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THE MORNING STAR. PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON WEDNESDAY, BY THE Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment, At its Office, Washington St., Dover, N. H.

For one year in advance. " if paid within the year,
" if not paid till after the close of

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H. EDITORS: WM. BURR, (Office.) ERE, J. J. BUTLER, BANK, J. M. BAILEY, M. J. STEERE, P. S. BURBANK, O. B. CHENEY, G. H. BALL, JOHN FULLONTON, H. E. WHIPPLE.

All Ministers. (Ordained and Licensed.) in good tanding in the Freevill Suprist connexion, are authorized and requested to not as Agents in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are flowed 10 per cent on all moneys collected and remitted

THE REVIVAL AND CLOSE COMMUNION.

The Union Prayer Meetings which have been holden over the land in connection with the "Great Awakening," have been delightful seasons in themselves, and promotive of deep and precious Christian sympathy among the members of the various religious denominations who have united in them. More than is usual, many members of Baptist churches must have felt "pressed in spirit" beneath the burdens imposed by their policy of restricted communion, and prompted to ask whether such exclusiveness is necessary to church fidelity, or consistent with fraternity of spirit. We have known of more than one instance recently, where both pastors and lay members of these churches have not only refused to defend this practice, but freely expressed their regret over its existence, and their hope of its speedy and quiet discontinuance.

And little by little the barriers are visibly

A writer in the N. Y Examiner has put the matter in its true light, and in a very pleasant and forcible way. The series of "Letters on Communion" to which he refers, has covered quite an amount of space, and extended over many months of time, but there has seemed to be litter that is new in the argument; and its general character is much like that of the argument employed by pedo-baptist writers to justify the baptism of infants. The best feature of the "Letters" is the admirable Christian temper in which they have been written. The apparent necessity for coming forward in defence of the matter in its true light, and in a very pleasant and do out of the door, and hear it shut and bolted at his back. We rise from bended knees beside some heavenly-minded saint, and with lip yet trembling from the sacred emotion kindled by his prayer, we approach to tell him that we are now about to celebrate the dying love of our common Lord, and that—this is no place for him! Observe, I do not say that this is a christian land.—It has the freest government. Slavery, the worst kind of despotism, has crept in. Efforts are made to extend it over the best portions of the great West, and give it the ascendency if our common occurrence. Perhaps, it may never have occurrence. Perhaps, it may never have occurrence in exactly this form, in the extended over many never have now about to celebrate the dying love of our common Lord, and that—this is a our common courrence. Perhaps, it may never have occurrence in exactly this form, in the extended over many never have now about to celebrate the dying love of our common Lord, and that—this is a christian land.—It has the freest government. Slavery, the worst kind of despotism, has crept in. Efforts are made to extend it over the best portions of the great West, and give it the ascendency if our common occurrence. Perhaps, it may never have occurrence of any of us. But it is the principle with the fascination of the great West, and give it the ascendency if our common courrence. Perhaps it ma close communion at the present thus, and the close communion at the present thus, and the close communion at the present thus, and the close the course of other names had long since our brethess of other names had long since our breakers of other names had long since our heart as well as our head—not with a cold and distant logic, but in a spirit of tender and throbbing love!

I know that many Baptists have learned to "poh-poh" at this, as a shallow sentimentality, to speak slightingly of this form of Christian long loved and nobly contended for, is working.

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would be if the church of subsequent ages had not departed from the primitive model. But, taking the church just as we find it, rent into sections, and in every part more or less imperfect, and daily requiring, therefore, the mutual exercise of forbearance and a generous charity each to each—what precept of our Lord requires us to withhold from our brethren of other sects a simple act of Christian courtesy—oceach to each—what precept of our Lord requires us to withhold from our brethren of chier sects a simple act of Christian courtesy—occasional, transient, and for any further purpose
entirely insignificant? What positive injunction of our Lord compels us in this thing to do
violence to the spirit of Christian union and
fraternal love that we really feel towards them,
and which in equally sacred things we freely
and cordially express?

Here is the point of difficulty. We love our
Christian brethren, of every name. Among
them we see our own parents, our children,
and many friends beloved, adorned with all the
gifts and graces of the Spirit, abounding in the
labors of love and faith. We go into their assemblies, and our spirits are refreshed; we are
instructed by their counsels, we are stimulated

semblies, and our shirits are refreshed; we are allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by their counsels, we are stimulated by their.

23 Agents and others should be particular to give the Post Office (Gounty and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ac. Remember, it is not the names of the towns where they reside that we want, but the names of the fost Offices as which they receive their paper.

Appearsmances will be inserted in the Star at two dollars a square for three insertions, and at the same rate for any longer period.

All oblitances, accounts of revivate, and other matter involving facts, must be accompacied with the proper names of the writers.

MORNING STAR.

THE REVIVAL AND CLOSE COMMUNION.

The Union Prayer Meetings which have been

And little by little the barriers are visibly principles or turn our brithren out of doors And little by little the barriers are visibly principles, or turn our breaknen out of doors yielding—sentiment is beginning to modify We will pray with them, aing with them, labor we will pray with them, sing with them, labor policy. At least two of the Baptist churches in Newport, R. L, have become free communion churches, and the leaven is still working in the other churches associated with them.

A writer in the N. Y Examiner has put the matter in its true light; and in a very pleasant and forcible way. The series of "Letters on Communion" to which he refers, has covered quite an amount of space, and extended over many months of time, but there has seemed to be little that is new in the argument; and its general character is much like that of the argument common occurrence. Perhaps, it may never

or as should let him know, while his per is yet in the ink, what effect his articles are producing on us. For one, I am willing to give him a fraternal peep into my bosom. It may help him in determining the direction of his future argument, and awaken a degree and kind of feeling which thus far I miss, and without which lapprahend his logic will be powerles to convince.

In one point of view, this effort of his is truly refreshing. I have long been looking for some evidence that the tenet of "close communion," for which the Baptists of our times consent to stand responsible, is really held, by any considerable portion of them, as a positive and earnest resigness convictions. During twenty-five years' connection with the denomination, in various and somewhat familiar associatist with its ministers and leading minds, have never heard a sermon on this subject, and never heard the sentiment embodied in a devot heard the sentiment embodied in a devot and earnest prayer. Two or three small volumes have dropped from the press, and doubtless been bought and read by some of our ministers and others, who have felthen need of strengthening at this point. But there has been nothing to show that they either eams from, or went to, the hearts of our churches—Beyond these, an occasional squib in the papers, or parry of a conversational thrust, and now and then a passing allusion in the pulpit, is all I have noticed, which, coming from Baptist sources, would indicate that close communion is dear to individual Baptists, as part of "the trult in Jesus."

Another noticeable fact is the prevailing demiserable of an argumentum and our adversary, very inconsequential and unsatication of a residual content which the spirit of our own system has ever heard this point; and the only possible objection to the assertion is, that it does not good the provided the provided the provided that the provided the provided the provided that the provided the p

The apostle affirms this sentiment most em-

this earth. Perhaps there are beings there all who will believe. And how wonderful the 1300 times greater intellectually and morally grace of God appears, that since man partakes of the consequences of the fall, so by Christ times more fertile than New England. Religiously, the people may do ten times better. Go on; we here will come after, and do what we

than we on this globs. The West ray be ten times more fertile than New England. Religiously, the people may do ten times better. Go on; we here will come after, and do what we can.

Note that the service of the state of the church business was done in them.

Bid Randall established Monthly Meetings when he organized the first churches. The land of Palestine is represented in the church business was done in them. Doctrinal views were defined, questions of church business was done in them. Doctrinal views were defined, questions of the the church business was done in them. Doctrinal views were defined, questions of the the church business was done in them. Doctrinal views were defined, questions of the the church business was done in them. Doctrinal views were defined, questions of the state of the sta

pointed hopes and spiritual darkness

ent necessity for coming forward in defence of close communities at the present these, wat and impression made by the attempt, are best stated in this correspondent's article, which we copy from the "Examiner" of May 2Th. Twill riddly repay persual in spirit of the strong than the strong than the strong them to the thing of the legal, and strongthen the confidence of Freewill Bapatise that one of their own cherished sombinants, long loved and nobly contended for, is working this way marely into the heart of a sister denounced its way surely into the heart of a sister denounced its way surely into the heart of a sister denounced in the surely of the two communities. The Communities, are desired to the two communities, are desired to the communities. The Communities, are desired the two communities, are desired to the watering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in the continuence of the continuence of the surely of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the proper some in the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the wavering minds of some bestere in region of the waver

5. It remains, then, that it must mean temporal or literal death, in accordance with the sentence pronounced Gen. 3:19. For dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. In the very day he transgressed, he became mortal, as is rendered in the marginal reading.—
"In dying thou shall die." Thus beautifully expressed Dr. Watts:

"Death was the threatening, death began To take possession of the man; His unborn race received the wound, And heavy curses smote the ground."

The anostle affirms this convictions of duty, to any one.

In the year 1835, while deeply bowed under a sense of duty, God afflicted him by prostrating a little son on a sick bed. He felt that it was a dispensation of Providence, sent in consequence of his unwillingness to the feld. He was convicted; he promised faithfulness, grace assisting. The son was raised. Our dear brother soon after entered the ministry, which work he loved and honored till death.

The first record that we can find, by which

is all I have noticed, which, coming from Dince his faith failed, or some few oversame Lipptist sources, would indicate that close communics is dear to individual Baptista, as past and the many of the people to make them gods to go before and people to make them gods to go before and people to make them gods to go before and people to make them gods to go before and people to make them gods to go before the salpiest. There is nothing of the aggrees and soldness of conscious truth in our recent and the salpiest. There is nothing of the aggrees and soldness of conscious truth in our recent before the salpiest. There is nothing of the aggrees and the salpiest. The sand god the salpiest is the salpiest of the salpiest is the salpiest is the salpiest of the sal entered the ministry, which work he loved and honored till death.

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His judgment was sound, and his discriminating powers apperior; hence his counsels were valuable.

2. He was a man of very diberal sentiates and feeling, never requiring apperson to adopt his clews in particular, in order to secure his confidence. His principles to himself were ascred, yet he was willing to grant others the same liberty of thinking or speaking that he claimed for himself, requiring all to adopt these sentiments justified by the standard of truth.

3. He was a reformer. He was found in the front rank of all reforms. Hence he was among the first to plead the vause of 545 cp. pressed, and to embrace the temperance reform. In these causes he was always firm, constant, outspoken.

4. As a preacher he was clear and instructive, combining the doctrial and the practical. He did not seek to move his audience by flights of fancy or feelings of emotion, but sought rather to elevate the mind, to improve the instellect, to purify the soul; and for this very reason he never was what might be termed a popular preacher. The multitude, the heedless, erring world, and with them many professed Christians must be classed, would much rather have their emotions fred than their stolline and soul-elevating sentities and their stolline and soul-elevating sentities extend the secret of pampers with a sentities of the constructive promistrations, with their stolline and soul-elevating sentities and the service of the gospel always and everywhere.

5. I have directly make the poorest pastors. Br. Gallison possessed one of the sear revivalist, that he will make a good pastor, when experience demonstrates the fact that the beast of gifts, and although such are frequently overlooked by the church, they are of sterling worth, and needed as much to all of the constructive promistrations, when experience demonstrates the fact that the beast of gifts, and although such are frequently overlooked by the church, they are of sterling worth, and needed as much to all of the service.

At the session of the Sebee Q. M. following his de

For the Morning Star. REV. MACAIAH FAIRFIELD

-Departed this life Feb. 19, in the 72d year Departed this life Feb. 19, in the 12d year of his age. The subject of this notice graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., with the highest honors of his class, and studied theology at Andover, Mass. He was one of that little immortal class which, under God, originated immortal class which, under God, originated produced in the subordination of incidents, and in the subordination of incidents, and in the subordination of a literalized to the progressive development of a ated at Middlebury College, Vt., with the highest the horse of his class, and studied theology at Andover, Mass. He was one of that little immortal class which, under God, originated the modern Mission enterprise, being a roommate of Mills, and a classmate of Judson, needlils, and a classmate of Judson, needlils, and a classmate of Judson, mate of Mills, and a classmate of Judson, movell, and Rice. No one of the number, was more earnest or devoted to the work, and nothing but a protracted disease of the eyes prevented him from actual consecration to the Foreign work. Being thus prevented from going personally to the heathen, and possessing the true missionary spirit, he labored several years for the Bible Society, and subsequently for the Baptist Home Mission Society, for more than fifty years he labored faithfully in the Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of Christian ministry; and whether as a missionary or pastor, one single aim, the promotion of christian minist

vancement of Zion's prosperity as any gift the church can call into its service.

At the session of the Sebec Q. M. following Savior into your heart, and you will have At the session of the Sebec Q. M. following his death, a number of resolutions were adopted, expressive of the feeling of that body in view of their loss.

G. E. S. BRYANT.

So. Dover, Me., May 27, 1858.

So. Dover, Me., May 27, 1858.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON THE BOOK OF

We find in a recently published remin

this end neither toil nor sacrifice was feared or evaded. His piety was not of an emotional character, but ever characterized with a steady, self-sacrificing energy, which made religion and its duties a pleasure and a habit of mind. As a speaker he was not brilliant nor imaginative, but strongly and soundly argumentative and logical. Few men possessed greater power for concentrated, discriminating, intellectual effort. He was never excited, never dull; never nervous, never still. He early became a resident of a slaveholding state, where, with in pure conscience and slear head, the whole than there has a specific to the proof till they come to the press; like trees, that drive down their roots further, and grasp the earth tighter, by reason of the storm; like vines, that grow the better for bleeding; like gold, that looks the better for seouring; like glow-worms, that saince beat in the dark; like jumper, that smells weetest in the fire; like the pomander, which head that the manual hards to be met. None of these things moved him, however, neither was the least wavering respecting duty occasioned by any such considerations. The slaves were set at liberty—he was driven from his home—and in Ohio, long ago, he cast the first anti-slavery vote given in Miami County. He never swerved upon this nor any other moral enterprise. His prayers, efforts and votes were always in

bearers. Sermon by Rev. L. Hathaway; text

—2 Timothy, 4:7, 8.

A few additional remarks in relation to the man and the minister seem necessary.

1. He possessed excellent mental abilities. His judgment was sound, and his discriminating powers were superior; hence his counsels were valuable.

2. He was a man of very liberal sentiment.

I asked if he received the Bible as the Word of God.

He answered, "Yes."

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I said, "The Bible teaches that a man must be born again before he can enter the kingdom of God; do you think you have experienced that change?"

"No," said he, "I never have."

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I saw that he was intelligent, and inquired if to talk to them of Washington. "Union," &c.,

men, is found in the course of the Roll. Edward.
Everett, before the chivalry of South Carolina.
Mr. Everett went down among the "nullifiers" to talk to them of Washington, "Union," &c., and was received in a truly chivalrous style by Mr. Yeadon, deputized by the people to receive him; he did so, addressing him as the "Cicero of America," "Laudator of Washington," "High Priest of the Union," &c. No doubt all this seemed very pleasant, to be called a High Priest of the Union, &c., and no doubt Mr. Everett had a very favorable opinion of the Carolinians.

But an unexpected battery was very unexpectedly opened in a very unexpected manner upon Mr. Everett, which somewhat disturbed the peaceful flow of feeling in the Palmetto State. The Richmond South, a rabid pro-slavery paper, came out with the declaration that Mr. Everett had participated in an attempt to

set up a testimonial to Senator Summer after his attempted assassination by Brooks. This was enough for the chivalry, and forthwith the Charleston papers proceeded to make a prodigious noise. But Mr. Yeadon came out for the defence of his guest, and at once proceeded to whitewash the affair, and pacify the fire caters. The craven excuse made for Mr. Everett is, that at the time he committed the crime of condemning an act which none but fellow-ruffans would tolerate, he was "laboring under the composing influence of an anodyne, and that when he came to his senses, he repudiated it!"

What a spectacle to behold is this! A scholar, a statesman and a gentleman, of the talents of Mr. Everett, compelled to bow low before the "powers that be," and make a degrading excuse for an act of humanity and justice!—What a position for Mr. Everett—to eulogize the deeds of the Father of his country, and in the next breath excuse himself for condemning an act of ruffian violence committed for the utterance of freedom's sacred truth, by saying that he was under the "composing influence of an anodyne, and when he came to his senses he repudiated it."

A. H. Huling. Mendota, Ill.

The recent accounts of the great emancipation movement in Russia, with its attendant in cidents, are exceedingly interesting. It is not merely that the undertaking is on so gigantic a merely that the undertaking is on so gigantic a scale, but that of all countries it, or anything like it, should appear in Russia. She has been, in the popular estimate, the Nazareth of nations, out of which no good thing could come, at least in the shape of social and political reform. Republican demonstrations in Austria, or evangelical movements in Rome, were quite as generally expected. But if any man could sway Russia from the track of consistent despotism, it was thought to be Nicholas, who had vast personal, as well as political power. His son Alexander was supposed to be fit only to fill the place of a model czar, as it was shaped by traditional usages and by the obvious requirements of a system thoroughly despotic from centre to circumference. But a year or two has changed all this, and has shown Russia embarking upon a reformatory movement

In some cases they have been so excited with unreasonable expectations regarding the movement, that their impatience has burst out into outrages, of which many of the landowners are not slow to take advantage. But the latter, aside from this, have a mighty ability, as well as incentives, to resist, delay and embarrass the movement. They do not dare openly to contend against the decrees of the Emperor, but their covert methods of resistance are innumerable and strenuously applied.

But still, no signs of wavering are thus far detected in the conduct of Alexander. With

able and strenuously applied.

But still, no signs of wavering are thus far detected in the conduct of Alexander. With the aid of many of the nobility and of the most conjected efficers in the empire, he is pushing in investigations in the most careful but resolute manner. Favorice ministers, who do not enter in the work with zeal, are quietly dismissed, may be with handsome persions, and their vacancies filled with men known to the their distance of the administration of justice, are put upon a new footing, and committed to the care of men of ability and executive energy, regardless of their social origin. Among the new appointees the proportion of civilians shows that the old predilection in favor of military men, has been entirely discarded. But what is most remarkable, is that the press is allowed to speak without restraint of the administrative system pursued under the late Emperor, and to publish and condemn its faults. The impulse given by these heralds of a new era in Russia can easily be imagined in its nature, if not in its extent. The best elements of the mighty empire—the enlightened merchants, the patriotic public servants, and the young men—are full of gladdened spirits and determined effort.—The nation is not what it was five years ago. What is to come of all this, cannot be foreseen. It remains to be decided whether Alexander II. is a philanthropic dreamer, a patriot of good intentions and weak nerve, or, on the other hand, a ruler well informed, with a hand to carry through what his wisdom has devised.—Thus far, certainly, he seems to have given away to no mere theories of closet speculators. As an instance of his good sense in this respect, we may cite his confidence in protective duties. He does not mean, while elevating the social rank of his poorer subjects, to make them the virtual slaves of other countries, by cripas alberty—two afrirs of male were as in Ohio, long ago, he cast the first anti-alsverry vote given in Mann County. He more vorry vote given in Mann County. He more vorry vote given in Mann County. He more vorry vote given in missioary freso early life now as in the case of early fine medical area. The same spirit which, many of the Americans. The same spirit which are spirit which as an increase of analytic of salk proposed in the critical study of the more difficult portions of the Bible with the finite spirit of the same spirit which are spirit which as the same spirit which are spirit which and the same spirit which are spirit which and the same spirit which are spirit which and the same spirit which and the same spirit which are spirit which and the same spirit which are spirit which and the same spirit which are spirit which are spirit which and the spirit which are spirit which are spirit which and the spirit which are spirit which and the spirit which are spir

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moment and finally said, "No Sir" and every child in the school, great and small, shouted out tumultuously, "No Sir"

The teachers all smiled and the speaker laugh-

ed outright, but recovering himself in an instant, he said, "Why, children, this is all wrong. like Mr. Buchanan. So ought you; you ought to love everybody; I had no idea of talking politics to you." He then went on to ask then they would not like to receive a letter from Que Victoria—" who certainly was a very estimable lady"—and the Queen of England not being involved in "Lecompton," the children expressed the opinion that a letter from Her Majesty would be an honor.

The occurrence has furnished laughter to a

large circle for two days, so we violate no confidence in thus giving it to the public.—Phil. Bulletin.

## MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1858.

THE SPIRIT IN THE WORLD. Most persons are doubtless conscious of a tendency to regard God in all of his operations in nature and grace, as at a great distance.-The Bible assures us that God is in every place. Paul says that he is not "very far from. very one of us," and yet the sinner when he first thinks of God regards him as a great way off, and the Christian is very likely to fall into e same error. But God is present in no place more really than in this world where we live, and if we could see with angels' eyes, we should behold his glory all around us. His eve beholds every act and thought of our lives: his power surrounds us in every law of mind, of morals and matter; his voice is heard in every truthful utterance from nature revelation or experience. God is here, everywhere, and not confined to some distant palace where we must needs make a journey in order to come into his presence. It is somewhat singular that this error in regard to God should also exist as to the presence of the Holy Spirit. The common idea of the Spirit is, that it abides

in some distant habitation, and at favored intervals, makes missionary tours to the earth to promote revivals and comfort the church; that his visits are like showers which come now and then, and here and there, to water the earth. But this is the true state of the case: The Spirit, the Comforter, has never left the earth since the day of Pentecost, and will never leave it until the Savior's kingdom is triumphant. and the work of redemption is ended. No. that Spirit does not depart from the church and the gospel institutions any more than the shechinah departed from the mercy seat in the departs no more than the power of vegetation departs from the earth; no more than medicinal nower departs from where God has placed it. He is a perpetual resident of earth, not merely in the sense in which God is, everywhere present, but he reveals himself in a specwork which he perpetually continues. The Spirit of Truth, Jesus said should abide with his disciples forever; he was not to come and go, depart and return-but was to perform a specific work to the end of time: that is comfort the believer, dwell in the church, assist in proclaiming the gospel. So that when we pray for the Holy Spirit, we ought not to think that it is away in the courts of

tions of enjoying his presence.

We sometimes find a seed that has been cast into the soil, that has not sprouted, but lies dry and lifeless, while all around it the seeds have burst into living beauty. What is the reason of its deadness? Why does it remain as it was when sown? Not because the principle of vegetative life was not in it and around it, but because some of the conditions of growth the altars of Religion, were just such men as kind of preaching than it is to any other. In were not complied with. Just so in the case of Luther, or Calvin, Wesley or Whitefield. God the circumstances the difference is in favor of the soul that is not comforted by the Spirit of God. It is not because the Spirit has left the earth; not because he is not very near to them; not because the gospel is left by him a dead letter, but because the conditions of enjoying his indwelling have not been complied with. When they are complied with, his influence is just as certain as the action of the laws of nature. And the conditions or

but that we are not complying with the

ad all will surely have the Spirit of God just in proportion to our faith and obedience; and in proportion to our faith and obedience; and we shall be barren and spiritless just in proportion to our faith and obedience; and the lead of a choice few? How is it too with such a course will not engage in it unless they tion to our disobedience.

It is well to pray for the Spirit as we pray for daily bread, as we pray for health and every other good. Because prayer is required, not so much to move God to give, as for a proper avowal of our desire to receive, of our lependence on God, and our purpose to comply with the conditions of receiving the blessings desired. If we pray for the Spirit, and do not also believe and obey for it, we shall meet the fate of the foolish man who prays for food, and neglects to plow and sow. God gives his Spirit just as he gives good harvests. He does not send a harvest down out of heaven every autumn, but he gives it through his appointed power, to the industrious. So he gives his Spirit, which is always in this world as the special field of its operations, to all who diligently keep his commandments; and his commandments are not grievous, not too hard for us. We can obey if we will, and hence we can have the Holy Spirit to dwell richly within us. The church is the temple of the Holy Ghost just so far as she is the "pillar and ground of the truth." But if she departs from the gos-pel, becomes worldly and sinful, she will surely be left without life or comfort, for the Spirit will not abide within her.

PRACTICAL PREACHING.

Most understand very well the importan of practical preaching, still there are great diversities of opinion with regard to what it is. Some suppose that doctrinal preaching alone is practical, while others think that devotional preaching cannot be practical. Some will magnify a particular subject, and regard nothing as practical which does not relate to that, With some, preaching to be practical must be almost wholly intellectual and philosophical. with others, it must be emotional. So there are many standards.

Our view is that there is no one particular mode of preaching, or class of subjects that is ctical, or necessarily not practical. We believe that that is practical preaching which is adapted to the circumstances and wants of the hearers. And here of course there is much variety. Each congregation has its degree of mental and moral development, its pursuits, tastes, inclinations, trials, beset are a body of earnest, hard working, educated,

anxiously towards the older scholars for their are precisely alike, and often there is a wide be bought and sold in the shambles of this difference. What would be well adapted to world, but in the battle for truth will stand one congregation would not be to another. - manfully for Christ. Now it is of great importance for the minister In this pleasant re-union we met several dear to become well acquainted with his people, so friends and fellow-students of years agone, and that he may know their wants and how to the grasp of the hand was not less warm beadapt himself to them. Here is one benefit cause we martial in different battalions of of pastoral labor. It not only directly benefits Prince Emanuel's army. the people, and makes them interested in their We are glad that the General Association has

nents, or discuss principles, but a sermon

much depends on adaptation.

and in magnitude.

good in thy sight." But still ano

MAJORITIES AND MINORITIES.

question—who can give us light on it?

SARRATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

nature, we may see the variety

to please.

ward is sure.

VARIETY.

ster, but it makes him better acquainted made overtures to our Y. M. for corresponwith them, and more interested in them, and dence, by appointing a messenger to our yearwill make his sermons better.

There is a great deal of good preaching that this has not been done before, since there subly session, soon to be held. It is singular that aplishes very little, because it does not sists between the two denominations a very corfind a lodgment in the minds and hearts of the dial sympathy in the reformatory question people. It is too theoretical and abstract.— the day.—H. E. W. Not that one should never make abstract state-

should not be made up of abstractions and NEW YORK, May 24, 1858 speculations. Most people cannot and will not The following letter from an experienced rest themselves in such preaching. There minister states perhaps the leading objections is a multitude of practical subjects in which against the proposed itinerant system, or raththey have more or less of interest, and a prop-

er treatment of these will benefit them.—

"I have been quite undecided about writing anything on the subject of an itinerant system should have more illustration than is common.

Preachers often try to crowd too much into ence in the ministry has been of an itinerant their sermons. A little, clearly set forth, il-character. The first six years were spent in lustrated and impressed, is better than an visiting churches and laboring in destitute ndance obscurely and indefinitely presentplaces. Being poor in this world's goods and ed. The sermons of the most useful preachreceiving but little, I abandoned a portion of ers, those of Christ specially, were very plain and simple, with much illustration drawn from of years. I have labored [during the week] for the support of my family, and preached on the Sabbaths.

ommon and familiar objects.

Preaching is often too general. A sermon I have thought much on the subject of an that is adapted to one people no better than another, rarely interests any one. General Itinerancy in our denomination. I have long principles are usually understood and admit-felt the need of it. But the question with me What is needed, is to have truth adaption. How to get at it—the most feasible plan to ed to particular existing circumstances and carry it into execution. There are obstacles wants. Not that the labor should be merely to be met with at almost every turn, which to gratify the feelings of the audience. But must be surmounted or the plan will prove a the inquiry should be, what do this people failure.

most need, and how can I bring the appropri-One serious objection is in relation to the ate truth to bear most effectually upon them. independency of the churches. This has been And as there is a variety in each congregation, the greatest objection I have met with in trypains must be taken to meet the wants of all, ing to urge the churches to adopt some plan of to give to each a portion in due season. Very Itinerancy. The churches feel jealous of their rights, and think it will infringe upon their right of selecting their own pastors."

This is everywhere the chief objection. We It has been said that variety is the spice of think this objection is fairly met and answered life. Change is as good as rest. Sameness is unendurable. It is certain that God has filled The convention by which the itinerant laborers the world with illimitable variety. What genare appointed to their respective fields of labor era, and species, and families, in the plant, for the year may be made up of the represenand animal! The eagle that builds his nest in tatives of the destitute churches. Besides, this the high clefts of the mountain crag and flies state is only contemplated as one preparatory above the clouds, and the tiny songster that to one of sufficient strength and develo warbles her song from the humble shrub, with all the feathered grades between, that make carried to its legitimate results would prevent temple during the years of its abode there; it the grove and forest vocal with their thousandtoned songs, but illustrate the variety of nature in one single department of her domain. ments, two separate parties beside the preach-The seas and rivers furnish ten thousand forms er must be consulted. If in some respects the and sizes from the monster whale, leviathan of cases are not parallel, there are peculiarly allethe waters, to the minny tribes—what endless viating circumstances in the case of the itinerforms of life :-- and from behemoth or the elephant to the hare and rabbit. Extend the at least two ministers will preach in each view earth-wide, and what variety of tree and of flower; or survey the heavens above us me star differeth from another star in glory Of course each year, if any church prefers it, there will be an opportunity without violating So likewise, in the human family, God hath faith to return to the system of living at a dy-

been pleased to establish variety, equally in the ing rate, as at present. Some fear lest this countenances of men, and in the capabilities very ease is fatal to the whole system. If it with which they are endowed. To one, our be so, so let it be. For ourselves we have heaven, but near at hand. If we do not enjoy | Heavenly Father hath given five talents, to an-faith that the unity of spiritual life is yet to the influence of the Spirit, we should not supother, two, and to another, one. Why? one equal in efficiency any constraints of an outpose that it is because the Spirit has left the may ask. And the answer should be a suffi-ward force. If not otherwise, that the very earth, the neighborhood, nor, indeed, left us, cient one, "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth difference between Paul and Barnabas may be that in the gifts and endowments of men, as in The very quarrels of apostles are better than fails the uniformity of the papacy. But to return.

please.
"Some are, and must be, greater than the are a number of ministers who would be glad rest," as Pope has well said. Bacon, and Mil-to engage in the work, but present necessities ton, and Newton, adorned their spheres; would forbid, that is, they would need present equally so, men of less talents have adorned help."

theirs. It were not best that all ministers at This is no more an objection to this peculiar giveth great men sparingly; but good men it, for one object of the system is to give the continuously. There is variety. Let none de- preacher a more reliable and a more liberal spise the one talent. Be faithful, and thy resupport, that with undivided interest he give himself to the ministry.

In our republisher government, who professes the property and of the party and the p

in and of the force and its efficiency. By opening a new mode, much talent now idle would, it is hoped, be called into activity. Many who do little as pastors that often a would be very efficient as itinerant missionam have it, if he believes and obeys. We each ies, much as they choose to say—that often a would be very efficient as itinerant missiona small clique rule, and the majorities or the ries.

associations, as for instance, the Tract Society? can share in the labors of the men thus ap-How is it in our churches? Do the too fre- pointed."

quent changes among us in the pastoral relation in the pastoral relatio tion arise from the free choice of majorities? es contribute to the funds without sharing in Rather, is it not a fact, that in a majority of those labors. It is not proposed that they in the changes of pastors from church to church, any way engage in it so as to bring any burminorities and small at that rule? Will have dens upon them only as they contribute, acthings as they say or not at all? It is a simple cording to their ability, toward the support of those who labor for them. We see no reason why a self-supporting church will not contrib ute as freely for this form of missionary labor Often have we wished, on going into the well as for any other. We believe such churches egulated Sabbath school, that we could say a will take hold of this with a zeal rarely shown ord or two in the ears of the many thousands for any cause.

in all our land, who are engaged as teachers "It is as easy to build a boat on dry land in this enterprise. We would "magnify the office" of the Sabbath School teacher into that next thing is for the power to carry [sail] it? importance which really attaches to it. O. ye So it is easier to get up a system of Itinerancy sands of Star readers who are or who may than it is to get the means to carry it into suc- ry thing else, which one can do without en-

become teachers in the Sabbath school—could cessful operation."
ye know fully the work that the Sabbath school
This objection lies alike against all action s doing for God, for the Christian church, for It is certain that no plan can succeed without the world, how cheerfully and hopefully ye men and money; but cannot both these be com-would enter into your duties, as teachers, manded better on the proposed system than

though but for an hour on Lord's day, of the millions of children in our land. Do the young brothers and sisters in our churches thirst to wish to be understood that the above are my do a good work for eternity, let them enlist and objections, but objections I have met with in my be faithful as Sabbath school teachers. And travels. Years ago, if there had been an itincould we say but one word to all the schools in erant ministry established in the denomination, the denomination it should be this: Let your I should have been glad to engage as one of school be well supplied with good and faithful the ministers, but my age and some infirmities forbid [it now.] It should have my prayers

The General Association (Congregational) of "I do not know that I have written the State of Michigan, has just held its annual thing to the point, but these things I wanted meeting at Adrian. The exercises closed Mon- to say. If a convention should meet, I hope day evening, the 24th ult., with a collation and all objections will be considered and a plan a free interchange of fraternal greetings. We adopted that will succed and rejoice our Zion were able to be present only the last evening, in saving many of our feeble churches. It is and cannot speak at length of the proceedings my firm conviction, if some such plan had been which occupied nearly a week. The installa- put in operation twenty-five years ago, we, as tion of Rev. Asa Mahan, formerly President for a denomination, should have been a hundred

several years of Oberlin College, was an im- per cent. better off than to-day." pressive introduction to the doings of the As- We entirely concur in the sentim above paragraph, and heartily thank the broth-Monday was devoted to the examination of er for his letter, one or two portions of which the late action of the American Tract Society, we pass over from the fact that they do not so which was emphatically condemned.

The Congregational ministers of Michigan quoted.—p. M. G.

ments, encouragements, advantages. No two reformatory Christian men. They can never "Every trial says, Go to Jesus; go now!"

THE MYRTLE A new volume of the Myrtle will be commenced on the 1st Saturday of July next. We an increase of about 7,470 dollars upon the shall retain all as subscribers whose names now receipts of the previous year. The Wesleyan stand on our books, (except such as have not Missionary Society reported an income of about paid,) unless they give us notice to discontinue. £123,000, being an advance of nearly £3,000. We earnestly entreat all to whom packages are And the church Missionary Societies' incom-

TINUED, or who wish any alteration made in £30,000 more than the preceding year. It is the number of copies sent to them, or any right to state, however, that £24,000 of this change in the direction, to notify us at once. sum is special for India. Do not wait till after the commencement of the next Vol., but do it now. Also, let all who of England, unite together on the model of the wish for the next volume take immediate meas- Congregational Union, taking care to secure the ures to secure payment for it, so that it may individual liberty of the several churches. This be forwarded in season to reach us by the time Union comprises 1118 churches, the Annual of the commencement of the Vol.; and let all meeting having just been held in London, who are interested in the paper use all reason- which presented some interesting features. able exertions to increase its circulation. The The proceedings were opened by an eloquen

will send packages containing 20 copies or more, and pay the postage, for 17 cents a copy, if paid in advance. Single papers, or packages containing less than 20 copies, are taxed with 1-4 cent postage each within the State, and 1-2 cent without the State, payable at the restoration, Powell, Gosnold, Riemann and post office where they are received. The Myrtle is published twice a month.

All orders and remittances for the paper be sent to WM. BURR, Dover, N. H. Bills have been forwarded to the few who have not paid for the Volume soon to close: and we trust that they will see that they are paid without delay.

## English Correspondence.

ENGLAND, May 7th, 1858. Our conservative ministry may be said to ex ist, not to live. Its weakness is pitiable, wheth viewed in relation to the numerical inferior ity of its supporters in the House of Commons, or the gudeness of the measures it has sub mitted to Parliament. Nothing can be conceived of more humiliating than its position in eference to the India Bill, which is being pared and altered to please the majority of the

Still, the present Ministry is destined to serve portant ends. The House of Commons is ade to feel its dignity and responsibility. It emphatically at the present moment the Govrnment. A death blow has been given to nere party distinctions. Sham watchwords re at an end. Henceforth only a literal Govrnment is possible; and only one that is sinerely and earnestly so, will, for any length of me, command the confidence of the people.

The political condition of this country at the resent juneture is one of crisis, and the crisis s one of grave import, charged with perils which seem ready to burst upon us, and likely to beget issues which are certainly largey to affect the future course of British statesanship, and the future character of Parliaentary government. Perhaps Britain was never in so peculiar a state as at the present nour: its foreign relations disjointed, the French alliance weakened, satisfaction demanded of Naples: Italy in a ferment, and the hoof of despotism all over the continent of Europe, indenting the soil more deeply than ever, and no man at the helm—no superior wisdom and energy to guide the country amid the perils that

ontinental nations is, that they have not to scrawled with unpracticed hands, had reached wherein liberty lies, and how it is to be wrought the writers to his addresses, and many had beout; and certainly, with the exception of Sar- come constant frequenters of the house of God, dinia, they have totally mistaken and overlook- who before profaned the Sabbath. ed the one only seed from which free govern- As soon as the blessing was pronounced.

dealer in the counterfeit. She thought she had called upon his fellow working men to join with gotten a great bargain when, for a few barricades and a mere sprinkling of blood, she received in return what she took to be like in the right who to the intermediate the natural intermediat cades and a mere sprinkling of blood, she re- terest he had taken in their welfare form and phase of freedom in nality, every form and phase of freedom in

property, or of one's note. No; these are may desire to learn something of the results of their benevolence, it has been thought best to make a clear statement of the present affairs of the church.

Liberty must be a substantive thing; a positive, as it is a potent principle. It is not liberty of thought even. What then is it? It is liberty of conscience. This the substitution which had cost, besides the carpeting furnished by the Social Circle and the furniture reof God's eternally equitable and righteous will in the government of ourselves and of others, for man's arbitrary, capricious, and often unwas \$8,600,69. And besides this the

follow—will follow by an inevitable necessity; \$8,683,69.

Of this amount it was found absolutely necessity. the liberty of one's body, goods, vote, all will folbe worth many years' purchase. In Britain and America, the great character-

istic is this liberty of conscience. In those countries man is free to worship, and wherever man is free to worship, he is free to do eveing on the liberty of one's neighbor. This is the root of that great tree which so many gaze on, some with amazement, some with malignant envy, and which spreads its goodly boughs from one pole to another, and from China to the western prairies.

The Anniversaries of our great Missionary
Societies are now being held in London; and it is to be regarded as a token for good that, instead of a large deficit in their revenues, these is a said and the said and t there is a considerable surplus. In the hour of H. A. Hogle, peril the friends of Missions have rallied round J. D. Burt, their glorious standard ; they have "come to the Melvina Gould, help of the Lord against the mighty," pouring their offerings into the Lord's treasury, and practically declaring that, in humble dependence on the Lord's help, they are prepared with heart and hand to go forward as one united host to help forward the progress of that mighty gospel, which is to be preached to every nation under heaven.

India, on account of recent painful events, help of the Lord against the mighty," pouring

ry nation under heaven.

India, on account of recent painful events, Wesleyan, and the church Missionary Societies, have all made successful preparations for strengthening themselves in the East. Yet the large contributions made for this end, have not, in any case, prevented a steady increase of not, in any case, prevented a steady increase of the large contributions made for this end, have not as they become due in some ordinary income, which, on the contrary, is en-couragingly large.

But the church has survived it. The debts have all been met as they became due in some way. And while a majority of the other

The Baptist Missionary Society reported an income of £22,946 or 114,730 dollars, being now addressed, who do not wish them con- amounts to no less than £155,484, being above

ollowing are the terms on which it is publish- address from the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Scarbor-Terms.—Single copy, 25 cents a year, 10 copies or more sent to one address, 12 1-2 cents each—payable in all cases in advance. We will send packages containing 20 copies Riffin, Lucy Hutchinson, and many others, for whom he claimed the highest rank among men of genius and learning, sufferers for conscience sake, and friends to liberty.

Secretary Hinton, in reading the report of the Committee expressed his satisfaction with the improved rate of increase in the member-ship of the churches. He said that in 1834 there was a net average increase of members to each church of 3 1-2: in 1835, 1836 and 1837, 4: in 1838, 6: then it came down for everal years; then a rise commenced, then it vas 1 1-2 for several years; in 1856 it was 3; in 1857, 4; and this year the total increase of members was 6.708, giving an average of 6 to

nal progress in modern times, and form now a body of considerable importance. In all Wales there were in 1772, 59 congregations of all sorts of Rantists: in 1808 there were 165. while in 1839 there were 244 of Calvinistic Baptists alone. In 1851, Baptist congregations of all kinds amounted to upwards of 500.

The Welch Baptists have eight Association the largest numbering 10,000 members. Two efficient Theological Colleges, one at Pontypool, the other at Havenfordwest, are supported by them. In periodical literature they have several magazines, some conducted with considerable vigor and spirit, and ranging in price from sixpence to one penny; Seren Gomer, with a circulation of 1,500 monthly; Y Bedyddwyr, with a circulation of 1,800; Greal y Bedyddwyr, with a circulation of 1,400; Yz Athraw, an excellent penny "monthly," with a circulation of upwards of 3,000. There is besides Seren Cynom, a two penny serial, recently started, which is commanding a very large sale.

The Rev. A. Mursell, the youthful Baptist minister of Manchester, who has been deliver ing lectures in the Free Trade Hall of that

or 7,000 people, last Sabbath week closed these lectures for the season, by a powerful appeal to them to partake of the Water of life. Mr. Mursell said, without any egotism, h eaten it; for if the European continent be must declare that his lectures had been made a ouvulsed, Britain, though not destroyed, must great blessing to thousands. Many have called on me, and with tears thanked God for One most discouraging thing regarding the bringing me to the Hall. Scores of letters,

city, on Sunday afternoons to audiences of 6

ment can spring. There is a true liberty and working man in the middle of the hall stood on one of the seats, and with a voice showing France, in these later times, has been a large great emotion, in a few appropriate sentences,

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 1, 1858.

him in thanking Mr. Mursell for the great in-

As the F. Baptist church in this city has reher.

Where and in what lies true liberty? It is prosperity, and as the friends of the Mission not an affair merely of the body, or of one's Society and others who have helped the church

for man's arbitrary, capricious, and often unjust will. It is the employment of this as the grand primary motive power that gives liberty.

The only available means of the society beyond what it must raise itself was our appropriation due quarterly from the Home Mission Society of \$350,00. During the past winter the furnaces were found not to be large enough to warm the house and were exchanged for others at a cost with some other additions of conscience, and every other kind of liberty will follow, will follow by an inexitable necessity: \$8.683.69.

the liberty of one's body, goods, vote, all will follow. But enslave conscience, and every thing else is enslaved; no other kind of liberty will be worth many years' purchase.

Of this amount it was found absolutely neclear to raise last fall full \$2,000. The financial crisis came on. It was impossible for us to get money from the banks or from capitalists. Failure seemed almost inevitable. Fiists. Failure seemed almost inevitable. Fi-nally as a last resort it was resolved to make an effort to raise this amount of money in small sums. In the time of its sorest need the fol-lowing persons loaned the society the amount set against their names:

Rev. R. Duun, Boston, "M. J. Steere, Olneyville,

"A. R. Bradbury, Biddeford,

"Silas Curtis, Concord,

"Stephen Coffin, West Lebanon,

E. Hutchins, Dover, E. M. Tappan, Lawrence, 200,00 100,00

ry nation under heaven.

India, on account of recent painful events, absorbs for the present the solicitude of all friends to Missions. It is the chief topic of every Society's report, and almost the only theme of every speaker. The Baptist, the Wesleyan, and the church Missionary Societies, have all made successful preparations for

churches in the city have incurred a debt in their current expenses the past year of from \$400, to 500, this society has paid all its interest money, all its incidental and current expenses and some \$400, on the principal of its

There have been 30 baptized; and 7 reclaimed, who have united with the church; and there are between 20 and 30 converts who will go forward in baptism probably very soon-half perhaps next Sabbath. Such is our condition. Now, friends, will you help us another year? If we did not absolutely need it we would not ask. We want to be independent and hope to be so soon. E. M. TAPPAN.

For the Morning Star.

REV. R. COOLEY'S JOURNAL.

Friday, Feb. 12. Attended the Seba-ratifatha, or sestival in commemoration of Seva's birth. We first went early in the morning to the ground where the festival was to be held, and saw the small temple and two or three brahmins who were engaged in cleaning the temple and getting ready for the fair. The outside of the temple was covered—as is often the case—with the most obscene and disgusting figures imaginable. We could scarcely conceive of more filthy and depraved representations with the brahmins, and they said that this was the day for making offerings to the idol. Well, do you expect much gain to-day? No! said they—the people do not give. They thought that they might get rupees 5. Whith their filthy and obscene representations on the outside of their temple, and then acompany gathered around us, and we commenced preaching Christ to them, and contrasting his infinite purity with their filthy and obscene representations on the outside of their temple, and then saked them what they thought of such obscenity on their temples. Some were disposed to defend the seling all proper and harmless—while others acknowledged that they were not fit for children to look upon.

Near the temple stood a mud hut, where they had their goddess Posbate, Seva's wife. At 21-2 o'clock we went again to the temple, and found that the jattra people were assembling. As the intra is hittle else than a fair for the principle of the p

and their goddess Posbate, Seva's wife. At 21-20'clock we went again to the temple, and found that the jattra people were assembling. As the jattra is little else than a fair, raders were gathering from all quarters, some tions. aders were gathering from all quarters, some inging vegetables for sale; some, baskets and illdren's toys of various kinds; some, clothng; others, groceries and spices, such as na-ives use. Some had for sale milk and water,

the money in a few weeks. The Lord be brickbats, so that when she came out of the temple she might hit her head against them and so quicken her memory and specifity grant hem their request.

At this jattra, called Seba-rat (i. e., Seva's night, or the night of his birth) the people are to remain all night fasting at the temple; and to assist them in spending the night, it is the custom to have the public women dance, and sing their obscene songs, in keeping with the representations on the outside of the temple. Let any one judge of what must be the morals of a people who associate such pollution with the most of the people would were no shelters for them on the returning the next morning, we have a wet and rather forbidding night, that most of the people would were no shelters for them on the returning the next morning, we have a wet and rather forbidding night, that most of the people would were no shelters for them on the returning the next morning, we have a wet and rather forbidding night, that most of the people would were no shelters for them on the returning the next morning, we have a wet and rather forbidding night, that most of the people would were no shelters for them on the returning the next morning, we have a wet and rather forbidding night, that most of the people would were no shelters for them on the returning the next morning, we have a wet and rather forbidding night, that most of the people would were no shelters for them on the returning the next morning, we have a wet and rather forbidding night, that most of the people would were no shelters for them on the returning the next morning, we have a wet and rather forbidding night, that most of the people would be responsible to the Treasurer of said sum to be raised.

2. Resolved, That we recommend that the ministers and delegates of this Q. M. present this subject to their several churches and make an immediate effort to raise a portion if not all of the amount assessed to help meet the present ward the same to the Treasurer of said seminar

commenced conversation. The brahmin was very ready to admit that they, as well as all the people, were very wicked; were guilty of all sorts of sins, especially lying, cheating and O. B. Cheney. adultery.

The brahmins often deny their having any

sin. They contend that they, like their gods, are above committing sin; \*\*.e., that what they do cannot be sinful. But this brahmin seemed do cannot be sinful. But this brahmin seemed very hopeless, and readily admitted that they were all in the road to hell. He went on to justify himseff in lying and cheating by saying—what the natives are always saying—that without lying and cheating they could not live. The Hindoos are always contending that without lying, they never can prosper in business. Lying and cheating have become so incorporated into their years being and so become a part the old soldiers are religious in large number of the youth are turning to the Lord. The churches are being built up, and the old soldiers are religious and so become a part the old soldiers are religious to the course of the youth are turning to the large number of the youth are turning to the lord. Lying and cheating have become so incorporated into their very being, and so become a part and parcel of their every day life, that they say no one will believe them if they tell the truth, hence they might just as well lie as to speak the truth. This prepared the way to preach to them the gospel, as the only system which could save them from sin and hell. We continued our preaching as before, to hundreds who gathered around us, until 4 1-4 P. M., when it was necessary for us to leave in order

who gathered around us, until 4 1-4 P. M., when it was necessary for us to leave in order to reach Bustah before dark.

Monday, Feb. 15. We left Bustahearly in the morning, and came to Huldapodda, and in the afternoon we attended a market near, when we had a very excellent hearing. We tried to show the people the heaven-wide difference between Christianity and Hindooism, which was occasioned by giving a man a tract entitled, "The man who killed his neighbor"—a most deeply interesting tract; written, I think, originally by T. S. Arthur, and translated into Bengali, and from that into Oriya. After preaching as long as we conveniently could stay, we left for home, which we reached about sunset, and were thankful to find all usually well.

R. COOLEY.

Revival and Baptism.

Revival and Baptism.

In the eastern part of Hinesburgh, God has blessed his people and revived his work graciously, under the labors of Bro. H. Stacy, of the Starksboro' church, and Bro. Daniel W. Jackson, now at New Hampton in the Theological school. Quite a number have become the

For the Morning Star. MISSION CAUSE.

o our Mission treasury, and the other to Bro

ing has been held by the Congregationalists, Starksboro; and on the third Sabbath, 4 at Methodists, and F. W. Baptists, at the Harbor, Thompson, I have other appointments for which has become deeply interesting. We discommended at the school house, but have been baptism in these places. God is truly with us. obliged to go into the meeting house for want of room. Many sinners are under conviction, and have requested prayers, and some are re joicing in the pardoning mercy, of God. To them who know the facts in this town, a union meeting will be a wonder of God's power. We expect to see a great work of grace.

The Chinese proverb says: "A lie has no legs and it cannot stand; but it has wings, and can fly far and wide."

NTERRSTING EXTRACT from a letter from Mis Crawford to Mrs. Hutchins, dated Balasore, In dia, March 5, 1858.

dia, March 5, 1858.

Dear Sister H.:—The aspect of affairs in indebtedness. To do this the greatest sacrificates have been made. Some of our sisters who have worked in the mill at very low wages and only a part of the week at that have given as much as \$20 apiece towards our current expenses the past winter.

And without the timely aid of the Home Mission Society, it is difficult to see how the church possibly could have sustained its interests.

Business is a little better now, but it is but displayed its incident of the enemy were cut down—the loss on the city of the state of the enemy were cut down—the loss on the city of the state of the enemy were cut down—the loss on the city of the state of the enemy were cut down—the loss on the city of the state of the enemy were cut down—the loss on the city of the state of the enemy were cut down—the loss on the city of the state of the enemy were cut down—the loss on the city of the state of the enemy were cut down—the loss on the city of the state of the sta church possibly could have sustained its interests.

Business is a little better now, but it is but a little. Of course it is impossible for our friends here to do more for the year to come than they have for the year past, however good business may be. Indeed, how can they do as well? They have been drained of almost the last dollar. They need aid; they must have aid from the Home Mission another year, or it is impossible to foresee how they can meet their expenses any way.

The religious interest is now very good.—The church has enjoyed the past spring a very precious revival. Since last fall there have been added to the church in all 53.

There have been 30 baptized; and 7 reclaimed, who have united with the church; and there are between 20 and 30 converts who will go forward in baptism probably very soon—

East Hebron, Me., June 3, 1858. Bro. Burr :- The Otisfield Q. M. is in sesor libations to the idols, and others flowers sion here this week. The brethren are having for sale to be devoted to the same purpose.—
We at once-sought an elevated place, and commenced preaching, which we continued until about 3 1-2 P. M., when we left for dinner.

Quarterly Meeting take the lead in assuming After dinner we returned and resumed our the balance of the debt. They have put the breaching, which we continued until after dark. sum per member, it will be seen, at eighty on returning after dinner, I noticed at the doorway of the house of the goddess a multitude of bits of stone and broken brick suspended by a string; so I inquired what they were for, and was informed that those women who were not favored with what all orientals regard for the string of the strin per member will be \$10,044 80. The brethren as the greatest temporal blessing—offspring— per member will be \$10,044 80. The brethren had made vows to the goddess that if she would say that the Seminary shall be relieved, and avor them with a son (as they are seldom pleas- though some of them have subscribed once. ed with daughters,) they would perform some holy work and return and worship her; and in order that she (the goddess) might be reminded of their vows, they had suspended these brickbats, so that when she came out of the praised. He shall have the glory, and the

## Rebibals, Etc.

GREENFIELD, Pa., May 28, 1858.

ical school. Quite a number have become the subjects of saving grace. Last Sabbath I attended a meeting in the place, and baptized 9 Last Sabbath I presented the great work of Missions to my people, and Bro. Phillips' wants, and took a collection of \$10,00, one half to go the number came out of the water greatly rejoicing in the Lord. Bro. Story still labors Phillips, which I have sent him:

The revival interest is still good in this town.

To two weeks past a union daily prayer-meetOn the second Sabbath of May I baptized 2 in Hinesburgh. I have other appointments for

Starksboro, Vt., May 31.

For the Morning Star. Revival in Illinois.

M ATWOOD.

MILo, Bureau Co., Ill., ? May 25, 1858. Some may been places have been reinited by great and precious revivals, we have been permitted to enjoy a few mercy drops in this and other places. Perhaps some may think that I should not have deferred publishing an account of this work until this late peadjournment.

Beneral Intelligence.

CONGRESS.

House. The House took up the Senate joint

resolution for the adjustment of the difficulties

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lasted more than three weeks, and which resulted in the conversion and reclaiming of about twenty-five.

Nov. 8, I baptized one, and on the 22d five more, who were converted in the first meeting I held. Nov 29, we repaired to the water after the

on Christmas day, the Methodist brethren commenced a protracted meeting at their need of him. This church has been in a low state for some time; but its prospects are church, which continued some two or three new good. Eleven have united with us the next ways converted. church, which continued some two or three weeks, during which a number were converted. At our monthly meeting in January, six united with the church, three of whom were baptized on the Sabbath. The other three had been baptized. This meeting I protracted three weeks; preached every evening and twice on the Sabbath. There were between 25 and 30 the sabbath. The sabbath are sabbath. There were between 25 and 30 the sabbath. There were between 25 and 30 the sabbath. There were between 25 and 30 the sabbath. The sabbath are sabbath. The sabbath are sabbath are sabbath. The sabbath are sabbath are sabbath are sabbath. The sabbath are sabbath are sabbath are sabbath are sabbath are sabbath. The sabbath are sabbath ar

church. In the meeting in the evening a number came forward for prayers. I remained and continued the meeting until Friday. Six or seven were converted. I have engaged to preach for this church one-fourth of the time. At the last monthly meeting I baptized two and received three into the church. Three or four stand as candidates, who probably will go forward soon. That church now numbers 33 members. One week ago last Sabbath I baptized three more at Boyd's Grove. This church now numbers 12 for the Morning Star.

A council consisting of Eld. M. Mills, E. C.

Bro. Burr:—On the first day of June a council, consisting of Bro. Asa Stoddard, of Clarksville and Pittsburg church, and Bro. Smith Arlin and myself, of Stewartstown church, met Arlin and myself, of Stewartstown church, met with a few brethren in Columbia, who wished to be organized into a Freewill Baptist church. Finding them Freewill Baptists in sentiment, we organized them into a church, to be known by the name of the 1st Freewill Baptist church in Columbia. The church consists of eight members, who have adopted the Covenant in the Treatise. A large company for the place listened to the exercises of the occasion, and many say they enjoyed a refreshing season. I expect to preach with the church one-quarter of the time. Our cause in this section is prospering some, but slowly; more faithful ministerial labor is much needed.

I am supplying half of the time in Stewartstown, one-fourth at East Colebrook, and one-fourth at East Colebrook, and one-fourth at East Colebrook, and one-fourth in Columbia. There are other towns

town, one-fourth at East Colebrook, and one-fourth in Columbia. There are other towns where F. W. B. preaching is desired. O, let with the Harrisburgh church, on the 3d Saturday and Sabath in June, instead of the 4th, as recently noticed. Contended the same of the 4th, as recently noticed. Contended the same of the 4th, as recently noticed. Contended the same of the 4th, as recently noticed. Contended the same of the 4th, as recently noticed. Contended the same of the 4th, as recently noticed. Contended the same of the 4th, as recently noticed. Contended the 4th as recently noticed.

JOHN M. RUSSELL.

-For the Morning Star. ST. JOSEPH'S VALLEY YEARLY

MEETING. The St. Joseph's Valley Yearly Meeting con The St. Joseph's Valley Yearly Meeting convened with the church at Girard, Mich., May 21. The attendance was not large, though the Quarterly Meetings reported by letter and delegates. Some of the churches had been blessed with revivals, and one new church had been received into the Burlington Q. M. The Steuben Q. M., formerly a member of the Northern Indiana Y. M., presented a letter of dismission from said body, and by request, were received into this Y. M. They have four ministers, eight churches, and 110 communicants. The Branch and Calhoun Q. M., recently organized at Quincy, was also received into the Y. M. It is composed of three churches, two of which were organized the past winter, the feuits of interesting revivals. It has four ministers and 145 communicants.

The business of the Called Quarterly Meeting.

Waterville Quarterly Meeting.

Waterville Quarterly Meeting.

Waterville Quarterly Meeting at 1 c'clock, P. M. Let tatalise as they are put down in the Registor. Ministers Conference on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Let tatalise as they are put down in the Registor. Ministers of tatalon, J. Wilson.

interesting revivals. It has four ministers and 145 communicants.

The business of the Conference was transacted with a good degree of harmony and brotherly love, and the preaching was pointed, spiritual and edifying. The season was one of interest, and many hearts were encouraged to prosecute with renewed yigor the Christian course, to seek higher spiritual attainments and more extended usefulness in the cause of Christ.

A collection was taken up on the Sabbath for the benefit of our returned missionary, Rev. Jeremiah Phillips.

Blick Cook and H. Cod-Gardiner, Me., June 1, 1858.

Jeremiah Phillips.

Appointed Elders Elijah Cook and H. Cod
Gardiner, Me., June 1, 1898.

A. CAVERNO.

1. J. CAVERNO.

ington corresponding messengers to the next session of the Michigan Y. M. Voted that the next session of this Y. M. be held within the limits of the Branch and Calhoun Q. M., and with the Quincy church.

F. P. Augir, Clerk.

Hillsdale, Mich., May 26, 1858

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

dom is extending.

JOSEPH FULLONTON, Clerk.

OAKLAND, Mich .- Held with the church in Commerce, April 9—11. All the churches were represented, and all reported revivals and additions, except Hamburg. Had a very large attendance and a profitable and interesting time. Bro. WM. MARSH of Novi, received li-

RIPLEY, Ind .- Held its last term with Sparta church May 21-23. We were favored with the labors of Eld. D. Jackson, and we trust the seed sown will spring up unto everlasting life. Next term with Prattsburg church Aug. 27. Wm. RISINGER, Clerk.

CUMBERLAND, Me.—The last session was held Nov 29, we repaired to the water after the close of the morning's services at Hunter's school house, where I had the privilege of baptizing nine happy converts, and received eleven into the church, who united the day before in

baptized. This meeting I protracted three weeks; preached every evening and twice on the Sabbath. There were between 25 and 30 converted and reclaimed, among whom was an old man, 75 years of age, with his companion, who probably is about 10 years younger. This was a glorious meeting. Some evenings there would be as many as twenty or more forward for prayers. Jan. 31, I baptized two more and received three into the church.

On the 23d of Feb., I commenced a protracted effort with the Wyanet church, which consisted then of eleven members. They had had no preaching for a number of months, and the prospect at first, for a revival appeared rather gloomy. But I continued on till the next Sabbath morning, when I went to Boyd's Greye, preached at 11 o'clock, baptized three, preached in the evening, and returned to Wyanet Monday morning, and continued the meeting about three weeks. This was one of the best meetings that I ever attended. About 30

M. held its spring term with the Jenner church, Somerset Co., May 22 and 23. Dunnings-Creek and Jenner churchs: 11 were added to the former, and 8 to the latter. Preaching by Eld. P. Reardon. On Sabbath evening commemorated the sufferings and death of the Savior, and attended to the washing of feet. In conference appointed James Allison Q. M. Clerk. Next session with the Dunnings Creek church in Bedford County, Pa., Saturday Aug 21—Conference at the meeting-house on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

DELAWARE AND CLAYTON, Iowa. This Q. M. held its May term with the Delhi church. It was an interesting season. Three new churches were received—Union, Forestville and Waterloo. All of the churches had recovered and reclaimed during this

ing about three weeks. This was one of the best meetings that I ever attended. About 30 were converted and reclaimed during this meeting. Some were the leading and most influential and intelligent people of the place. On the 6th of March, four united with the church who had been baptized, and three or four received as candidates.

Our first baptizing season here was on the 3d Sabbath in March, when I had the privilege of baptizing nine, who came up out of the water rejoicing in the Lord. That evening I closed the meeting. Two weeks from that time I returned to W., and found the converts steadfast, and some had experienced religion since I closed the meeting. On the Sabbath I baptized five others and received six into the church. In the meeting in the evening a number of converts who met us for the first time in Q. M. as delegates or visitors, and altogether we had an interesting and we hope a profitable time.

It was an interesting season. In received and waterloo. All of the churches had received some additions by baptism, amounting in all to about 100 within the year. Coffin's Grove church sent \$3,00 for Bro. Phillips, and Lodomillo raised and pledged \$10,00. The mext term will be in Sept. with the Madison church (formerly Buffalo Grove), on the west branch of the Maquokata river. Brother GER-SHOM MARTINDALE of Waterloo received license to improve his gift as the Lord may direct.—Elder Enoch Jenkins and wife were with us, and a goodly number of converts who met us for the first time in Q. M. as delegates or visitors, and altogether we had an interesting and we hope a profitable time.

N. W. BIXBY, Clerk.

SALEM, Ind. Held with the Portland ch

A council consisting of Eld. M. Mills, E. C. Clough, and the writer, met at the house of Bro. Samuel Hamlin, in Jay County, Ind., May witnessed the conversion of more thank hundred precious souls, have been in the baptismal waters ten or eleven times, have baptized between forty and fifty, and have received sixty into our two churches since last fall.

MILTON McDonald.

A new Church Organized in Columbia,

N. H.

Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

New Hampshire Yearly Meeting.

Jefferson Quarterly Meeting.

The next session of the Jefferson Q. M. will be held wit the Harrisburgh church in connection with the St. Law rence Y. M. Conference at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday June 18.

Harrisburgh, May 29.

Stanstead Quarterly Meeting.

Post Office Addresses.

Roy. J. G. Reddon, Harpswell, Me.

"J. Kerne, East Raymond, Me.

"C. H. Cresser, Gorham, Me.

"R. H. Ketohum, East Poestenkill, Renseelaer Co.,
N. Y. N. Y.

C. PIEBOB, Belvidere, Boon Co., Ill.

R. HAYDEN, Geneva, Kane Co., Ill.

ROCKINGHAM, N. H.—Held at Portsmouth. God's providence is far from encouraging The society is in possession of a new and convenient house of worship. May the friends of possessions, especially among Christians. Fire venient house of worship. May the friends of possessions, especially among christians. The our cause, who have manifested great persence, succeed in paying the debt, and in all their efforts, which are "through much tributation." Reports were good. 11 of the 13 chh. which the Lord abhorreth.

## Various Paragraphs.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS. At the instance of Roman Catholics, the School Trustees in some of the wards of New York have dispensed with the reading of the Bible in the public schools. This action is creating much excitement among the Order of United Americans in that city. A meeting of the order was held on Monday night, week, to take the subject into consideration, but nothing definite was accomplished. It is understood that a general committee of the American Protestant As-

Rev. WM. HURLIN, late of Acton, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the C. Baptist church in East Sumner to become their pastor. His Post-office address is E. Sumner,

PERSONAL PIETY NEEDLESS. The Episcopal Convention of this Diocese have decided by a large majority that it is unnecessary for a delegate to the Convention to be a communicant in the church. Its deliberations, they think, may all be transacted without personal piety in its members. We think Paul would have decided differently, for he declared that the natural man cannot know the things of the Spirit, because they are spiritually discerned. It is hard for any man or any church to serve God and Mammon.—Boston Watchman.

The Bible Cause North and South.—

concurrence of the House ere the adjournment. Mr. Seward of New York, expressed strong disapprobation of the measure. He was unwilling to involve the country in a war with all the nations of America south of our own. The miscellaneous civil appropriation bill was further discussed. Mr. Seward of N. Y., moved an amendment that the public lands in Kansasshall not be offered as public sale until the expiration of one year from the late of New York, expressed strong dispersion of the measure. He was unwilling to involve the country in a war with all the nations of America south of our own. The miscellaneous civil appropriation bill was further discussed. Mr. Seward of N. Y., moved an amendment that the public lands in Kansasshall not be offered as public sale until the expiration of one year from the House ere the adjournment.

It is hard for any man or any church to serve God and Mammon.—Boston Watchman.

THE BIBLE CAUSE NORTH AND SOUTH.—
The whole amount received last year by the American Bible Society in donations and for books, is \$390,78949. Of this sum \$1,10468 were received from foreign countries; \$72,Sympton Staye states, and \$315,01188 from the free states and territories. The New England states contributed \$28,1591, which is only \$4,09946 fees than all the Southern states contributed.—Cong. Journal.

meeting houses in Cincinnati was crowded to for appropriations to lake and river harbors, but hear a Cherokee Indian, named Mondicier, who related his religious experience and told of the House. The House passed the Indian defisaving power of the gospel of Christ among the ciency bill and the three regiment volunteer appeople of his nation, three hundred and fifty of propriation bill.

June 2. Senate. Mr. Houston of Texas tried

whom had been baptized since January.

ELOQUENCE OF ACTION. When Æschylus, the great poet, was condemned to death, his lution he said if the government of this nation

000,000 was for the last three years possessed with the idea that he should come to want. with the idea that he should come to want.

The foreign correspondent of the Boston Post, relates that Morrison, more than two years ago, commenced doing day labor upon a farm held by one of his tenants, for which he received twelve shillings a week, and this he continued up to the time of his illness. For the last eighteen mouths he had been a regular applicant for relief to the parish assembling. one of them his two shillings and a quartern loaf. His friends indulged him in these fancies on the ground that it was the best choice of two evils.

dso gave his reasons for changing his views."

The divinity students of the Catholic Colege at Cleveland, Ohio, are forbidden to read to introduce a preamble, setting forth that the

call something for nothing."

One of the best editors the Westminster Review could ever boast, and one of the most brilliant writers of the passing hour, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One of the editors of the London Daily Journal was a baker in Elgin perhaps the best reporter of the London Times was a weaver in Edinburgh; the editor of the Witness was a stone mason. One of the ablest ministers in London was a blacksmith in Dundee; and another was a watchmaker in Bauft. The late Dr. Milne, of China, was a herd boy in Rhyne. The principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong Kong, was a saddler in Huntley; and one of the best missionaries that ever went to India was a tailor in their lands in Illinois. Mr. Bocock of Va. select

May 31. Senate. The resolutions on the subject of British aggressions were taken up. Mr. Toombs wanted the British ships taken. The resolutions were not worth the paper they were written on. The miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed till the hour of

with Paraguay. After discussion, in which Mr. sociation is also organized for the same pur- Letcher objected that it transferred the power to declare war from Congress to the President, it committee of the whole on the \$15,000,000 loan bill, and speeches were made on various subjects. June 1. Senate. Mr. Mason from the mittee on foreign affairs, reported a bill author izing the executive to employ force to protect the A lawyer at Madison, Wis., objected to a rights of our citizens from outrages by foreign juryman, because he declared that if the law of the state was opposed to God's law, he should South America. This is the bill recently introfeel obliged to obey the latter. But Judge duced by Mr. Douglas, slightly altered. Messrs Collins overruled the objection, on the ground Mason, Gwin and Houston argued the importhat it was not to be presumed that the laws of tance of immediate action, so as to obtain the the state were in conflict with the law of God. concurrence of the House ere the adjournment.

ontributed. Cong. Journal.

A few evenings since one of the Baptist ern Senators, especially, introducing amendments

brother, an orator and hero, was summoned to do not interpose in the name of outraged humanplead his cause. While the audience were gaz-ity in Mexico, men will be found who will not ing with intensity of interest to hear what he said, he silently lifted up the stump of his dismembered arm, which he had lost in the ser-self could not hesitate if necessity demanded him vice of his country, and said not a word. The to do so. They who do will neither be liable to multitude burst into shouts of applause, and the name of filibusters, nor amenable to the rethe poet was saved. The dumb eloquence of that limb spoke more powerfully than "words an expression, by yeas and nays, of opinion, by the Senate, to show whether they will do any-A MILLIONAIRE AFRAID OF COMING TO thing or nothing in the matter. Mr. Hunter of WANT.—The great English Millionaire, Mor- Virginia here suggested that he hoped the Senarison, who died a few weeks since, worth \$20- tor would accept the Senate's expression of opin-

last eighteen mouths he had been a regular applicant for relief to the parish, assembling twice a week with the town paupers at the door of the "Union," and receiving with each the remainder of the day.

House. The House took on the Fort Snelling report. Mr. Clark of New York offered a series

The last words of the Old Testament are a peaching the personal or official integrity of the fearful threatening; "Lest I come and smite Secretary of War, was adopted-133 against 60. The second resolution of Mr. Clark, which dethe earth with a curse."

The second resolution of Mr. Clark, which declares that the management of the sale by the benediction: "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen."

RUMSELLING—Said Judge Dagget of Control of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons deviced by the Secretary to conduct the same was injudicious and improper, and resulted, by reason of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons deviced by the Secretary to conduct the same was injudicious and improper, and resulted, by reason of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons de-

one,) it follows conclusively, that those who make it, sin with a high hand against God and their fellow men. The blood of murdered souls and bodies will be required at their hands."

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.—The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world:

Ten in Austria, fourteen in Africa, twenty-four in Spain, twenty-six in Portugal, thirty in Asia, sixty-five in Belgium, fifty in Russia and Poland, eight five in Denmark, three hundred in Great Britain and Areland, and two thousand in the United States. Total, 3,154. From the foregoing it will be seen that in the United States are issued nearly twice as many as in all other nations combined.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENTS.—The Indiana Witness states that "Rev. John C. Bonham, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rising Sun, Ind., and probably the most popular preacher in the Madison Presbytery, having changed his views on the subject of baptism, and being convinced that there is no scriptural authority for infant baptism—made the announcement to his church on Sunday, May 2d, and also gave his reasons for changing his views."

Secretary of War, to the end that in chands and blooded and the themad and such the Attorney General he may adopt such measures in respect to the sale as, in his opinion, the public interests may require.

June 3. Senate. A resolution to terminate the session on the 14th inst., was adopted.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to revive and put in force the act of March 3d, 1839, in relation to the northeastern boundary, with such modifications as will make it applicable to the present controversy in regard to the right of search and visitation. The bill thus revived puts at the disposal of the President, to be used when, necessary to resist the claims of Great Britain. The control of the President, to be used when, necessary to resist the claims of Great Britain. The control of the president, to be used when, necessary to resist the claims of Great Britain and a special ambassador to Great Britain. The cot is to cont

also gave his reasons for changing his views." from November next, the vote being 29 against

newspapers. Poor fellows! how green they will come out.

A Good Definition.—" What is grace?"

to introduce a preamble, setting forth that the visitation of the American merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico and ports of Cuba by British war steamers is in direct violation of international aquired the moderator of a southern presbytery, of a colored candidate for license, who one American has been killed; and concluding had been forty years a slave: "Grace," he with a resolution that the President be required sententiously replied, "Grace; that is what I to give instructions to our navy to arrest all offending vessels until ample reparation be made by the British government, and ample guaran-EVENING HOURS FOR MECHANICS. What tees for future exemption from visitation. Mr. have evening hours done for mechanics who had only ten hours toil? Harken to the followfairs expected to make a report as soon as they One of the best editors the Westminster Re-

a saddler in Huntley; and one of the best missionaries that ever went to India was a tailor in Keith. The leading machinist on the London and Birmingham Railway, with £700 a year, was a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the very richest iron founder in England was a working man in Morap. Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, was a druggist in Bauff.

Leave to introduce a bill for the construction of ten propeller sloops of war, at an expense of \$2,-300,000. Objection was made to the introduction of the bill. Mr. Bocock moved a suspension of the rules, which motion all them as the rules, which motion all them as the rules, which motion all them as the rules which motion are suspension of the rules, which motion all them as the rules which motion are suspension.

Majesty's physician, was a druggist in Bauff.
Joseph Hume was a sailor first, and then a
laborer at the mortar and pesdle in Montrose;
Mr. McGregor, the member from Glasgow, was
a poor boy in Rosshire. James Wilson, the
member from Westbury, was a plowman in
Haddington, and Arthur Anderson, the member from Orkney, earned his bread by the
sweat of his brow in the Ultima Thule.

of the rules, which motion failed—127 against 86,
not two-thirds voting in its favor.

The cause of emancipation is constantly gaining strength in Missouri. The Missouri Democrat and the St. Louis Intelligencer, which have
hitherto been its newspaper advocates, are now
reinforced by the Albany Courier, the Alexan-

dria Delta, and the German paper in St. Louis, the State prison. His lawyer resorted to various making five Missouri papers in all openly in fa-vor of it. expedients in the hope of averting the sentence, but Recorder Barnard-administered the law im-

New Hampshire Legislature. The Legislature met at the State House in

prosperous condition.

Under the direction of judicious commission.

which the debt has been reduced a few thousand dollars. If no extraordinary appropriations are called for this year, it may be reduced \$20,000 and an acknowledgement of the constitutional rights of the new state to be admitted into the The common schools are recommended to at-

ention, and imperfections relating to the registry of marriages and deaths need to be reformed.

slavery question, and we make the following excessory to them. tracts which show the manner in which the Gov-

made to carry slavery into the northern latitudes, from which it was alleged the laws of nature excluded it, that the restriction was in violation of the sovereign rights of States organized in Territories subject to it, and was a nullity and an odious discrimination against southern institutions. But after the legal barrier was removed, without regard to the laws of climate or the pledges given, that triumph was followed by the efforts of the slave States, to establish slavery in a part of the same territory from which, upon

and fifteen persons were killed and several fatally injured. The village contains five hundred M. H. Tarbex, 23; J. M. Springer, 7,30; C. S. Luce, 1,50. inhabitants, and report says that none of them

escaped injury.

Later accounts state that four persons have

Later accounts state that four persons have since died of injuries received. The track of the tornado was a quarter of a mile wide, and it lastically defined by the state of the tornado was a quarter of a mile wide, and it lastically defined by the state of the state of the tornado was a quarter of a mile wide, and it lastically defined by the state of t

partially .- N. Y. paper.

THE ALLEGED FREE STATE OUTRAGES AT Concord on Wednesday morning last.

The House organized by the choice of N. B. Bryant (Rep.) as Speaker, by 194 votes to 112 for Harriman (Dem.); Henry O. Kent, Clerk, Edward Sawyer, Assistant Clerk.

The Senate elected Austin F. Pike, President of that holy. FORT SCOTT. It must be confessed that the Border ruffians have at last found a supple chroniof that body.

Governor Haile, having been inaugurated for is second term, delivered his annual address on hursday.

The Governor, in the commencement of his dress, speaks of the recent pecuniary troubles, I is gratified to believe that the times are now proving, and we are entering on the second term and the second term are outrages upon both sides,"

I is gratified to believe that the times are now proving, and we are entering on the second term and the second term are outrages upon both sides,"

I is gratified to believe that the times are now proving, and we are entering on the second term and the second term are outrages upon both sides,"

I is gratified to believe that the times are now proving, and we are entering on the second term and the second term are outrages upon both sides,"

I is gratified to believe that the times are now proving, and we are entering on the second term and the second term are outrages upon both sides,"

I is gratified to believe that the times are now proving, and we are entering on the second term and the second term are outrages upon both sides, and industriously circulated over the North by the telegraph. It would be a pity to deprive our pro-slavery friends of this scanty evidence of their oft repeated assertion, that "there are outrages upon both sides," but truth compels us to expose the source from the vicinity and industriously circulated over the North by the telegraph. It would be a pity to deprive our pro-slavery friends of this scanty evidence of their oft repeated assertion, that "there are outrages upon both sides," but truth compels us to expose the source from the vicinity and substitute description. The second term, delivered his annual address on the news from the vicinity and substitute description. The second term, delivered his annual address on the second term, de address, speaks of the recent pecuniary troubles, and is gratified to believe that the times are now which these accounts emanate. The Washingmproving, and we are entering on a more pros-erous era.

Post says:

Protection to domestic manufactures and encouragement to agricultural development is counselled by the Governor. There has not been that progress in the art of husbandry that has been witnessed in other departments of industry.

Among other suggestions, the Governor recommends the establishment of a department in Dartmouth College, or some other institution of learning, for the instruction of young men in scientific and practical agriculture.

He remarks that "it is thought some relief"

Post says:

"The news copied into the Narthern papers about the murderers of Free State men at Fort Scott, in Kansas, are mostly from Border Ruffian sources, especially the Westport correspondence of the St. Louis Republican. The author of these letters is the notorious Pate, who went over into the Territory in June, 1856, at the head of thirty men, and surrendered his men up to Old Brown, who had only nine men with him. Pate's first lieutenant at that time was Brocket, who since murdered Bailey at Lecompton and escaped into the Narthern papers about the murderers of Free State men at Fort Scott, in Kansas, are mostly from Border Ruffian sources, especially the Westport correspondence of the St. Louis Republican. The author of these letters is the notorious Pate, who went over into the Territory in June, 1856, at the head of thirty men, and surrendered his men up to Old Brown, who had only nine men with him. Pate's first lieutenant at that time was Brocket, who since murdered Bailey at Lecompton and escaped into the murderers of Free State men at Fort Scott, in Kansas, are mostly from Border Ruffian sources, especially the Westport correspondence of the St. Louis Republican. The author of these letters is the notorious Pate, who went over into the Territory in June, 1856, at the head of thirty men, and surrendered his men up to Old Brown, who had only nine men with him. Pate's first lieutenant at that time was Brocket, who since murdered Bailey at Lecompton and escaped in the state of the St. Louis Republican. earning, for the instruction of young men in scientific and practical agriculture.

He remarks that "it is thought some relief from taxation is needed by those railroads involved in debt."

Under the liberal provisions of a law of the State, twenty-five pupils during the past year have received instruction at the Perkins Institution for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The affairs of the Insane Asylum under the management of Dr. Jesse P. Bancroft, are in a scenario of the present the scenario of the present the provision of the notorious robber and musderer Brocket, and credit his statements accordingly.

Journal.

SECRETARY STANTON UPON THE PRESENT

prosperous condition.

Under the direction of judicious commissioners appointed under the resolve of the Legislature of 1855, a substantial building for the House of Reformation has been completed within the past year, and is now ready for occupancy. The farm is an excellent tract of land of one hundred and ten acres in the city of Manchester.

The entire cost of the land and buildings is considerably less than that expended for like purposes in other States. The whole sum will not exceed \$50,000; of which \$11,000 is for the farm, \$34,000 for the buildings, and \$4500 for supplying the buildings with water and furniture. It is suggested, that as far as the institution may fail of being self-supporting, the support of the inmates be made a charge upon the towns or counties where they resided at the time of their commitment.

The affairs of the State Prison have been most successfully conducted under the direction of the faithful and efficient Warden. The healthy appearance of the convicts, the neatness and order of the apartments rarely surpassed in like institutions, and the perfect discipline of the prisoners, without frequent resort to punishment, are favorable indications of the fitness of the Warden for the position he now occupies.

The Legislature appropriated last year, for extraordinary expenditures, \$15,000 for the House of Reformation, \$3000 for the improvement of the State Prison, and \$1000 over the usual appropriation for the insane, notwithstanding which the debt has been reduced a few thousand dollars. If no extraordinary appropriations and an advended the debt has been reduced a few thousand dollars. If no extraordinary appropriations are called for this year; it may be reduced \$20000.

Union, with slavery or without it, as her people might determine.

REVOLUTION IN NEW ORLEANS. The people The present law prohibiting the indiscriminate en against the city government, and appointed a en against the city government, and appointed a large Vigilance Committee, who have taken the productive of good where honestly and faithfully carried out. It is for the Legislature to determine whether any amendments or alterations of the present law are necessary for the best good of the present law are neces quiet. The cause of this rising of the people the people and the State.

The Governor recommends that naturalized was, as it is said, the inefficiency of the city gov-The Governor recommends that naturalized citizens shall not be admitted to the exercise of the rights of suffrage at the first State election after their naturalization. The remainder of the address is devoted to the bring the offenders to justice, but instead or this, the police in some instances have been achieved to the police in some instances have been achieved the police in some achieved the pol

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT IN IOWA. The Keoernor treats this subject:

"In the early history of the country slavery kunk Gate City of May 24th, says that the exwas regarded in its true light. It was deemed a gigantic evil protected only by local laws, to be abandoned by all the States as early as practicable and never to be encouraged, expanded, or protected under the federal constitution. It was barely recognized in the constitution as an existing institution, and it was left to the government of the States where it existed. The constitution contains no provisions assuming to establish or protect slavery.

Russelling—Said Judge Dagget of Connections—"To make or sell ardent spirits for common use, is as where it so that the second have been permitted, was adopted from the first of the second of the sec

without regard to the laws of climate or the pledges given, that triumph was followed by the efforts of the slave States, to establish slavery in a part of the slave states, to establish slavery in false pretences, they had removed the restriction. The slave power now aims to obtain the same territory from which, upon false pretences, they had removed the restriction. The slave power now aims to obtain the same tion of law not as a local, but a national institution. It is endeavoring to obtain the control of the federal government, to secure protection for it in the efforts and enterprises, contemplated for its expansion within and beyond the limits of our country. It claims the right to extension without regard to the law of climate and in defiance of the rights of free labor.

Confined to the States where it now exists, slavery may exist, expand, and, if possible, perpetuate itself under local laws without interference from the North; but the northern States will tetrifere, they will remonstrate, and use all legal means of resistance against its attempts to control the federal government.

Encouraged by repeated triumphs, the slave power already assumes, and defantly acts upon the assumption, that there are within the national adomain no limits to its expansion, that it exists by its own inherent right, wherever the laws of our country extend; and it claims that there is no place North or South, within the country, where protection to slave property is not secured under the constitution and laws of Congress.

It is such aggressive claims as these that have produced the agitation will continue and increases so long as such assumptions are insisted and acted upon, assumptions, which, as a matter of plain duty, will be met by a storn and unyielding resistance from the people of this and other northern States.

There is no place North or South, within the country, where protection to slave property is not secured in the place was blown down, and fifteen persons were killed and several fatally injured. The village

New Agents.

Rev. D. Mills, Book agent, Salem, Ia., instead of J. LaFollet, resigned.

58,00 WILLIAM BURR, TW Foreign Mission. 65,55 WILLIAM BURR, Trea. It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitut 1,50 WILLIAM BURR, Tree Moneys for Rev. J. Phillips. Ch. in Byron, N. Y., Collection in Franconia, 12,50 8,76 2,00 20,00 2,25 8,57 2,27 8,24 8,00 1,00 Hanover ch., Ch. in Candia, t at S. Strafford, Vt.,

Ch. and cong. Danville, Me.,
First F. W. B. ch., W. Poland, Me.,
Collection at N. Soriba, N. Y.,
Jarvis Mason and others, Sycamore, Ill
Collected of friends in Starksboro, Vt.,
Atwood,
Collection at Burns. N. Y.,
Rev. D. Woodworth, Addison, N. Y.,
S. P. Smith, New Hampton. Collection as below the Addison, N. Y.,
Rev. D. Woodworth, Addison, N. Y.,
S. P. Smith, New Hampton,
Levi Resford, Panama, N. Y.,
Stephen Mann, Jackson, Pa.,
Collection at
the Collection of the Union ch., N. Y.,
Penfard, N. Y., ab. and cong.,
Collection at Jackson, N. Y.,
Collection at Jackson, C. C.,
Col 112.9 As a matter of convenience to Bro. Phillips, all contributions for his benefit are requested to be sent to me at The Quarterly, Subscalbers for the Oth Volume.

G. C. Waterman, Whitestown, N. Y.,

press.
One package to Rev. A. W. Purinton, W. Bowdoin, Me., by express.
One package to Rev. B. Townsend, N. Wakefield, N. H., by stage.
one package to Rev. J. D. Cross, S. Strafferd, Vt., by express.
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.

Business Notes.

To J. D. Heath. We do not remember receiving any occount of a revival from you or Bro. Baker, that has not been published. If one has been sent, it either never reach

Dr. Sanborn's Liquid Catarrh Remedy. There is no disease so common in this country as atarrh. It is a disease affecting the lining membrane of the Nose, extending to the Throat. Its symp natural discharges from the Nose, sometimes falling into the Throat, and are thrown off by coughing or hawking. As the disease progresses the discharges become thicker, offensive and disagreeable, causing a bad breath. The sense of smell is frequently destroyed or lessened, and the voice becomes unnatural, with a frequent desire to clear the Throat.

the Throat.

Catarrh, in a majority of cases, is the commencement of consumption. Beginning in the Nose, it extends to the Throat, and from there to the Lungs. It is a disease that should never for a day be neglected; and the importance of attending to it at its commencement cannot be too earnestly urge cannot the public, for thousands of persons might be saved from Consumption yearly, by curing a Catarrh.

might be saved from Consumption yearly, by curing a Catarrh.

The remedy which I offer the public as a curative of this disease is a liquid preparation and is used by insuffiation or by sanding if up the nostrils. I have thoroughly tested it in my private practice, and can confidently and honestly say to those who have this disease, that it will effect a cure of Catarrh in a majority of cases when used as directed. It at once lessens the discharges, destroys all offensive odor and renders the head clear and the voice natural.

Persons wishing the Liquid Catarrah Remedy can either consult me personally or write me a history of their case, stating age, sex, duration of the disease, condition of the general health—whether predisposed to Consumption—occupation and habits. Every person using the Remedy will receive by letter such advice regarding their health as may seem necessary. One bottle is sufficient for use one month, and can only be obtained at my office, or will be sent by Express to the address of any upon the receipt of \$2,00.

Nover.—After a trial of one bottle, if no benefit is received, the money will at all times be returned by mail.

Smoney will at all times be returned by man OCLE TOTAL D. OLIVERARY, M. D., Physician for Diseases of the Langs. Corner of Buffalo and Fitzhugh streets, Rochester, N. 1 -From Christian Ambassador.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, as an internal rem-

edy, has no equal. In cases of Colic, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsis, Dysentery and Asthma, it will cure in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best Liniment in America. Sold by druggists.

Married In Hampton, May 16, by Rev. Mr. Clark. Mr. George Lane of Boston, Mass., and Miss Lavina Leavitt of H.

In Excter, May 17, by the same, Rev. J. W. Marss and Mrs. Ann Rounson.

In Franconia, May 7, by Rev. O. F. Willis, Rev. Wm. Burklay of Lyman and Miss Elvira Bidwell of F.

In Limerick, Me., March 30, by Rev. Z. Jordan, Mr. Seth Chellis and Mrs. Jane A. Weeks, both of Parsons-field. In Lewiston, May 30, Mr. Lloyd Q. Arnold and Miss 

Newburgh.

April 15, by Rev. J. D. Cross, Mr. Jason W. Alnsworth of Tunbribge, Vt., and Miss Hannah E. Hayes of South Strafford. May 5, Mr. Whittlesy Newton of Hartford and Miss Edna M. Clough of Strafford. May 26, Mr. John F. Richardson and Miss Almira Still, both of South Strafford Richardson and Anis American ford.

In Beltuate, R. I., April 19, by Rev. R. Allen, Mr. Ira Winsor and Miss Kate F. Thurber, both of Johnston. May Winsor and Miss Kate Allen, Mr. Schollen, Core and Miss Alsada Hopkins, both of Foster. Mr. Samuel R. Budlong of New York and Miss Ellen T. Greene of Sciutate.

In Carlton, Iowa, May 23, by Rev. A. Donaldson, Cha's E. Heath, Esq., and Miss Rachel M. Strong.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . . June 3. BRIGHTON MARKET . . June 3.

At market 1008 Beef Cattle, 190 stores, 1700 sheep and lambs, and 1500 srine.

Beef Cattle—Prices—Extra at \$8 00; first quality 7 a 7,75; second quality 36 at 6,50; third quality \$6,00 a 6,50. Working Oxen—Sales at \$100, 116, 120 a 175.

Mich Cows—Sale at \$3,70,4,5 a 6.

Yeat Calves—Sales at \$3,75,4,5 a 6.

Stores—Yearlings, None.

Two Years Old—\$22 a 24.

Three Years Old—\$21 a 39.

Hides—6 1-2 a 70 per 10 (none but slaughter at this market.)

et.)
Calf Skins—12 a 13c per lb.
Pelts—\$1,50 a 2,00 each.
Tallow—Sales at 6 1-2 a 7c per lb. Pelts—\$1,50 a 2,00 each.
Tallow—Sales at 6 1-2 a 7c per lb.
Sheep and Lambs—\$2,75 a 3; extra, \$4,5 a 5,76.
Swine—Stores—Wholesale, 5 1-2 a 6 P.2c; retail 6-1-2 a 7
1-2c per lb; Fat Hogs 5 3-4c per lb.
Number of cars over the different railroads:—Western and Fitchburg 164; 486 from Albany; Lowell & Boston 66; Boston & Maine, none.
Remarks—There is no variation in the prices of Beef from last week. Sheep and Lambs sell well, but no advance in prices. Swine the same as last week.

BOSTON MARKET ... June 4. GOTON MARKET... June 4.

Corn Exchange—The demand for Flour continues mode' rate, with sales of common brands Western at \$4 25 a 4 30 fancy brands at 4 30 a 4 40, and extras from 4 50 a 6 75 including all kinds. Southern is quiet at 4 75 a 5 for common and fancy, and 5 25 a 6 25 for extras. Corn is quiet but is held at 350 per bush. For Southern yellow, but no sales as yet over \$20; the last sales of white were at 750 per bushel. Oats firm at 47 a 450 for Northern and Canada, with sales. Rye 750 per bush.

Provisions—Pork is in moderate demand, with sales of prime at \$214,50 a 15; mess at 17,75 a 18,25; and clear and extra clear at 19 a 20 per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Beef ranges from 13 a 15,50 for Western mess and extra mess. Lard 11 1-4 a 12c in bbls, and 18 a 13 1-2c in kegs; and Smoked Hams 10 3-4 a 11c per lb, cash and 4 mos.

NEW YORK MARKET.... June 4.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Receipts 9700 bbls; sales 15,000 bbls; slate and Western about 50 better; superfine State 28,30 a a 3,56; extra State 4 a 4,06; round hoop Ohio 4,40 a 4,60; common to good extra Western 4 a 4,40; Southern steady; sales 1700 bbls; mixed to good brands 4,35 a 4,70; fancy and extra 4,76 a 6; Canada superfine nominal; extra 4,06 a 5,23.

Grain—Wheat firmer; sales 93,000 bush; Chicago spring 83 a 87c; Milwankie club 87 1-2 a 92c; Western red 99c a 31,06; do white 1,07 a 1,10; Southern white 1,30 a 1,35; Canada club 85 a 90. Corn firm; sales 37,000 bush; mixed Western 57 a 72c; white 72 a 76c; yellow 75 a 89c. Oats firmer; Southern and Jorsey 30 a 40c; Northern and Western 40 a 45c.

Provisions—Beef steady; sales 120 bbls; country mess 10,75 a 11,25; prime nominal; repacked Chicago 12 a 13,50; prime ses nominal at 17,60 a 21,50. Pork dull and drooping; sales 300 bbls; mess 17,50; prime 14 a 14,30; Western prime mess 16. Haon quiet; hams 8 a 8 1-20; shoulders 0 1-4 a 6 3-4c. Lard active; sales 750 bbls at 11 1-4 a 11 1-20. NEW YORK MARKET. . . . June 4.

DR. CHEEVER'S GREAT SPEECH DR. CHEEVER'S GREAT SPEECH
DEFORE the American Abolition Society May
D 13th. Octavo, uncovered, 2 ots. simple copy,
20 cts. per doz., \$1,50 per hundred. In Tract also,
same price. Covered, finer paper, 3 cts. single
copy, 31 cts. per doz., \$2,25 per hundred. Postage,
all kinds, 1 ct. each.
WM. GOODELLI, Abolition Depository,
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# Poetry.

LITTLE WILLIE.

BY GERALD MASSEY. lince Burns there has not sprung from the human heard acre touching hymn than this:

Poor little Willie,
With his many pretty wiles;
Worlds of wisdom in his looks,
And quaint, quiet smiles;
Hair of amber, touched with Gold of heaven so brave; All lying darkly hid In a workhouse graye.

You remember little Willie Fair and funny fellow; he

Fran file a lily

From the dirt of poverty.

From the dirt of poverty.

From the williest

Not a friendtwas nigh,

When from the cold world,

He crouched down to die.

In the day we wandered foodless,
Little Willie cried for bread;
In the night we wandered homeless,
Little Willie cried for bed.
Parted at the workhouse door,
Not a word we said;
Ah, so tired was poor Willie,
And so sweetly sleep the dead. 'Twas in the dead of winter
We laid him in the earth;
The world brought in the New Year,
On a tide of mirth.
But, for lost little Willie,

We thought him beautiful,
Felt it hard to part;
We loved him dutiful;
Down, down, poor heart!
The storms they may beat;
The winter winds may rave;
Little Willle feels not,
In his workhouse grave

No room for little Willie;
In the world he had no part;
On him stared the Gorgon eye,
Thre' which looks no heart.
Come to me, said Heaven;
And if Heaven will save,
Little matters though the door
Be a workhouse grave.

MOONBEAMS.

A sparkling gem—extracted from one of the English peodleals, where it appeared anonymously. Over fields of thymy blossom, Over beds of dewy flowers, Now upon the streamlet's boso Now within the whisperion b

Now within the whispering bowers, Soft and slow

The moonbeams go

Wandering on through midnight hours. Lightly o'er the crested billow, Lightly o'er the crested billow,
Where the heaving waters flow,
Where the sea-bird finds her pillow,
There the glistening moonbeams a
Soft and slow
Soft and slow
Ever wandering, soft and slow.

Queen of beauty robed in splendor,
Finds thy silent foot no rest?
Looks thy smile, so soft and tender,
No'er upon a kindred breast?
Soft and slow
Thy footsteps go,
In their silver sandals dressed.

Queen of beauty! canst thou ever Thus thy lonely task fulfil? ister voices, never, never, Answering thee from bower or hill? Soft and slow As winter's snow, Fall thy footsteps, cold and still

Silent moon! thy smile of beauty
Fainting hope will oft renew;
Teach me, then, thy holy duty.
Waste and wild to wander through,
Soft and slow,
Still to go,
Patient, meek, but lonely too.

# The Family Circle.

LITTLE KINDNESS. "Tis sweet to do something for those that we love, Though the favor be ever so small."

Brothers, sisters, did you ever try the effect which little acts of kindness produced upon that charming circle we call home? We love to receive little favors ourselves; and how

GET A HOME.

to his merchandise or his farm, hy over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty or encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home!

warded by the sweets of home!

FASHIONABLE MOTHERS.

What are you—where are you? What are you doing to make the world better and happier—to elevate, purify, and sanctify? How are you training your children? On Gospel principles, to habits of industry, economy, purity and sobriety—are you? Do you influence for good, or for evil? By and by, your stewardship, must be rendered. God will call you to settle accounts. Whoever knew a great man or a great and good woman, reared under the tuition of a fashionable mother? Who—when—where? Whence our Moseses, Miriams, Samuels, John the Baptists, our Timothys, Wesleys, Doddridges, the John Newtons, the Washingtons—whence are they? Who trained them—molded their infantile years? Fashionable mothers? Not one! These great, good, holy, and eminently useful men had great and good mothers and good men and women from early time till the

hard work. Our children better be reared in ignorance of books than in ignorance of all kinds of productive industry. This truth applies to the children of the wealthy, as well as to all others; for all men and women, not invalids, who do not by their own efforts earn their own living, are worth less than they cost.

devour it. The instant Ben awoke, therefore, the truth flashed upon his mind that a panther had found and concealed him, and that the beast might at that moment be watching him, ready to make the fearful spring. He rose quickly, seized his rifle, that rested against a tree, and hastily throwing together some large pieces of decayed wood, and covering them

values, who do not by their own efforts earn their own living, are worth less than they cost.

Some one has said, "an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop." If this idea be correct, he has little reason to be proud of his quarters; and perhaps justice would require that some allowance on this account be made, in passing judgment on the quality of the work he turns out.

But seriously, do not the highest and dearest interests of society demand that in the school, as well as in the family, the idea should be made prominent, that labor is alike needful and honorable for all? What greater calamity could befall the world than to have our youth educated to look upon work, daily work, hard work, as unbecoming ladies and gentlemen? The ancient custom that every boy should "learn a trade," and qualify himself to gain by manual labor an honest and honorable livelihed, it might be well to re-establish.—Ohio State

GET A HONE. pared to spring toward him, when, with an aim that seldom failed, old Ben fired, and she fell, tearing the earth with her claws. The shot was fatal.

Get a home, rich or poor, get a home, and learn to love that home and make it happy, to wife and children by your presence; learn to love simple pleasures, flowers of God's own planting, and music of his own, the birds, wind and waterfall. So shall you help to stem the tide of desolation, poverty and despair that seldom failed, old Ben fired, and she fell, tearing the earth with her claws. The shot was fatal.

ALL ANIMALS CAN TALK.

At the Annual Meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, held lately at Boston, it was shown that, after all, there are no "dumb beasts." Dr. Gibbon read a very interesting paper on the language of animals. "He says that every variety of animated beings possesses some means of intelligible communication. Each creature, by peculiar sounds or signs of correspondence, has a language understood by its own kind, and sometimes learnt by others. Emotions of caution, affection, and fear—of joy, gratitude, and grief—are disclosed by its own kind, and sometimes learnt by others. Emotions of caution, affection, and fear—of joy, gratitude, and grief—are disclosed by its own kind, and sometimes learnt by others. Emotions of caution, affection, and fear—of joy, gratitude, and grief—are disclosed by its own kind, and sometimes learnt by others. Emotions of caution, affection, and fear—of joy, gratitude, and grief—are disclosed by its own kind, and sometimes learnt by others. Emotions of caution, affection, and fear—of joy, gratitude, and grief—are disclosed by its own kind, and sometimes learnt by others. Emotions of caution, affection, and fear—of joy, gratitude, and grief—are disclosed by its own kind, and sometimes learnt by others. Emotions of caution, affection, and fear—of joy, gratitude, and grief—are disclosed by its own kind, and sometimes learnt by others. Emotions of caution, affection, and fear—of joy, gratitude, and grief—are disclosed by its own kind, and sometimes learnt by others. Emotions of caution, affection, and fear—of joy, gratitude, and grief—are disclosed by

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

See Prov. xxxi. 10—31.

Read the biographies of all our great and good men and women, from early time till the present—not one of them had a fashionable mother. They all sprung from plain, strongminded women, who had as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds. Away then with your aristogracy your georges, your door in the roof is open, and there is plenty of fashion as with the changing clouds. Away then with your aristocracy, your gewgaws, your pride and your folly. Live for something—live for God and for glory.

Vain the lure, and vain the snare, To engage our heart or care—Vain the trifles of the earth, Vain its ressures and its mirth, Vain its secorn and flattering love—Then fix your eyes on things above.

Golden Rule.

WEALTH.

Wildow above, and by throwing each door wide open; but above all, be sure that the trap door in the foof is open, and there is plenty of air room from it down the stairs, so that which ever be the direction of the wind, there will be at least one ascending current of air in the house. Another requisite is shade. Our common slat shutters answer well for the windows, but the most cheap and convenient shelter for the roof is to cover it thickly with straw, dried reeds, or rushes. These will resist the influence of the noonday sun, and keep the garret almost as cool as the basement. One of the most simple methods, and at the same time cheapest means of artificially lowering the temperature of a room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooled; let the room be well ventilated, and the temperature will sink from

ing that it is adapted to the wants of farmers in the State of Vermont, as well as in Iowa or Ohio:

Some three or four years since, a traveller passing through Middlesex, stopped at the Middlesex House, owned and kept by A. L. Chamberlin, Esq., and left him about a tables spoonful of the seed, which he gave into the care of a neighbor of his, telling him that he might raise it "to the halves." He, Mr. Judd, the neighbor, sowed it in the garden, and raised from it one half bushel of seed, although the birds and barn-fowls destroyed quite a portion of it.

It requires about eight quarts of seed to the acre, if you sow for seed; if for grass, sixteen quarts. It should not be allowed to stand to long, but cut early, in order to secure it from shelling and from birds. Mr. Chamberlin says that he saw a piece containing just six square rods, from which Mr. Judd harvested two bushels of seed, weighing sixty pounds per bushel.

The grass is not only good for forage, but the grain, when ground and bolted, stands high as an article of food for the table, to be used for making warm sweet cakes, griddle cakes, &c. For grass, two crops may be raised in one sease, and a many the grass and grain, pronounce it to be the veritable Hutgarian grass, or German buckwheat.

If farmers wish to try this crop they can be supplied with the seed, and obtain all needed information in regard to it, by applying to the Postmaster, or to A. L. Chamberlin, Middlesx, V. who can furnish sufficient seed to sow fifty or sixty acres, at a cost not exceeding \$2 per acre, instead of \$24, as from Dio. The expense of getting this seed is so ohio. The expense of getting this seed is so only or sixty acres, at a cost not exceeding \$2 per acre, instead of \$24, as from Dio. The expense of getting this seed is so only or sixty acres, at a cost not exceeding \$2 per acre, instead of \$24, as from Dio. The expense of getting this seed is so only or sixty acres, at a cost not exceeding \$2 per acre, instead of \$24, as from Dio. The

Postmaster, or to A. L. Chamberlin, Middlesex, Vt., who can furnish sufficient seed to sow fifty or sixty acres, at a cost not exceeding \$2 per acre, instead of \$24, as from Ohio. The expense of getting this seed is so small, that every farmer may improve the opportunity of trying the experiment at a trifling cost; and, if what is said of it can be relied upon, as I think it can, it will prove an invaluable acquisition to the staple agricultural products of the State of Vermont. Sie peculiarly adapted to our coldest and most backward farms, and it requires but a season of from eight to twelve weeks to come to maturity. Would not our farmers do well to give it a trial?—Green Mountain Freeman.

CHEAPAND POWERFUL DISINFECTING AGENTS.

The New York Dispatch, in answer to a correspondent, says:

For the cesspool, now that the warm weather is at hand, you will find either of the fol-

respondent, says:

For the cesspool, now that the warm weather is at hand, you will find either of the following disinfectants sufficient to remove the offensive smells of which you complain as having annoyed you and your family last summer. It is really a wonder to us, in view of the trifling cost of some of the most powerful disinfectants, that residents in our large cities will suffer so much inconvenience, and often sickness—as too many do—when the causes can be so readily and cheapty removed. Either of the following will fully answer your purpose:

1. One pint of the "liquor of chlorid of lime in another pailful of water, and one pound of chlorid of lime in another pailful of water. This is, perhaps, the most effective, theoretically and practically, of anything that can be used, and when thrown into privy vaults, cesspools, or upon decaying matter of any description, will effectually destroy all offensive odors. The cost of these substances is thirty-three cents.

2. One pound of sulphate of zinc, and one pound of lime, dissolved separately, each in a pailful of water. This is not as effectual as the preceding, but will answer a very good purpose. Will cost twenty cents.

3. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron

Wh. W. Bathate. April 14th, W. ALDIDON.

Died in Cape Elizabeth, Me., April 14th, of consumption, sister Sarah R... wife of the late deacon Wm. Cummings, of C., in her 70th year. Sister Cummings sought religion in her youth and joined the F. W. B. church in Standish; marrying, she removed to Cape Elizabeth, and in 1831 with her husband and seven others was organized into the F. W. B. church of C., where she sustained a worthy membership until death. She was patient in the F. W. B. church of C., where she sustained a worthy membership until death. She was patient in the F. W. B. church in Standish; marrying, she removed to Cape Elizabeth, and in 1831 with her husband and seven others was organized into the F. W. B. church in Standish; marrying, she removed to Cape Elizabeth, and in 1831 with he

pailful of water. This is not as effectual as the preceding, but will answer a very good purpose. Will cost twenty cents.

3. Three or four pounds of suphate of iron—copperas—dissolved in one pailful of hot water, will, in most cases, be sufficient to remove all offensive colors from privy vaults, cesspools, etc. Cost, three or four cents per pound.

4. One peck of charcoal dust, thrown into a privy vault once a week, will answer every purpose.

5. Chlorid of lime, costing eight cents per pound, is best to scatter about damp places, in yards, in damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth.

6. Take two ounces of sugar of lead, and dissolve it in one pailful of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid—aquafortis. This forms nitrate of lead, which is a good disinfectant, particularly for offer ive sink-spouts and the like. The cost is the sugar and sulphur, sprinted as a plants, prove a defense of four ments. W. P. Merrell.

Died in Portland, Me., May 11th, Mrs. Cynthis, wife of Rev. Sargent Shaw, aged 53 years. Sister S. Save her heart to Christ in the morning of life, was baptized by Rev. Clement Phinney, and joined the Feewill Baptist church in Windham. In early life she was a very active Christian; finally her health failing she was much confined within doors and able to attend meetings but seldom. During the recent awakening in this city her soul caught new fire and although looking more like a corpse to the house of God, and attended a few times. In her sickness she suffered much, but was in a most wonderful manner supported by the Zion of God. Calling on her one morning and enquiring after her attended to firm the morning of life, was baptized by Rev. Clement Phinney, and joined the Feewill Baptist church in Windham. In early life she was a very active Christian; finally her health failing she was much confined within doors and albe to attend meetings but seldom. During the recent awakening in this city her soul caught new fire and although looking more like a corpse than a living person, yet she insisted the ve

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