seclusion greater fame, than a more struggling with the mother—majesty with love, active life would have afforded them. Though and while she appeared to claim the homage there might have been holy men deserving the of the world as the most beautiful and accomolished of women, she seemed to have a look er part were led to these retreats, by love of care we had not expected to find. As we restudy or ease, or the name of "holy men." membered her history, we thought it was well The mountains of Egypt were peculiarly fitted for the world that there were not many Cleo- for the abode of these ascetics. The industry patras, and admired her features more than of others had formed deep chambers in the

rock. They had only to burn out the mummy Just behind the principal temple is a chapel pits which were sunk like shafts in the floor her history. of Isis, as small as it is beautiful, as beautiful as it is massive, and as massive as Egyptian down upon them, force small windows through art could make it. What greater praise were the walls on either side of the door, and fit the cessary? With a lavishness of art unknown wooden barriers across the front of their cells. to the western world, but common here, even All these changes we had frequently seen in

features, which would have become a me ed me ever since I came away from Dendera. over a flat table land. Here the stones sparksem to them a desirable thing, to have him with which we could not resist the inclin

ber them as perishing slowly but surely, with enough to creep in. Since there was but one ing part in the sentence, "unto dust thou shalt The Arabs, however, who went in, came back left behind his flock and fields and friends, to some of these distant chambers laid to sleep the oracles of stone, and we came to see, not to dile. Such a death made the victim, as well desert swept about the corridors and columns, bruised, we did not explore the mountain, but and overwhelmed the massive walls and green turned back to the boat. I am sure we must grass. Life and death struggle at the gates have presented a ridiculous spectacle as we of the temple. A few months pass away, and rode along. Our demure little oddities, which then mark this new change. Life again springs we dignified by the appellation of donkeys, up over the grave of death. The flowers blosnal resurrection. The temple is the Christian brave, as they anxiousuly turned their heads heart. Good and evil contend at its threshold. over their shoulders! The boys that followed Sin and sorrow waging conflict, seem for a in the train, were laden with long bundles of time victorious, as we faint under the burden crocodiles for my antiquarian friends, and by and heat of the day." Then in our extremity, their frequent disputes and blows, caused conthe God of seasons refreshes us with dews of stant anxiety to the owners of these rifled heavenly grace. We renew the conflict, and treasures. Thus we ambled over the field, bursts upon us. The eternity of happiness has upon the reluctant flanks of our donkeys, the

waving grain, excepting where the great herds We have just returned from Tel el Armar-

of buffaloes and horses were feeding knee-de among the clover blossoms, or the busy he bandmen were gathering the lentils, as the fire crop of the early season.

It was among these mountains, that in com pany with many others, John of Lycopolis came to seek that quiet and seclusion which Roman emperor, when, as Gibbon says, bein successively flowed from every part of the

the emperor by the assurance of a bloody b Such was one of a large class of men, who deface the more offensive images that looked

the secret passages that lead a hundred feet visiting these grottoes, and standing at the beneath ground, and miles in each direction opened window we knew not which to admir ander the walls, are covered with hieroglyph- most—the beautiful paintings and costly sculps and the finest of sculpture. Among other ture, the cool shadows and spacious apartment emblems of divinity which adorn the outer and the quiet which we found within; or the walls, is the form of the cow. Our guide book constant breezes and bright sunshine, the most oforms us that it was before these images the magnificent prospect of valley and mountain Indian army worshipped, when the English and river, and the delightful company of wingled them into Egypt. They recognized in ed thoughts which we found without the Egypt the divinity of India, and were persuad-cells. One is not alone with such beautiful ed that they had found the same religion. It flocks singing about him, and if the mountains s astonishing to see how men, even in exile, were rugged and rough, the fields below were eling to the gods of their childhood. Not even none the less inviting or near at hand. But a war can make them forget the lessons of a short distance, and solitude was changed for other, or the example of a father.

Still another small chapel illustrated the anbeen charitable, patient, and "harmless as still another small enaper intestrated the and been charitable, patient, and "narmiess as smally of Egyptian taste in the subjects of its doves," but they had not heard in vain the first of the command—they were "wise as screents!" cut upon the stone, but the capitals were cov- and chose as a "mortification to the flesh," and chose as a mortheston to the evil genius. In the abodes that would have delighted Remeses III. midst of the elegance and symmetry of the colmas and chambers, the eye was offended by Maabdeh, to the extensive caverns cut in the hideous faces. There was an ingenuity in collecting such a mass of confused and grotesque mummies of crocodiles. The path lay across more worthy undertaking. They have haunt-That they should believe in an evil genius I do led in the sun like diamonds. The entire plain ot wonder, but it is strange that it should was strewed with various forms of crystal, aughing at their worship from the capitals and to fill our pockets, but like boys we soon threw walls, obtruding his face at their sacrifices, and them away, when we found that with them we

ever making himself even more unwelcome, could not enter the caves of death! The true than the mummy at the feast of the living.

We had seen our last Egyptian temple as found, so that we were compelled to let our-Dendera disappeared. Other scenes awaited selves down through a forced entrance among us, but what could there be more grandlyde soate, more wondrously massive! We remem- in every direction like a labyrinth, just large great pylons and enormous pillars waiting to mode of egress, and there was only the candle share the graves of their builders, as if claim- to light us, we did not explore its full length. turn." We remember them too in their po- with their arms full of little crocodiles. It tion. All of them stand upon the confines would seem that families were embalmed and f the desert, offering to the worshipper as he tied in bundles to their parent, and then in acrifice, with the unknown and mysterious in the bosom of the earth. They were in a lesert just before him, an emblem of the sep-aration and journey of death, when no friendly of palm tied by either side, to retain their and could support, or any wealth buy him a form. A few human mummies are also found ubstitute, as he went to judgment. Although here, as the skulls which lie about the cave no superstition led us along the approach to testify, but probably they were the bodies of the temple, and no living voice spoke from those only who had been killed by the crococorship, still there came a feeling of awe, a as the destroyer, sacred in the ideas of the orsenip, still there can't a thought of eternity. The people, and he was buried at the expense of reen grass crept up timidly for protection just his city with great ceremony. As we had neath the shadow of the temple. The bold succeeded very well in getting tired and om above the sand. The brave soul may to their caprice, with feet dangling upon the eem lost for a season, only to rise with the ground! Our numerous attendants with long eshness and glory of springtime, in an eter-clubs loaded with iron, looked anything but His strength succeed. The springtime the great clubs falling with ominous sound Arabs shouting as they always do, and we The city of Osioot detained us for a few laughing at our own undignified position!

ours, and we lost no time in climbing the The grottoes of Tel el Armarna were gaincountains which rise behind the town. The ed only by an exceedingly long and difficult front of the hills is filled with caves and grot- walk over a heated plain. They were built toes. These were once used as mummy pits for tombs, but, like others, were afterward used for the wolves, which were considered sacred by monks. The carefulness with which their animals, but the mummies have been scattered, position was chosen, as well as the great skill and the caves themselves much defaced. The and patience of their execution, show that summit of the mountain commands a magnifi- they were the work of no ignoble prince, but cent prospect of the country and city. Close to more than this is unknown. How ineffectual its foot are the recent graves of the people, the attempt to perpetuate a name! The peeach one surmounted by a white dome, and en-closed by a wall. A few trees were scattered of a rising sun, whose extraded beams termialong the paths, giving to the whole a pleasant nate in a hand, to bless the Queen and her aspect, quite unusual here. The city itself children. If, as is probably the fact, these was more beautiful than any we had yet seen. Persons represent the land of Egypt, there is The graceful minarets were almost hidden by a peculiar appropriateness in the emblem, for the palms, while long walks bordered by aca- the sun does not rise here as it often does at cias and fragrant with flowers, led out from the home, veiled in mist or hidden in clouds, his gates. The long bridges with their Saracenic face pale and cold, his messengers calling up arches, rose above the canals, and the water the cold north wind to scatter the drifting beneath was covered with beautiful water fowl. snow, and hurl down the icicles from roofs; Here and there dark eyes looked out through but the land of the Pharaohs is wakened by the latticed windows. The camels stalked along an ever cloudless sun, round, clear, glorious, the streets. Old men sat in the gates, and full of warmth and brightness, the quickener groups of women talked together at the fount- of a thousand fields, the searcher of every ains. The fields were covered with grass and shade and shadow, the life and light of Egypt.

na, and find our boats moored by a rope and peg, just as we had seen the boats represented at the grottoes three thousand years ago. - Held its 14th annual session with the Freewill Just above us on the cliffs is the tomb of a Baptist church in Manchester, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of June. shekh. We entered a little court, and by a shekh. We entered a little court, and by a wicket gate passed under the dome of the building. A tall table rose before us, and over The several Q. M's connected with this orbuilding. A tall table rose before us, and over this were suspended two miniature boats. The crew are feeding great flocks of tame sea gulls, and the Reis has been in to ask us not to shoot them—a needless request. The Dragoman adds, that the gulls carry the bread to the boats in the tomb, and the hungry traveller finds there his food. Thus ancient and modern tradition ever come together, and we admire both alike, as our boat waits by the willows for a fair wind to waft us northward.

The church in Warren, Vt., has been favored with this organization were represented by epistles and delegates.

The Conference was exceedingly large, and harmony and the spirit of the gospel characterized its proceedings.

London Q. M. has reasons to praise God for the blessings if has received. Good revivals have been experienced in some of its churches during the past year; union and harmony in all. Added by churches 2°; by baptism 80; by letter 3. Present number 354.

Norfolk Q. M. Is striving to maintain its position in the meral world. It is experiencing some promising hopes of success. Added by churches 3; by baptism 1; by letter 3; present number 268.

Oxford Q. M. has received a share of the blessings that God gives to those who plead

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are becoming concerned, and they hope soon to witness the displays of Immanuel's power.

publicly set apart to the work of the ministry at Albany, Vt., July 5th, in the following or-der: 1. Reading select Scriptures and prayer by Rev. L. T. Harris: 2. Sermon by Rev. M. C. Henderson; 3. Consecrating prayer by Rev.
J. E. Flanders; 4. Charge by Rev. L. T. Harris; 5. Right hand of fellowship and address
to the church and congregation by Rev. J.
Woodman.
L. T. Harris, Scribe.
Sutton, Vt., July 7.

For the Morning Star. STISOTIEHANNA VEARLY MEETING. Convened at West Windsor, N. Y., June

Appointed Rev. A. S. Whitley, Moderator; and Rev. J. Tillinghast, Assistant Clerk.
All our Q. Ms. were represented by letter The Troy Q. M. was received, it being part

of the original Owego Q. M.

The Conference chose Rev. S. Krum, delegate to General Conference, and Rev. O. C. Hills, substitute.

Hills, substitute.

Report of the committee on slavery:
Whereas, The great and crying sin of American slavery, with all its long and horid train of influences, is still in existence, and demanding the respect and support of this nation—therefore,
Resolved, That American Slavery is contrary to the law of Moses, Exodus 21: 16, "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or, if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." Deut. 23; 15,16—to the gospel of Christ; Matt. 7: 12: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to hold its next annual meeting in some one of christ; Matt. 7: 12: "Inercrore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets," 23: 10, "Neither be ye called masters, for one is your Master, even Christ," Matt. 20: 25, &c.;—and to every moral obligation.

Resolved, That while we solely rely on God for strength to publish the gospel, and lead sinners to Christ, we are faithfully to use all external means for the upbuilding of Zion, without which we have represented to that body to the characteristic transfer of the control of the control of the characteristic transfer of the characteristic

of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and of moral obligation, is in duty bound to oppose American Slavery in every possible, consistent manner.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Conference that the state of our churches requires a faithful exercise of gospel discipline—we therefore recommend that all the churches endeavor to exercise such discipline.

Resolved, That in view of the impending danger in the failure of some of the products of the earth, we will humble ourselves before God, that peradventure he may turn those threatenings, and give us the earth's products, so that merchantable commodity.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Conference that the state of our churches requires a faithful exercise of gospel discipline—we therefore recommend that all the churches endeavor to exercise such discipline.

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Resolved, That in view of the impending danger in the failure of some of the products of the earth, we will humble ourselves before God, that peradventure he may turn those threatenings, and give us the earth's products, so that the wants of both man and beast may be supplied.

JOHN TILLINGHAST, Committee.
A. S. WHITLEY,

Appointed the clerk a committe to locate the next Yearly Meeting.

Resolved, That we make an effort to revive our Ministers' Conference, to commence on Friday, at two o'clock, P. M., as heretofore; and that all of our ministers be requested to appear at our next session, with an essay, or a skeleton of a sermon.

It will be the duty of all of our Q. Ms. that have not paid their assessment voted last year, to forward it to the treasurer between this and next September, so that our delegate to General Conference can have his money ready.

Dryden, N. Y., July 10, 1859.

For the Morning Star.

UNION YEARLY MEETING -Was held at Otselic, N. Y., on the 17th, 18th and 19th of June, 1859. Rev. J. W. Hills,

All the Q. Ms. were represented by dele-

All the C. Ms. were represented by delegates and epistles.

The business of Conference was transacted with great unanimity and good feelings.

Rev. S. Krumb, from the Susquehanna Y. M., was in attendance as corresponding messenger, who added much interest to the occasion.

The next session of this Y. M. will be held

For the Morning Star.

MARION YEARLY MEETING -Was held at Centreburg, Knox Co., Ohio, Friday, June 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order by the clerk, and Rev. K. F. Higgins chosen Chair-

man. After singing, prayer was offered by the Moderator. Visiting brethren were invited to take seats

For the Morning Star CANADA YEARLY MEETING

blessings that God gives to those who plead for them. There has been one church added, making 7 churches in this Q. M. Added by baptism 36; by letter 3. Present number 245.

Bro. Wm. S. Shaw writes us that the Free-will Baptist church which was organized in Deer Isle, Me.; Nov. 1858, is enjoying a good degree of religious interest. The unconverted are becoming concerned, and they hope soon.

Rev. Lu. B. Starr was cordially received as a corresponding messenger from the Holland Purchase Y. M., from whom we learned that an unusual degree of interest has been manifested by that body during the bygone year.

Rev. Wm. Landon, from the Union Baptist Conference, was welcomed as corresponding

Conference, was welcomed as corresponding messenger from that body. He stated that their annual meeting was interesting, spiritual, and profitable unto all; and that the work of ORDINATION. Bro. E. C. SMALLEY was God was gloriously prospering among them.

Rev. Father H. Denney was with us from at Albany, Vt., July 5th, in the following order: I. Reading select Scriptures and prayer lent discourse upon the following text,—

lent discourse upon the following text,—
"Whom we preach, warning every man."
Rev. Stephen Griffin was chosen delegate to
the General Conference; Rev. Jacob Griffin, corresponding delegate to the Holland Purchase Y. M., and Rev. Wm. Taylor, corresponding delegate to the Christian Baptist Union.
The space necessary for a full publication,
forbids the presentation of our report in deforbids the presentation of our report in de-tail, but the following will show the more im-

portant part of the proceedings:

Voted, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in the Morning Star, and that the clerk procure one hundred copies of the same.

Voted, That Bro. Homer Ranney, of Manchester, be Treasurer of this Y. M.

Voted, That our next annual session be held with the F. W. B. church in Blenheim, on the 26th, 27th and 28th of June, 1860.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That our mission and usefulness as F. W. Baptists would be more successfully prosecuted, if we should more earnestly study f and advocate the doctrines taught us in the

moral obligation.

Resolved, That every true lover of Moses, of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and of moral

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Con-

low the brute; it changes him into a thing, a merchantable commodity.

Resolved, That Christianity cannot extend universally over the earth, while slavery exists; the Milleanium can never come, until its wrings are preached against, exposed, repented of, and forsaken.

Resolved, That it is our duty to extend the Christian religion to all the inhabitants of our globe, and thus hasten on the glorious morn of the Millennium.

Resolved, That American slavery at the present time imposes the greatest barrier to the "successful prosecution of the missionary enterprise in our land.

JOHN TILLINGHAST, Committee.

A. S. WHITLEY,

[We suppose the above report was adopted by the Yearly Meeting, though the clerk does not say whether it was or not. Ed.]

Appointed the clerk a committe to locate the next Yearly Meeting. to a grove, which was, conveniently situated

B. Starr, from John 2: 6.

In the afternoon, a sermon was given by the Rev. G. Donnocker; and in the evening one by L. B. Starr. Thus ended one of the most nteresting and soul-cheering sessions we have had.

JOHN H. BRYANT, Clerk.

*What is meant by "added by churches," we don't know. We print according to copy here.—

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

MONTVILLE, Me. Held its June session with the church in Lincolnville, June 17—19. Churches were all represented but one. By request of the church at So. Montville, Bro. Edwin Manson was licensed to preach one year. Also, by request, the license of Bro. Matthias Ulmer was renewed for one year. The church at So. China having previously received a letter of dismission from the Bowdoin Q. M., presented the same, with a request for admission, and was unanimously received into this Q. M. Next session with the church at So. China, Sept. 16—18.

E. Prescott, Clerk.

Rev. S. Krumb, from the Susquehanna Y. M., was in attendance as corresponding messenger, who added much interest to the occasion.

Rev. A. G. Abbott was chosen corresponding messenger to the Susquehanna Y. M., and J. W. Hills, substitute; Rev. J. W. Darling corresponding messenger to the Central New York Y. M.

The committee on finances reported that the sum of five cents per member be raised by the Y. M. to defray the expenses of our delegate to General Conference.

Appointed Rev. J. W. Darling delegate to General Conference; and Samuel Nichols, substitute.

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Solomon Howe, this Y. M. has lost an humble follower of Jesus Christ, a faithful minister of the gospel, and also we are admonished by this solemn providence to be also ready, for in such an hour as we think not our own dissolution may come.

The next session of this Y. M. will be held.

LAWRENCE, N. Y. Held its last session with the Dickinson church, June 10—12. A good season was enjoyed. Some of the church, ow when the Dickinson church, June 10—12. A good season was enjoyed. Some of the church-es were well represented, both by delegation and letters. Others were deficient in both—we have held the Dickinson church, June 10—12. A good season was enjoyed. Some of the church-es were well represented, both by delegation and letters. Others were deficient in both—we have hope they will be more punctual in future. The Rev's B. Bundy and R. Parks preached to attentive congregations on Saturday and Sabbath, to good acceptance. A church of 28 members was organized at West Parishville, by Rev. B. Bundy, last fall, and united with this Q. M., under the name of, the Parishville and Racket River church. The Brasher, Norfold, and West Potsdam churches were reported as having lost their visibility, and consequently will be dropped from the Register for 1860. The licenses of Bro's A. N. Wood was provided to the providence to the church. The Brasher, Norfold, and West Potsdam churches were reported as having lost their visibility, and c

The next session of this Y. M. will be held with the Norwich church, commencing on Friday before the third Sabbath in June, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL NICHOLS, Clerk.

EDGECOMB, Me.—Last session of Edgecomb Q. M. was held with the Westport church 6, 7th inst. Oct. session will be convened with the 1st church in Georgetown.

A. Libby, Clerk.

CHAUTAUQUE, N. Y .- Held its June session with the Ellington church, June 4 and 5. We were favored with the presence and labors of Eld. D. W. McKoon, Cor. Mess. from Cattarau-Eld. D. W. McKoon, Cor. Mess. from Cattaraugus Centre Q. M. Enjoyed a good season.—
Next session with the church in Villanovia,
Sept. 10 and 11.
Contributions for foreign missions on the
Sabbath, \$6,83.
S. N. McConoughey, Clerk.

The above has been accidentally mislaid.

The Q. Ms. were all reported by letter and delegates.

Resolutions were passed in favor of employing an evangelist and the improvement of all the public gifts in the Y. M.—in favor of the Home and Exergin Mission enterprises—recommending the Elders and Licentiates of the Y. M. forming themselves into a Ministers'

Conference—commending a thoroughly educated ministry—condemning the pro-slavery conference—commending the pro-slavery conference—comme

Nhereas, Eld. Harmer Gatchell, was, in Oct. st, expelled from the Springfield and Carroll nurch, and at the January term of the Springfield Q. M., excluded from said Q. M. as a preacher, and a committee was appointed to request his credentials, and the said Gatchell having refused to deliver his credentials to the above named committee, it was therefore, at the June term of the Q. M., voted, that the Clerk be instructed to give notice, through the Morning Star, that said Gatchell is not a member of this Q. M., nor fellowshipped by them as a minister of the gospel. Said Gatchell was expelled for unchristian conduct.

S. M. HAGGETT, Clerk.

LAFAYETTE, Wis.—Held with the church recently organized at Hurricane Grove, June 3.—5. The session was one of unusual interest.

Bro. CHARLES HOLKOYD was ordained on the Sabbath, in the following order: Reading select sensions. leld Q. M., excluded from said Q. M. as a preacher, and a committee was appointed to request his credentials, and the said Gatchell having refused to deliver his credentials to the

Bro. CHARLES HOLROYD was ordained on the Sabbath, in the following order: Reading select scriptures, by Eld. H. Sprague; Sermon by Eld. I. G. Davis; Consecrating prayer by Eld. I. Scott; Charge by Eld. J. J. Bliss. A very interesting time. The next session will be held with the church in Wayne, commencing Sept. 2. The churches at Hurricane Grove, Hickory Grove, and Montecello, are the only churches which Scot: Charge by Eld. J. I. Bliss. A very interesting time. The next session will be held with the church in Wayne, commeacing Sept. 2. The churches at Hurricane Grove, Hickory Grove, and Montecello, are the only churches which have paid their assessment for Y. M. expenses in full. Will other churches pay at the next Q. M.?

S. A. Davis, Clerk.

Several Quarterly Meeting reports are deferred for want of room.

Hungary. The London Times in its City Article gives information obtained through a perfectly legitimate financial channel respecting the Emperor's intentions with regard to Hungary.—Through the agency of Kossuth, who had an interview with his Imperial Majesty before he left for Italy, when the Emperor agreed to give Kossuth a corps d'armee and arms and ammunition to any extent required.

It was settled that the Emperor should issue the first proclamation to the Hungarian nation, and that this should be followed by one from Kossuth. That in case of Hungary rising and freeing her-

Notices, Appointments, Etc.

Byzantines erected a statue to Diana-the

General Intelligence.

French government, in publishing the official despatch, appends the following remarks: "It is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of the armistice. It is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the belligerent armies, which, though leaving the field open for negotiations, do not enable us for Aroostook voted against the bill. the present to see how the war may be termi- PIKE'S PEAK GOLD. Mr. McCoy, who left

now invested by the Sardinian army, is cannon-aded day and night. With the aid of the gun-boats which will soon be landed on the Lake of Garda, the resistance is not expected to be very

general action.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that on the 3d inst. the French fleet, consisting of 64 sail, was at no great distance from Venice.

Hungary. The London Times in its City Ar-

That in case of Hungary rising and freeing her-self from Austria, France should be the first of-ficially to recognize the independence of the coun-try, and will then obtain the same recognition

Notice. The Anniversary Exercises of Hillsdale College will commence Monday, August 8. The Trustees of the College will hold their Annual session on that day at 10 clock, P. M.

In the evening one of the Ladies' Literary Societies will hold their Ladies' Literary Societies will be did the public meeting in the College Chapel.

On Tuesday evening, 9th, a similar meeting will be held by the other Ladies' Literary Societies will be held by the other Ladies' Literary Societies will be noon, by the two Literary Societies composed of young gentlemen.

Wednesday, 10th, will be occupied, forenoon and after noon, by the two Literary Societies will be addressed by Rev. Gaoras T. Dar of Providence, R. I.

Examination of classes will take place the latter part of the previous week, and so much of Monday and Tuesday as may be needed.

Ministers, brethren and friends are cordially invited to be present. Entertainment will be cheerfaily extended to all who may be with ba.

The Fail Term will immediately succeed the commencement exercises, and all who propose to attend the Fail Term should be here at that time.

E. B. Fairsteld.

Cumberland Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the West Poland church, Aug. 31st and Sept. 1st.—Conference at 8 o'clock, P. M.

L. D. STROUT, Clerk.

L. D. STROUT, Clerk.

Strafford Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the Plymouth church, Sept. 3.

J. MOXLEY, Clerk.

RETURNS FOR THE REGISTER.

No returns for the Register for 1860 have been received from the following Quarterly been received from the following Quarterly and the session with the authority of legitimate Princes;" that one of the Italian governments which of late years has been the adversary of the church, No returns for the Register for 1860 have been received from the following Quarterly Meetings:

New Durham, Wentworth, Orissa (India), Otisfield, Montville, Wheelock, Stanstead, Rhode Island.

The above Quarterly Meetings must send their returns immediately, or they will be too late. And all must be sent soon.

Rochester, Munroe, Union, Wayne, Freedom, Walton, Bradford and Tioga, Jefferson, Whitestown, Rensselaer, Otsego, Elk Co., Erie (Pa.), Medina, Seneca, Athens, Ripley, Salem (Ia.), Putnam, Michigan Centre, River Raisin, Walnut Creek, Cook Co., Marquette, Sauk Co., London, Norfolk Co., Oxford, Waterloo, (Iowa) Chickasaw Co.

Raisin, Walnut Creek, Cook Co., Marquette, Sauk Co., London, Norfolk Co., Oxford, Waterloo, (Iowa) Chickasaw Co.

"It has a wondrous effect," said a brother, "this preaching a sermon or two on the subject of missions on the Sabbath previous to the one on which the collection is taken up. I know it was surprising how the members of our church talked on the subject and gave to the cause!"

Bishon Long and a sermon or woo case is a late of the sample of the subject of flat, which is to be inaugurant with not be found to fall far short of 40,000 or 50,000. At Magenta the local authorities are said to have stated that they actually buried 13,000. The wounded in the late battle, therefore, probably amounted to 25,000 or 30,000. Looking at the previous losses on both sides, at Palestro and in the various contests conducted by Garibaldi, to say nothing of those who have perished in crossing the Alps and in other movements, it will be a moderate calculation to suppose that the local authorities are said to have stated that they actually buried 13,000. The wounded in the late battle, therefore, probably amounted to 25,000 or 30,000. Looking at the previous losses on both sides, at Palestro and in the various contests conducted by Garibaldi, to say nothing of those who have perished in crossing the Alps and in other movements, it will be a moderate calculation to suppose that the local authorities are said to have stated that they occulately actually buried 13,000. The wounded in the late battle, therefore, probably amounted to 25,000 or 30,000. Looking at the previous losses on both sides, at Palestro and in the various contests conducted by Garibaldi, to say nothing of those who have perished in crossing the Alps and in other movements, it will be a moderate calculation to suppose that the local authorities are said to have stated that they occulately actually supported to 25,000 or 30,000 or 30,000. Looking at the previous losses on both sides, at Palestro and in the various contests conducted by Garibaldi, to say noth

the cause!"

Bishop Janes said, on one occasion, he was surprised that but one Sabbath in the year—one out of fifty-two—was given to a cause that should have a place in every Sabbath in the year!

Proportion of Missionaries. The Moravians have a missiopary to every 100 members; Congregationalists one to every 2,300; Old School Presbyterian one to every 2,500; Old School Presbyterians one to every 3,651; Episcopalians one to every 6,641; Northern Baptists one to every 8,666; Methodists North one to every 45,176.

Test of Faithfulness. The Illinois Sabbath School Teachers' Con vention if Resched.

Baptists one to every 8,666; Methodists North one to every 45,176.

TEST OF FAITHFULNESS. The Illinois Sabbath School Teachers' Convention, "Resolved, That Sabbath School Teachers should be satisfied with nothing less, as a test of faithfulness, than 1, the decided improvement of their pupils in religious knowledge and interest; 2, their speedy conversion; 3, the general improvement, growth and increasing interest of their Sabbath schools."

THE TURKISH CRESCENT. The Crescent was the ancient symbol of Byzantium, now Constantinople. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, in besieging that city, set his workmen to undermine the wall by night, that his troops might take it by surprise; but the moon suddenly appearing, discovered the design to the besieged, who succeeded in frustrating it. Grateful for their deliverance, the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana—the

TEMPLOYMENT OF BALLOONS BY THE FRENCH. Casteinadolo, June 21. The brothers Goddard of exonautic repute, who came out some time ago provided with their best apparatus, made yester-day in the afternoon their first experiment at Castelnedolo. One of them made an ascent in a small balloon to explore the position of the enemy beyond the Chiesa. Having first mounted on the campanile to take the bearings, and make himself somewhat acquainted with the country, he entered his little, skiff and went up in the air with a regularity which, according to those who saw the ascent, showed he was master of his eccentric conveyance. He rose to a height of from 500 to 700 yards, stopped for a minute or so, and then descended again with as much regularity as he had shown in ascending.

The greatest difficulty in warfare is that you know the movements of your adversary only imperfectly, or not at all, for each army is surrounded by outposts which hide all that is going on behind, a general who is blamed as an imbedile would be judged quite differently if it was known on what information of the enemy's movements of your adversary only imperfectly, or not at all, for each

moon-and took the crescent for their symbol. The State Board of Equalization in Indiana, estate, will make the total taxables about \$470,-000,000. The total number of pells will be about 200,000. This assessment will produce about \$1,040,000 of state tax and \$470,000 of school

A few days ago a farmer in Cummington The foreign news of the past week is highly important. An armistice has been concluded between the allied and Austrian armies till the 15th of August, and strong hopes of peace are now entertained.

A few days ago a farmer in Cummington, Hampshire county, went after his cows; one of them persisted in going the wrong way; after trying a while to bring her to his mind, he gave up and let her have her own, and followed. She led him to a remote part of the pasture, where he found another cow cast. Releasing the captive entertained.

The Paris Moniteur, the official paper of the cow, the refractory one willingly returned to the

nated."

The armistice had given rise to a variety of speculations in the English papers.

The London Times believes in a peace, and remarks that before the truce has ended, the French army will be refreshed and reinforced, a fleet of gunboats will be ready for launching upon the lake that surrounds Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of Northern Italy. Broken and dispirited as Austría now is, she is better able to fight at this moment than she will be at any future time.

We believe, therefore, in peace; and we believe that the path to peace will be made smooth to her, for the Emperor has won the advantage which, for the moment he proposes to himself.—

If this war between France and Austria is ended, france becomes tremendous in power out of the conflict, and Austria and Europe will look on with still increasing interest and much meditation upon the future while she rests upon her than 5,000 people and advises everybody to stay at home.

Wastingtonian. The 24th ult., informs the St.

Joseph Gazette that only eight or ten claims have yet been discovered that pay. These are on the Gregory road, the rest being all a desert. He says the reports of the richness of other claims are absolutely false, and that the miners were leaving in large numbers. Some three thousand wagons are now on a return trip. Mr. McCoy estimates that there are now about the mines from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, most of whom are doing nothing or working for their board. He says the mines will not support more than 5,000 people and advises everybody to stay at home.

Wastingtonian.

Wastingtonian. The slaves of Geo. Washington parked that the only eight or ten claims have yet been discovered that they on the Gregory road, the rest being all a desert. He says the reports of the richness of other claims are absolutely false, and that the mines on the Gregory road, the rest being all a desert. He says the reports of the richness of other claims are absolutely false, and that the only is a trivitation. He sa Denver City on the 24th ult., informs the St.

scriptures by Rev. G. W. Haskell. 4. Singing by the choir. 5. Sermon by W. A. Sargent.—
6. Ordaining prayer by S. M. Haggett. 7. Right hand of fellowship by Rev. W. A. Sargent. 8. Charge by Rev. Mr. Stevens.

Next session with the church in Patten, Oct.
7, 10 ordack, P. M.
When I was a standard of the company of the company. The gallant Col., representative of patriot blood, stripped her and gave her and with the church in Patten, Oct.

Turn, July 7. The fortress of Peschiera, now invested by the Sardinian army, is cannon-add day and the sardinian army is

Dondage, but being caught, the men were whipped by a driver who refused to whip a woman of also company. The gallant Col., represents tive of parties thought of the and gave her 30 lashes with his own hand. All were then sent to Richmond to find now masters.

St. Lours, July 10. A special dispatch to the Ballesia says that the Blind Bighthe before the Kansas Constitutional Convention, provides that etitizen in relation to the possession of property, also that slavery shall not be allowed in the State. The dispatch also states that a desided the states in this lirgulative are on Consumption, and the States. The dispatch also states that a desided the states in this lirgulative are on Consumption, and the states of the sta

and the analyse of the second process of the

searcely say were of little value, since they had no reference to the pathology of the disease, nor the symptoms in dieated. I might refer to a host of worthy names, both ancient and modern, who have successfully employed inhalation in respiratory diseases, but time and space forbid, and I must be content to notice only a few. And from the high position these have deservedly occupied in the ranks of the profession, their testimony must command respect and add great weight to this simple and efficacious mode of practice. We shall commence our references by the following extensions. We shall commence our references by the following ex-tracts from a Treatise published by the celebrated John Mudge, dating as far back as the year 1780:

tracts from a Treatise published by the celebrated John Mudge, dating as far back as the year 1780:

In speaking of the benefit of inhalation, he remarks, "that the irritation and inflammation produced by taking a severe cold, can be more thoroughly and quickly removed by simply inhaling the steam of warm water than by any other remedy, especially if used the same day the cold is contracted." "I have," adds this semient physician, "all my life-from tender lungs had a propensity on taking cold to a severe cough, which ordinarily used to harrass me for three weeks or a month, and sometimes much longer. I was induced to make myself the first subject of experiment. The night the remedy was first used was passed without the least endency to cough; and the next morning by one or two gentle efforts a small quantity of matter was discharged, without the least disposition to cough afterwards. I could not be persuaded the whole succeeding day that the cough was radically cured, and accordingly was in expectation of its return, which however did not happsn."

Dr. Mackintosh, in his Practice of Physic, also bears testimony to its value in the following language: "Simple inhalations are highly serviceable in bronchitis and croup, and afford more ease and real benefit than any gargle in the sore throat which accompanies scarlatina."

Dr. Oorrigan, a physician of great experience and well known ability, observes that he "feels justified in coming to the conclusion that Medicated Inalations exert a most powerful induces over diseased action, and that, as it is only in this form we can administer to act locally upon discarding the sease of the s

course of the American Tract Society—and against the american Tract Society—and against the american Tract Society—and the General Position of the General Character of the

3,00

47,9 WILLIAM BURR, Treasure

6,0) 10,00 2,00

THUR

One package to C. Purington, Pawtucket, R. I. by express.
One package to Mrs. Sophia Swigert, Lake City, Ionia Co. Mich., by mail. one package to J. Tyler, Dryden, Tomkins Co., N. Y., by mail.
e package to A. Quimby, Lyndon Centre, Vt., by mail.
e package to A. H. Allard, W. Charleston, Vt., by mail are if the books noticed as forwarded are not recin due time by the persons to whom they are directed, should notify us immediately.

To Wm. Royce. Cannot find your name on our lit.
Tell us to what P. O. and State your paper is sent. You
date your letter at Dansville. There is but one P. O. that name in the Union, and that is in New York, but you

paper does not go there.

To A. Donaldson. We do not send books by mail unlike money is first remitted to prepay the postage. Bills on Wisconsin and Illinois banks are good at present, and we hope will continue so. But those on Minnesona banks are unsaleable, and therefore we cannot receive

P. P. P.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS. They sooth pain ; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others are at 10. Where these Plasters are, pain cannot or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try
them. You will then know what they are. They are a
new feature in the science of medicine. All druggists have
them. Take no other. Each Plaster pears a Medallia-z
Stamp and our signature. BARNS & PARK

13 & 15 Park Row. New York.
Also, Lyon's MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. [Gmis48]

Rev. C. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, Rev. C. Hibbard, writing from Burman to his lather, says:—I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, bruises, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark if

obstinate in resisting ordinary medical treatment, simply because it is regarded too much as a local affection. By female disease.

Married

At Contoccookville, May 31, by Rev. F. Reed, Mr. George V. Colby of Henniker and Miss Fidelia Goodnew of West W. Golby of Henniker and Miss Fidelia Goodnow of West Deering.

In Nashua, 12th issta, by Rev. A Richards, Mr. Webster C. Brown and Mrs. Sarah A. Edmonds.

In Gorham, Me., June 24, by Rev. L.D. Strout, Mr. Elias R. Howard and Miss Mary A. Parker.

In Bangor, Me., May 6, by Rev. M. H. Tarbox, Mr. Joseph W. Green and Miss Ella M. Frost. July 10, Mr. Goo. Furbis and Miss Mary E. Roach.

In Freeport, Me., June 2, by Rev. D. C. Burr, Mr. Cha's H. Soule and Miss Martha A. Jones. July 6, Mr. James C. Sylvester of Durham and Miss Margarette Tuttle of Biddeford, July 17, Mr. Robert H. McFarland of Freeport and Miss Phebe J. Knight of Pownal.

In Warren, Vt., by Rev. J. Tucker, Mr. D. G. Waldron and Miss Roxana M. Fletcher.

In Otselic, N. Y., Jung 45, by Rev. I. W. Barr, Mr. Albert Nichols and Miss Abjest M. Abels, both of Columbus.

In Vineland, Wis. 2 May 1, by Rev. H. Stillin, Mr. Douglass Arnold of Winchester and Miss Elizabeth Dinsmore of Metome. May 29, Mr. Wait D. Cole and Mrs. Mary A. Ross. June 23, Mr. Samuel E. Ford of Oshkosh and Miss Olive F. Lothrop of St. Albans, Me.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . July 21, 1859. At market 1250 Beef Cattle, 200 stores, 2000 Sheep and

At market 1250 Beer Uattie, 200 stores, also Such a ambs, and 550 Swine. Prices—Market Beef—extra \$8 75; first quality \$ 50 econd quality \$7; third quality \$ 575.

Working Oxen—\$ 90, 100 a 130.

Milch Cows—\$39 a 41.

Veal Calves—3, 5 a \$7.

Stores—Yearlings—None; two years old, \$22 a \$27; hree years old, 25 a \$33.

Hides—7 3 4 a 8 c; Calf Skins 12 a 13c.

Tallow—Sales at 7 a 7 1-20 per lb.

Pelts—20 a 56 ots each.

BOSTON MARKET . . . July 22.

Corn exchange—The Receipts since yesterday have been ross upps Fiour, 2000 ross corn, 4475 do URIS, sur root to Shorts. The demand for Flour continues moderate and market, dull at 5 a 5 25 for common brands Western; 5 25 a 5 50 for fancy brands; 5 50 a 5 75 for common extras; 5 74a \$6 for family; and 5 a \$9 for superior. Southern a 5-30 for fancy practics; 6-30 a 5 for common extras; 5-74a §6 for family; and 6 a §9 for superior. Southern is quiet and prices are nominal. Corn has been sold 91 a 95c for Southern yellow as to quality; and white is nominally 92c; 3:000 bush good Western mixed sold at 92 a 94c, closing at 92c. Oats are dull at 52 a 54c per bush for Northern and Canada; Rye 93 a 95c per bush. Provisions—Pork is quite dull, with small sales at 13 a \$14 for prime; 16 50 a 17 50 for mess; and 19 a \$21 for clear, cash and 4 mos. Beef ranges from \$11 a \$16 for Eastern and Western. Lard 11 a 12c in bibs and tierces, and 12 1-2 a 13c in kegs; and Smoked Hams 10 a 11c per 1b cash and 4 mos. Butter and Choese are steady at yester-day's prices.

NEW YORK MARKET. . . . July 22.

NEW YORK MARKET.... July 22.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Receipts 4200 bbls; sales 5100 bbls; State and Western heavy, unsettled; unsound 3 50 a42 55, 10 a 25 lower; superfine State 4 25 a 4 75; extra State 4 90 a 5 39 round hoop Ohio 5 a 5 40 for fresh ground; common to good extra Western 4 75 a 5 75; Southern dull and drooping; sales 1400 bbls; mixed to good 5 25 a 5 75; fanoy and extra 6 a 28.

Grain—Wheat dull and declining; sales 9000 bush; Western white 28 for old; Southern red 1 24 a 1 40; do white 1 38 a 1 50; white Kentucky 1 48 a 1 50 for new. Corn dull and declining; sales small; mixed Western 83 a 88c for old and new; yellow Jersey 90c. Oats dull; Southern and Jersey 30 a 41c; Northern and Western 41 a 44c. I rovisions—Beef quiet; sales 275 bbls; country mess 58 a 36; prime 5 a 6 75; répacked Chicago 9 50 a \$13. Pork lower; sales 2415 bbls; mess 15 50 a 15 75; prime 1 137 a 11 50; Western prime mess 15 50. Bacon dull; Hams 81-4c; Shoulders 6 1-4 a 6 3-8c. Cut Meats—sales 160 pkgs. Lard quiet; sales 35) bbls at 10 1-2 a 11 1-8c. Butter firm; Ohio 11 a 15c; State 16 a 19c.

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. THE Fall Term will commence Aug. 23, and continue 11 weeks. General arrangements as usual.

, 1. BUTLER, Sec.

New Hampton, July 20, 1859. [17]

THE next Term and Year of this Institution will open Aug. 23, 1859. The course of study embraces the Scriptures in the original Hebrew and Greek, Natural and Revealed Theology, Mental and Moral Science, Sacred Rhetoric, Ecclesiastical History, Sermonizing and Pastoral Duties. Aid to some extent is furnished from funds of F. Baptist Education Society.

New Hampton, July 20, 1858. [3w17]

MAINE STATE SEMINARY. MAINE STATE SEMINARY.

THE next term of this Institution will commence
on Tuesday, Aug. 23, and continue 11 weeks.
The Trustees have voted to expend \$500 in Apparatus, and it is expected that Prof. Lowell will
give Philosophical Lectures during the term.
Board in Parker Hall \$1,62 1.2 per week. Room
Rent from \$1,50 to \$3 per term. Board in private
families \$2,25 per week. Good accommodations
for students to board themselves.

PER ORDER.

Lewiston, July 20, 1859.

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY. THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence Aug. 24. J. S. GARDNER, Sec. Whitestown, N. Y., July 20, 1859. [17]

THE Fall Term will commence Aug. 17, and continue 13 weeks.
G. S. BRADLEY, A. B., Principal.
Mrs. BRADLEY, Assistant.
Lectures on Physiology and Anatomy will be given by Moses Sweat, M. D. Also, Lectures on Educational topics by the Principal.

Per Order.

N. Parsonsfield, July 20, 1859. A TEACHER

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.

Address J. P., Box 684.

Providence, R. I. A TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION. A YOUNG man, who has had several years' experience as an instructor, and who is qualified to teach ordinary English branches, Latin and Greek, and the higher Mathematics, would like a situation in some healthy location in Iowa or Minnesota, (the latter preferred,) where he may become a permanent, resident, and contribute his mite towards building up a wholesome society. The best references given as to moral and Christian character. Address Box 191, Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

skill that but ectual e peermiere is n, for es at , his

g up ifting oofs: d by rious, kener every. Egypt. rmar-

Poetry.

Refuge failed me. No man cared for my soul."

Darkly o'er my dubious pathway, Gloomy clouds of wrath appeared, And the thunder, muttering hoarsely, Warned me that the tempest neared.

Then I said. I'll seek the covert Which I made in days gone by: There, in safety, will I hide me,
While the tempest sweeps the sky.

But amazed, and all confounded. Soon I saw my refuge fly : And I heard a voice proclaiming "Woe to those who trust a lie."

Woe to those, who 'neath a falsehood Seek for shelter—In that day, When the storm of vengeance falleth, It shall sweep their hopes away.

All exposed, I saw the tempest Gathering darker every hour; While with wild, despairing efforts, Sought I shelter from its power. Though the flaming sword of justice

Flashed around my naked head, No man cared for my destruction. Friend and brother, all had fled Then I heard a voice of pity

Crying, "wherefore wilt thou die?" And I saw a form of glory, Stooping o'er me from the sky Stooping o'er me, love and mercy

Mingling in His glorious face; And with outstretched arms he bade me Hide from harm in His embrace. Saw I then the cross beside Him,

And the thorns which crowned His head, And I knew 'twas Christ who called me, Now when every hope had fled.

CONSIDER THE LILIES, HOW THEY

The lilies fair are found On shadowy ground,
The shady haunts of sunny clime,
And breathe the balm of summer time;
Refreshed by morning dew, and veiled from noontide glow. tide glow,
They taste the softest light and air, and this is how

Updrawn from verdant sod
By look from God,
These holy, happy flowers pervade
The sloping lawn, the forest glade;
And charmed by zephyr's wings, and lulled by
streamlet's flow,
They calmy muse, they brightly dream, and this is
how they grow.

They bloom in sheltered nook, By curling brock,
And Earth how firmly, fondly loves
These treasures of her streams and groves;
The dark mould cherishes their petals, white like snow,
With heaven-apportioned nutriment, and this is
how they grow.

I have considered them,
The flexile stem,
The blossoms pending airily
Beneath their leafy canopy,
Their witching fragrance, spotless hue, and thus I
feel and know,
That God imparts their loveliness, and this is how
they grow. Dublin University Magazine.

The Family Circle.

SUSIE GREENE: THE INEBRIATE'S DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER IX. That night Susie would have taken care or Willie again without giving a thought to her own fatigue, but the father said firmly, but

called her by that pet name for a long time? " you must not sit up to-night. You are looking quite ill, and the Dr. says you must have both rest and medicine. So go right to bed and I will take care of Willie. You need not fear for him, Susie; he will receive as good care as it is in my power to give," and tenders ly the man took the folded linen from the bas

by's brow, and wet it again in a basin of cold water, which stood beside him in an old chair. So Susie went to bed with a firm belief that Willie would not be neglected, and in a very few moments was sound asleep. A long time passed; then she awoke, and looking, saw, O, oyful sight, her father on his knees beside his suffering child! Low words of prayer like heavenly music filled the little room! And as she gazed, her heart kept thrilling and thrilling-with a strange, and, before, unknown joy. She clasped her small hands, and raising her eyes, glowing with love and gratitude, murmured softly, "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name !" Then very softly she lay down, and when at length her father arose from his knees, she slipped from the bed, and taking her mother's Bible, carried it to him .--She opened it to the writing, and whispering,

" She wrote it there for you, father, just before she died," stole quietly back to bed again. But she could not sleep. There was such a tumult of joy in her young heart, just then, that she could not have slept if she had tried ever so hard. And when she saw her father bend over the sacred volume, and reverently kiss the pencilled line, she closed her eyes, and it seemed that she could see the angel face of her mother smiling upon her.

"O, this, this is the meaning of my dream," said she to herself: "If Willie goes to live with mamma, he will be a wiser and better man he will be a Christian."

Five days and nights passed-days and nights of intense anxiety to the affectionate ones who stood constantly by Willie's bedside; and when the sixth evening came the Dr. stayed, "for," said he, "the child will be either better or worse to-night." The hours of evening wore slowly away, and as the father stood over his boy, his eyes riveted upon his sweet face, his lips compressed, and his breathing short and quick, every thought was a prayer to God that the precious life might be spared; and Susie, with her hands clasped and her soul uplifted, was close beside him, gazing with a look of unutterable love upon the baby's face, while the good Dr. leaned upon the head-board, and strove to appear very calm. And so the hour of midnight drew on apace, and every moment showed that a change was coming over Willie, but whether for the better or worse, not even the Dr. could tell. The muscles of his face twitched nervously, while strange convalsions shook his frail form every now and then, and once or twice something like a moan escaped his white lips. Half an hour passed; then Willie lay very still, so still, it seemed as though he was dead. The father's eyes seemed starting from their sockets, and great drops of agony beaded his forehead, as he gazed; and sie closed her eyes and sank upon her knees, while a death-like feeling came over her. The Dr. looked more closely in the little face, then placed his hand upon the fair brow, which was amp, but not with the dew of death.

Thank God! the crisis is past, and he lives !" said he, in a low, distinct whisper. re was a murmur then from the father's lips, and he sank sobbing upon his knees.-

good Dr. left, promising to return in an hour with his wife. "For," said he, "the little one will need the most skilful nursing for many days to come. He must be kept very quiet, could have secured the brush as a trophy. and free from excitement, for a relapse would be certainly fatal, and I know of none so capable of taking care of him as Mrs. Went-

Mr. Greene looked his thanks, for when he tried to speak them his heart seemed to rise and choke him, but Susie, clasping one of the Dr.'s hands in both her own, looked up with face and eyes beaming with the light of love smilar affairs now daily apprehended, are turn-and gratitude.

"Can't help it!" said his mother.

"No." said Jamie, "I don't think they can."

"Isn't it because they don't use God's helps to do right?" asked his mother.
"God's helps!" said Jamie. "What?"

"He has given them a guide-book, in the first place. It clearly tells the right way and the wrong way, and where they lead to—one to heaven and the other to hell. If anybody consults that book, they can't mistake about the way," said his mother.
"Is it the Bible you mean?" asked Jamie.

"Yes," she answered; "and lest we should get in the dark, or puzzled about the meaning cardinals, 29 bishops, 124 prelates, 1738 secuget in the dark, or puzzled about the meaning of our guide-books. God has given another help, that is, his Holy Spirit, which, he says, "will open the eyes of the blind," and 'will guide you into all truth'—not part way, and then leave you to get along as you can, but guide you into 'all truth,' that you need make. No single tyrant like him of Natley and the property of the people, suggests the tyranny which they can, must, and do exerging you into 'all truth,' that you need make. No single tyrant like him of Natley and the property of the people, suggests the tyranny which they can, must, and do exerging the property of the people, suggests the tyranny which they can, must, and do exerging the property of the people, suggests the tyranny which they can, must, and do exerging the property of the people, suggests the tyranny which they can, must, and do exerging the people the people, suggests the tyranny which they can, must, and do exerging the people t

ments' thinking, "I think God has, It isn't God's fault, I'm sure. Then why don't they?"
"Because they don't mind God's helps,"
said his mother. "If they would study their guide books, ask the Holy Spirit to enlighten and help them, and hearken to that kind little voice inside, I am sure no child would go

drop after drop ran down his red cheeks. "Mother," said he, "we've got no excus for being wicked. God is good, very good."-

THE RIGHT KIND OF A WIFE.

duction recently to the heroine of the follow-

Magenta. It is the shady side :is money?"
"This is the weekly saving of our household "This is the weekly saving of our household expenses for the last five years," was the modest reply. "Every week I put ten out of the twenty dollars which you gave me into our Bible bank, that when a day of trouble came upon us, we should have something to save us from the wolf."

"But why put it in the Bible, Kate?"

"But why put it in the Bible, Kate?"

"Because it is a good bank, one which will not suddenly break," replied the lady.

"You are an angel, Kate," cried the delighted husband, clasping her to his heart.

And so she is. Does any one doubt it?

"MILAN, June 8. If some one had told me that just on the ninth day after my arrival at the camp at Vercelli I should go by rail from Magenta to Milan, I should nove thought him mad; and yet so it is. I arrived here yesterday afternoon with a train of wounded and prisoners. As I told you in my last, the Milanese immediately after the Austrian evacuation, sent up a train to fetch the wounded. As they were found they were brought in succession to the station by the soldiers, a detachment of two companies of the first Fusileers of the Guard. At the station the surgeons were in attendance to apply the first days. "MILAN, June 8. If some one had told me

The Dr. knelt also, and the three put up such a triune prayer of thanksgiving and praise, that surely the angels must have hushed their glad music to listen, while the All Father looked down with a smile upon his earth children. Softly the rosy light of morning came through the window and filled the rosy as softly the rosy light of morning came through the window, and filled the room as with a glory, but Willie did not see it, for he lay like one dead, in a calm, sweet sleep. Very faintly his heart beat, as the life tide coursed through his veins, and his breathing was low and soft as that of a new born babe.

Giving careful and minute directions the good by left promising to grant and could aim another blow, Reynard, despite the wisks no one of his less by the texts of

Miscellany.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The recent outrageous conduct of the Pope's "O, you are so kind, so kind! Surely the Lord will bless you for all you have done for us. I will ask him to, very often." ing men's minds to the peculiar position of the Pontifical States. These States lie in the heart of the Italian peninsular, thus embracing a due share of the abundant natural resources of the share of the abundant natural resources of the country, but which by the neglect of a priest ridden people, are but little developed. Their geographical shape is very irregular, and their aloud, "What a strange child that is. She is a perfect treasure."

THREE HELPS. "Mother, I shouldn't think God would punish children for doing wrong, when they can't help it," said Jamie, who sat looking out of the window a long time think look behind the expenditures. The effective army is less than 13,000, of which Swiss troops numher 3000 and form the most efficient part.

The Pope is the nominal sovereign, but authority is nothing more than not Cardinal Secretary of State (now Antoinelli) renumbers 9 archbishops, 50 bishops, 13 abbots 35000 secular priests, 10,000 monks, and 8000 guide you into all truth'—not part way, and then leave you to get along as you can, but guide you into all truth, that you need make no mistake and have no excuse for going wrong."

"But," said Jamie, "how can you get the Holy Spirit? I can read my Bible, because it's in my very hands."

"But," see heing banded together in a common purpose. No single tyrant, like him of Naples, recently deceased, can enforce a despotism so searching, steady and destructive as it is in the power of this oligarchy to inflict. That they have used their power, we have the testimony of all travellers through the Pope's dominions, and of the present excited condition of the peo-

it's in my very hands."

"God will give you the Holy Spirit, if you ask him for it," said his mother; "He says, 'Ask, and you shall receive.' The Bible also says the Holy Spirit 'helps our infirmities."

"I don't know what that means," said Jamie, ouickly.

"I have leaders of the allied ouickly. This attitude of the leaders of the anneal forces, who are elsewhere carrying deliverance to the down-trodden masses of Italy, is to be infirm, he needs help. God sees how we stumble, and go back, and miss the right way, how weak we are; he therefore offers his Holy how was we are; he therefore offers his Holy Spirit to make us strong."

"That is wonderful," said Jamie, "how God knows everything."

"Besides all this," said his mother, "he has put a little voice inside you, which, when you are inclined to go wrong, says, 'No, no, no! and when you do right, says, 'Yes, yes, my dear child,' very sweetly indeed."

"A voice!" said Jamie—"that still small voice my teacher tells about, and says it is conscience?"

"A voice provided the forman people in their desires to get rid of their priestly despotism, the pope will instantly throw himself under the protection of Austria, which will array the prejudices of every bigoted Roman Catholic against Louis Napoleon. Thus he will raise up enemies, not only in the provinces through which he is marching, where already the priests are said to be hostile, but in his army, and throughout his empire. But the church authorities in the Pope will instantly throw himself under the protection of Austria, which will array the prejudices of every bigoted Roman Catholic against Louis Napoleon. Thus he will raise against Louis Pope will instantly throw himself under the protection of Austria, which will array the prejudices of every bigoted Roman Catholic against Louis Napoleon. Thus he will raise against Louis Pope will instantly throw himself under the protection of Austria, which will array the prejudices of every bigoted Roman Catholic against Louis Napoleon. Thus he will array the protection of Austria, which will array the pro

ther in this war. The Vicar of Christ raises

anguine—' the church has a horror of blood-ned'—is a maxim of ecclesiastical law which

This was written one week too soon. The

church at Rome. All Europe has been horri-

fied by the news of this inhuman outrage. It is said that the Pope is greatly distressed by

following from the London Herald of June

28th :

his hands and prays for peace. That is the part that belongs to him. Ecclesia abhorret a

"Do you not think, Jamie," asked his mother, seriously, "that God has done his part to make little boys, and girls, too, do right—not only to know the right, but to do right also?"

"Mother," answered Jamie, after a few moments' thinking. "I think God has. It isn't the Pope's dominions, so long as neutrality shall be observed; and the people have respected his wishes by refraining from all but he most innocent manifestations of their senloose upon them. It is a dangerous incident, as we shall see when the consequences begin to unroll themselves.—Boston Journal.

Tears came into the little boy's eyes, and THE POPE ABHORRING BLOODSHED. of N. York. (Roman Catholic.) has the follow-

A New York editor says he had an intro-

ing sketch:

Mr. —, a merchant, now residing in Philadelphia, who formerly lived in rather an extravagant style, was in the habit every Monday morning, of giving his wife a certain sum of money for the table and other household expenses of the week; he never mentioned his business to his wife and she deeming him his business to his wife, and she deeming him sufficiently capable of attending to his own affairs, never inquired into them. About five years after marriage, through some slight mismanagement, and the rascality of his confidential clerk, Mr. — suddenly broke, and his fall was mentioned "sympathizingly" on 'change, and, like all such matters, there all church at Rome. All Europe has been horrismynthy and of the merchant kant the fall was mentioned "sympathizingly" on 'change, and, like all such matters, there all church at Rome. All Europe has been horrismynthy and of the merchant kant the fall was written one week too soon. In the sufficiently capable to sufficiently capable to soon. In the sufficiently capable to sufficiently capable sympathy ended. The merchant kept the affair a secret, and the first intimation his lady had of it, was a news paragraph in the Ledger. Shortly after dinner was over, on the discovery of the startling fact, Mrs. — requested her husband to remain in the parlor a few moments, as she had something to say to him. She then left the room, hurried up stairs, and shortly after returned, with a splendidly bound Bible in her hand. Handing it to her husband, she said: athy ended. The merchant kept the af-

"George, the day after our marriage, you gave me this precious book as a token of your love, and as a rich fountain to look to in the day of trouble. Its pages have been precious to me; and as your brow looks sad to-day, I now return it to you, that you may glean from it some consolation in the hour of gloom."—She then left the room.

The merchant opened the book carelessly, and a bank bill fell out. He pieked it up and glanced at its face—it was a \$10 bill. He opened the book ngain, and another note of the same amount was before him. He opened it at the first page, and continued to find an X between every few leaves, till he arrived at the commencement of the book of Revelations. He was saved—could commence business, and had a capital of some \$3000.

He rang the bell—a servant appeared. "Request your mistress to come to me immediately," said the merchant.

The lady obeyed, entering the room with something between a tear and a smile.

"Kate! Kate! where did you procure all this money?"

And so she is. Does any one doubt it?

A WILY FOX.

Some depredations having lately been committed by vermin on the farm of Summerfield, near Dumfries, a trap was set with a view of securing the aggressor. A fox, on its return from a predatory excursion, carrying a hare which he had captured, unwittingly placed a foot on the trap, and was caught. In the morning Reynard was espied by one of the ploughmen, who, like fox-hunters, though not in the same break-neck fashion, was anxious to posses that much-coveted appendage, a fox's brush. Seizing a rail from an adjoining fence

by their wounds. Boughs were cut to make an awning over the open goods trucks, so as to protect their miserable inmates from the rays of a real Italian sun.

This station and the railway train itself were

This station and the railway train itself were certainly the most shocking scenes of misery which one can possibly conceive. It was the darkest side of a brilliant victory, looking behind the scenes by daylight; wounded in all stages of agony and pain, only half-clad, torn, dusty, and muddy in their own blood. The priests walking about with the viaticum to administer the last sacrament to the dying; the glazed eye of death in some showing that they had ceased to suffer, the working eyes of others and the kneeling priest before them, showing that they were on the point of sighing their last; near them were others whom you would have thought dead had it not been for the imperceptible movement of the eye or a convulsive twist of the limb. You become involuntarily silent when you entered and took off your cap at the sight of so much misery. Even the lively French soldiers who ministered to the wants of these defaced specimens of humanity, became grave, and this dead silence was only broken from time to time by the words of the priest, a faint sob, a frantic shriek of pain, or a weak sich. You foregot almost that they are was a window and ten children, were said the church, to mourn their loss; but they do not mourn as those who have no hope.

Died in Mran, Me., May 31st, Mrs. Lydia Cc., 7 wife of Samuel Dennis, aged 60. She had been a professor, and we trust a possessor of religion for about 40 years. She was calm and composed in her abordessor, and we trust a possessor of religion for about 40 years. She was calm and composed in her abordessor, and we frust a possessor of religion for about 40 years. She was calm and composed in her abordessor, and we frust a possessor of religion for about 40 years. She was calm and composed in her abordessor, and we frust a possessor of religion for about 40 years. She was calm and composed in her abordessor, and we frust a possessor of religion for about 40 years. She was calm and composed in her abordessor, and we frust a possessor of religion for about 40 years. She was calm

of these defaced specimens of humanity, became grave, and this dead silence was only broken from time to time by the words of the priest, a faint sob, a frantic shriek of pain, or a weak sigh. You forgot almost that here was a victory to redeem this dark scene, and these men who would otherwise have peacefully followed their domestic occupations, were sum, a moned to expose themselves to all this for a cause which is not their own, which they know nothing about, nor care for. It was indeed a hard lot.

But it was, above all, when the wounded had to to be moved to the carriages that the neighborhood became almost intolerable. Such shricks, such pale faces contracted by pain, such torn limbs! The soldiers ordered to transport them seemed to forget everything in their anxiety to alleviate the pain of the sufferers. Philanthropists would have been touched by so much care and the cynic might have sneered at the deat that the very men who had made the wounds should now try to cure the mischief, ready to begin again. Before starting a new distribution of drink took place, for which there was a craving. At last the train was off, and the noise of the train drowned all others, while a few turns of the wheels took us out of sight of the station. On our arrival at Milan a number of volunteer nurses were ready waiting, with glasses of lemonade to assuage the burning thirst after a passage of more than an hour.

THE ZOUAVES.

In the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary we have this definition:

Zouaces—The name of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress. It is derived from the Arabic word Zouaoua, a confederacy of the Arabic tribes who live on the mountains back of Algiers.

The Zouaves are distinguished from other French troops by their dress, which is somewhat Oriental in style, consisting of blue turns when the original and the content of the station. On our arrival at Milan a number of volunteer nurses were ready waiting, with glasses of l

who live on the mountains back of Algiers.

The Zouaves are distinguished from other French troops by their dress, which is somewhat Oriental in style, consisting of blue tunics, the loose pantaloons tucked in by gaiters, and the Turkish fez or skull-cap. Their terrible efficiency in the bloody work of war has become proverbial. They almost despise the enjoy the saint's rest, we humbly trust.

Died in Fowlerville, N. Y., Dec. 16th, 1858, of fleuresy, Rebecca Blatsbrill, widow of Dea. John Blaised I formerly of Strafford, Vt., in her 82d year. She experienced religion about 50 years ago and united with the F. Baptist church in Bethany N. Y. She lived an exemplary life and has gone home to enjoy the saint's rest, we humbly trust.

A. D. Died in Fowlerville, N. Y., Dec. 16th, 1858, of fleuresy, Rebecca Blatsbrill, widow of Dea. John Blaised II formerly of Strafford, Vt., in her 82d year.

She experienced religion about 50 years ago and united with the F. Baptist church in Bethany N. Y. She lived an exemplary life and has gone home to enjoy the saint's rest, we humbly trust.

be or danger to be fased, on the breach or on the coean, in the desert, the prairie, or the pampa, the Anglo-Saxon is to be found. From him come the hardy backwoodsman; the enduring, daring, lonely traveller; the adventury of the lands of Rev. J. Runnels.

When the armore was tried on for the Eglinton tournament, it was found that scarcely a suit was large enough for the degenerate weavers; and our Guards would give an equally good account of that in the Tower. No weapons have been preserved which a modern athlete could not use. The wrestlers of Cumberland and Westmoreland, of Devon and Cornwall; the prize-fighters of the southern and midland counties; the navies of Lancashire; the Guards, the boatmen of Cam, the Isis, the Tyne, and the Thames, would beat the men of the last century into fits.

BALT AND CHARCOAL FOR STOCK.

Farmers who raise stock should give them plenty of charcoal to eat, and freely of salt; both charcoal and salt improve cattle and make them in good condition. Salt acts on the blood. Charcoal strengthens and heals the mueus membrane throughout the alimentary canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs, healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms generatory canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs, healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms generatory canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs, healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms generatory canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs, healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms generatory canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs, healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms generatory the consequently die. The use of salt and free use of charcoal will contribute to protect cattle from epidemics, and will counteract the effect of putrescent or septic water. The last number of the Freeman's Journal "We have scrutinized all that has come he opinion on the subject, and we have not found the slightest indication of a leaning, on the part of the Holy Father, to one side or the

Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, gives the following picture of the condition of the wounded soldiers after the battle of

If your umbrella is wet, do not unfurl it for If your unbrella is wet, do not untur it for the purpose of drying it more rapidly. If you do, the whalebone acquires a peculiar set, which it is almost impossible to obviate; they become permanently bent, in consequence of the shrinking of the cloth while drying, and give the umbrella when furled a bulging and nseemly appearance.

Over-salting is one of the most common faults of butter-making. Not uncommonly, coarse salt is used in such quantities, and with such treatment, that it remains undissolved, and will grate in the teeth. Such butter must be sold from three to six cents per pound low-

Obituaries.

become proverbial. They almost despise the use of gunpowder, and rely mainly on their alertness, strength, and the use of the bayonet. Their charge is said to be irresistible upon infantry and artillery, but not so avoilable against cavalry. We learn that these qualities are attributable to the severe gymnastic exercises by which they are trained.

Every method is adopted to develop their muscles. They are trained to run at the top of their speed for an hour without intermission, to run armed with musket and bayonet in a creeping posture, to jump on an adversary with the elastic spring of a tiger, to plunge with the bayonet in all positions, and thus their very name has become a terror.

See lived an exemplary lie and is also list. A. D.

Died in Machias, N. Y., April 18th, Mrs. Bersey enjoy the saint's rest, we humbly trust. A. D.

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Bould in Machias, N. Y., April 18th, Mrs. Bersey

IS MAN DEGENERATING?

The physical powers of the rising generation have not yet been shown to nave degenerated below those of their ancestors; nay, there are good reasons for believing that in strength and endurance they as far surpass them as they certainly do in cleanliness and temperance. Wherever a name is to be gained or danger to be faced, on the breach or on the ocean, in the desert, the prairie, or the pampa, the Anglo-Saxon is to be found. From

tion existing there. It prevents worms generated, and they consequently die. The use of salt and free use of charcoal will contribute to protect eattle from epidemics, and will counteract the effect of putrescent or septic water.

FLOUR PUDDING.

Beat two eggs and a little milk, and stir in five tablespoonsful of flour, making a batter.—Boil one quart of milk, and when it boils pour in the batter, stirring well while it is poured in. Let it boil slowly for a few minutes. Eat it with sweetened cream or milk, or whatever sauce suits best your palate. It is a cheapquick way of making a very pleasant and wholesome dessert. Wheat meal, unbolted flour, can be used instead of flour, which to our taste is still better. This is a home dish which we prize much. If we could introduce it into general use, we should almost esteem ourselves a benefactor.—Northern Farmer.

sation, and remained a worthy member until he was removed to join the church above. A. Jones.

Departed this life in New Market, N. H., July 9th, Roswell H. Durgor, aged 12 years and 3 months, son of Bro. Miles and, sister Sarah Durgin. The circumstances attending this death were those of the most sudden character. Roswell, with two or three other boys, went to the river just above the village to bathe. Not more than three quarters of an hour had clapsed, before his younger brother came back in tears, to bring the sad information to father and mother that Roswell was drowned. Friends hastened to the spot, but not in time to resume and savelife. Efforts of physicians and others were put forth, but all was too late, the spirit of little Roswell had passed from its tenement of clay. Roswell exhibited in the family, among his school and playmates, an excellent disposition, ever mild, kind and obliging. The funeral services were at tended Sabbath afternoon, July 10th, in the F. W. B. house. Rev. Mr. Chapman, of the Congregational church, was present and assisted in the exercises. Two beautiful wreaths of half bloomed flowers lay upon the coffin, fit emblems of h

TIMERELILAS.

Tied in Big Valley, Wis., June 25th of consumption, brother EPHRAIM H. DAYIS, son of Elijah and Rebecca Davis, aged 27 years and 3 months. Bro. Davis experienced religion in Oakfield, in the winter of '55, was baptized by Eld. Jones, and joined the Freewill Baptist church in that place. Last fall he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he remained till death, a worthy member. Though a vire sieve, and it is fit for use after reducing with cold water. It may be laid on with a white-wash brush.

For Inside Walls.—One bushel unslaked lime, 3 pounds of sugar, 5 pounds of salt, and prepare as above.

To color these paints straw color, use yellow ochre, instead of whiting; lemon color, ochre and chrome yellow; lead and slate, lampblack; blue, indigo; green, chrome green.

The REELLAS.

Died in Big Valley, Wis., June 25th of consumption, brother EPHRAIM H. DAYIS, son of Elijah and Rebecca Davis, aged 27 years and 3 months. Bro. Davis experienced religion in Oakfield, in the winter of '55, was baptized by Eld. Jones, and joined the Freewill Baptist church in that place. Last fall he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Burns church, with which he removed from Oakfield to this place, where he united with the Frewill Baptist chu

be those that have no hope. The thuerar was tended by a large concourse of people.

J. S. Norrow.

Died at Elsie, Mich., April 22d, infant son of G.

W. and S. H. Lewis.

Also, April 30th, of dropsy, SAMANTHA H., wife of the writer, in the 35th year of her age. The subject of this brief notice embraced religion at the early age of 13, was baptized by Eld. Warner Beebe in Aug. 1838, united with the F. W. B. church in Liverpool, Ohio, where she remained until the fall of 1844, when she and her husband removed to Mich., and were two of the five that constituted the F. W. B. church of Duplain at its organization, with which she remained until death closed her earthly pilgrimage. The death of my dear wife was very sudden and overwhelming to her many friends, it not exceeding thirty minutes from her first attack until she breathed her last. She had three, spasms, recovering twice so as to be sensible, and able to converse a brief space of time. Her last words were, upon seeing her children around the bed weeping, "O children, don't cry, I can't." Her life for the last seven years has emphatically been one of self denial. While I have been trying to preach the gospel, I have been called much from home, while upon her, devolved, in a great degree, the care of our family, in "summer's heat and winter's cold." But I always found upon returning from my labors, a warm heart and cheerful counter-

nance to greet me. But how changed the scene; The features that used to smile at my return are now rigid in death, "that once loved form" now lies in the cold grave, waiting the command of her Saviour she so much loved, bidding her arise in his likeness. We performed the last sad office May 2d, when Rev. W. R. Norton delivered an appropriate discourse from Heb. 4.9. "G.W. LEWIS.

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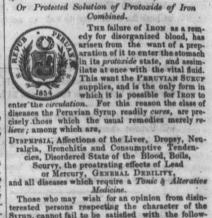
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Leave Adrian for Monroe & Detroit at 7.05 A. M., and 3.45 P. M.
Leave Adrian for Jackson, 10.10 A. M., & 5.10 P. M.
Leave Adrian for Jackson, 10.10 A. M., & 5.10 P. M.
Leave Jackson for Adrian at 4.40 A. M., and 1 P. M.

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

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

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Trains from Boston.

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

For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 7
1-2 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Haverhill, 7.30, A. M., 12 M., 3, 5, and 6.20
P. M.

For Haverhill, 7.30, A. M., 12 M., 3, 5, and 6.20 P. M.
For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and stations east of Haverhill, 7 1-2 A. M., 3, and 5 P. M.
For Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 7.30 A. M., and 3 P. M., and oa Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., to connect with Steamer Daniel Webster for Bangor and intermediate landings.

From Portland, 8:45 A. M., and 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., or on arrival of Steamer Daniel Webster from Bangor. From Great Falls, 5:40 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:50 P. M.

From Great Falls, 5.40 and 10.55 A. M., and N. From Dover, 5.50, 10.55 A. M., 5.05 P. M.
From Exeter, 6.30, 11.35 A. M., 5.64 P. M.
From Haverhill, 7.05, 9.30 A. M., 12.20; 5.10 and 6.28 P. M.
From Lawrence, (North Side.) 6.39, 7.25 and 9.50 A.
M., 12.16 and 5.30 P. M. (South Side.) 6.52, 7.30 9.52 A. M., 12.17, 12.40, 5.32 and 6.55 P. M.
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1000