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MORNING STAR.

KINGS OF ISRAEL—NO. 1.

The government of Israel was, for a long series of years, of the patriarchal kind. After the death of Joshua, the nation was governed by judges. Sometimes there seemed to be no recognized head, but all was in confusion, till some one, moved by power within, arose and assumed the government, obtained victory over the enemies of Israel, and judged the nation during his life. After various changes in public affairs, the people, unwilling to be governed by God, desired Samuel to make them a king, that they might be like other nations.—To this Samuel objected, as being offensive to God: but they persisted in their importunity, until they obtained their desire. Their first king was Saul, the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin. He was a handsome young man, Benjamin. He was a handsome young man, from the shoulders upward; taller than any other man among them. He was privately anointed with oil by the prophet Samuel, and

taken from him, and given to David, the son of Jesse.

At the time Goliath defied the armies of the living God, David took his life in his hand, and went out to meet the Philistine's giant, and by him God delivered Israel from their enemies. The daughters of Israel, in their rejoicing said, "Saul has slain his thousands, but David his

Saul was a gloomy, jealous, melancholy man, and when he could not be revived and comforted by the skill of his physicians, they advised the use of music, to cheer his drooping spirits and drive away his fits of melancholy. This gave him temporary relief. When he rejected God, God rejected him from being king, and then he sought counsel from Samuel after he had died, through one who had a familiar spirit. The spiritualists say she was a medium for the spirits. This was a violation of a positive command, and is assigned as one cause of the severe punishment that came upon him. 1 Chron. 10-13. His death was truly and and gloomy. Knowing that God had den were too strong for him, "He took a sword and fell upon it, thus dying by his own hand." The life and death of Saul may be practically improved by all, and especially by kings and rulers. It teaches that there is no safety to individuals or nations, but in obedience to the great Ruler of the universe. Yet men in power are slow to the universe. Yet men in power are slow to the form the lessons of the past. It is a reproof to all who would seek knowledge of the future through those who profess to have intercourse with departed spirits. It should warn all not to disregard the instructions and warnings God has given in his Word, and still gives, through a living ministry.

It has often been asked, was Saul a Christian? I answer, I see but very little reason to think he was ever truly pious. If he was, what a warning to us not to forsake the living God.

For the Morning Star.

TTALY.

phase of European politics, without interest and solicitude. Since the fearful disaster to the cause of Italian freedom in '48, the sympathies of Protestant nations have been strongly drawn to that unfortunate land. So, as the signs of hostilities become more imminent, we naturally turn to Italy, and ask if she will, whatever may be the result to the larger powers concerned, be at all benefited. It may be interesting to the Christian patriot to contemplate, for a moment, the present state of affairs in the darkest portion of Italy.—A court whose employment is corruption, whose breath is suspicion and bigotry. The minions of the Pope are omnipresent.—Even the sanctity of home is violated by their lascivious intrusion. Social relations are in a measure annihilated, for every gathering is suspected of hostile plans, and the police is a ready aid for the priest who may have roused the vengeance of some hapless sufferer. Commerce is discouraged there is not all animal; he is a duality, and his spiritual part, which is immortal; should not be deprived of that aliment which is requisite to sustain it in health and vigor. Men are liable enough by six days' employment in seven, as a day of rest, is a moral law. But man is not all animal; he is a duality, and his spiritual part, which is immortal; should not be deprived of that aliment which is requisite to sustain it in health and vigor. Men are liable enough by six days' employment in seven, as a day of rest, is a moral law. But man is not all animal; he is a duality, and his spiritual part, which is immortal; should not be deprived of that aliment which is requisite to sustain it in health and vigor. Men are liable enough by six days' employment in secular business, to have their affections attached to earthly things, and to become gross and sensual, without devoting all their days to the god of this world, and living merely to eat and drink. Without the redeeming influences of the Sabbath, is a moral law.

My main object in writing this article is to receive informat vengeance of some hapless sufferer. Com-merce is discouraged; there is next to none, for liberty must ever follow in the footsteps of trade. The word "comfort," so suggestive to us, is not found in the language of the Italian. Exerywhere is felt a most powerful combina-tion against the best interests of society. All intellectual exercise is paralyzed; the desire for intellectual exercise is paralyzed; the desire for wealth soon vanishes, for the worldly ambitious, even, are taught by repeated injunctions, to be content with moderate fortunes. Good qualities and a sprightly disposition are put under ban, and their possessor is condemned to the "dolce for niente," or life of masterly inactivity. Property to the amount of \$100,000,000, is owned by the clergy. Palaces of bishop and cardinal and Pope overflow with luxury, while beggary throngs their doors.—The desolate Campagna, and many a rich district besides, acknowledge the rains and the sun of heaven by no waving crops of grain, for the songs of praise which once died away in the dim recesses of the catacombs, has succeeded the magnificent service of St. Peters; but faith long ago deserted the altars of Romanism, before which hilling wavelingting the state of things had become so deplorably bad, his efforts were mostly unavailing. Prophets and priests had been false to their trust. They had healed the hurt—the wounds of sin—slightly. They had said peace, all is well, when the awful malady was raging within, and was about to prove their ruin.

A physician who does not, or will not, understand the nature of the disease of the one he is called to visit, and flatters that there is not peace. magnificent service of St. Peters; but faith long ago deserted the altars of Romanism, before which blind worshippers bend in stupid adoration. The Pope, while he renders his throne secure by the payment of three millions of dolars for foreign soldiery and native police, furthers the education of his people to the amount of twenty-four thousand dollars for the support of schools. In these latter, even, the course of study and the teachers are subject to the con-

gave its sanction to the downfall of Napoleon I. "Austria must not have dominion south of the Alps," is the whispering of his "destiny." Whatever may be the result of a contest between these powers, Catholicism will still remain, to crush out the life of the Italian states; its essential features will undergo no change whatever, and thus the terrible nightmare which has brooded over prostrate Italy, will toment her still. While the nature of the Execution of the Executi

This week have had many desponding moother man among them. He was privately anoined, with oil by the prophet Samuel, and told that he should meet a company of prophets, and join with them in the praises of God, which, when it came to pass, led the people to exclaim, "Is Saul also among the prophets?" At first, when publicly proclaimed king, he concealed himself from the people, perhaps from modesty, not wishing the people to think that he had sought this preferment. The prophet Samuel told the king what to do, and God, though displeased with the nation for their impiety, promised them his mercy if they would obey his voice. Saul was rash, hasty, inconsiderate and disobedient. When reproved by Samuel, he would seem to repent, and promise amendment; but his promises and amendment of life were soon forgotten, and he would allow his passions or inclinations to control his activation, not the commandments of God. In consequence of his disobedience, especially in not departed an instance and instance as the interest of the wants of the sisters of departed and sisters of the waters. Do we not neglect or forget to care for the wants of the sisters of departed ministers and just at the time they ments, and some trials. If it was not for the sequence of his disobedience, especially in not destroying the Amalekites, the kingdom was taken from him, and given to David, the son of need our sympathy the most, cruelly give them

"Saul has slain his thousands, but David his ten thousands." This excited the jealousy of Saul, and he became an enemy to David ever after. His conduct toward David was base and mean. He frequently sought his life by force and by stratagem, though David gave him repeated proofs that he would not harm a hair of his head, nor permit his men to touch him when perfectly in their power.

Saul was a gloomy, jealous, melancholy man, and when he could not be revived and comforted by the skill of his physicians, they advised.

Have tried to preach four times, and had

the Ten Commandments, and to be contained in the Ten Commandments, and to conduce di-rectly to our highest good in every particular. It cannot be violated without trampling upon the laws of our own being, and producing di-rect injury to ourselves. Man's physical sys-It is impossible to contemplate the present rect injury to ourselves. Man's physical sysphase of European politics, without interest tem requires one day in seven, for rest, and and solicitude. Since the fearful disaster to without it he hurries himself to a premature without it he hurries himself to a premature of his

receive information myself, and if wrong, to be set right.

W. MARSH.

McHenry, Ill., Jan. 12, '59.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. NO. 308. For they have healed the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace, when there is no peace. Jer. 8:11.

Would that this were the end of the description of spiritual mal-practice; but there are others who heal slightly. There are among the denominations of the true faith those who seem bound to swell the churches with great numbers, at all events; so persons not born of the Spirit are induced to become members. I have known persons that chanced to become penitent, and to experience a good hope years after they had united with the church. They then complained that ministers hurried them so fast, and led them to mistake conviction for conversion. The most able and defiant skeptic I ever saw, said she went forward for prayers once, and then the minister wished her to unite with the church. There are now those in the churches who applogize for the greatest crimes; there are some who drink to intoxication and oppose temperance; there are those

ion comes to penitents when these measures in this nation a religious sent are employed, and yet a class of persons may enough to rebuke the wickedness in high be easily deceived by them. Caution is to be places. Let that sentiment be concentrated used. See that there is conviction first. See that sinners feel their sinfulness; and then awakened conscience let there be united, earn-

A LITTLE TOO LATE. Not long since, one very cold morning, I leftmy home for the purpose of taking the cars about 12 miles distant, to visit some friends in tant business. We drove with great speed, but just as we came in sight of the station, we saw the "iron horse" puffing and steaming, and the train was off, and I could only say too late, and there is no other train to-day, so I must wait till to-morrow. This was far from being agreeable, but there may far more disasbeing agreeant, but there may lat more duals-trous consequences arise from being too late. But why was I too late? I rose early, and thought I had sufficient time for my purpose. But no; I thought the time for the train to start was thirty minutes later than it was, and so put off the matter two or three minutes too Many by reason of wrong belief as to the importance of a preparation for death, or presuming that there is time enough yet, will find themselves at last behind the time. Death comes and calls them as they are, quite unfurnished for the world to come. They did not start in season. My business could be attenddid not ed to another day; there would be my own dis-appointment, and the suspense of dear friends, but another day will set it all right. But the impenitent sinner will have no other day. Now is the accepted time, and the only time. For me there is another train, and to-morrow I pursue my journey; but for the sinner there is only one train; that missed, and there is no hope for him. For me there is a comfortable lace to wait, where I can be as happy as a man under disappointment can reasonably expect to be. But there is no comfortable waiting place for sinners in eternity, and nothing pleasant to wait for. O that they were wise, and would "get aboard" while the car of sal-

> For the Morning Star. WINTER MUSINGS.

vation is passing by.

Chilly the night winds are blowing without,

But just here my eye falls upon some lines sent me by a friend.

"I have dreamed of heaven and angels,
Till I've almost wished to die,
And my waking hours have all been filled
With light from the world on high.
O, it would be sweet to leave this earth,
In the spring-time e'en of joy,
For a home of purer happiness,
That change can ne'er destrey.

As now I look on the sea of life, With its thousand beauties rare,
I know that it ere another dawn,
May a changing aspect wear.
Then let me die when the full sunshine
Of beauty is all around,
When every brook and every rill
Giveth a certain sound

For I know though the world I leave,
As bright and very fair,
And lov'd ones may mourn for me;
And miss me everywhere,
That a home of bliss awaiteth,
Where change is never known,
Prepared for angel spirits,
Around our Father's throne."

What strange, wild longings come struggling through the soul! How we strive to grasp after something! This world does not satisfy the cravings of our heart.

But why not die when the flowers are in full bloom around us? Why not have the spirit unchained then, and let it mount upward on the fragrance that distils from every flower? Why should cold, dreary winter wrap us in his embrace, and then bid us depart to the land "over the river"? Is it to wean us more Why should cold, dreary winter with this embrace, and then bid us depart to the land "over the river"? Is it to wean us more effectually from the fading and transitory things of earth? Is it that we may part more cheerfully with the things that allure us to scenes below? But how dismal the trampings of that funeral march to the grave! When the birds are singing gayly in the branches, and the flowers send forth their fragrance upon every passing breeze, then we can follow loved ones to their last resting place, and wish them I a pleasant rest, while we plant the sweet scented a pleasant rest, while we plant the sweet scented for the constant of the track, the crash and ruin are terriformers on that railroad again;—they leaped into sheer infidelity. By how much the more impetuous their impulses, and self confident their hearts, by so much the more trible the trash of their maps.

THE MORNING STAR,
PUBLISHED WERREY, ON WEDNESDAY,
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Proceeding the published personal processor of the court. The study of modern history is exteened permissions, and is accordingly a disease is attended with a little difficulty here, but all will be good in the future state; no need of great anorrow for sin, nor of repositions and sunface and from the United States, have conceived by American residents there.

The RMS:

For one year, in advance,
I published the head of the court. The study of modern history were received by American residents there.

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tion and oppose temperance; there are those who no counsels of Washington and the fathers of dance; and there are those who in other and the Republic, no pleas of national honor, no various ways walk in the spirit of this vain and sacredness of treaties, no fear of foreign war, wards ways was in the spiritor this vain and a sacredness of creates, no rear of rorigin way, no questions of domestic policy, no opposition of political parties can hinder this stupendous wickedness, deliberately planned, and avowed in the hearing of the whole civilized world. The conscience of the people must be aroused and interested but hearting of many the province of the people must be aroused and interested but hearting of many the province of the people must be aroused and interested but hearting of the world. m.

I have been pained in times of revival, at the voice of God. This, and this alone, can arne measures employed. The anxious have rest mational crime already half accomplished een invited to rise, then to come forward.— in that it has been made a distinctive feature After prayer, they are invited to rise if they have been blessed. Some will do so, though not apparently much, if any, convicted. Then there is a shout, as if victory had been gained, and these are told they are converted. Salva-

point them to the "Balm in Gilead, and the Physician there." And may God help all who are professedly doing his work, to do it faithfully.

F.

For the Moraing Star.

The Balm in Gilead, and the est, unwavering prayer, and the iniquity shall be stayed. For this the pulpit must awake to its responsibility. Ministers must take to themselves the warning of that good old Northampton pastor, which we gave last week as history, and now repeat as words for this present hour. "It is a great in in ministers." ent hour. "It is a great sin in ministers, when they are afraid to deal faithfully, and to bear a testimony against the sins of the land. If the land be corrupted by their default, they will bring down the anger of God upon themselves; if they do not their duty for preventing the sins of the land, they will make themselves partakers of other men's sins

One pulpit of this city has already spoken in emphatic denunciation of such national rapacity as the President would instigate.— "Against a wild spirit of conquest, and lust of territory, and avidity for plunder and military glory, let us trust that Christian zeal and principle in our citizens, and Christian fidelity in our pulpits, and Christian enterprise in our houses and sanctuaries, will yet preserve us."
These are not the words of a political radical; they are from the pulpit and the pen of Dr. W. R. Williams, one of the most conservative of mean to attend to the interests of the our divines. But though written eight years They mean to attend to the interests of the ago, and though the pen which wrote them has soul, but neglect it till a little too late.—

Many by reason of wrong belief as to the im—
since fallen under the benumbing influence of the Nassau street Management, they are living words for the present hour. The preacher, when he uttered them, expressed the hope that "if the nation should ever enact the wrong and frame iniquity by a law"—" the law of Christ will have here its fearless and faithful

> the claims of Conscience and the God of Co science." The time for these fearless and faithful con-The time for these fearless and faithful confessors has fully come. The law of Christ new demands "fidelity in our pulpits, and Christian zeal and principle in our citizens" against the "wild ispirit of conquest and lust of territory." Shall the testimony be wanting? Shall the pulpit falter in its fidelity to Christ? Shall the zeal and principle of Christians fail at the critical moment of our nation's peril and guilt? By all that is sagred in our history, by all that By all that is sacred in our history, by all that is glorious in the promise of our future, by all the mercies of God in this fast closing year, by all our prayers and vows of consecrati Christians arise to deliver the nation from impending crime.—Independent.

confessors" who will even "dare to spurn the laws of the country," when these "would usurp

CHRISTIANS " OFF THE TRACK."

and the storm-king comes riding by on his
snow-white charger. How cold is the breath
of his steed!

Human life! what is it? How often do
we attempt to solve this problem, and yet we
are no nearer the end than when we first com-Listening the other day to a plain but rather menced.

A pleasant writer remarks: "We are not merely working, intellectual machines, but social puzzles, whose solution is the work of a life. Much as hope may lean toward the intoxicating joy of distinction, there is another leaning in the soul, deeper and stronger, toward those pleasures which the heart pants for, and in whose atmosphere the affections bloom and ripen."

But just here my eye falls upon some lines the Lord. At such a time, said she, "I ran off the track!" Ah indeed, thought we, "ran off the track!" You were gliding on smoothly while you kept on the Divine railway of duty and of faith; but when you did not mind the switch, or did not shut down the brakes when you saw danger ahead, you ran off the track, and you had a terrific time of it.

The people of our age have good reason to feel the force of this illustration. A train off the track—tumbled down an embankment—what a smashing up of engine and tender, and

what a smashing up of engine and tender, and baggage, and cars! what wrenching of human baggage, and cars: what wrenthing of munal bones and muscles! what bruises and disloca-tions! what scenes of blood and groans and death! what a blending of curses and prayers! And when men come to gather up the dead, and give relief if they can to the wounded; and when the railway company come to foot up their bills for damages, there is wont to be rather a sober impression of "running

off the track."

Very like this is the tale of sorrows and ruin when a Christian gives you the heart-history of his wanderings from God, showing you how it befel him when he "ran off the track." It seems to him more and worse than if all his bones were broken. When David was praying God to help him was praying the control of the control of the seems to him more and worse than if all his bones were broken. ing God to help him up once more upon the track of holiness, his language implied this:
"that the bones thou hast broken may rejoice." (Ps. 51: 8.) O'it is a terrible thing for a Christian to depart from his God. There must be bitter sorrow in his heart and deep mourning for his sins, ere he can be once more on the track, trustful and strong in Jehovah's

strength.

Reflecting upon this analogy yet further, it occurred to us that there may be yet another point of resemblance. In the case of a train off the track, the danger, other things being equal, will be as the velocity. If the train is under slow motion, the damage is wont to be less; if moving at its highest speed, the crash is

new endeavor. The revulsion from a career of joys and hopes so brilliant to a prostration so utter and so humiliating, may be perfectly disheartening.

Now the moral lesson from this is not that earnest, whole-souled endeavor in the Christian life is perilous and should be avoided; nor is it this—that Christians are safest when they run most sluggishly the race set before them; but this rather—that Christians, moving under powerful emotions and most impulsive excitements, should doubly watch unto prayer—should be not high-minded, but should rather fear; and especially, should not compare prayer—should be not high-minded, but should rather fear; and especially, should not compare themselves with others to the quickening of their own pride and to the lessening of their sweet gospel charity for their brethren. It is an old proverb—"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall,"—which might be paraphrased thus—Let him who thinketh much of his standing, and valueth himself upon his fast and smooth-running, take heed lest very soon he "run off the track." It seems to us we have seen wrecks along the great Christian railway which lifted up their voice of warning on this wise. Would it might not be in vain!—Qhio Evangelist.

THE DEAGON AND HIS PROPERTY.

An aged man, Deacon S.— F.—, in the town of G.—, was at work near the highway, and his little grandson F.— was with him. A tradesman, riding by, stopped to talk. Finally the deacon said:

DOCTRINE TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE.

ily, I should need about —— dollars. And I prayed that, if the Lord saw fit, he would give me, through my industry, that amount. Well, I have been prospered, I have had health, and brought up a large family, and have had the brought up a large family, and have had the large family and have had the large f

and I want to sell it to you."

Not only Mr. G. was surprised at this recital, but also the little grand-son. This little boy was struck with utter amazement at the idea that a man had got property enough, and even more than he wanted. The idea was entirely new to him. He never forgot it. It furnished to him a subject of long, and deep reflection, and from it he was led to discover the truth and power of the Christian religion.

the could observe a continual growth in grace in one of his old ministerial associates, and that this was evidenced by a gradual extinction

On a certain occasion a message was sent to

to his neighbors. He must be an uncommon man, if eggs laid in this way in his heart do man, if eggs laid in this way in his heart do not soon hatch. Then he begins to feel jealous as to this or that one of his brethren—then to hint out, and then detail, the petty pieces of scandal he has received. The next with whom he may be brought into rivalry, unless, perhaps, he may be bound by some selfish tie, such as that of party or clique.

vet, Philip, twas the reply. He then added, we have be bound by some selfish tie, such as that of party or clique.

Now these vices both injure the minister and injure his cause. One of the reasons assigned for the dislike taken by Mr. Wilberforce's sons to the clergy of the evangelical school, is that among the numbers by whom that eminent statesman's house was frequented, there were some who were habitually censorious of their brethren. A young and generous mind revolts from such things, and suspects the system that produces them. Hence it is that the cry is sometimes raised against the "intolerance of evangelical men," whereas this intolerance or evangelical men," whereas this intolerance comes from our poor fallen nature, and is in direct antagonism to the evangelical

eving Turk.

It was held in a private dwelling, in an upings.

be no good prayer meetings in certain localities for the want of convenient houses of worship. This is a mistake. God is not confined to churches. Some of the most remarkable meetings on record were held in the woods, in barns and in private dwellings. Indeed, the primitive Christians in times of bloody persecutions, were sometimes wonderfully visited by the Spirit's outpouring at prayer meetings held in the dark caverns and dens of the earth.

The circumstances under which this meeting was held were of a very interesting and solemn character. Jesus had accomplished his wonderful mission. His eventful life, astonishing sufferings, tragic death, glorious resurrection, and triumphant ascension, were all fresh in the recollection of the disciples assembled. The commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," was hearing despite, and the disciples assembled. The commission, the good Dutchman, who kept up family prayer daily. One day he read, "Two men went up to the temple to pray."

The poor savage, whose heart was already awakened, looked earnestly at the reader, and whispered:

"Now I'll learn how to pray."

The Dutchman read on: "God, I thank thee I am not as other men are—" "No, I am not; but I am worse," whispered the Hottentot.

A poor Hottentot in South Africa lived with a good Dutchman, who kept up family prayer daily. One day he read, "Two men went up to the temple to pray."

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bled. The commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," was bearing heavily upon the hearts.

They were anxiously waiting for power from on "That's me," cried his hearer.

or the persons assembled at the meeting we notice Mary, our dear Lord's mother, also Mary Magdalene, Peter, James, John, Simon, and in all about a hundred and twenty. That was a better turn out than we usually have in our largest city churches on prayer meeting occasions.

"But smote upon his breast, saying, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'"

"That's where I am! said the Rottentol.

"But smote upon his breast, saying, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'"

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"That's where I am! said the Rottentol.

"But smote upon his breast, saying, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'"

"That's where I am! said the Rottentol. "But we are told that the disciples were

"ALL" there. That was a good omen. O, if all the members of a single church would fill

And what is still better, they were all in perfect unity of spirit and purpose—were "all with one accord in one place." The little rivalries among the disciples had all been crushed out by the stupendous events which had so recently passed before their eyes; and they were humbled and oppressed by a glimpse of the grandeur of their commission. Heart to heart and soul to soul they met and prayed. O for such "accord," such unity, such fellowship in our prayer meetings!

Friends of Christ, those are the most search

"Mr. G., I want to sell you four acres of land."

Mr. G.—"What do you want to sell land for?"

Dea. F.—"O, I have got more than I need."

Mr. G.—"More land than you need? why you have only a small farm."

Dea. F.—Yes, but still I have got more than I need."

Dea. F.—Yes, but still I have got more than I need." need."

Mr. G.—"You haven't more property than dependence on him as a sovereign agent in renewing the sinful heart, and preparing it for Mr. G.—"You haven't more property than you want, have you, deaon?"

Dea. F.—"Yes, I have, strange as it may seem."

Mr. G.—"Well, that is strange, truly. Are you in earnest?"

Dea. F.—"I am. And I will tell you how it has happened. When I began life, I thought if my life was spared and I should have a family, I should need about —— dollars. And I was severe and protracted. The path of duty was plain, but she hesitated to walk in it. I have been prospered. I have had health, and brought up a large family, and have had the amount of property I prayed for. In fact I find I have a little more than the amount I prayed for, and this extra amount plagues me. I feel as if it did not belong to me. And now I want to sell some land that I may do good with the avails of it. And I think you need the land, and I want to sell it to you.

Not only Mr. G. was surprised at this recipilate.

truth and power of the Christian religion.—

tion to her, but a truth inwrought with her own religious experience, and all passages unfold-MINISTERIAL GROWTH IN GRACE.

Dr. Alexander, we are told in a late number

of The Princeton Region Service of the Princeton Region of the Spirit in the plan of redemption had a new meaning and new beauty.—Watchman and Reflector.

that this was evidenced by a gradual extinction of anything like vanity or envy. The observation is worth recording. The surroundings of ministers, particularly in this country, expose them to these very temptations. Almost every human agency is set to work to fan the flame. "Young men," said a very wise bishop to a graduating class at a seminary, "you may be both ugly and dull, but there will be at least some silly women ready to tell you that you are smart and handsome."

On a certain occasion a message was sent to Luther to inform him that Melancthon was dying. He at once hastened to his sick bed, and found him presenting the usual premonitory symptoms of death. He mournfully bent over him; and, sobbing, gave utterance to a sorrowful exclamation. It roused Melancthon from his stupor—he looked into the face of Luther, and said, "O, Luther, is this you? Why don't you let me depart in peace?"—"We can't spare you yet, Philip," was the really and turning round, he threw himself up-On a certain occasion a message was sent to Detraction of others goes on almost with equal vigor with flattery of self. Most flatterers are mischief-makers. The petted minister hears a mass of tittle-tattle, if he permit it, as to his neighbors. He must be an uncommon man if eggs laid in this way in his least do why don't you let me depart in peace?"

frame of mind, and quite an ordinary sermon, and is in direct antagonism to the evangelical spirit. If we would "grow in grace," ought we not all of us to make the public prayer of our liturgy the subject of earnest private supplication?

From envy, hatred, and malice, Good Lord, Deliver us.—Episcopal Recorder.

AN OLD FASHIONED PRAYER MEET
There was a man who went to sleep AN OLD FASHIONED PRAYER MEETING.

This meeting was held in the city of Jerusalem, once the "joy of the whole earth," but
now accursed and down-trodden by the unbelieving Turk.

It was held in a private dwelling in a pure

the meeting was a man who went to sleep
even under the preaching of the apostle Paul,
and a large number of individuals who plumed
themselves on the comprehensiveness and profundity of their learning, denominated him a
babbler, and mocked at the inanity of his say-

per chamber, where a number of the disciples resided. Unbelief sometimes says there can be no good prayer meetings in certain locali
A poor Hottentot in South Africa lived with prayer.

"Stood afar off," read the other.
"That's where I am!" said the Hottentot.

his house a saved and happy man.

THE LOVE OF STRIFE. I never love those The Love of Strife. I never love those been changed times. But, alas, such meetings re but thinly attended.

And what is still better, they were all in the fire of contention. I will rather suffer a thousand wrongs than offer one. I will rether suffer a hundred than inflict one. I will rether suffer a hundred than inflict one. I will

ship in our prayer meetings!

The Holy Ghost descended upon them, but before it, "came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind." This awe inspiring miracle was intended, probably, to represent the power of that invisible Spirit, which, like

SHE LAUGHED IT OFF. Miss possessor of many personal attractions, with a heart full of animation, the only child of her mother, and she a widow. Much dependence was placed upon her by her mother; she had as much reason to expect long life as any other; was about to be married, and probably expected to live many years. But Friday she was taken slightly ill, became worse on Saturday and the Sabbath, and died on Monday night.

Was she prepared to die? She gave no evidence of being a Christian; was seriously impressed last winter, but "laughed it off." "Resist not," "grieve not," "que the Spirit."—Maine Evangelist.

The Anti-Slabery Cause. MINORITY REPORT ON THE PUR-

On the 24th ult., Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U. S. House of Representatives, submitted a minority re-port, signed by himself, Homer E. Royce, and Anson Burlingame, adverse to the recommendation of the President for the purchase of Cuba. The minority consider three reasons urged by the President for this measure. The first is, that we may put a stop to the slave trade by the acquisition of the island, and remove the serious difficulties that have recently arisen between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of this trade. To this the minor-ity reply that while they feel themselves to be ity reply that while they feet themselves to be quite as much opposed to the slave trade as the President, they do not feel called upon, under existing circumstances, to acquire Cuba, either by purchase or conquest; and further, that we should first suppress the slave trade between Africa and the United States before interfering with the trade to Cuba. nterfering with the trade to Cuha. In regard to the difficulties growing out of the right of search, they remark that the President himself states that these difficulties have been happily settled. On his own showing, therefore, the

ossession of Cuba is not nec The second reason assigned by the President is, that the acquisition of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United States. The minority this proposition an error, and re-

" East of Cuba lie the Bahama Islands, and outh and east the islands of Jamaica and St. Domingo, which, if the United States had Cu-ba, would still command the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, not only of that noble river—the Mississippi but also of the noble island of Cuba itself. In fact, the acquisition of Jamaica is much more fact, the acquisition of Jamaica is much more necessary at present, for the security of our commerce, than that of Cuba. The great body of the commerce to and from the Gulf of Mexico passes along the southern coast of Cuba through the channel between Cuba and Jamaica. Cuba is owned by Spain—a government weak as a naval power, and whose ports might be easily shut up by our fleet in case of war; whereas Jamaica belongs to Great Britain, the leading naval power of the world; and for that yery reason the possession of Jamaica is much very reason the possession of Jamaica is much more important to the safety of our commerce than that of Cuba. Great Britain, too, is quite as distant from the Gulf of Mexico as Spain; and when difficulties occur in the West Indies between the United States and Great Britain, we are obliged to negotiate about them either in Washington or London. The British minister, moreover, has no right to make treaties or settle difficulties except in pursuance of authority from home, and cases frequently arise write to London and receive an answer. But ain lie along our northern boundary, all the way across the continent, from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean, and endanger our safety the whole way. Her possessions also in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newcommand the main body of our commerce with be correct, that it is necessary to acquire Cuba for safety, it is still more necessary for our sarety that we should acquire Jamaica and the other British possessions in North America.—But it is manifest that, under all the circumstances, the fears of the President of dangers to our commerce, arising from the possession of Cuba by Spain, are groundless."

The third reason adduced by the President is that it whilet the president of the identity of the identi

is, that "whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively unimportant." In other words, say the minority, "Caba would, in the President's opinion, be worth more to us than to Spain, and therefore we ought to have it." This they regard as a theory more novel than just, and remark that they prefer to stand upon the theory of the they prefer to stand upon the theory of the rights of property, as generally understood throughout the civilized world, and upon that theory it is a complete answer to the President and those who hold with him to say that Cuba and those who hold with him to say that Cuba belongs to Spain, and that she is not willing to sell it or to part with it on any terms. Spain is herself the disposer of her own property, and has the absolute right to say whether she will sell it or not. In regard to the frequent troubles which the President says arise from the present colonial nature of the government of the island, the minority express the opinion that the President may easily maintain friendly relations with Spain by reftaining from ofthat the President may easily maintain friendly relations with Spain by refiguring from offers to purchase or threats to conquer Cuba.—
"The moment that the Spanish government perceives that he has laid aside all thoughts of acquiring Cuba, and desires merely to foster an amigable commercial intercepts." an amicable commercial intercourse, it will doubtless be ready to aid him to the utmost of its power. Instead of fears, suspicion and mu-tual complaints, we shall have the interchange

of benefits and mutual confidence."

But supposing that Spain were willing to sell Cuba, the minority consider that it would be bad policy to purchase it at present. The acquisition of the island would add another to the already large number of discordant elements in the United States, which now distract the administration of the government. Be administration of the government. Besides, the idea of pecuniary profit to the United States they regard as fallacious. All the lands of Cuba worth having are in the hands of private persons, and the United States would acquire nothing by its purchase but the political control of the island, and would be charged control of the island, and would be enarged with its protection and defence in return for the right to levy taxes and imposts. In all probability, the income under the system of the United States would not by any means defray the cost. The taxes levied by Spain are said to be enormous; but no such taxes would be levied by us, and our expenditures would necessarily be very heavy.

In considering the subject of a purchase, the population of the island is a matter of importance. The population of Cuba, in 1854, was composed of 501,988 whites, 176,647 free colored people, and 330,425 slaves. A very considerable portion of the slaves, says the report, may be said to be entirely savage, and all the inhabitants of the island are utterly diverse from the people of the United States in language, manners, babits and political and social guage, manners, habits and political and social education for many generations. A large body of troops is necessary to keep them in order.—Such a people are in no way fitted for taking part or living under such a government as

ours.

The report next touches upon the subject of commercial annoyanees, which they believe have been greatly exaggerated, and attribute them to the suspicion and hatred excited in the minds of the Cubans by continual fears of an

invasion.

The report next takes up the subject of the Amistad claim, the justice of which is denied, and the U.S. Supreme Court, which has decided adversely to the claim, quoted to sustain this view of the matter.

In conclusion, the minority say that the President has made.

ident has wholly failed to show any sufficient reason for the acquisition of Cuba. Purchase is out of the question, and the employment of force would embron us what their nations.—

They regard the proposal to place thirty mil-

lions in the hands of the President to buy Cu-ba, as of a most dangerous character. If the purchase can be made at all, it can be done as well without the thirty millions as with them. Such a course would take the matter entirely out of the hands of Congress, and would lead to placing the whole power of the government in the hands of the Executive. Finally, they believe that so far as territory, population magnitude of resources are concerned, the United States are now entirely safe. Expressions of fear, as the motive for further acquisitions of territory, are so groundless as scarcely to be worthy of any very serious consideration.

The slaves of the South know little and care less about faultless lines of poetry. Hence, when they sing, they usually sing most effectively such verses as they themselves have made or modified. A correspondent of the New York Observer was recently in a colored prayer meeting, and, among other paragraphs, has this one:

They made far better music while singing They made far better music while singing their own original compositions. Language cannot convey an idea of the effect produced by one of these wild sacred concerts on a southern plantation. I persuaded one of the blacks to repeat for me some of the words, which I copied in my note-book. Though they appear most disjointed and unmetrical, on paper, yet, when sung, they are a perfect—though it must be confessed a minus—subodiment of harbe confessed, a unique—embodiment of har-mony and rhythm. We give a specimen or

" I wonder whar my brother gone. Since he been gone so long,
Over the other side of Jordan,
They roll him in my Jesus' arms.
Hallelujah.
They roll him," etc.

"I cannot tarry here, My time's a'rollin round; For the angel says there's nothin' to do, But to walk Jerusalem."

We select only one more out of quite a budget, which we stowed away in our diary. "I have a field a-ripening,
And the laborers are but few;
Old Zion's ship is loading,
O shippers, where are you?"

One would hardly think that true devotion could flow through such channels; but who that ever attended such a meeting as we have been describing, dare question the sincerity of the worshippers?

SCANDALOUS USE OF THE WASHINGTON JAH. The following advertisement appeared in the Washington Star recently:

"By A. Green, Auctioneer. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE, I will, in ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. I will, in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court for the District of Columbia, sell at public auction, on Briday next, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, M., in first of the init to the highest hidden for the initial to the hidden for the initial to the hidden for th nt of the jail, to the highest bidder, for cash

One negro woman and three children one negro woman and three likely boys from 14 to 19 years of age. ABSALOM A. HALL, Administrator of Jacob Hall."

We neglected to attend the sale, but we have witnessed enough of such scenes to satisfy us that the exposure of two mothers and their offed rare fun to the traffickers in human sh of the heart-broken mother at the thought of separation from her little ones, the vague terrors of the children, and the enforced silence of the aggrieved but indignant father, was a spectacle to put fiends in a good

But we quote the advertisement, in order to draw attention to the use which is made of the Washington jail. This jail is built by the it cost came, for the most part, out of the pockets of the people of the North, who have abolished or excluded slavery from their territories, and who wish, as far as practicable, to wash their hands of it. But even if the case were otherwise, and supposing that all the States of the Union were slaveholding, what right have warehouse for their human merchandise mule-driver would not be permitted to stable his mules in the Federal jail; a wheat-grower would not be permitted to make a barn of it; Is properthority for using it as a slave-pen? ty in slaves so much more sacred than proper-ty in mules, or property in wheat, that it should be entitled to this extraordinary privilege?—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Scouring of the White Horse: or the Long Vacation Ramble of a London Clerk. By the Author of Tom Brown's School Days. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

We recollect reading somewhere that there is the figure of a galloping horse cut in the side of a chalky hill in Berkshire, England, in commemoration, according to tradition, of a great victory gained over the Danes by Alfred. Yearly, about midsummer, the villagers assemble, for "scouring the horse," as it is called, when they remove all the weeds and whatever else may have obstructed the figure, and in the evening engage in rural sports. volume gives a visit of a London clerk to this section of country during the "scouring" season. It is just such a book as one would like to read some warm afternoon in summer, lying on the grass beneath the shade of a tree when too indolent for more solid reading. It is written in a very every-day-like style, which is very agreeable.

HYMNS OF THE AGES. Being selections from Lyra Catholica, Germanica Apostolica, and other sources. With an introduction by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D. Boston: Phillips, Sampson &

We certainly feel very grateful for these hymns. Among them are some of the sweetest lyrical poems we ever read. We shall keep the book on our table for daily reading. We cannot commend the volume better than by giving an eloquent extract from Dr. Huntington's Intro-

"From the whole vast range of Christian thought, experience and imagination, therefore—from the fresh melodies lifted in the morning air of the Christian ages—from that long line of consecrated and aspiring singers reaching back to the days of Constantine—from among the lofty strains of Ambrose and Jerome and their strong fellow-believers, where the sanctity of centuries is so wrought, like an invisible agents. invisible aroma, into the very substance and structure of the verses, that it would seem as me prophetic sense of their immortali breathed in the men that wrote them from the secret cells and the high cathedrals of the Continental worship, where scholarship, and art, and power joined with piety to raise the Lauds and Glorias, the Matins and Vespers; the Sequences and the Choral Harm of a gorgeously appointed Praise—fro

"THE HAPPY HOME, AND PARLOR MAGAZINE," is published monthly, by C. Stone & Co., Boston, at \$2,00 a year. It is devoted to a good cause, and ought to

RURAL ANNUAL AND HORTICULTURAL DI-RECTORY. This work for 1859, has been reraised. It contains over a hundred pages of closely printed matter, and is illustrated eventy-five appropriate and beautiful Engravings. Among its contents may be mentioned able treatises on Underdraining Orchards and Gardens, on the Fruits of the Ohio Valley, on Fruit Culture in the West, on the Cultivation of Fruit Trees in Pots under Glass, on Trainng Wall and Espaliers Trees, on the cultivation of Bulbous Plants, on the Management of Ducks, Geese, and Swans, on British Breeds of Cattle, on the Cultivation of Ruta Bagas,

the American Pomological Society at its last pist will surely be lost, if he acts as the heasession. It is sent pre-paid by mail to any ad- then may conduct and yet be saved. Some dress on the receipt of twenty-five cents in Papists may be saved, but the man who uncoin or postage stamps. Address JOSEPH derstands the gospel more perfectly, and does HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y. The back numbers, what those Papists do, will surely be lost. So for 1856, 1857, and 1858, can be furnished at also many Protestants will be welcomed into twenty-five cents each, postage paid.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1859.

OUR HIGH CALLING

then for him to look back after the vain and that we can teach the same, and live. beggarly elements of the world, plead for a lit- But while we allow that infants, idiots and

here, a straight forward, decided course.

fession to allow any hankering for the old de- though not grievous. grading bondage from which they have been Some fail to discern this truth. They cannot delivered? Not only consistency, but their see how the gospel can set down certain condiense of duty, their exalted privilege, should tions of salvation, and yet some men be ad-

forbid the indulgence of any such desire. those but half-hearted, seeking to retain both case is plain. A little careful thought will dis-God and the world. Alas! that so many in the pel the mist, and settle the judgment upon it. nominal church bear this character. They bear And it is very important that we should be setno clear, decided testimony for God. They tled upon this point, that we may have confiare so much conformed to the world, that if dence to enforce all of the demands of the gosis hard to distinguish them from those who pel, and boldly teach that the hearer cannot b make no pretensions to godliness. Who can saved without compliance with them, and at the expect the cause to make much progress under same time maintain charity for the weak and such circumstances? If the world was con- ignorant. The gospel never varies, and we are verted to their standard, how much would its not at liberty to vary in the answer which we spiritual condition be improved? Who sup- give to the question, "What shall I do to be

indeed, those really and fully committed to the hearers the full advantage of all the terms of cause-who with all sincerity can declare with life, for the conditions of the gospels are dethe apostle-"I am crucified with Christ: nev- signed to be aids, helps, to those who would ertheless, I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth live, and they are such. Hence the full gospel in me: and the life which I now live in the is better than a part of it. All the condi flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, are better than a part, and we only do our duty who loved me, and gave himself for me." Such to God and man when we preach a full gospel, are no vain boasters, self-righteous pretenders setting before men the entire testimony of God. -but their hearts are deeply imbued with the The more light we preach, the plainer will be spirit of Christ, they love his work, they hate sin, and their life is marked by singleness of sinners will walk in it. Every truth, every aim to glorify God. Such are the light of the command, every promise is just so much powworld and salt of the earth, and such will gain er appointed to win men to Christ, and make the day—one shall chase a thousand, and two them heirs of God. put ten thousand to flight.

VARIOUS TERMS OF SALVATION.

There is no principle more plainly revealed provision is made for the culture of the blind n the sacred Oracles, or more consonant with and mutes of African descent. The authorities sound reason, than that every man will be held have acted on the principle that these unforturesponsible, according to what he knows .- nates "have no rights or interests that we are When there is no law, there is no transgres- bound to respect," and hence they are left sion." "Those who are without law, are judg- without sympathy or assistance, to grope their ed without law." "To him who knoweth to way through life in darkness and misery. In do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." some States a partial provision is made for 'He that knoweth his Master's will and doeth them: but there are hundreds scattered over it not, shall be beaten with many stripes." the land, who have no relief, have access to no Thus speaks the Holy Spirit, and the reason school, and are left to their miserable fate. of man responds approvingly. We all see Dr. Skinner and his wife, moved by Chris that this is right. No one can justly be held tian sympathy and pity, have for some time responsible for not obeying a law of which he past devoted their energies to the benefit of has no knowledge. The heathen will never be these poor outcasts. They first opened a condemned for not embracing the gospel, if school at Washington, but the capital of this that gospel is never presented to them. They great Republic could not afford protection to will only be held responsible for the light of rea- the effort, and the malignity and jealousy of the son and nature. It is a calamity that they do slave power broke up the school. Dr. Skinnot have the gospel, for a man is much more ner then repaired to Niagara Falls, where he likely to obey a strong light, a strong array of has been operating with remarkable success, motives than a weak one; to obey when all considering his poverty and the obstacles the motives of infinite love are presented, than which impede his progress. He begun his when but a faint glimmer of Divine light is school about one year since, without funds shed upon them. So that, while the preach- even to supply food for his own family. But ing of the gospel increases the responsibilities he worked by faith; gathered a few blind and of all the people very greatly, it also increases mute boys and girls together; begged clothes the probability of obedience and salvation even and food for them, and in the midst of povermore. Hence the more light we give to men, ty, has thus toiled on. It is remarkable that the more likely they will be to obey the light his heroic spirit has not fainted, ere this, unthey have. But while light is a great blessing, der the accumulated difficulties that have and increases the probabilities of the salvation hedged up his way. But he has thus far kept of those who possess it, no one is held respon-sible for doing what he has not been informed all, that he cannot receive into his family, all is his that to do. Therefore the scale of hu- of the dirty, ignorant, stupid sufferers that are man responsibility is just as various as the de- offered, that they may be washed, fed, clothed grees of human knowledge. Perhaps no two and instructed, and raised up to a life of intelliving men are equally responsible, stand at ligence, happiness and virtue. The dozen exactly the same point in the scales, for the whom he has had under his charge during the knowledge of men differs to infinite degrees. past year have progressed remarkably, and if Moreover, the conditions of the Divine favor funds could be furnished, a great increase in will also differ, according to these variations in numbers would immediately follow, and a great human responsibility. The heathen may be and good work would no doubt be done. The finally saved though he has never heard of doctor receives no scholars from States where Christ and his gospel, if he acts fully up to the provision is made for their culture, but takes pers; the Sequences and the Choral Harmonds of a gorgeously appointed Praise—from the purer literature of Old England, embracing the tender and earnest numbers of Southwell, and Crashaw, and Habington, and a multitude better known besides—these voices of Faith are they hear without a preacher? For faith are they hear without a preacher? For faith are they hear without a preacher? For faith are they hear without a preacher? light he has. He cannot believe in Christ, be- those whom all others forsake. If any of the cause he knows nothing of him, and hence he readers of the Star wish to contribute anything may be saved without faith. For how can to this work of love, they can send money, they believe except they hear? and how can food or clothing, to Dr. P. H. Skinner, Niagcomes by hearing, and hearing by the word of

God. Then those who have a partial knowledge of It is thought difficult to write to the edificathe gospel, are obligated to obey just so far as tion of learned readers, to speak before a conthey know, and no farther. Their knowledge gregation of intelligent men so as to interest of Christ may be intermixed with many false them-or to preach acceptably to an audience and crude notions, and hence their religious of ministers. It may be so. And yet if the life will be very imperfect; and yet, according success of ministers in their attempts to preach to the Divine rule, that man is to be judged acceptable acceptable and the control of the cording to that which he hath, and not accord- their endeavors to entertain the same class be ing to that he hath not; if those who see truth a criterion, this is a no less difficult task, darkly, and find it alloyed and corrupted, act When a writer or public speaker professedly way from the darkness of heathenism up to the merely to the regions of simplicity, but of shalperfect light of the gospel; and, in every case, lowness.

imperil their souls, who presume to adopt the prehension of children—perhaps for anybody standard of responsibility which belongs to else, but it is not so with ordinary discourses

glery at last, though they believe and practice errors which others cannot practice and be saved. We hear persons often appealing to the character of this man or that, to justify a continuance in this or that practice. But such an appeal is not valid. Luther doubtless was justified before God, but there are millions of men now living, who would surely be sent to perdition, if they should do all that Luther did. The Christian is one who has been redeemed Calvin, and Wesley, and Knox, and hosts of from the power of sin, has broken the bands of great and good men, practiced what many of his former degrading servitude, forsaken his old our readers cannot practice, and be saved. Becompanions in iniquity, and enlisted under the cause they did these things, and still were not oner of Jesus. The Captain of his salvation lost, it is no proof at all that we can do the sustains the highest dignity, his law is the rule of same and be saved, for we may know the gosmutable truth, his cause the most honorable pel better than they, and hence may bear a and sacred, his people pure and holy, and heaven higher responsibility. Because a heathen may with all its glories their destination. The posi- be saved without faith in Christ, it does not ion which the child of grace thus occupies is follow that we can be. Because Luther could one of most exalted privilege. How unworthy be saved, and teach many errors, it is no sign

tle sin, an occasional indulgence in the old ignorant persons may be admitted into heaven without a perfect compliance with all the terms Even the men of this world have what they of the gospel, we are not at liberty to believe regard as the standard of honor. They will that the conditions of eternal life, which the engage in wholesale human butchery, called gospel epjoins, are non-essential to those who war, and adhere most tenaciously to the estab- know them; nor that the probabilities of the lished code of honor. If a soldier deserts from salvation of all men, would not be greatly inone army to the other, and is detected, he is creased if all the conditions of the gospel were ignominiously strung up or shot as a dog, and more fully and plainly made known to them. his name perpetually branded as a traitor. - Men may travel by starlight, but they can trav-What infamy will forever attach to the memo- el much more safely by sunlight. And when ry of Benedict Arnold. So with the politi- the full gospel is preached, the sinner cannot cians-amid all their shuffling and truckling, be saved without a full compliance. So that no position is esteemed so despicable as that while the gospel implies that all who act fully of a tweedler-now acting on one side, then up to the light they have, will be saved, it also on the other, with no mind of his own, and presents a system of means and conditions, never to be trusted. All honor consistency which are infinitely wise, and adapted to seere, a straight forward, decided course.

And shall it be admitted for a moment that change; they always demand the same thing, the standard of the gospel is less elevated, speak the same language, make the same de strict, or uncompromising, than any which the mands at all times, on all persons, without world bears? While the world make such change or reservation. If a man hears the nice and strict points of honor, is it not a gospel, he must comply with all of its requireshame for those who bear the Christian pro- ments, or perish. Its demands are inflexible

mitted to heaven, who have never known or The gospel does not need non-committalists, complied with these conditions. And yet the oses that the heathen especially will ever be saved?" But while we always give a scriponverted to such a type of Christianity as tural answer, and to all men the same answer, No, what is needed is soldiers of the cross Papist, to hell. But it is our duty to give our

COLORED MUTES AND BLIND.

In a majority of the States of the Union, no

WRITING FOR CHILDREN-MYRTLE. ally up to the light they have, they will be attempts to descend to the capacity of children. dmitted to heaven. This rule applies all the as it is termed, then look out for a descent not

ight is an essential standard of judgment.

Doubtless much that is written and spoken But those persons deceive themselves and is too learned and too profound for the com-

&c., &c., and a List of Fruits recommended by parties of a lower degree of light. The Pa- and ordinary composition. Children fail of be- happiness, all urge, encourage, and strengthen pulpit, and in much written for the press, not fight, and keep the faith, and finally win the cause it is above their comprehension; but crown of glory and eternal life, when danger cause the style is not attractive, the illustrations are not striking, and the manner is not lively and wakeful. Adults may be interested to is perseverance in sin; and we pray and bein dry discussions, for the solid truth elicited seech all men to turn from sin and persevere and sound doctrine imparted, but not so with in holiness .- G. H. B.

children. Take fictitious writings as a class; they are y no means designed for children, vet chillren devour them as greedily as persons of Report of our Home Mission Society, will give iper years. This being so, it follows that if some idea of what has been accomplished moral and religious truth appropriate to child- through its instrumentality. We believe it hood be presented in a spirited and attractive would be difficult to find another Society in any style, suitably illustrated and earnestly enforc- denomination, which has done so much with ed, it cannot fail to engross the attention, and so little money: enlist the sympathies of the heart. If moral "Not only have thousands of souls been conanguage may be the purest and most elegant. and the illustrations such as would not offend

he task of conducting a child's paper. It reuires peculiar talent—and not a small amount pastor. f it, a well balanced judgment-and correct sity. And if we are not mistaken our friend, der. the present editor, has hit the right chord.- Think of Bath, Lewiston and Saco, at orm the taste, to mould the heart, and shape has been accomplished." the life of the young and plastic in mind.

videly circulated.

see the change, and to meet with a more in viting bill of fare in this department. We have not outgrown our love of pictures ourselves, but unless in a crusty mood, we like bright, cheerful and happy ones, and so do all the little folks.

PERSEVERANCE.

"The perseverance of the saints," is a doc rine which the gospel repeatedly urges with great earnestness. Not that saints cannot help ersevering, not that they are held and drawn ng by some irresistible and mystic force, anded and encouraged to persevere to the itable to the English department of the the end! "And he that overcometh and keepeth which has deservedly contributed to the prosmy words unto the end, shall reign." "To him perity of the school. It is in contemplation to that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in enlarge the sphere of English studies, by the my throne." "He that overcometh the same addition of Higher Mathematics, Sacred Litershall be clothed with white raiment." "He ature, Agricultural Chemistry, &c., &c. We hat overcometh shall not be hurt of the sec- are glad to see that the institution, which dence steadfast to the end." Hence the ex- may it wave."-J. F. nortation, "Lay aside every weight"-" and un with patience the race set before us. lookg unto Jesus." And Paul kept his body un- pondent "C," has been received. It came too der, keeping it in subjection, lest after he had late for this week. It will appear in our next preached to others he himself should be a cast issue. away. And it stands to reason, that if we Christ, we must continue to be loyal citizens in the kingdom which is set up here on earth. If a foreigner who has been naturalized is afterwards guilty of larceny or rebellion, he loses his citizenship, is cast out and punished. So the convert to Christ must run the whole race to the end, or he will not win the crown. But if he runs, it will be by constant, vigorus, attention to his duty. He will not float or drift into the glorious kingdom; he must ow, sail, steer, strive, or he will surely be lost. The mere fact of becoming a Christian, will not save in eternity, unless we continue in the faith. Indeed, while we live we are on probation. Our pardon is not absolute. Judgment is suspended, it is true, but not wholly and absolutely discharged. If we continue to the end, the discharge of judgment will be omplete, and forever. But up to that point is only conditional. To him who begins to thanks for Photographs of Revs. N. BROOKS bey the gospel, judgment is suspended. If he and O. R. BACHELER. Our friends in the viold on to the end, his sins will never be mentioned against him. But if he does not, the full force and extent of the judgment will again come against him. So Peter assures us that those who do not go on to "add to their faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge." &c., Are blind and cannot see afar off, and have orgotten that they were purged from their old en from the statement and appeal from the sins"; that is, the fact of their pardon ceases General Conference of missionaries convened to be operative, falls into oblivion, is not to be at Ootacamund, representing nearly all the Protrought up at the judgment, because the con- estant Evangelical Societies laboring in Southitions of the suspension of judgment have not ern India and North Ceylon, to the parent Sobeen met. If a government pardons a rebel, cieties and Churches in Europe and America: n condition of return to allegiance, and connuance in allegiance during life, if he returns Southern India and the entire to his rebellion, he cannot plead the act of pardon in any form, or to any extent. He has forfeited all of the privileges which that act of pardon in any form, or to any extent. He has forfeited all of the privileges which that act of pardon into congregations receiving Christian instrucuaranteed to him. "For we are made par- tion. takers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence firm unto the end." Until then, our inheritance in Christ is conditional and probationary. The benefits of the atonement are fully and eternally ours on condition of fidelity to the end of life. Of this state of things we have no right to complain. We have sinned against the Lord; have rebelled against his authority, and now if we desire the immunicants, in the belief that they are the sincere and faithful disciples of Christ.

4. More than five hundred natives, exclusive of school-masters, who are employed as Christian teachers of their countrymen, and who are generally devoted and successful in nities and blessings of that government against who are generally devoted and successful in which we have sinned, can we ask more than their works.

5. More than forty-one thousand boys in the which we have sinned, can we ask more than this, and can God ask less, than that we should heartily and openly submit to the reign of Christ and continue in it to the end of life? And if, after we have once sworn allegiance to Jesus, we are so foolish and wicked as to go back to rebellion again, we ought to suffer the ull penalty of all our guilt, and enjoy no lim- Looking at these leading results, may we not ation or discount because of our brief service exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" Surely in his cause. Now, while we believe that there "this is the finger of God!" Here are the danger of apostacy, and that the conse- palpable evidences of the Divine power of the nences of apostacy are fearful in the extreme, gospel—evidences which are yet destined to onest, hearty perseverance to the end. We and turn to the now despised and hated name are Freewillers, and do not doubt but Christ of Jesus. A great work yet remains to be nd his apostles were thoroughly pledged to done, even in Southern India, the scene of the his doctrine, and hence we are sure that if we first and most successful missions; while in o hold out to the end, it will be through our Central and Northern India it is still greater. ree choice to do so; and that we shall in no -Examiner. ense be drawn by irresistible forces, nor pre-

ing interested in much of the preaching of the us to run in the good race, to fight the good

The following extract from the last Annual

truth or moral lessons be thus presented, the verted through the instrumentalities of this Society, but churches may be reckoned by the score, if not by the hundred, that owe their the most refined and fastidious taste, and still existence in part, or in full, to its timely aid very small children would be edified and bene- and labors. Several Quarterly Meetings, and fited by it. Because we are to talk to chil- one or two Yearly Meetings in the West, have dren, it is by no means a reason why we should been established under its auspices. More be silly, and by our flatness of language and than twenty different ministers have been in lustration disgust rather than entertain. the employ of this Society as itinerant mission-These remarks will suggest the difficulty of aries; and more than fifty different churches have been aided in the support of a settled

Without the aid of this Society, Boston, aste. Our Sabbath school paper has been fortu- Lawrence, Amesbury, Portland, Augusta, Bannate hitherto in this respect. Under the manage- gor, New York, Buffalo and Minneapolis, beent of none of its previous editors has it, for sides many other important places, would doubtnce, to our recollection, compromised its dig- less now have been without churches of our or-

Racy, sprightly articles are not wanting, as time so feeble that their continuance without they should not be, to enliven its columns, and aid was a doubtful question. Now they are commend it to the warm, buoyant spirit of among the very first churches in the denomits numerous little readers. It is in the proy- nation. The same might be said of many othace of this little sheet to do a good work, to ers. Eternity alone will reveal the good that

Well does the Secretary inquire, in view Let it be more liberally patronized and more the great usefulness of this Society, if it "is wise or expedient to retrench our interest One word more, however, now our hand is contributions in the cause of Home Mis-We think it has improved somewhat of sions, and especially at this juncture of our afate in its pictorial character. We are glad to fairs? Can we justify ourselves in doing it?"

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY.

By the catalogue of this institution, just received, we learn that it is enjoying a high degree of prosperity. We observe for the first time, a classification of students, which is a decided improvement, as it affords us some clue to the proficiency and standing of students-Whole number of different students,

Gentlemen—Classical, "English, Total Gentlemen,

We observe that in the English and scienot that they have lost freedom to sin as well tific course, there are in the graduating classes as to do right; but they are exhorted, com- 15-Gentlemen 11, Ladies 4. A number crednd. How often Christ states the condition tution. Indeed, for a long time, special attenof eternal life to be continuance in the faith to tion has been given to the natural sciences, nd death." "For we are made partakers of grossed our labors and cares for ten of our Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confi- best years, not only lives, but flourishes; "long

Another interesting Letter from our correct

Bro. David Young, of Elmira, N. Y., wish es any of our ministers passing that way to give him a call.

If "Agape" will send us his real name, his communication shall receive attention.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. J. C. Pike, Corresponding Secretary of the English General Baptist Missionary Society, for several copies of its last Annual Report. We shall take some notice of it hereafter.

We have a large account for Books against Eld. J. D. Van Dorn, formerly of the State of New York. It is several years since we have heard anything from him. If any of our readers can give us any information in regard to him, they will much oblige us by doing so.

C. S. SANDERSON of Bath, Me., has our cinity of Bath who are in want of Photographs, cannot do better, we think, than to call on Bro. Sanderson .- w. B.

FRUITS OF MISSIONARY LABOR IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The following encouraging statistics are tak-We have as the fruits of missionary labor in

believe in perseverance, voluntary, free, constrain many a heathen to abandon his idols.

vented from returning to sin and hell, by any MARRIAGE FEES .- A Methodist minister surmountable barriers. The way to heaven, writes from Wisconsin to the Western Chrisand the road to hell, are free, open, and invite tian Advocate: "We have no one-dollar martravel. But no one is compelled to travel in riages up here. I remember one of that sort either of them. But the motives of the gos-—a long ride in the mud, and another to repel, the love of God, the hope of heaven, the turn the license-and two half-dollars in claims of righteousness and our own highest cash."

English Correspondence.

deflections at the close of the year-Popularity of works on the Missionary Enterprise—Special Religious Section on Spurgeon to visit America.

come appropriate reflections. No single year sion of that series of multiplied relations and of Christian worship. perpetual changes which form our national life. Great honor redounds to the agents of

The period has been one of marked progress. taxation is far more productive—pauperism is Word shall be opened. proportionably less-and crime gives promise It is not a little remarkable, as well as interthat it will some day become a vanishing quan- esting, to observe the numerous efforts that tity. And the real action of society at present, are making on a large scale to provide the nonis to promote material comfort, especially church-going people of London with the means among the lower strata—to render the rich less of hearing the gospel. In addition to the

past decennial period has been fully proportionate to its physical progress. Because ma-Hall, and at Exeter Hall, all spacious build-

ten years ago have been nurtured into vigor- Brock and the Rev. F. Tucker. concern man's highest and nearest interests work. And the ministers of other com vation and improvement.

Of course we do not say, or mean to imply, ing nothing to be desired or wrought for. We vitation to spend a few much wrong-headedness to be set straight, and much dense ignorance to be done away, ere we attain the measure of the stature of a truly Q. M. at Parker's Head. Found Bro. West, paswell-compacted and noble commonwealth, exhibiting bonds without bondage, discipline without coercion, submission without slavery, blessed. May the Lord soon grant him physical strength to resume the work which his sound at the shurshes we or of freemen to desire.

But while this is so, we cherish an abiding conviction that on striking a balance betwixt
the struggling tendencies of our time—those
which operate as a down-draught on our civiceived, and got \$28,50. There is strong mutheir effects—a powerful excess will be found to tell in behalf of aims which are elevated and commendable; and with that abiding conviction we join the firm faith that an all-wise work. Congregation large and attentive. Easy breathing and speaking in Georgetown.

Monday eve. Preached at Winnegance.—Church small. Had some severe trials of late

that the condition of European affairs at the close of 1858 bears an ominous resemblance to what it wore eleven years previous, at the what it wore eleven years previous, at the counterpart season.—

Calculate Pansa, Linux Pansa, Calculate Pans ic, and an immediate eruption need surprise no one. And not only is Italy disturbed; but her disturbance renders Austria fidgety, and prompts France to place her hand on the

honored instrument of first sending the gospel to Madagascar, had been uninterested and unsympathizing. Hence arose the visits of Mr. acter and scientific qualifications. Mr. Ellis's sojourn during his visits was brief, Christianiing information, which makes up the magnificent volume now published. Its value is increased by the photographs, and the assurance they give that the objects and persons depicted in Scotland writes, of the music in the congresion the illustrations are true to the realities of gation of Dr. Guthrie, Edinburg: "The tune

the constancy of partially-instructed Christians of a semi-barbarous people, among whom the true light had shown for a period of eighteen years. A faith thus firmly seated and Divine ly sustained might well survive all outward ENGLAND, Jan. 14th, 1859. persecution, and we find accordingly that the The new year has opened, and with it has religious convictions of the Malagasy have rather been confirmed than obliterated by the ever proves a blank—no single year passes storm. In the hearts of forests and the sides away without leaving behind materials which of mountains believers have still met under the are sure to commend themselves to the notice shade of night, and the sounds of their voices of the future historian, as having contributed uplifted in prayer and praise have consecrated to shape the course and determine the succes- the desolate solitude of the island into temple

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While every year has its distinctive events, the London Missionary Society from the all are not conspicuously noteworthy. The year 1848 will ever jut forth as a waymark among the years of the century—the wildest, maddest, the most ridiculous, sad, and memorable—of all that have already passed. The place in heathen violence; the removal by decennial period which has since been com- death of some of the bitterest enemies of Chris pleted has had no events as startling as those Royal; and above all the measure of grace to which the Malagasy Christians have already In all departments of industrial exertion our attained, are full of the fairest promise. Rich powers and resources have been immensely and large will be the harvest of souls gathered ultiplied. Trade, despite minor fluctuations, to the Lord Jesus out of the island of Mada has continued steadily to thrive and grow- gascar when the door for the entrance of God's

rich and the poor less poor.

The intellectual and moral covance of the day night last, there were other similar ser-

chines have been in motion, spiritual princilings, and they were each crowded with people. ples have not been at rest. On the contrary, the press has vastly extended its beneficent activity and influence, and has made good its ti- W. Reeve at Exeter Hall; and the Rev. W. tle to be reckoned the most effective of all M. Punshon, of the Methodist Conference, at agents in the formation of public opinion and St. James's Hall. This latter building has the guidance of popular energy.

been opened jointly by the Wesleyans, the
Social ameliorations have become more and
Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Congregabeen opened jointly by the Wesleyans, the more the leading objects of the legislator.—
Charitable efforts which were in their infancy first quarter by the Baptists are the Rev. W.

ous life, and better than ever do they now It is doubtless the fact, that the success of evince that man verily doth care for his broth- the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's ministrations led to er. Religious associations, without anylabate- the present movement in the Church of Engment of their fervor, have evidenced their suc- land, and to more zealous endeavors to get the cess, descending deeper at home, while work- ear of the masses, on the part of the None ing with superior and extended effect abroad. formists; and Mr. Spurgeon on all fitting oc-Never did the sun look down upon an age casions avows his satisfaction with the succes wherein the great ideas which most intimately ful efforts of other denominations in this good have been so freely and earnestly agitated as ions are beginning to set the right estimate on now. The characteristics of the age are ardor, Mr. Spurgeon. Perhaps no ministers have reconflict, hope; and there is extremely little viled and ridiculed Mr. Spurgeon more than disposition to exchange living and fruit-bearing those belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists; truths for dead and barren formulee. The hu- but last week the spectacle was seen in Exeter man mind was never so much awake to its Hall of a Wesleyan minister, the Rev. T. rights and its dignity; and never did it yield Llewellyn, offering prayer before Mr. Spurgeo so much substantial earnest of a continual ele- delivered his lecture to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Perhaps before this it will be known by your that our social condition is paradisiacal-leav- readers that Mr. Spurgeon has accepted an inare a very long way on the hither side of that States, and that he leaves London in the course attainable perfectibility which is the historic and political goal. There are many evils to be deplored, many wrongs to be redressed, much careless suffering to be assuaged or removed, New York.

An Englishman.

loves. The delegation from the churches was small. The brethren and sisters did something for our Seminary and say they will do

lization and those which are ameliorative in tual attachment between pastor and people—their effects—a powerful excess will be found he and they are ready to every good word and

and gracious Providence will not permit those tendencies to be worsted, but will conduct their influences on to permanent good.

We cannot, however, withhold the reflection that the condition of European affairs at the

commencement of the counterpart season.—
Now, as then, the whole Continent quakes with a subdued ferment. All eyes are directed

They are a liberal and enterprising people.

They are a liberal and enterprising people. They are a liberal and enterprising people—have not constant preaching, at present, but forebodings. In Italy the whole soil is volcan-richly deserve it. This Q. M. is looking and

For the Morning Star

prompts France to place her hand on the sword-hilt. All portents show that the nations are on the verge of a terrific European war.

Never were works relating to missionary enterprize more popular than they are at the present time. Murray, the great secular publisher, gave Livingstone a sum almost fabulous for the copyright of that devoted man's travels, and missionary exploits, and even then realized a handsome surplus for himself. And now the same publisher has brought out, splendidly il. and missionary exploits, and even then realized a handsome surplus for himself. And now the same publisher has brought out, splendidly illustrated, a large octavo volume relating to Madagascar, by the Rev. W. Ellis, of the London Missionary Society.

In this entrancing book there is to be traced another step of the onward march of Christianity towards its destined dominion of the world, all the more interesting, because we see God's plan of opening new lands to the triumph of the gospel, not completed in this case, but still in process of accomplishment. Before the appearance of Mr. Ellis's book, it was known that the gospel had been planted on the shores of Madagascar, and had been accompanied with more than usual success. Rumors, more or less exact, of fierce and bloody persecution, subsequent to the compulsory departure of the preachers of the Word, had reached the neighboring islands and spread to this country.

It would have been strange, indeed, if the Ckristians of England, and especially the London Missionary Society, which had been the sphere of its usefulness by increasing the numical substrated an indispensable household necessity—a kind of free and easy library—from whence we can derive many valuable hints, with many invaluable appliances of truth, to the various positions and departments of life, whether of the laity or ministry. How much hearts, are the principles of the Star of one month's shining, than a twelve-month's fabulous parade of enticing words and sentences, or the paltry sum of \$1,50 demanded in payment for the some small a sum be made, with the promise of a cicher and more satisfactory income? Have not our moneys thus invested in past years, paid us quite as generous dividends as those invested in any other way? Not, to be sure, in "filty lucre," but in treasures of wisdom and goodness. How many of us would willingly part with the intellectual and moral help received from this source alone? Could an adequate compensation be found in a few additional dollars to our estate? For how much It would have been strange, indeed, if the Christians of England, and especially the London Missionary Society, which had been the honored instrument of first sending the gospel ber of its patrons.

Wenty, or thirty years, which we reap its valuable fruits, let us extend, as we are best able, the sphere of its usefulness by increasing the number of its patrons.

J. S. B.

Rev. Dr. Morsell, an Episcopal clergyman, in Ellis, and it would have been impossible to select a more competent agent for general charold hall, the stains of blood, and the dishonorable conflicts which rested upon it. He hoped ty being still interdicted by the Queen; but it that before a brother's hand, lifted against a was sufficient to enable him with his observant habits, to accumulate a large mass of interest-

ck: feet sounds coming

ctual life.

The martyr-roll of Madagascar is a bright from a few female voices somewhere in the actual life. one. In this record we seem rather to be read- congregation, and gradually joined in by the ing of a persecution of primitive days than of whole assembly."

Rebibals, Etc.

Bro. D. REEVES writes us, Jan. 25, that the Lord is graciously reviving his work in Burlington, Ill.

Bro. S. HUTCHINS, we are informed, has been holding meetings with the Pleasant Ridge

ligion in East Colebrook. J. M. RUSSELL. Jan. 31.

There has been a good revival spirit in the Topsham church all the summer and autumn past, and thus far this winter. Several have past, and thus far this winter. Several nave indulged a hope, and our dear brethren, both in Topsham and Brunswick, of different sects, June. Found some good brethren and sis

and backsliders have been reclaimed, and heavenly.

Our second meeting was held with the Oxto go by the "old land-marks," and adhere to go by the old land-marks, and adhere closely to the teachings of Christ and his apostles, and preach, "repent, believe, and be baptles, and preach, "repent, believe, and be baptles, and with him the brethren of Black

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greing tles, and preach, "repem, betieve, and be baptized."

In December last, Bro. L. B. Starr came to our aid. We went forth from house to house, "preaching Jesus," until almost the entire community have given their hearts to God, some of whom I trust we shall hear from in after years; one has already entered the field.

At our last covenant meeting some one hundered and fifty were present: ten related their church, a new church of fifty members, mostly heads of families, raised up by the labors of dred and fifty were present; ten related their experience, and were received as candidates for baptism. The following day, Sabbath, we Bro. E. CHAMPLIN received license to preach for baptism. The following day, Sabbath, we repaired to the "literal Jordan," and they were baptized, in resemblance of the burial and reschurch, Bro. G. MARTINDALE, having passed baptized, in resemblauce of the burial and resurrection of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. At this scene three young men, who had been halting relative to duty, were convicted so as to have no peace during our meeting in the eventing; "believing with all their hearts," at the same hour of the night "they were all baptized straightway." This, with the fact that we have "Lydias and their households" who have been the straight the church has in our minds at ENOCH JENKINS. baptized into the church, has, in our minds, at worship. least, exploded those powerful arguments of Pedobaptists, that sprinkling must have been the apostolic mode. Since that time, seven more have gone and done likewise-making in all, since a year ago last October, seventy who have united with the church by baptism, besides most a score who have united otherwise. A number more are expected to go forward soon. All praise be to the Lord, for the work has not been by the might and power of His servants, but by His Holy Spirit. The hearts of the people are very much attached to our beloved Bro. Starr, for his work's sake among us; which they very cordially reciprocated by liberally bestowing upon him of their temporal C. L. GARDNER. things. Elton, Catt. Co., N., Y., Jan. 28, 1859.

For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr :- Some time last winter, I received a letter from Bro. and sister Hogle, formerly of western New York) requesting me to make them a visit at Hurricane Grove, Grant Co., Wis., stating that they had lived there for fifteen years, and during all that time but one Freewill Baptist minister had visited their township. Some years ago, Eld. Gleason, now of Iowa, preached several sermons there, and sowed good seed. Fifteen years, said I, without a pastor, without a church of their choice; fifteen years in the midst of the lead mines, where temptations to sin are so great that the Christianity of so many wears out in a single year; fifteen years, and still F. W. Baptists, with Christian vitality enough to call a minister and promise to PAY him! out in a single year.

F. W. Baptists, with Christian vitality enough to call a minister and promise to PAY him!

I was surprised and rejoiced. O yes, said I,

I was surprised and rejoiced. O yes, said I,
I was surprised and rejoiced. O yes, said I,
I will go and see that old couple.
My first visit was made them last June, but
I did not find them old fogies, as I expected.—
I found them well posted up in F. W. Baptist
literature and I have a to be a little cautious for fear me, and I began to be a little cautious, for fear me, and I began to be a little cautous, for lear they would discover some fog about me. I now began to look about me a little, and al-though it was daylight, I discovered a STAR. though it was daylight, I discovered a STAR.—
This explained everything. No wonder they are posted up; for no one who lives in the light of the Morning Star, which reflects the rays of the Sun of righteousness, and scatters gems of thought, can fail to be posted in that which contributes most to his moral and political well-being. Send for the Star, friends; it is God's missionary—a flaming herald of the Cross—freighted with God's truth.
This herald will preach to you once a week for a year, for one dollar and fifty cents. No F.

W. Baptist can afford to do without it; and if all our membership would live in the light of its countenance forms. all our membership would live in the light of its countenance, fewer of them would unite with churches which are stained with slavery. But, pardon this digression. Since June But, pardon this digression. Since June last, have kept up an appointment once a month, at Hurricane, which has been filled part of the time, by Eld. I. Scott By request, I commenced a protracted meeting there in the early part of November. Eld. Scott, of this place, Eld. H. Sprague, of Iowa, and the writer, conducted the meeting, which resulted in a glorious revival; and notwithstanding the weather was extremely cold, thirteen of the converts demanded and received baptism; others have united as candidates for baptism. The Elds, above named, with some other help, organ-Elds. above named, with some other help, organ-ized a church, which now numbers thirty-three, all but three of whom are heads of families. all but three of whom are heads of families.—
The spirit of reformation is still in the place.
This organization is known as the Hurricane church of F. W. Baptists, and is situated nine miles south-west of Lancaster, the county seat' of Grant County, Wis., on Boy's Creek, which divides Boy's Prairie from Hurricane Grove. It is about five miles from the Potosi landing as the Missanini Landing as the Missanini Landing. landing on the Mississippi. I am thus particular that travelling Elders may find and visit hem. PETER LANSING. Wingville, Grant Co., Wis., Jan. 18, '59.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

RIPLEY, Ind .- Held with the Sparta church, Jan. 21—24. We enjoyed a refreshing season; were favored with the labors of the Rev. Benjamin Daughters, of the Calvinistic Baptist church, who preached with good acceptance. Next session with the Milan church, Ripley Co., Ind., on Friday, April 22.

E. F. STITES, Glerk protem.

third Wednesday in December, and the same was continued to next session for final action. Next session with the Richmond village church, commencing the first day of March, at 1 o'clock.
P. M. P. M. J. RAYMOND, Clerk.
P. S. It is hoped that churches which have not paid in their 5 cents' assessment for the current year, will do so at next session, as it is very much needed.

church, and several persons have been converted, and united with it.

Bro. Burr:—In October last, Rev. S. W. Perkins of Bethlehem, N. H., spent a few days in Stewarstown, where I preach part of the time, which resulted in an awakening in the last, and the relative product of the last of the la time, which resulted in an awakening in the church, and the salvation of quite a number of the precious youth.

There is now quite an interesting time in repointed to preach before the Conference upon Christian Faith.

L. J. Madden, Clerk.

> For the Morning Star. Waterloo Q. M., Iowa.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1859. Bro. Burr :- The good Lord is visiting the who have attended our prayer meetings, are anxious for a general revival. Our Sabbath and concerts are deadly interesting.

In June last, Elder D. Champlin came on the land concerts are deadly interesting. Bro. Burr:—The Lord is still continuing his work of grace in Freedom and Farmers-ville. Scores of sinners have been converted and backsliders have been reclaimed, and the very evidently with us. Our meetings were heavenly.

ENOCH JENKINS.

Hotices, Appointments, Etc.

The Board of the N. Y. State Mission Society will hold its annual meeting in the F. W. Baptist meeting house in the city of Rochester, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The condition of our stations demands immediate action; and as nothing can be done without a quorum, it is desirable that every member of the Soard should be present. Any failure to attend may subject other members to the trouble of a second meeting. By order of Sub. Oom, C. Cook, Clerk. Clarendon, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1859.

Washington Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be field with the Branch of Green.church, near Lake Preasant, commencing the first Friday and Saturday in March next.

McHenry Quarterly Meeting. The next session of the McHenry Q. M. will be held at Haif Day, commencing on Friday evening, March 4, 1899. A full delegation is desired.

S. F. Smith, Clerk.

Prospect Quarterly Meeting. The Feb. term of the Prospect Q. M. will be held with the church at Monroe Centre, commencing Friday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, F. M. Meeting on the Sabbath will be at the meeting house at Monroe village.

Ellsworth Quarterly Meeting. The next term of the Ellsworth Q. M. will be held with the Orland and Dedham church at my place, commencing March 11. S. Gaoss.

hall require at least ten minutes, and not to exceed fiftee inutes, in the delivery:
Dispensation of the law, Rev. C. Reynolds,
Atoniement, Rev. H. A. Barker.
Natural Depravity, Rev. P. Z. Skinner,
Regeneration, Rev. A. O. Jenne.
Samotifaction, Rev. M. Tupper.
Death, Rev. B. C. Macomber.
Missions, Rev. L. B. Potter
The Gospel call, Rev. J. O. Ferris.
HOMBE J. SMITE, Clerk.

"Milton's Christian Doctrine." Several

A Card. I most cheerfully acknowledge the receipt from my friends, on the 21st of this mouth, of the sum of \$44.

SANUEL WIEL.

J. LUCK-WIER.

Our brethren and friends in Parkman made us a dona-ton visit, Jan. 1, leaving the sum of \$44 with us, for which they have our thanks.

JOHN BATCHELDER.

SARAH BATCHELDER.

Rev. H. G. WOODWORTH, Wheatland, Kenosha Co., Wis.

----Various Paragraphs.

The opening of China to Christian mission aries is the absorbing theme in Rome, and the Pope, it is added, is about to organize a grand collection throughout Catholic Europe on behalf of special Romanist missions.

The Prince Regent of Sweden has made a move in favor of religious toleration, by granting his sanction to meetings for worship being held elsewhere than in the parish churches, provided they are not opened at the same times that are set apart for public service by the clergy of the district. Permission is also granted to address such meetings under certain restric-

From the Michigan Christian Herald we gather the following summary respecting the Owego, N. Y.—Held its last session with Baptists in that State: Associations, 11; at 2d Windham church, Jan. 21—23. Most the 2d Windham church, Jan. 21—23. Most of the churches were represented by delegates. Some reported revival; others were in union, year, 1657; present number of members; 12,-

BOWDON, Me.—Held its last session with the lat churuch in Lisbon, Factory Village Jan. 4—6. There was a goodly number present on shared on the Diligent engine houses, and sheeper of the Diligent engine houses, and sheeper of the Diligent engine houses, and the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit cheered our hearts throughout the east because the held in state of the Diligent engine houses, and sheeper of the same state of the Diligent engine houses, and sheeper of the same state of the Diligent engine houses, and sheeper of the same state of the Diligent engine houses, and sheeper of reaching the authorities of the Diligent engine houses, and sheeper of the same state of the Diligent engine houses, and sheeper of the same state of the Diligent engine houses, and sheeper of the same state between the proposition was made at the breakers and the proposition was made at the season, to change the same state of the same state of the same taken up, debated and period lost only 200,000 perions by emigration. In 1856, 1,191 persons emigrated from France, and sheeper of the state of the dilary committee were instructed to inquite into the expectation of similar associations in all the Norther of the Proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the Proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of similar associations in all the Norther of the proposition of the Norther of the Norther of the Norther of t

believed that a new era had dawned upon the church in relation to the evangelization of Ro- far from 200,000,000—two hundred million his heart and manners, and they can be reached. not more than 780,993 remained—in round Lord Jesus.

Another spoke of a little girl, who had been invited into the Sabbath school. She persuad- other hand it is stated that the whole number duced to attend the services of the sanctuary, at the present day, is about four millions! and now every Sabbath they may be seen in their places. So, said he, we must gather in the children, and through them hope to gain the parents. They can have influence where we cannot. He also spoke of a German Catholic whom he had taken into his own family, JAN. 31. Senate .- Mr. Bigler of Pa., introand she is also a member of the Sabbath school, duced the following resolution, asking its considand has said that she shall go to the Catholic eration to-morrow, or as early as possible:

among the members of the church and congre-

A POPULAR MOVEMENT IN LONDON. The a solemn appeal to all to be ready for the judg-

with its three and a half pages of carefully preor less than it costs."

rian church is not a branch of Christ's church, asking for let the brother be re-ordained by all means." | FEB. 1. Senate. - The bill to give lands to

ance legislation, together with the outline of a law embodying the opinions of the writer.—

About forty essays were sent in, and were Governor Clifford, the Rev. A. H. Vinton, Nahum Capen, and Peter Cooper, whose decision, which has recently been returned to Mr. Bar-

transferred from the Pedobaptist of 1629, by one of our exchanges, "who confess that they have detected themselves leaning toward immersion on account of the difficulty and irksomeness of the ceremony." Now, we have known Christians, who, by their own confessions, the confession because they known Christians, who, by their own confession, have leaned from immersion, because they supposed the ceremony to be irksome and difficult—leaned so far that they would not even examine its claims, lest examination should constrain them to observe it. And we doubt not the latter class is a thousand fold more numerous than the former.—Baptist Herald.

It was referred to the committee of the whole.

Feb. 2. Senate. The agricultural bill was taken up and re-committee of the whole on the judicial, legislative and executive appropriation bill. A desultory debate followed.—

Messrs. Garnett of Virginia, Giddings of Ohio,

said to be not over 3,000 professing Christians, firmly united and unreservedly in earnest. and urged specific duties instead.

been organized in the Black River Conference,
N. Y. Its object is to induce the Methodist
Episcopal church to take positive anti-slavery
ground. Among other labors it proposes to
itself is that of obtaining 40,000 signers in that

THE UNCONVERTED BANKER. A gentleman in the Fulton street prayer meeting, spoke of a very rich friend of his, and yet a very poor and should be got, to such petitions, and sent up to the next General Conference. But they man, now near seventy years old,—a banker, without hope, without God. He had lately said to one of his clerks, that he would give one million of dollars if he could have his life set back twenty years. Poor man! He has come to the brink of the grave, and he dreads to look into it.

Converted Catholics. One said that he believed that a grave and described to the brink of the grave, and he dreads to look into it.

man Catholics. They are more accessible now of Africans were carried to the British West than formerly. Let a man carry kindness in Indies, before emancipation. After 178 years, He said he knew of seven, who had escaped numbers, eight hundred thousand! 800,000 from the horrible pit of Roman superstition, negroes were brought to St. Domingo from and were now the devoted followers of the 1680 to 1776; only 290,800 were to be found there in that latter year. The annual decrease in Cuba is from five to ten per cent. On the ed her father and mother to come. Soon after imported into the United States, ab initio, was coming to the Sabbath school, they were in- about four hundred thousand, and the number

General Intelligence.

CONGRESS.

and has said that she shall go to the Catholic church no more, but will attend church with her employer.

Parlors have been fitted up in the basement of Rev. Dr. Aiken's church at Cleveland, Ohio, with a piano, sofas, &c., and social gatherings are held in them for the promotion of a better acquaintance and more intimate sympathy among the members of the church and congre-

Mr. Slidell made an unsuccessful attempt to bring up the Cuba question. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The only feature of great Cathedral of St. Paul, in London, has interest in the discussion of this bill was on the recently been opened, in spite of considerable amendment of the finance committee, looking to opposition, for preaching on Sabbath evenings. the future abolition of the reservation system. The The Bishop of London preached the first ser- Senators from Texas and California opposed the mon of the series, and a long time before the amendment, and explained that the reservation hour of commencing, every seat was occupied, system, although new and expensive, is indiswhile the disappointed crowd outside was imnse—estimated by some at over 50,000.— that its abolition or limitation will force them The building seats about 2,500. The Bishop for subsistence to depredate on the whites, and preached extempore fifty-five minutes, making produce a general Indian war. The amendment, however, was adopted.

House .- Mr. Kilgore attempted to introduce a series of resolutions denouncing in strong lan-NEWSPAPERS. Rev. C. E. Babb, for six guage the recent attempts to revive the African years editor of the Central Christian Herald, slave trade, and calling upon the government to on entering his seventh year, says: "Some enforce the laws against that trade already in ex professors of religion will pay \$2 a year for a istence, but the House refused to suspend the seven-by-nine political sheet, with three pages rules—yeas 115, nays 84. Mr. Houston asked of advertisements, and the fourth filled with leave to introduce a bill authorizing the Presithe most unedifying kind of reading, and never dent to contract a loan of \$20,000,000. Mr. Cogrumble. But they want their religious paper, with its three and a half pages of carefully prewith its three and a hair pages of carefully pre-pared articles—news of what Godis doing, etc., for less than it courts"

for less than it courts" crease the receipts of the Treasury. The House SECOND-HAND SWEARING. A writer in the refused to suspend the rules-73 to 127. Mr. Nashville Christian Advocate says :- "It is Davis of Mississippi, argued in favor of the acvery common among a large number of pro-fessors of religion in repeating the conversa-tion of the United States as a nation. Mr. Pottions of others to repeat their oaths. Such the of Wis., was opposed to slavery extension, rsons speak thoughtlessly, or they have not and advocated a proposition heretofore introa proper knowledge of Christian propriety." duced, authorizing the people of a territory to The American Presbyterian says: A regularly ordained minister of the Presbyterian the Republican platform. He then reviewed church having gone over to the C. Baptists, and that portion of the President's message relating received a call to a church in Central Ohio, it became a perplexing question with his Baptist charged that its sole object was to cover up the ongregation whether he ought not to be reordained. After much discussion of the question, they wrote to Dr. Wayland, asking his have been more in keeping with the condition of advice. He returned for answer this sentence: have been more in a recommended the Treasury if the President had recommended "If you are prepared to say that the Presbyte- a sale of territory to pay our debts, instead of

About two years since, John M. Barnard, agricultural colleges was taken up and discuss-Esq., of Boston, offered a premium of one ed by Messrs. Wade, Gwin and Stuart. Mr. usand dollars for the best essay on Temper- Pugh moved to re-commit the bill, but before

submitted to a committee consisting of Ex- was referred to the committee of the whole.-

which has recently been returned to Mr. Barnard, is, that no one of the essays is, in their judgment, of sufficient merit to justify them in awarding to its author the prize or the preferters and the preference of the preference land, and hold the same, on condition of its act-THE OTHER SIDE.—"I have known Chris- ual settlement and cultivation. The French tians," said the author of an article recently transferred from the Pedobaptist of 1829, by game moved the previous question. Some op-

MORAVIAN MISSIONS. Their operations Smith of Illinois, Bingham and Stanton of Ohio had been greatly extended within the last advocating retrenchment, and Messrs. Davis of thirty-five years. In 1822 they had 33 sta- Mississippi, Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips of tions, to which were attached congregations Pennsylvania, and Keitt of South Carolina, deamounting to 33,000 souls, under the care of fending the appropriation. On a motion to re-168 laborers, male and female. At present duce the appropriation for mileage, Mr. Bingthe number of stations is 73. The congregations connected with these number in all 74,—
187, of whom 21,000 are communicants. The number of baptized children is 20,000, almost all of whom are in attendance at school. Of male and female are of the school. Of all of whom are in attendance at school. Of to any conclusion in regard to the bill, the House male and female agents there are in all 304.—

From the commencement there had been 1646 a general debate took place. Mr. Wright of persons engaged in the Society's labors. Georgia, made a speech against land monopoly, A WESTERN CITY .- A letter from Milwau- and in favor of dividing the public lands among kie to the Christian Advocate and Journal, actual settlers. Mr. Phelps of Minnesota, advorepresents the religious condition of that othrwise flourishing town in a truly deplorable reservations. Teach them agriculture, and malight. In a population of 53,000, there are tured civilization would follow. Mr. Morris of Pennsylvania, urged a revision of the tariff as necessary for the relief of the government. He and the Sabbath-less Romanist or infidel for-eign population, have things very much their ed States and abroad, showing its beneficial in own way. This city shared measurably in the fluence on the interests of labor and capital, and great revival, but the Adversary succeeded in adduced evidence to prove that instead of being owing discord in the union prayer-meetings, a tax on the consumer, it had always reduced and they were early discontinued. The little the price of manufactures. He denounced ad band of Christians in that city have need to be

A METHODIST ANTI-SLAVERY UNION has FEB. 3. Senate.-Mr. Gwin moved to re-

ers of Congress.

The African slave trade and the acquisition of

The N. Y. Tribune correspondent writes:

1852, urging economy in the public expenditures. He then said : "These expenditures have how reached the A letter in the St. Louis Democrat, dated

three millions of the latter sum.

Southern free traders and taxationists curse him be attributed to them .- Boston Journal. with as much freedom to-day, as they applauded Several vessels were wrecked in Massachuhis infamous Lecompton policy last year.'

Mr. Wood's mail steamship bill, reported in but no lives were lost. the House from the post office committee, pro-Philadelphia to Liverpool: the other to make alton, Savannah and New Orleans to Southampon. The service to be performed serai-weekly, readiness to be forwarded to the same market. by a national steamship company, in eight steamers on each division.

From the N. Y. Herald's correspondence: "It is reported that information has been re-

There is considerable feeling among the Protestant clergymen at Washington on account of of Gen. Geffrard is estimated as high as 18,000 the manner in which Speaker Orr of the House men. ntroduced six Catholic priests upon the list of clergymen of the city were invited to officiate, During the past year, eighteen Revolutionary

got, for a thing we didn't want, to a nation that wouldn't sell!"

present "short session" will allow about sixty working days; for, by constitutional requirement, it must close on the 3d of March next; which will give to each member nearly fifty dol-

illions, has furnished but a comparatively ,75 small contingent to the European emigration.—

During the last ten years 2,750,000 persons emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland, and Great Britain and Ireland, and Great Britain and Ireland, and Great Brita

were passed to ill to quit the land titles, under the Ashburton treaty, in the disputed territory in Maine; bill authorizing the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society to enter a tract of land in Wisconsin.

House.—The committee on elections peported in favor of B. B. Chapman, who concests the seat of Mr. Ferguson, the sitting member from Nebraska.

FROM WASHINGTON. The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says:

"It is evident from the remarks of Southern members in the late debate on the slave trade suppression, that there is a growing opposition among them and their constituents to the present piracy law, and that they intend to make the repeal of that law the great issue at the coming Presidential election, and in all elections of members of Congress.

The Ashburton treaty, in the disputed territory in Maine; bill authorizing the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society to enter a tract of land in the time wife, and both put a portion of the white stuff into their mouths. Then William drank from a globlet, and handed it to the woman; but the husband knocked it out of her hand, before she could get a chance to drink. They them passed into another room, where William drank from a pitcher, and handed it to the woman; but the husband knocked it out of her hand, before she could get a chance to drink. They them passed into another room, where William drank from a pitcher, and handed it to the wife, and both put a portion of the white stuff into their mouths. Then William drank from a pitcher, and handed it to the woman; but the husband knocked it out of her hand, before she could get a chance to drink. They them passed into another room, where William drank from a pitcher, and handed it to her. She drank a little before her husband could get the pitcher away from her. Adeline, the wife, and handed it to the wife, and both put a portion of the white stuff into their mouths. Then William drank from a pitcher, and handed it to the vould gother husband could get the pitcher away from her. Adeline, the wi

mentioned the arrest and rescue of a mulatto at Cuba will become, though they are not now, the Leavenworth, who was charged with being a fugitive slave. The name of the man is Charles "An analysis of the vote on the final passage of Mr. Grow's homestead bill, which passed the House on the 1st inst., 120 to 76, shows that there voted for the bill—Republicans, 82; Democrats, 38. Against it—Democrats, 60; Americans, 15; Republicans 1 (Mr. Nichols.) About 20 Northern Democrats dodged.

The general impression is that the French claims bill is lost this session, by the reference to the committee of the whole. The Senate bill, however, is on the Speaker's table, and its friends think it can yet be brought forward with a prospect of success."

The West of the word on the final passage of Mr. Hutchinson of Kentucky. During the examination before the Commissioner, Fisher's friends obtained a writ of habeas corpus for him from Judge Gardner, and proceeding to the Mansion House, where he was confined, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult., they demanded his liberation, which being refused the Fisher. He was seized on the 20th ult., and "An analysis of the vote on the final passage carried off into Missouri by some kidnappers, The Washingtsn States newspaper publishes a party battered in the door of the room and quick-The Washingtsn States newspaper publishes a ly removed him to the house of Judge Gardner, letter foom Mr. Buchanan, dated February, a few miles from the city. Fisher says he is a free man and has always been free.

"These expenditures have how reached the enormous sum of fifty millions of dollars per an num, and unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of democracy, may, in a few years, reach one hundred millions."

The expenditures during the second year of Mr. Burkanan's administration came within Mr. Buchanan's administration came within jurisdiction, with the aid of a posse composed chiefly of Missourians, when he was met by an The correspondent of the Boston Journal writes opposing party and a fight ensued, the versions that the Vice President has gone home sick. of which are very conflicting, but it is reported The correspondent of the New York Evening that six of the Marshal's posse were slain, and Post says that "Mr. Buehanan is reported to be some others were wounded on both sides. This in a great rage, in consequence of the treatment is probably an exaggeration. As Montgomery he has received from those he has served so well. and Brown were both absent the collision cannot

setts Bay during the severe storm of last week

SLAVES GOING SOUTH. During the month vides for two divisions: one to make alternate of November and December, 1,386 negroes were trips from Portland, Boston, New York and shipped over the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad for the cotton and rice fields of the South. ternate trips from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charles- Tuesday, 107 more were sent upon the same road, and 100 more are now in Petersburg in

HATTI. Further news has been received of the revolution by the arrival of the brig R. W. Packer. The whole of the north part of Hayti, of which the Cape is the principal port, it is ceived here that two cargoes of slaves, from Af-rica, are off the coast of Georgia, endeavoring to said, has declared in favor of the Republic, and Gen. Geffrard as President. Measures were in active progress for the organization and permanent establishment of the republic. The force

NEGRO EXCITEMENT IN MISSOURI. A des chaplains of the House, to the exclusion of an equal number of Protestant clergymen. In accordance with the invitation of the House, the clergy of the city had met and made out a list of the clergy of the city had met and made out a list of clergy of the city had met and made out a list of the clergymen of the city, which was handed to the Speaker. The Catholic clergymen was not also Dr. Day and his son, who are charged with aiding their escape. The the Speaker. The Catholic clergymen were not latter are now confined in the jail at Platte City, placed on the list, because they did not accept the invitation to the meeting. But speaker Orr erased six names from the list, and substituted that number of Catholic priests. As all the

the Speaker might have added the Catholic cler-soldiers have died: David Chapin, Gideon Bentgymen without striking out the others. As it ly, John Titus, William Matteson, Robert Galis, the Protestant clergymen consider themselves lup, Zachariah Creene and David Davis of New intentionally insulted. They do not, however, refuse to pray, such of them as are allowed to A shrewd business man, who takes little in-A shrewd business man, who takes little interest in politics, is reported to have remarked, that the proposition to buy Cuba seemed to him this enterest of the proposition to buy Cuba seemed to him of Ohio. The Secretary of the Interior, in his the an offer to give money that we had not last annual report, says there are yet two hundred of the patriots of the Revolution living and receiving their pensions.

The present session gives to members of Con- A train of cars upon a Pennsylvania railroad, gress a thousand dollars a month, besides mile-near Williamsport, ran off the track, and a pasage and perquisites. Pretty good pay for workingmen; but very extravagant for idlers and down a precipice of seventy-five feet, turning drones. Deducting Sundays and holidays, the over once and a half times in the descent. Several severe wounds were received, but no fatal effects followed.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

ment, it must close on the 3d of March next; which will give to each member nearly fifty dollars per day for every day employed, exclusive of mileage.

From Salt Lake. A private letter from Salt Lake city, dated Jan. 7th, says that Judge Sin, clair had adjourned the Grand Jury sine die, upon the petition of nine of its members, in which they declared their inability to proceed in the examination of witnesses, in consequence of of witnesses,

Harriman, 1; W. S. Foss, 5; R. D. Freston, 1; lingame, 5; D. Osbora, 1; A. L. Gray, 1—25. The past week we have received 25 subscribe received, 205. Total subscribers for Vol. 7, 230 Books Forwarded, ine package to Rev. Daniel Jackson, Wright's Corners, in., by mail. ne package to Rev. S. H. Barrett, Rutland, Meige Co., O., by mail.

H. J. Carr, 5; S. H. Barrett, 1; J. C. Dyer, 5; D. P. Harriman, 1; W. B. Foss, 5; R. D. Preston, 1; M. W. Burlingame, 5; D. Osbora, 1; A. L. Gray, 1—25.

Foreign Mission.

Widow Abigail Libby, Gorham, Me,
Caroline Kelsey, Preston, N. Y.,
Mary Kelsey, the team
Huntington Q. M., by collection,
Mrs. I. Johnson, Iowa City, Iowa,
Samuel F. Page, Berlin, O.,
Newell J. Fifteld, late of Blackman, Mich.,
Collection at Harrisburgh, N. Y.,
Philadelphia church, N. Y., on Rev. M. H. Abbey's
pledge,

It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a leman a Life Member of the Foreign Mission Seciety.

One package to Rev. M. Mason, Jackson, N. H., by mail. by mail. te package to Rev. C. Dudley, Levell, Warren Co., O., by mail.

One package to Rev. S. D. Gardner, Unadilla Forks, Otsego Go., N. Y., by mail.

One package to Rev. P. Fuller, Horricon, Warren Co., N. Y., by mail.

One package to Rev. E. Jenkins, Waterloo, Black Hawk Co., Iowa, by mail.

Due package to David Young, Eimira, N. Y., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. Brackett, Wolfboro', N. H., by mail. mail.
One package to Rev. M. H. Abbey, Harrisburgh, Lewis Co.
N. Y., by mail.
One package to Rev. N. Brooks, Bath, Me., by express.
One package to Rev. S. Bowden, Smithfield, Me., by express.
One package to Rev. E. B. Faller, Waterbury, Yt., by ex-

27 If the books noticed as forwarded are not received in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they should notify us immediately.

Olice M. Collier. Please inform us to whom and where he paper is sent that you wished stopped. Give name of Post Office, County and State. We cannot find your name

Burns, Henry Co., Ill., Jan. 25.

Mr. Burr :—Please discontinue my Magazine. "Stephen" will please give us the rest of his name, and state at what Post Office he receives his "Magazine."—

We send no "Magazine" or paper to Burns, to any body by the name of "Stephen." Devergence. Res Ruce .- Parmit me as one of the litors of the Morning Star, to inform such of its numer ous readers as are in want of any operations upon their teeth, or artificial ones fitted, that they would do well to call on Dr. Walter R. Johnson in Portland (whose office is next to the Court House). I employed him to fit me an entire set of teeth about one year since, and I can of a truth say, that for beauty and nestness of finish I have never seen any that surpassed them. In fact, they seem almost like natural teeth. I would farther say that I have een acquainted with Dr. Johnson for a number of years, and have always heard him spoken of in the highest terms and nave always neard quin spoten of in the nignest terms, both as a Dentist and a Christian. I therefore consider him a trustworthy man, and am happy to give him my earnest commendation to the public. Dr. J. always makes a very liberal discount in his charges to clergymen.

Yours fraternally, P. S. BURBANK.
West Buxton, Me., Feb. 1, 1859.

M. PETTINGILL & CO.'S Advertising Agency, 119 Nassau St., N. Y., and IO State St., Boston.

8. M. Pettingill and Co. are the Agents for the Morning Star, and the most influential and largest circulating News-papers in the United States and Canadas. They are au-

FREEWILL BAPTIST OHARTERLY TERMS. The price to single subscribers is \$1,50. To clubs of five (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of ten (package sent to one address) \$1,00, with an additional copy to the getter up of the club. Payable in all cases in advance.

Address WM. BURR. Dover. N. H. THE REPORTS of our Benevolent Societes for 1858 are ready for distribution. Any one sending us three cents to pay the postage shall receive a

Married In Ossipee, Jan. 1, by Rev. T. W. Hill, Mr. James D. Reynolds and Miss Joanna A. Keyes.
In Bradford, Dec. 1, by Rev. H. Holmes, Mr. David K. In Bradford, Dec. 1, by Rev. H. Holmes, Mr. David K. Robbins and Miss Mary Ann Andrews.

In Strafford, Jan. 23, by Rev. E. Place, Mr. Joseph Huckins and Miss Lixis Coombs. Jan. 29, Mr. Thomas Berry of Barnstead and Miss Sally Brewster of Strafford.

In Weitbore', Nov. 16, by Rev. L. Brackett, Mr. Mark A. Young of W. and Miss Caroline P. Johnson of Brookfield. Nov. 21, Mr. Benj. P. Gilman of Wakefield and Miss Mary Ann Pike of Welfboro'.

In Hollis, Me., Jan. 1, by Evv. D. A. Maddox, Mr. Daniel York of H. and Miss Matilda Ham of Waterboro'.

Jan. 1, by Rev. E. Allen, Mr. John Whitcomb of Boston, Mass., and Miss Irene How of Dixmont, Me. Jan. 31, Mr. Jonathan David of Scituate, R. I., and Miss Wealthy Bishop of Providence. Jonathan David of Scituate, K. I., and Miss Weatthy Bish-op of Providence. In Neveds, Iowa, Jan. II, by Judge G. A. Kellogg, Mr. Israel Helphrey and Miss Rosanna Marks, formerly of Dover, N. H.

In Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 12, by Rev. E. Jenkins, Mr. J. Marsh and Miss M. Martindale.

Died

In Hampton, Jan. 4, Mr. Moses Nupp, aged 83 years. D. W. C. D. In Standish, Me., Jan. 21, Nallis, daughter of Zacha-dah and Susan D. Hale, aged 2 years and 2 months. D. A. MADDOX. D. A. Maddox.

In Bowdoinham, Mc., Jan. 5, Col. Samuel Coomss, aged
76 years. He died in the full hope of a glorious immortality.

COM.

In North Danville, Vt., Nov. 21, Mrs. Susan Varner, wife of W. J. Stanton, aged 43.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . Feb. 3, 1859. At market 800 Beeves, 200 stores, 3000 Sheep and Lambs, and 330 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—vis.: extra \$8 00; first quality, \$7 3-4; second quality 6 75; third 5 00.

Working Oxen—None.

Mitch Cows—\$27 a 30; common 17 a 19.

Veal Calves—Sales at \$4, 450, a 4 75.

Stores—Yearlings—None; two years old, \$21,00 a \$25,00; three years old, \$25,00 a \$90,00.

Hides—7 1-2 a 8c per lb; (none but slaughter at this

narket) (Aaf Skins—12 a 14c per lb. Tallow—Sales at 71-2 a 8c per lb. Pets—1 60 a 17 cach. Sheep and Lambs—31 75 a 2,50; extra 3, 4, a 6 1-2. Swine—Stores—wholesale, — per ... Fat Hors—none. Pigs—5 1-2c; retail 5 1-2 a 6 1-2.

BOSTON MARKET . . . Feb. 4.

BOSTON MARKET . . . Feb. 4.

Corn Exchange - Receipts since yesterday have been 101 bbls Flour. Flour continues in moderate demand but prices are steady. Sales of common brands Western at 2 25 a 5 50; fancy do at 5 50, a 6, including flat and round hoop; common extras at 86 25 a 6 50; and family and superior brands at 85 50 a 8 50 per bbl, including all kinds.—Southern Flour is quiet but firm at 6 a 6 25 for fancy; and 6 75 a 7 50 for extras. Corn is dull; there have been further sales of good dry southern yellow at 90c, and green lots for 'less; and white at 87c per bush. Oats are firm at 61 a 62c per bush for Northern and Canada; and Rye is held at 90c per bush.

Provisions—The market is quiet but firm fer Pork, with sales of prime at \$14 a \$15; mess at \$19 50 a \$20; and clear at \$21 a 22 per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Beef ranges from \$5 50 a 12 50 for Eastern and Western mess. Lard 13 a 13 -2c in bbls and 13 1-2a 14c in keys. Smoked Hams 10 1 2 a 110 per ib cash and 4 mos. Butter, Vermont, 23 a 24; common do 14 a 18. Cheese, Vermont extra 9 a 10 1-2; new 9 a 10.

NEW YORK MARKET. ... Feb. 4.

NEW YORK MARKET... Feb. 4.

Breadstuffs—Flour.—Receipts \$439 bbis; sales 9400 bbls; State and Western a shade easier; unsound \$4 a 460; superfine State \$3 20 a 5 30; extra State \$675, a 5 90; round hoop Ohio at \$9 20 a 6 25; common to good extra Western \$5 75 a 6 30. Southern dail; sales 1200 barrele; winked to good \$3 75 a 6 10; fancy and extra \$6 15 a 7 76; mixed to good \$3 75 a 6 10; fancy and extra \$6 15 a 7 76; mixed to good \$3 75 a 6 10; fancy and extra \$6 15 a 7 76; wheat steady; sales 10.800 bush; Mitwankie club \$1 23 1.2; Wheat erred winter \$1 35; white Michigan \$1 90 a 1 51; Southern white \$1 60; white Kentucky \$170. Corn steady; sales \$10,00 bush; mixed Western nominally 85 a 87c; new white Jersey 80c; yellow Jersey and Southern 80 a 87c; new white Jersey 80c; yellow Jersey and Southern 80 a 87c; new white Jersey 80c; yellow Jersey and Southern 80 a 87c; new white Jersey 80c; yellow Jersey and Southern 80 a 87c; new white Jersey 80c; yellow Jersey and Southern 80 a 87c; new white Jersey 80c; yellow Jersey and Southern 80 a 87c; new white Jersey 80c; yellow Jersey and Southern 80 a 87c; new white Jersey 80c; yellow Jersey and Southern 80 a 87c; new white Jersey 80c; yellow Jersey 30c barrels; gountry mess 775 a 9 00; prime \$6 50 a 700; repeacked Chicago. 9 a 10 75; Pork firmer; sales 1600 barrels; mess \$18 for old, and \$18 52 for new; prime \$13 52 1.2 a 13 75; Western prime \$15 52 1.5 a 10. Bacon quiet; Drossed Hogs firm at 71-8 a 1-4c; Hams 8 3-4 a 91-2c; Shoulders 6 1-4 a 6 3-4c. Lard lower; sales 3200 bbls, including 2000 barrels for March and April delivery at 12 3-4; bbls at 12 1-8 a 12 5-8. Butter steady; Ohio 11 a 20c; State 16 a 25.

J. S. Bur. 1, T. W. Jen. 1, W. Jen

Poetry

"NO SORROW THERE." Come, sing to me of heaven, When I'm about to die; Sing songs of holy ecstacy, To waft my soul on high!

Chorus—There'll be no more sorrow there, Thære'll be no more sorrow there, In Heaven above, where all is love There'll be no more sorrow there.

When cold and sluggish drops
Roll off my marble brow,
Break forth in songs of joyfulness,
Let Heaven begin below.

When the last moments come,
O watch my dying face,
To catch the bright scraphic glow,
Which in each feature plays.

Then to my raptured ear, Let one sweet song be given; Let music charm me last on earth, And greet me first in Heaven.

Then close my sightless eyes,
And lay me down to rest,
And clasp my cold and icy hands,
Upon my lifeless breast. When round my lifeless clay,

Assemble those I love—
Then sing of Heaven, delightful Heaven,
My glorious home above. "SWEAR NOT AT ALL." BY LORENZO D. GROSVENOR. Swear not at all." My ear is pained, To hear Jehovah's name profaned. Swear not at all," for so said Christ, Swear not at all," for so said Christ,
Whose words were ever gems unpriced.
This law the child of God proclaims—
'Above all things, Swear not," said James.
That message was of priceless worth—
'God's throne is heaven—his footstool earth."
Swear not by these—before that throne
Our words, our very thoughts are known.
Swear not by thine own hand or head—
Not by the living or the dead;
Nor yet thy life, nor soul, nor health,
Nor yet that glittering phantom, wealth.

Nor yet they life, nor soul, nor health,
Nor yet that glittering phantom, wealth.
Nor yet that glittering phantom, wealth.
Nor swear by earth; as we explore,
God's footprints tell on every shore.
Not by the stars nor orb of day,
Nor gems that paved the milky way,
Nor yet more distant realms above,
Made vocal by Jehovah's love.
Not by the Saints nor Seraphim;
These are of God, and BOW TO HIM.
Not by the balmy breath of spring,
Nor feathered songsters on the wing.
Not by the monsters of the deep,
Nor raging storms that o'er us sweep,
Nor by the lightning's flash on high,
Nor by the thunder roaring by.
Not by angelio harp nor lyre;
And never on the Atlantic wire.
Nor by the king, nor queen, or both, Nor by the king, nor queen, or both, Nor yet by any other oath, "SWEAR NOT AT ALL." outh Groton, Mass. South Gro

The Family Circle.

THE YEARS OF CHILDHOOD. BY H. W. BEECHER.

Who can analyze and separate the vears of his childhood? From birth until one is four or five, the unripe brain receives few impressions that last. It is all blank. As in a printed sions that last. It is all blank. As in a printed book, at either end, are bound up many blank leaves, without print or writing on them, so in human life, at either end, begun and ended with blank years, preserving no record—leaving many leaves.

But, then come the youthful days—full of romp, of hunger, of growth, of childish exhilaration! How do they seem to you now? Are they separable? Can you thread them, and paint them by memory? Only one or two things peculiarly significant remain. The days are huddled together. The very years are heaped in mass, and you think back upon twenty years as if they were but a hand breadth!

It is as with landscape to a traveller. Hav-

ing journeyed all the day, at evening, reaching some high hill, he sits down to trace his path.
The grass at his feet is plain enough, and the ants that run express up and down every stock have brisk distinctness. The near bushes and the trees are so plain that the boughs, and separate leaves, stand out in their individual forms. But as the view recedes gradually he loses all these; and a little farther off, leaves apon leaves, grass is matted upon grass, and is no longer form, but only color. farther, and trees begin to fade; tree stands upon tree, and at length whole forests are to the eye but faint clouds with not one distinct line, and hills are rubbed out, and all the inealities of the way, which the complaining foot felt in travelling, the eye no longer discerns, and only here and there a single peak or mountain remains clear and individual against the all-abounding sky!

Thus it is in life. Our nearer hours report

emselves; a little farther, and days only, not hours, are discerned; then days lapse, and weeks or months are like long aerial distances, in one line, whose continuity is measured by no prominent object. At length, years only can be seen and not even these finally. For as sailors leaving the harbor carry with them for a long time the sight of the shore, but sailing still, lose first the low water-lines but cling by the eye to the highest masses which in time, is ever sailing, fade and sink, leaving nothing but some height lifted far up like Teneriffe, which, after the night is passed, is all gone, hidden by the bend of the earth's surface! So even high topped years at length are shut down from our memory by the bend of the vast

cycles of time.

How wonderfully true it is that we spend our lives as a tale that is told!

Come, go back with me. Who are the members of your father's family? Besides your brothers and sisters, who dwelt there? Who visited? Who came and went? Who were the neighbors? These things were vivid realities to you when a child." What are they now? Mere marks. As a landscape artist paints in the foreground figures with limbs and features clear, but in the far-off distance, when he would paint a figure, takes his brush and spots down a mere dash—a formless color mark! But a million are forgotten where one remains.

Who went with you to the village school?

Call the roll! Who were the successive teachers?—Popes of the ferule!

Who were the girls? Who were the boys?

Then, when the uproarious school broke forth in tumult at dismissal, if I had asked you, you. on tumult at dismissal, if I had asked you, you could have given every name. Now call them up! Who were in the first class? who in the second? These were important things then. Who was whipped? and who was never struck? These, to you, were more important than the roar of European revolution, the burning of Moscow, the battle of Waterloo, but what do were recomber of them? you remember of them? Some memories are more tenacious than others. A few will reproduce much; more, some; most, but little,

How much can you recall from the church? Who went with you? Who sat about you?—Who were the old men? Who were in their prime? And those living and throbbing realities are faded out, it will be useless for me to ask you after the sermons. They were gone before they were finished. They fell upon your dissolving ear as fakes.

were finished. They fell upon your dissolving ear as flakes of snow upon water, and were gone in the very act of touching.

How much do you recall from the green graveyard? What memories come thence, from that populous city without a magistrate, without a law, where all who quarreled on earth, are now peacable dust, keeping excellent neighborhood!

GRANDMOTHER LOIS.

GRANDMOTHER LOIS.

How little is revealed in the Scriptures concerning grandmothers! Much is related of mothers, whose names are familiar to every reader of the Bible. There was Eve, Sarah, Rebekah, Leah, Rachel, Naomi, Hannah, Abigail, Elizabeth, Mary, and many others, whose maternal influence we can trace through the faithful record that is given of their lives. But little is said of grandmothers as such. Only one besides Lois is spoken of definitely as sustaining this important relation. Probably it is not because this class have no mission to perform; nor because no endearing tie unites them to the rate, A. What more charming portrait than that of a wrinkled, bowed, caperowned old lady, whom the little folks delight to call "grandma'm," especially if she be one

of the pious women of Israel? There is interest in all her movements; even her infirm, tottering step, so like that of a little child beginning to walk, makes an appeal to the heart. Her smile is a ray of the old familiar sun—her voice the music of an old, but pleasant instrument. When she speaks of her dear blessed Lord and her hope of heaven, it is in no modern way; and it reminds us of the patriarchs, and "times of old." She is waiting for the Master's summons; but she does not wait like the pious ones of later generations. If it were the proposers that our whiskey, rum, and brandy cars have been greatly enlarged, and fare reduced to half price. Our cider, porter and beer cars are exciting great attention among the children. Our experienced engineer, Mr. Belial, and our polite and gentlemanly conductor, Mr. Mix, have been too long known to the travelling public to need any commendation. Indeed, so swift and it "The flying artillery of hell let loose on the Parker's Hotel, where you may see the the pious ones of later generations. If it were announced to her on some bright morning, that the angels and Christ were at the door waiting, she would smile a beautiful farewell as she

rode away to glory.

But we intended to say a grandmother is an indispensable part of the household. The discipline of children is aided by her genial presence; for it is a happy culture for them to wait upon her feeble steps, to run to her aid when necessity demands, to bring her the needed chair, to pick up her cane or crutch, and to perform those other little acts incidental to her happiness. Then, too, how felicitously her occasional provide acceptance of the control casional moral counsels fall upon youthful ears! So unstudied and simple, it really ears! So unstudied and simple, it really seems as if God spared her on purpose to talk to the grandchildren! Her example, also, falls as light upon their young hearts. They do not perceive that it is molding their lives, and bringing forth rich fruit in noble, generous acts, that otherwise might not appear. But it is so. Many a sainted grandmother has perpetuated her influence to children's children, so that she will be called blessed at the judg-ment. Paul reminded Timothy of his indebtedness to his grandmother Lois, and affirmed that the "unfeigned faith" that was in him dwelt long before in her. Has indeed, ascribes much to his excellent mother, Eunice, but implies that she received the pith of her pious life, through grace, from her mother Lois. It would not be strange if the latter, mainly, saved young Timothy from the corruptions of the heathen city in which they lived. It is certain that all the good lessons which he received in the correction of the heathen city in which he received in the correction of the heathen city in which he received in the correction of the heathen city in which he received in the correction of the heathen city in which he received in the correction of the correct that all the good lessons which he received in youth were imparted by her and his devoted nother. We would add another to the beat-tudes in the fifth chapter of Matthew; namely, Blessed be good grandmothers.—Congregationalist.

A wholesale merchant in New Haven useds often, in going to his place of business, to pass through a narrow alley inhabited by miserably poor foreigners. Very early one morning, as he drew near one of the most wretched tenements, he heard a sweet childish voice singing, "There is a happy land," and looking up, saw peering through the rag-stuffed panes a little girl of six or seven. The hour, the song, the dreadful surroundings, led him to inquire into her history. He found that a few benevolent ladies had formed a Sabbath school in that district, and little Mary had attended till a wicked priest had made her parents take her away.—She had learned some of the "Songs for the Little Ones at Home," and she used to arise thus early to sing and say them when no one should hear, lest she might forget them. Her little book was taken away, but she begged LITTLE MARY. should hear, lest she might forget them. Her little book was taken away, but she begged another, and hid it under the back steps at night, all day long carrying it in her bosom.—Children of Christian parents, think of little Mary when you feel tempted to neglect the Bible and your Sabbath school.

by the most active and influential of the native population; and in five of the crowded ports of China it is one of the dialects of everyday life. Wherever the English tongue is spoken its literature finds its way. Hence it is no exaggeration to say that the preparations of a Christian literature in the English language is an object of world-wide importance.—Christian ddr.

THE LITTLE MORTARA BOY. "Poor little boy!" said Mr. Ames, as he was

the Roman Catholic church. Inry.

His father told him that when the boy was "Why, how do you do, thir? I am very only a year old, his nurse, who was a Roman glad to thee you; a fine day, thir; I thee you catholic woman, baptized the child, and thus made him, as she thought, a child of the Roman glad to thee you; a fine day, thir; I thee you thill ride your fine old gray, thir."

"No, sir; this horse is one I borrowed this

Father, can a woman baptize children?" "In Roman Catholic countries," said Mr.
Ames, "the law permits any person to baptize where I was born." a Jewish child, without the consent of his parents—when in danger of death, and when the all. Good morning, thir." parents have abandoned the child. The nurse baptized little Mortara when he was sick, and she thought he was going to die."

Harry knit his brow, looked up in his fa-

ther's face, and asked, "Did that make a Roman Catholic of little Mortara?" "No," replied his father, "it's all supersti-tion—a mere pretext to get the boy away from

his parents, and keep him."

The more Mr. Ames said, the more questions Harry wanted to ask. There was nothing wrong in this. Children will never know much

Miscellany.

in the stock:

The Directors take pleasure in reassuring numerous friends and patrons that the Road to Ruin is now in good order. Within the last three months it has carried more than three hundred thousand passengers clear through from the town of Temperance to the city of Destruction, while the number of way passengers is encouraging. An enormous amount of freight, such as mechanics' tools, household furniture, and even whole farms, have gone forward; and the receipts of the year have been so large that the Directors have resolved to declare a dividend of 500 per cent. The track has been much improved, and relaid with Messrs. Diabolus & Co.'s patent rail. The grades are reduced to a dead level, and the switches brought to such perfection along the route as to jerk the cars in a moment from the main track, to avoid collision with the Total Abstinence engine and perfection along the route as to jerk the cars in a moment from the main track, to avoid collision with the Total Abstinence engine and the Temperance trains which recently occasioned so much trouble. In short, we have spared no expense to make it superior to any other Road to Ruin ever established. It gives us great pleasure to call the attention of the public to the improvements in our engines and cars. The old favorite locomotive, Alcohol, has a fire-chamber of double capacity, and patent driving-wheels, after the fashio. of old Juggernaut. Our wine-cars are models of autorious conveyance, after the patterns of the far-famed London gin-palaces, where ladies and gentlemen of the first water can have all attention. To keep up with the spirit of the times,

"Licensed to make a strong man weak; Licensed to lay a wise man low; Licensed a wife's fond heart to break, And make her children's tears to fi

Licensed to do thy neighbor harm; Licensed to hate and strife; Licensed to nerve the robber's arm; Licensed to whet the murderous k

Licensed where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease and want and woe;
Licensed to make this world a hell,
And fit man for a hell below." REGULATIONS. The down train leaves Ciderville at 6 A. M.

Wineville at 9 A. M., Brandyborough at 10 A. M., and Whiskey City at 12 M. M., and Whiskey City at 12 M.

The speed of the train will be greatly increased as it proceeds; stopping, however, to land passengers at Poorhouseville, Hospitaltown, Prisonburg, Gallowsville, etc. On Sunday, cars will be ready as usual especially for way passengers, until further no-

Porterville at 7 A. M., Beertown at 8 A. M.

tice.
N. B.—All baggage at the risk of the own-

ROBERT RETAIL, Vice Pres't.

SPREAD OF OUR LANGUAGE. The spread of the English language is a remarkable fact in the providential dealings of the Most High with mankind. Its study is increasing over all Europe. It is the mother tongue of the United States, as well as of the

A FAILURE.

reading the evening paper.

Col. Moore, a veteran political of the Harry, who sat on a stool by his mother, exDominion, enjoyed great personal popularity on account of his affability of manner, and, of claimed, "What boy, papa!"

Claimed, "What boy, papa!"

Mr. Ames explained to him about the Jewish boy, a little fellow only six years old, who was stolen from his father's house at Bologna, a city of North Italy, by persons belonging to the Roman Catholic church. me Roman Catholic church.
"What did they steal him for?" inquired countryman, he shook hands heartily with him,

"No, sir; this horse is one I borrowed this

man Catholic church. At midnight, on the 23d of last June, the Catholics kidnapped the boy, and have kept him ever since, intending to keep him from his parents, and make, I suppose, a priest of him.

Harry looked quite puzzled. Many thoughts came into his head. So he went on to ask aggestions, as little inquisitive boys and girls will, you know.

"No, sir; this horse is one I borrowed this morning."

"O! ah! well thir, how are the old gentleman and lady?"

"My parents have been dead about three years, sir."

"But how ith your wife, thir, and the children?"

"I am an unmarried man, sir."

"Thure enough. Do you thtill live on the

Thure enough. Do you thtill live on the old farm?"

"No, sir; I have just arrived from Ohio, "Well, thir, I gueth I don't know you, after

THE TRADE IN PALM OIL

The resolution introduced into the Senate lately, to inquire into the number of vessels engaged "in the Palm oil trade on the coast of Africa," probably called the attention of many, for the first time, to this branch of our commerce. We do not intend to examine the motives which brought forth this resolution, but shall give some items of interest connected with the history of this new and growing traf-

Harry wanted to ask. There was nothing wrong in this. Children will never know much unless they do ask questions, and have kind parents who will hear them patiently, and give them all the information they can. Mr. Ames was a good father, and so he let Harry ask him questions to his heart's content.

"Is it right, father, for people to steal little children from their fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters?" asked Harry.

"By no means," replied his father, "it is wicked, very wicked."

Harry had heard his father read "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and he knew that slaveholders steal all the little slave-children away from their parents—so he said, "Father, ain't the slaveholders as wicked as the Roman Catholics who stole that little Mortara boy—ain't they, father?"

Mr. Ames always spoke the truth, and therefore he said, "Yes, my son; and they are more wicked, because they know more. It is worse for us to do wrong than it is for the more ignorant people of Italy. But there are a great many people here—maky Lows to U Ifax.

wicked, because they know more. It is worse for us to do wrong than it is for the more ignorant people of Italy. But there are a great many people here—many Jews, too, I fear—who will be angry because the Mortara boy was kidnapped, and feel but very little when hundreds and thousands of little boys and girls are kidnapped every year in this country, and kept from their parents all their lives long—because they have black complexions."

Harry felt sorry, and looked up, and said, "Mother, mother, isn't it a shame, a great shame, mother?"—Am. Missionary.

in Brazil, New Grenada and Venezuela, under the name of Flæismelanocca and Corozacolora-do, has not yet had fair play so far as commerce is concerned. The Elais Guineensis is the palm tree whose oily product has called the attention of our Legislature. It has a number of ovato-angular, one seeded fruits, known to botanists as drupes, i. e., like the plum, the olive, &c. These fruits, or nuts, are covered without your color. The natives boil these in water, and the oil floating to the surface is skimmed off into carabashes, or large gourds, and is thus taken to the European factories. Within the last few years, the gather-ing, preparing, and bringing the oil down to ing, preparing, and bringing the oil down to the coast, have employed very large proportions of the population in the districts where the Elvis Guincensis grows. In 1848, the British The following is a good thing from Fisk's Family Journal. Young man, are you ticketed through on that road? There are in Boston, thirty-five hundred Directors of this road.

ton, thirty-five hundred Directors of this road, and the city government is deeply interested in the stock:

The Directors take pleasure in reassuring

Agricultural, Etc.

stores well his barn with good hay lays the best foundation for profitable wintering. But where, as with us, stock to do well, must be fed at the barn, at least half of the year, there is need of all the additional means reasonably at command. Corn stalks, cut while green, and dried in shock, afford an excellent variety of fodder, and if fed once or twice a day in connection with hay, is eaten as a luxury, and is conducive to health and comfort. Any desired amount of this fodder may be raised by planting well-prepared ground in close drills.

Died in Amesbury, Mass., Jan. 15th, brother ELIPHALET GRAVES, in the 73d year of his age—Bro. Graves experienced religion under the labors of Bro. W. P. Merrill, was baptized by him, and added to the F. W. Baptist church in Amesbury and Sale bout. We per side of the few will be supported by the first of the first

to health and comfort. Any desired amount of this fodder may be raised by planting well-prepared ground in close drills.

Next may be named meadow hay, and the varieties of straw. Though these materials may answer well the purpose of distending the stomach, and cattle may get through the winter on such feed alive, every judicious farmer knows that to winter stock well on such fodder, savors too much of the adage of making broth of stones by boiling in butter. Coupled with a liberal supply of esculent roots, or meal, it will do "first rate." But the woe-begone look in early spring, of exclusively straw fed cattle, is a sufficient testimony against a practice so thriftless and cruel.

S.

Died in Smithfield, Me., Dea. ABRAM LANDER, aged 70. Bro. Lander experienced religion and was applied by Eld. Leach, and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Smithfield, about 20 years ago, of which he remained a worn'th member until death.—He was regarded as a good citizen, and was highly esteemed by the church. He leaves an aged companion, with several children, and other relatives, to paount their loss. Funeral attended by the writer.

S. Bush.

Died in New Hampton, Dec. 25, 1855, Thomas Woodman, in the 74th year of his age. In June, 1838, he touched the golden sceptre of religion, and united with the F. W. Brown age of the was regarded as a good citizen, and was highly esteemed by the church. He leaves an aged companion, with several children, and other relatives, to paount their loss. Funeral attended by the writer.

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S. Bush.

Died in New Hampton, Dec. 25, 1855, Thomas we were the proposition of the second propositi

ed Europe, and in substance makes the following comparison between the two countries:—
In England the fields are mostly square, devoted to a particular crop, and divided by green hedges. Fu France the land is cultivated in long, narrow strips, without fences, except by the roads. It is not uncommon to see strips of wheat, oats, lucerne, clover, and the different kinds of vegetables, neither more than a rod in width, and all belonging to the same person. In England the numerous flocks and herds add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. In France you pass for miles without seeing a sheep or cow. England strives to produce all the meat she can, and by so doing increases the fertility of her soil. France keeps produce all the meat she can, and by so doing increases the fertility of her soil. France keeps the smallest number of domestic animals it can get along with, and consequently decreases her productive powers. England raises turnips and other root crops largely. France raises hemp, tobacco, and the cereal grains in scanty yield. The crops of the two countries show the immense advantage of the English system. The very grass of England is more luxuriant. Lucerne, in the valley of the Seine and on other to the state of the

er the age of the Baldwin apple. I have of late trimmed a very large tree of the above named apple, the owner of which says it must have been grafted over forty years ago. It is a Baldwin, as he produced one of the very apples that grew upon it. I had my fears as to the truth of the statement; I think that the apple was known by some other name a long time

Ago.

REMARKS.—The Baldwin apple has probably been known for about one hundred years—but originally under the name of "Woodpecker," which was abbreviated to the "Pecker" apple. The apple was brought into notice by Col. Baldwin, and received his name.—New Eng-

Obituaries.

Died in Fillmore, Ill., sister Laura, wife of Bro.
Hammon Cadwell, aged 42 years. She died in Nov.
last, after a short sickness of two days of congestive
fever. Sister Cadwell experienced emancipating
grace under the labors of Rev. A. D. Smith, about
six years since, was baptized by him, and united

MAINE STATE

THE Spring Term of this
and continue eleven weeks.
Lewiston, Jan. 12, 1859.

with the F. W. Baptist church in West Fairlee, Vt. Her husband writes that she died a Christian, leav-ing her aged parents, companion, and one son to mourn her loss.

Church Clerk.

For the Morning Star.

HOW TO LIVE AND THRIVE BY FARM.
ING IN NEW ENGLAND.—NO. 2.

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF FARM STOCK.—VARIETIES OF FODDER.

In this latitude, the varieties of English grass, well cured, must always be the chief, dependence for winter feed: and the farmer who stores well his barn with good hay lays the best foundation for profitable wintering. But where, the stores well of the profit of the destroyer, leaving his fond parents to mourn their loss. During his short illness he spoke of death and his departure with calmness, manifesting willingness to die.

S. H. Barrett.

Died in Amesbury, Mass., Jan. 15th, brother Eliphalet Graves, in the 73d year of his age.—

The very grass of England is more luxuriant. Lucerne, in the valley of the Seine, and on other alluvial deposits, affords four or five cuttings in a season. Experiment has proved that it will not stand the drought and cold of our country.—Sp. Rep.

CABE OF YOUNG CATTLE.

The impression seems quite common, that young cattle are to run out to toughen during the winter. The fallacy of this impression may be shown by taking two or more of your young stock, and allowing them free, out-door range during the winter, and an equal number of similar ones, and giving them the benefit of good, comfortable stables, and just such feed as is given those that range out doors. Now,

good, comfortable stables, and just such feed as is given those that range out doors. Now, which do you think will show the best in the spring?

Need you be told—do you not feel the assurance that those which are stabled will require about one-quarter less food, and will come out in better flesh and at a higher market value than your "toughened," out-door-fed ones?

If you have any doubts on the subject, you can try it; but we would say that the thing has already been tried and the result is known.—You may argue as you will, facts show that young cattle are as much, if not more, benefited by housing than are those of older growth.

N. Farmer.

Another veteran Christian has fallen from the ranks of our beloved Zion, but not without honor, for he fought a good fight and finished his course and kept the faith. Dea. Duty Salisbury, of Pascoag, R. I., closed his earthly pilgrimage Jan. 12th, aged 33 years and 33 days. For nearly half a century he had been a soldier of the cross. He experienced religion under the labors of Cotby His conversion, been a condition, that they have they reviewed as condition, that they have they reviewed as a skeptic—had no faith in the fall and winter, as in the spring and summer?" a correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "To a certain extent they can; but they require as a condition, that they be well provided with earm and comfortable lodging, clean apartments, plenty of food, pure water, and gravel, lime, broken oyster shells, and dry ashes or mould to roll and bathe in. In reference to selecting accommodations for them, he says that regard must be had to a dry and warm situation. No animal suffers more from damp than fowls. Furnish them with a warm, dry room, where the vicissitude of the weather and storms will not reach them. Some have been so careful in this matter, and myself among the rest, as to dig into the sides of steep banks and form rooms for them there, where they can have proper heat, and always a supply of earth for dusting. This place faces the south, with a glass front to a thract ifthe heat from the sun. The roof, in place of being covered with earth, is covered with plank, tongued and grooved, and lined with boards, and the space between the rafters filled with dry tan. The kind of food, too, is important food may be given. Hens suffer in winter for want food may be given. Hens suffer in winter for want of exercise. They will fly from their roost, eat their breakfast, and are almost more food, such as boiled potatoes mixed with men food may be given. Hens suffer in winter for want of exercise. They will fly from their roost, eat their breakfast, and are almost more food, such as boiled potatoes mixed with men food may be given. Hens suffer in winter for want of exercise. They will fly from their roost, eat their breakfast, and are almost more food, such as boiled potatoes mixed with men food may be given. Hens suffer in winter for want food may be given. Hens suffer in winter for want of exercise. They will fly from their roost, eat their breakfast, and are almost more food, such as boiled potatoes mixed with men food may be given. Hens suffer in winter for want food may be given the suffer in winter for want fo

Advertisements.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in FLOUR, CORN, FISH, MOLASSES, OIL, PORK, HAMS, and all Articles usually found in a Grocery Store. Also, Paints, Oil, and Glassall of which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Please call and examine. Franklin Square, Dover, N. H., next B. & M. Railroad. [8v33]

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF a wonderful cure performed by the EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY!

Orto CLINTON, son of Bro. William and sister Eliza Bradford, a very interesting boy, died in Salem, Jan. 12th, aged six years and 10 months.

Com.

Died in Middlesex, Vt. Oct. 27th, 1858, Marv. wife of Dea. Dayid Herrick, aged about 85 years.—Brother and sister Herrick embraced the Savior while living in Groton, and united with the Congregational church, where they remained 23 years, then removed to Woodbury and joined the F. W. Baptists, then removed to Middlesex, where they joined the F. W. Baptists, then removed to Middlesex, where they joined the F. W. Baptists, then removed to Middlesex, where they joined the F. W. Baptists, then removed to Middlesex, where they joined the F. W. Baptist thurch, of which has remained an humble and devoted member until death. They lived in the married state 64 years. Their life was peaceful and happy. She died very suddenly, supposed to be in a fit. She has left a kind and much beloved companion, six affectionate children, and numerous other relations to mourn for one whom they all loved. She was highly esteemed as a Christian by all her acquaintances.

Died in Nottingham, Jan. 10th, of consumption. JACOB DAYIS, aged 66. He was a kind husband and father, an obliging neighbor, and a good citizen. JACOB DAYIS, aged 66. He was a kind husband and father, an obliging neighbor, and a good citizen. JACOB DAYIS, aged 66. He was a kind husband and father, and possible testimony for Christ. In his last sickness, he arranged all his worldly business; and then expressed his willinganess to depart, and his faith that he should be better off. The funeral services, were conducted by the writer, assisted by Rev. A. Tuttle. May God sinctify this bereavement to the three sons and six daughters who by this providence are written father-less—to the only surviving brother, and to all the relatives and friends.

E. TUILLE.

Died in Fillmore, his providence are written father-less—to the only surviving brother, and to all the relatives and friends.

E. TUILLE.

Died in Fillmore, his providence are

MAINE STATE SEMINARY. THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 8th day of Feb. next HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

THE next term will commence on Wednesday, Feb. 9. TUITION—\$20 per annum in the Preparatory De-partment; \$3) in the Collegiate Department.— Certificates for tuition, however, can be had for \$10 per annum, or in that proportion for a single

Certificates for 15 years of tuition, \$50; for perpetual tuition of one scholar at a time, \$100
Gratuitous tuition for young men giving evidence of a call to the ministry.
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H. J. KING, Sec.
Hillsdale, Jan, 1859.
[3w43]

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SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO. 115 Nasau Street, New York, have just published DLIND BARTIMEUS; Or, the Story of a Sight-less Sinner and his great Physician. By William J. Hoge, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary. Prince Edwards, Va. 18mo. Muslin, THE LIVING EPISTLE; Or, the Moral Power

of a Religious Life. By Cornelius Tyree, of Pow-hatan, N. C. 18mo. Price 63 cents. Also, FORTY VOLUMES of their New Series of Sab-bath School Books, varying in price from 15 cents to 40 cents each. A circular, giving a description of each book, will be sent to any person applying for it.

ONGS FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND

NOW READY.

CONGS FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND D VESTRY. Competent judges pronounce this the most faultless and desirable collection of original and selected Hymns and Tunes, most of them being written with a single part on a staff, making it perfectly easy to be read, with a Supplement of eighty choice Hymns.

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The Editor and Compiler, B. W. Williams, Esq., is a practical musician, and one of the most successful Superintendents in New England. Hence the work is a gome of its kind, abounding in such tune as shiring Shore, I'm Going Home, Tis Better Now, Retreat. On the Cross, I'm a Pilgrim, Dyfully, Joyfully; Happy Lend, Homeward Bound, Cross and Crown, Happy Day, Will You Go ? &c. &c. To adapt the book also for Vestry and Social Worship, such tunes as Woodland, Otto, New Hill was not the succession of the Cross, I'm a Pilgrim, Dyfully; Joyfully; Happy Lend, Homeward Bound, Cross and Crown, Happy Day, Will You Go? &c. &c. To adapt the book also for Vestry and Social Worship, such tunes as Woodland, Otto, New Hill worshi

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THE EXCELSIOR MELODEONS are still man A CISLISTOR MELODISONS are still manages. As a cubscribers at Meredith Village, N. H., where purchasers will at all times find an assortment of fifty to seventy to select from write them, and you will receive a Circular free, containing full particulars.

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H. J. KING, Sec.
Hillsdale, Jan, 1859.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term commences Feb. 16.
West Lebanon, Jan. 19.

THE Spring Term commences Feb. 16.
To the Heirs at Law of the Estate of MOSES DROWN, late of Eaton, in said County, intestate, decessed, and all interestrd therein.

YOU are hereby notified that STEPHEN ALLARD intends exhibiting his account of administering said Estate, also his private claim due him from said estate, consisting of a note of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Conway, in said Gounty, on the first Tuesday of April next; and it is ordered that said Administrator give notice thereof by publishing the same, with his order thereon, three weeks successance, with his order thereof, the rewell successance, with his order thereof to be thirty days previous to said day of exhibiting said account. Dated at Ossipee, in said County, this 7th days of December, A. D. 1858.

W. COLEGROVE, Principal.

North Scituate, R. I., Jan. 15, 1859.

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According to my best calculation, the price of the book will be in the neighborhood of sixty cents. I propose to publish the above named work, with an Engraved Likeness of the Author, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking.

DANIEL JACKSON.

Wright's Corner, Dearborn Co., Ia., Jan. 19. [444]

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