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THE MORNING STAR. PUBLISHED WREKLY, ON WEDNESDAY, BY THE

At its Office, Washington St., Dwer, N. H. For one year in advance,

" " " If paid within the year,

" " If not paid till after the close of
the year,

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

EDITORS: WM. BURR, (Office.)
ERE,
J. J. BUTLER,
BANK,
J. M. BAILEY,
ENEY,
G. H. BALL, M. J. STEERE, BURBANK.

H. E. WHIPPLE.

That the spirit is thus infinitely superior to the mere letter in the Christian dispensation, may be well argued from the perplexity of the Baptists themselves. They cannot trace their practice to any definite principle. They shift their premises under the pressure of the Divine Spirit, like shifting quicksands. They say at one time, it is not "close communion," but "close baptism," and yet they exclude, by their invitation, the "same faith and order," those whom they confess to be baptized Christians. In the face of this inconsistency they fly to the ground, this is a church ordinance, and that none but "regular Baptist churches" are churches of Christ. Thus in their strait they fall into the old Papal error respecting the outward, visible, Catholic church. And yet it is such a church as to exclude the greating of the countries of the condition of the ordinance, and it is such a church as to exclude the greating of the church in which it occurred, in vited a free communion Baptist minister into his pulpit. The latter, after making a prayer just before the administration of the ordinance, retired as now not regulated or at least not retired as now not regulated as the profess to hold it. To the same point we may cite the declining practice of re-ordination in the case of clergymen who pass from Pedoboptist denominations to the Baptists. The argument of the ordinance superior which it is becoming the ordinance are churches of Christiane, and the force the case of clergymen who pass from Pedoboptist denominations to the Baptists. The argument of the ordinance as of clergymen who pass from Pedoboptist denominations to the Baptists. The argument of the ordinance as of clergymen who pass from Pedoboptist denominations to the Baptists the heading practice of the ordinance as of clergymen who pass from Pedoboptist denominations to the Baptists. The argument of the ordinance as of clergymen who pass from Pedoboptist denominations to the Baptists. The argument of the ordinance as of clergymen who pass from Pedoboptist d

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in Boston. The pastor, who still has the same charge, encouraged this brother in the ministry to partake of the communion at a Pedobaptist church, in order that the pastor might cite him to trial for the offence, remarking that he thought the case would abolish the practice of strict communion in his church. Thus it is,

thought the case would abolish the practice of strict communion in his church. Thus it is, though strict communion has become a party test, yet the conviction that the opposite practice is according to the Christian spirit, is constantly making its inroads.

To the same effect is the following incident, related to us by the pastor whom it concerns: He remarked, that he could discipline no longer in his church for the practice of free communion, because a majority of his church, especially the influential portion, is, in conviction, committed to that view. The same brother, who is a pastor of a leading church in one of the cities named, remarked further, that, in his opinion, fifty years would not pass till strict communion would be the exception, and not the rule, in all the Baptist churches in this country. A similar state of things is known to exist in many Baptist churches, and yet there is no cry of heresy among the most faithful of the watchmen, as if some practice opposed to the gospel were thus gaining ground.

A pastor in one of the churches above named, stated to us, not long since, that some members of his choir belong to Peloaptist churches, and yet that he admits them to communion, and the deacons. knowingly distribute the elements without objection. Another pastor, in one of the cities above named, right to practice according to their free combets.

MORNING STAR,

CLOSE COMMUNION PRACTICALLY
CONSIDERED.

The last number of the Freewill Baptist
Quarterly contains an excellent article on the subject of Free Communion, which deserves a wider circulation than that periodical is able to give it. We make from it the following selection:

they fall into the old Papal error respecting the outward, visible, Catholic church. And yet it is such a church as to exclude the great majority of those who are admitted to be genuine Christians—a church out of which salvation, by their concession, is much more abundant than within it. To the same point we may cite various facts that show those whose general practice is strict communion do not experience any shock to their Christian feelings, when under certain pressure or mistake. Pedobaptists are admitted to their communion. We now proceed to narrate a few incidents, illustrative of the ground upon which the argument of this paragraph proceeds.

On Long Island, by some awkwardness, we

communion cherch with her headand, but for experimen say she would be consumented of langs, when under certain presume or mistake. We now proceed to marries a few incidents, illustrative of the ground upon which the arguments of the communion of the communion of the communion, the communion of the communion of the communion, the communion of the communion begins the communion, because, for the communion of the

For the Morning Star. ANSWER TO PRAYER.

The destruction of the French armament un-The destruction of the French armament under the Duke D'Anville, in the year 1746, ought to be remembered with gratitude and admiration by every inhabitant of America.—
This fleet, consisting of forty ships of war, was destined for the destruction of New England—being of sufficient force to render that destruction, in the ordinary progress of things, certain. It sailed from Chebucto, in Nova Scotia, for this purpose. In the mean time the nione gust or wind arose, (the day till then had been perfectly clear and calm), so violent as to cause a loud clattering of the windows. The reverend pastor paused in his prayer, and looking round on his congregation with a countenance of hope, he again commenced, and, with great devotional ardor, supplicated the Almighty to cause that wind to frustrate the object of their emies, and save the country from conquest enemies, and save the country from conquest and Popery. A tempest ensued, in which the greater part of the French fleet was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia. The Duke D'Anville, the principal General and the second in command, both committed suicide; many died with disease, and thousands were consigned to a watery grave. The small number who remained alive, returned to France without health and without spirits; the enterprise was abandoned and never again resumed.

With reference to this and other similar instances, the late President Dwight remarks, in scale of the gospel? O how our hearts bleed at the fall of such a one. We may have known him under more favorable circumstances, and respected and loved him for his works' sake, and

mand without spirits; the enterprise was abandoned and never again resumed.

With reference to this and other similar instances, the late President Dwight remarks, in a discourse on answer to prayer: "I am bound, as an inhabitant of New England, to declare the sorrow we feel at his fall? But our hearts because the sorrow we feel at his fall? But our hearts that were there no other instance to be found in any other country, the blessings communi-cated to this would furnish ample satisfaction concerning this subject to every sober, much

more to every pious, man."

RICHARD PACKHAM. Rome, Jefferson Co., Wis., June 2.

For the Morning Star. RHODE ISLAND SEMINARY.

This Institution is located in North Scituate.

This Institution is located in North Sciuate, near a pleasant village, and about nine miles from Providence, with which place there is communication by three daily lines of stages. One of these lines proceeds to Danielsonville, on the Norwich and Worcester railroad.

The Seminary buildings are well arranged to accommodate a hundred and thirty boarding scholars. Two meeting houses with regular meetings every Sabbath, together with other advantages, serve to make this place a pleasant retreat for such as wish to obtain an education. I have lived by this Institution from near its commencement, which was, I think, in 1840. In the course of this time many have been the changes that have taken place, and the proprietors have had to struggle hard under embarrassments of a pecuniary nature, arising from the fact that the builders went far beyond their means in the beginning, and the property has changed hands a number of times. At length it has fallen into the hands of Bro. Wm. Colegrove, who is acknowledged a good teacher, a consistent Christian and a worthy man. He is doing all he can to make the school what it should be, and all he needs is the patronage of the myblic to accomplish the object, and I work and the St. Lawrence, on a lumber of a cold northern winter, two men journeyed through the chateaugay woods, between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, on a lumber sled. The thermometer stood at some twenty degrees below zero, and in one part of the road there was a distance of nineteen miles from house to house.

In this wilderness, their suffering from the cold was aggravated by the fear of perishing before a house could be reached. They tried the usual expedients of thrashing their bodies with their arms, stamping, and running. One succeeded in partially warming himself, but the other complained that he only grew colder.

He seated himself again on the sled, and then began, as he thought, to feel warmer. Soon he said that he was perfectly comfortable.

His companion, wo was too much of a northern backwoodsman t One of these lines proceeds to Danielsonvillo, on the Norwich and Worcester railroad.

The Seminary buildings are well arranged to accommodate a hundred and thirty boaring the lates. The meetings severy Sabbath, together with other and the property of the same and the St. Lawrence, on a lumber sled. The meetings severy Sabbath, together with other and the property of the sake the subject of the same through the same and the st. Lawrence, on a lumber sled. The the wild the memoneter stood at some twenty degrees between a such as with to obtain an education. Lhave lived by this Institution from near its commencement, which was, I think, in 184. It has in 184. It has the course of this time many have been the changes that have taken place, and the project with their arms, stamping, and running. One succeeded of a pecuniary nature, arising from the cold was aggravated by the fear of periabity periabity to the through the special periabity to the through the periabity to the through the special periabity to the specia

for them. He will hear thy prayer, if offered in faith and love. "The prayer of the righteons availeth much."

"Don't forget to pray" at morn. A new day has been given thee; thou needest grace for each and every day; thou needest the Divine Spirit. Do not grieve it by neglecting to ask its assistance. Thou needest the watchful care of thy Heavenly Father; thou art very needy, therefore "don't forget to pray."

Pray at noon, when thou art surrounded by the business and cares of life. Temptation and many a snare are about thee. Strength is needed to resist the tempter, and watchfulness is necessary if thou wouldst escape the snare. Enter into thy closet, and there while on the bended knee, let thy prayer rise to the mercy seat, where it will be accepted.

When the shades of evening gather o'er earth, and night draws nigh—pray. Another day's labor is ended, and thou hast much to be grateful for; then bring thy thank-offering and present it to him to whom all honor and praise belong. Pray for the extension of the Reddeemer's kingdom in the earth. Ask pardon for thy numerous sins, protection during the night watches, a heart to love God, and a home in heaven.

Seminary, in all its movements, I never have seen the time when effort could be made with more promise of success than now. The Principal has made it his business for a number of years to teach, and is considered master of that work, and is highly spoken of as an accomplished teacher. He has employed a man of high literary attainment, known as such both in this country and in the Old World, to teach in the Language Department; also a thoroughly competent Preceptress, and well qualified teachers of Drawing and Painting, and Instrumental music. All that now is heeded, I think, is the sympathy and patronage of the public, to make the school not a whit behind any other school of the kind. Although this may be considered a F. W. B. school, yet it is not conducted on sectarian principles; on the contrary, each student will be expected to enjoy his religious opinions

A committee was appointed at the last New Hampshire Yearly Meeting, consisting of one from each Q. M., to consider the propriety of forming a F. Baptist Sabhath School Association in this Y. M., and to call the first meeting, if they deem it expedient to have such an association

Notice is hereby given, that the committee have decided that such an association, in their opinion, should be formed in this State. We therefore call a convention of all interested in was difference can a convention of all interested in F. Baptist Sabbath schools, to meet at New Hampton, July 15th, 1858. The first session to be in the chapel of the Institution, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The object and the nature of the exercises of the association to be determined by the friends who form it. It is well known to the readers of the Star, that Sabbath school It sailed from Chebucto, in Nova Scotia, for this purpose. In the mean time, the pious people, apprised of their danger and feeling that their only safety was in God, had appointed a season of fasting and prayer, to be observed in all their churches. While Mr. Prince was officiating in the old South church, Boston, on this fast day, and praying most fervently to God to avert the dreadful calamity, a sudden gust of wind arose, (the day till then had been perfectly clear and calm), so violent as to cause gether, and in a familiar manner discuss the gether, and in a familiar manner discuss the merits of different methods of conducting and

teaching Sabbath schools, &c.

Will the schools that are located near the place, and as many others as can, please send a large delegation to the convention, which it will be observed is held on the same day with

the anniversary of the Institution.

For the Committee,

the sorrow we feel at his fall? But our hearts bleed most of all that the dear cause of Christ must suffer reproach before the world for the sins of him who should have been one of its

The fall of ministers affects the church and the cause of Christ the more, because of the the cause of Christ the more, because of the conspicuous position they occupy. That position draws more eyes toward them than if they were private members, and they are more extensively known. They cannot fall in secret. If they could, or if they did, then would much of the disgrace to the cause be avoided, and that cause would not be so deeply wounded. But they cannot. Do all we can to prevent it, they cannot. Do all we can to prevent it, they cannot. powerful instrument in the transmission of thought, and a mighty weapon in the defence of truth. When thus employed, as it ought to be, it does more to influence the public mind than millions of gold. It produces a greater than millions of gold. It produces a greater of the wind by publishing than millions of gold. effect upon nations, kingdoms and empires, it in a newspaper. That is just what we might than a well disciplined army. The pen, insignificant as it appears, writes our laws, keeps just what the infidel would most delight to do, in the cause of Christ to our records, preserves our accounts, furnishes our newspapers with matter, and the world with books. Without the aid of the pen, knowledge would vanish from the earth, and the world would be shrouded in mental darkknowledge would vanish from the earth, and the world would be shrouded in mental darkness. Every business transaction would be done in confusion, giving rise to innumerable contentions and quarrels. The means of obtaining news would be at an end, the publication of books would cease, and the circulation of newspapers would be discontinued. In a few generations, man, instead of making new attainments in knowledge, would become more ignorant and degraded. No light intellectually would shine upon his mental vision, for the means of obtaining such light would be inaccessible; hope would expire in his bosom, despair would take possession of his mind, and the better feelings of his nature would give way to desperation. He would become savage in his disposition, uncouth in his manners and cruel in his treatment. Such would be the natural result of things, if that apparently feeble instrument, the nen, was to cease its ac

cause they profess to love. "Wise as serpents and harmless as doves," is the admonition of ESTELLE. Cortland, N. Y.

If sensibility to holy influences really exists in the soul, the earlier periods of spiritual coldness are attended with exquisite suffering.—
The heart feels, as the bodies of the Chateau-

is no time for delay, no, not an hour. A little longer, and the lifelessness of their religion will be alike apparent and hopeless. Something must be done at once, or the stiff icy corpse of a soul will have to be carried out of the real state. So the real state of the real state. So the real state of the real state

into smart and fatiguing exercises, and be the 30, p. 397.
more resolute to force him to stir, the more he

Dear Si

In coming to Christ, says the Independent, is often needlessly prolonged. The point of conversion is immediate; and whatever may precede this, conversion never takes place un-til the mind itself renounces sin, and throws itself upon Christ for pardon, with full purpose to trust and to obey. Whenever this is done, it is done in some instant of time; and then the convert wonders that he had not done this

long before.

What is requisite to this end is not protracted feeling and long continued effort, but a con-centration of mind upon one act of surrender-ing itself to Christ. Often the first step is an act of commitment, trivial in itself, but the turning-point of destiny. "I will arise and go to my Father." There are crises in the history of souls which at the moment seem insignificant to men, but which to the eye of angels and of God command eternal issues.

Dr. Dutton of New Haven, in his discourse

commemorative of Dr. Taylor, narrates the fol-lowing incident:

"It was at some time during his college life,

and cruel in his treatment. Such would be the natural result of things, if that apparently feelide instrument, the pea, was to cases its act the natural result of things, if that apparently feelide instrument, the pea, was to cases its act.

When the utility and said.

The production of the testent by which any clear and specially without our publishing, if not to perfection, to that extent by which as a desirable, by the common means used to spread gossip and seandal, if we say as little about it allows the said of the papers.

Does it make our hearts thrill with peculiar pleasure in its occasional use. It is a trade, to be learned as other trades, and to the gospie! Do we feel that continue the common intension of the gospie! Do we feel that continue the publishing to the ready and accomplished pennan can always find useful and profitable employment. Again, the widely extended influence that other results and secretally the pean of the ready and accomplished pennan can always find useful and profitable employment. Again, the widely extended influence that other shall be accomplished pennan can be a ways find useful and profitable employment. Again, the widely extended influence that other the should be andered the control of the work of the ready and accomplished pennan can be a far from being what they should be, and ere have extend by the pen, on moral, religion what they should be, and ere have extend by the pen, on moral, religion what they should be, and ere have extend by the pen, on moral, religion what they are nown of the ready and accomplished pennan can always find useful and profitable employment. Again, the widely extended influence that other the pennance of the ready and accomplished pennan can always find useful and profitable employment. Again, the widely extended influence that other the pennance and the pennance of the pennance and the pennance and the pennance and the pennance an

for them. He will hear thy prayer, if offered in faith and love. "The prayer of the righteons availeth much."

"Don't forget to pray" at morn. A new day has been given thee; thou needest grace for each and every day; thou needest the Divine Spirit. Do not grieve it by neglecting to sak its assistance. Thou needest the work, and is considered master of that, care of thy Heavenly Father; thou art very needy, therefore "don't forget to pray."

Pray at noon, when thou art surrounded by the business and cares of life. Tempitation and many a sanre are about thee. Strength is needed to resist the tempter, and watchfulness is needed to resist the tempter, and watchfulness is needed to resist the tempter, and watchfulness is necessary if thou wouldst escape the snare. Enter into thy closet, and there while on the bubic, to make the school of the kind. Although this may be considered a F. W. B. school, yet it is each where it will be accepted.

When the shades of evening gather o'er earth, and night draws nigh—pray. Another o'er earth, and night draws nigh—pray. Another of the strength is not conducted on sectarian principles; on the outary, each student will be expected to east in ended, and thou hast much to be grateful for; then bring thy thank-offering and the principal care of the properties of the singular companies of the succeeded in getting him into briak more promise of the sled, and then the he all desting the work, and is considered master of that, work, and is considered master of that, work, and is highly spoken of as a number of years to teach, and is considered master of that, work, and is highly spoken of as an eccomplished the work and is highly spoken of as an eccomplished the work and is highly spoken of as an eccomplished the work and is highly spoken of as an eccomplished the work and is highly spoken of as an eccomplished the work and is highly spoken of as an eccomplished the work and is highly spoken of as an eccomplished the work and the whole of the him. Give him definition. Fortunately, they w

Amongst all compositions, these alone deserve the name of sacred lyrics. These alone The heart feels, as the bodies of the Chateaugay travellers felt, distressed with the cold; and the pain increases as that becomes more intense. It is not in the spiritual nature, to pass out of a blessed moral summer, where the sunshine of Divine love has made the heart warm in religion, into the dreariness of religious declension, without sore pangs of spirit. The transition is never an instant paralysis; the heart cannot harden in a moment. Rapidly as the moral feelings may grow benumbed, still there will be long and sore battles with conscience and many lingering longings, sometimes agonizing yearnings, for the sweet and serene days when the soul walked in the light of God.

Still there is hone as long as the with the contain a poetry that meets the spiritual nature in all its moods and in all its wants, which strengthens virtue with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost rises to the scraph's joy in praise. In distress and fear, they breathe the low, sad murmur of complaint; in penitence they groan with the agony of the troubled soul. They have a gentlem virtue with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost rises to the scraph's joy in praise. In distress and fear, they breathe the low, sad murmur of complaint; in penitence they groan with the agony of the troubled soul. They have a gentlem virtue with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost true with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost true with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost true with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost true with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost true with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost true with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost true in all its monts of the prayer in all its wants, which is true in all its monts of the propersion and ture in al serine days when the soul walked in the light of God.

Still there is hope as long as the cold is felt.
As long as the heart cries out, "O, that I knew where I might find Him!" "that it were with me as in months past!" there is hope of yet coming alive out of the wilderness. But when real coldness is unfelt, then we may know the coming on of death. It is sad to look on the distresses of one mourning without the sun; sad to hear the self-reproaches of one who is seeking the way of return to God; but woe, woe to the victim of spiritual insensibility!

The experience of the almost frozen traveller.

ing the way of return to God; but woe, woe to the victim of spiritual insensibility!

The experience of the almost frozen traveller in the Chateaugay woods is not singular in illustrating the phenomena of the freezing sensation in the human body. The fact is well known, that if one who is suffering from exposure to intense cold, begins, without any apparent cause, to feel warm, it is a premonition of death.

The mournful facts which illustrate the same law in the moral system, are, alas! much more numerous. When people, declining from the profession of warm love to Christ, have reached the point that their coldness is unfelt by themselves, then look out for the worst. There is no time for delay, no, not an hour. A little

In such moments of peril, the sharpest treatment is often the best. The heart is too far part of his "Age of Reason." He submitted gone for the gentler means and movings of grace. It is happy for one in this crisis, if he has faithful friends at hand, who will push him swer, which was printed in Niles' Register, vol. after he arrived there, which was three years before the death of Franklin, he wrote the first

DEAR SIR :- I have read your more resolute to force him to stir, the more he seems resolved to take his rest. If he comes up alive from this lethargy, when the pangs of returning penitence are upon him, he will gratefully own the love of those who were resolved, if possible, to prevent the spiritual death which he obstinately courted.

DEAR SIR:—I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all religion. For without the belief of a Providence, that takes cognizance of, guards and guides, and favors particular persons, there is no motive to worship. a Deity, to fear his displeasure, or to pray for

his protection.

I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At a first decision made. That first step is to come; that first act is to believe; that first decision is to repent and obey. All else, attending prayer meetings or inquiry meetings, reading, thinking, seeking, is but preliminary, and is often needlessly prolonged. The point of conversion is immediate; and whatever may printing this piece will be a great deal of odium upon yourself, mischief to you, and no good to others. He that spits against the wind spits in his own face. But were you to succeed, do you imagine any good will be done by it?

You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life without the assistance afforded by religion. You have a clear perception of the advantages of virtue, and the disadvantages of

ion to restrain them from vice, to support their virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes habitual, which is the point for its

security.

And, perhaps, you are indebted to it, originally, that is, to your religious education, for the habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself. You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazardous subject, and thereby obtain rank with our most distinguished authors. For

died without giving any evidence interest in Christ. Such are the crises in the history of immortal souls. Such are the turning points in eternal destiny. Thus it is that companions travel together till they come to where they see plainly the open path to Christ. They consider; they decide; the one taking the way to everlasting life, and the other pursuing the way to everlasting death. O, let all see to it that in these crises of eternal destiny, they act aright. Regard the Divine warning, and heed the Divine entreaty, 'Quench not the Spirit.'"

Mr. Coneny, the was recently convicted at Cincinnati of aiding the escape of runaway slaves, for which he suffered eight days' imprisonment, delivered a lecture in that city a few evenings since upon the 'Underground Railroad." Mr. Conelly, who declared in a private letter written before his trial that he was unaware that the negroes whom he sheltered—were fugitives, displays a knowledge of "underground" operations which could not have been gained except by personal experience of them, and thus affords presumptive evidence that he was convicted. * *

"conductors." The majority of the conductors are born South, and are found among the non-slaveholding whites, many of whom hate slavery. A good many engage in the business because they want the excitement. There are others who are equally willing to surrender a slave for money, or make money out of running him off—for the Underground Road can be made profitable. A slave who has saved up \$100 or \$200 will willingly give it to any white man who will place him in Canada. These conductors hate slavery, but have the vices of their Southern education. Mr. Conelly thus describes them. We copy from the Cincinnati Gazette:

describes them. We copy from the Cincinnati Gazette:

"The idea that they were prim and precise was not correct. Such as he had known were very apt to swear and drink, and were decided specimens of what the 'Friends' would call 'world's peaple.' He mentioned a conductor who, to attain his purpose, became an overseer in Mississippi, and when the owner of the plantation was absent, put all the slaves on board a boat, and brought them up the river, and so on to Canada.

Another conductor was being conveyed from St. Louis down the river. The boat on which he was, caught fire; he was removed to anoth-

St. Louis down the river. The boat on which he was, caught fire; he was removed to another beside it, which also caught fire; a third boat on which he was placed caught fire, and a house in which he was then placed, caught fire! They then attempted to take him to jail, but on the way he escaped. He got off, but the flames spread, and before they were got under, St. Louis was a million poorer than before the Underground Conductor was caught.

Being caught and punished, only stimulated these men to sterner resolve. One man who had been imprisoned, ran off a slave for each day of his confinement. Another whose horses had been taken from him, stole them back and ran away with a party of slaves. Some years

ran away with a party of slaves. Some years ago, in Virginia, some Underground men were lynched. They vowed revenge, and since then that county had lost \$200,000 of slave proper-

THE SLAVE TRADE-THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

A great deal has been written in the South about the dissolution of the Federal Union, and much of it has been used in the North by the pro-slavery and doughface party to frighten well-meaning and good men from doing what in their hearts they know to be right.—
The manner and means, by which this dire event was to be brought about, and the time when the breaking up was to come upon us, have never been accurately stated, or positively fixed. Among the projects discussed at the recent Southern Commercial Convention, holden at Montgomery, Alabama, was the re-opening of the African slave trade, and incidentally in convention.

Among the most famous of the "Southern Commercial delegates," who was present and prominent as an orator and writer, was the editor of the Richmond (Va.) South, Roger A. Pryor, Esq. He has always been regarded as of the warmest and most intense type of the pro-slavery fire-eater. It appears that he was opposed to the re-opening of the Congo commerce in living Africans, and in the course of the debate which took place upon the subject, the following conversational remarks were

"Mr. Pryor-I affirm that neither history nor posterity would applaud us in staking the Union on the revival of the slave trade. (Applause.) I intend no disrespect to the gentle-man from South Carolina when I declare that man from South Carolina when I declare that it is an unworthy issue; that it is a painful proposition; that it is repugnant to the instincts of Southern chivalry. (Applause.) I say, it does not comport with our dignity. (Applause.) If you intend to disselve the Union, say so, in manly and explicit language. Present your preamble and resolutions, and we of Virginia will be prepared to back you, or to give a reason for abiding in the Union. (Applause.) Meantime, let me entreat you to desist from an agitation which can only divide us

sist from an agitation which can only divide us now, and disgrace us hereafter. (Applause.)
Judge Jones. of Georgia—I do not understand the gentleman fully. I understand him to say that if the proposition be to dissolve the Union, to dissolve it now, openly and boldly.
Mr. Pryor—I say, if it be the purpose of the gentlemen who insist upon the revival of the slave trade to dissolve the Union, that they should avow it at once and explicitly. (Loud applause.)

advantages of virtue, and the disadvantages of vice, and possess strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations.

But think how great a portion of mankind consists of ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced, inconsiderate youth, of both sexes, who have need of the motives of religion to restrain them from the motives of religious properties.

Should avow it at once and explicitly. (Loud applause.)

Judge Jones—Then I ask the gentleman from Va. whether he will go with us now, to-day, for a dissolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Pryor—This is my answer: I will not take a position outside of the Union until I can go with an undivided South. (Applause.) I say, sir, that when you give me a case of insulting them.

say, sir, that when you give me a case of insult and oppression sufficient to justify revolution, and give me a united South, then I will be ready to go with you. (Loud applause.)

Judge Jones—If the gentleman waits for an undivided South, he will never go out of the Union. (Applause.)

Mr. Pryor—No, sir. I think not so meanly of the people of the South as to believe that, in the event of incontestible and adequate aggression, any state or any man will be recreant to the cause. I speak for Virginia when I say that she will never betray the interests of the South."

South."

margin for his disunion sentiments to play up-on. Judge Jones understood him perfectly, and stated the case with exact precision, when he said that, "IF THE GENTLEMAN WAITS FOR he said that, "IF THE GENTLEMAN WAITS FOR AN UNDIVIDED SOUTH, HE WILL NEVER GO OUT OF THE UNION." It is just so, exactly, and however meanly or however highly Mr. Pryor may think of the people of the South, matters not in this case. There never will come a time when the South will be a unit in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and in fact there never has been a time when even a respectable minority of Southern men entertained disunion sentiments. They are too wise, and too patriotic, to be led astray by any such arrant-nonsense and downright tom-foolery. Their social, political, and commercial prosperity depend upon the continuance of this Union. What could the South do independent of the ity depend upon the continuance of this Union. What could the South do independent of the North? Nothing. They could neither build nor equip a navy. They could not sustain a respectable, let alone a strong and powerful, government. Six millions of whites, and four millions of powerful and p government. Six millions of whites, and four millions of negro slaves, would make a sorry independent Republic. The South has found, and could now find, the material for military, naval, and civil officers, but it has no rank and file, unless resort is had to the slave population, which would prove; if tried, an unpaying investment. The buying an army at a thousand dollars for every able-bodied soldier would be costly.—Boston Bee.

Commenting on these windy Southern Continuation of these windy Southern Continuation of the strict would be costly.—Boston Bee.

ventions, the Richmond Enquirer significantly

assemblies have degenerated into conclaves, not seeking the interest and advancement of Southern enterprise, but looking, we fear, to

Southern enterprise, but looking, we fear, to ultimate disorder of the Union.

What good could possibly result from the discussion of the African slave trade? Suppose the South united to a man, is it possible, without disunion, ever to accomplish the repeal of those laws that forbid the slave trade?—and do the advocates of the slave trade imagine that the South would be guilty of the folly of dissolution to accomplish a measure that would destroy the value of her now largest interest? Then why continue the discussion of a question that can never be accomplished in the Union, and for the accomplishment of which the South would be unwilling to dissolve the Union? Why continue to agitate a subject that divides the South, and distracts the attention of her people from subjects of more practical importance?

We can see no good whatever to be accomplished by the continued discussion of this question. If the cotton states are determined to revive the slave trade, and thus to destroy the value of slavery in every non-action grow-

the value of slavery in every non-cotton-groing state, it will demonstrate a selfishness

which we have believed Southern States in pable. If a dissolution of the Union is to be followed by the revival of the slave trade, Virginia had better consider whether the South of a Northern Confederacy would not be far more preferable for her than the North of a Southern Confederacy. In the Northern Confederacy. ern Confederacy. In the Northern Confederacy, Virginia would derive a large amount from the sale of her slaves to the South, and a gain in the increased value of her lands from Northern emigration—while in the Southern Confederacy with the Confederacy, with the African slave trade re-vived, she would lose two-thirds of the value of her slave property, and derive no additional in-crease to the value of her lands."

The admission of the Enquirer, that slavery impoverishes a state, and that there would be a great advance in real extets and greatly advance in real

great advance in real estate and general pros erity if that peculiar institution were out of ne way, seems a little injudicious in view of the fact that at least some portion of the "poor white trash" of the Old Dominion who or white trash" of the Old Dominion who chance to own a little land and no "field hands," are able to read, and even to under-stand a proposition so plain,—N. Y. Tribune.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1858.

DENOMINATIONAL COURTESY. One characteristic of the revivals which have so extensively prevailed within the last few months, is a spirit of union between members of different churches and communions. A large number of union meetings have been held, especially in the large cities, with the happiest results. Indeed this spirit has been acreasing for several years. Controversial preaching has been growing more and more distasteful, and the feeling is fast becoming predominant, that nonessentials should not needlessly be made prominent, but the chief abor be in furtherance of the great principles

of our common faith. All this is hailed with joy by every true believer. The spirit of sect and proselytism is unworthy the Christian, and has been a great obstacle to the progress of the gospel. There are in fact but two great moral kingdoms-one of light, the other of darkness—one headed by Christ, the other by satan. Our warfare then of the blessed gospel—lying this time upon the ould not be one of petty, civil strife among ourselves, but one for the subjugation of the world to the dominion of the Savior. The honor of Christ is so great, and the soul of man so precious, that they should absorb all minor consid-

stroy denominational organizations. We see no evil necessarily arising from denom organizations, any more than from local church organizations. Both exist as a matter of convenience, and in a great measure, of necessity All Christians do not think or practice alike. Circumstances render this inevitable. No mat-Circumstances render this inevitable. No matter. Let each be fully persuaded in his own mind. When we cannot agree in sentiment, let us agree to differ. Let us co-operate so far as we can in promotion of the common cause; would say to all the converts in the "Great of the state and the more we de so, of the greater consequence will the essentials appear, and the less like the Bereans. the nonessentials. And the more we co-operate in this spirit, the more union there will be and the more strength.

church will manage its own affairs in its own way. Nearly all attempts at fusion, entangling alliances, &c., have resulted in unworthy compromises, distrust and natural alienation. They and a due regard to circumstantial differences: dently. Each best knows its own wants, and how to meet them.

Still in the great common cause we should co-operate when we can, and strengthen each other's hands as much as possible. Detraction and proselytism are base and despicable in the last degree. No one, under any consideration, should afford them the least coun tenance, but let them be exposed and treated as they deserve. And what is of great importance, there should be ever cherished in the learts of all, genuine Christian courtesy. If members of different churches or communi meet, let them treat each other with kindness and love, saying or doing nothing calculated to give offence. Such is not the occasion to protrude their particular differences, least of all to make them a reproach. The rights of each are to be respected, and mutual good will promot-

WAR DEMONSTRATIONS. ers of the Congressional proceedings have noticed that the closing days of the late ession were enlivened by the passage of resoutions and delivery of speeches highly charged with the spirit of war. What is particularly noticeable is the fact that, though the members were endlessly divided on almost every other question of foreign or domestic policy, when they came to this question of a war with Engand, there was complete unanimity—the distinctions of Democrats, Republicans, Amerians were obliterated, and the only emulation seemed to be, who could exhibit most of the war spirit, ed Lad

The particular occasion of this demonstra ion did not appear to be very well defined .-It is known to all, that, though the slave trade with Africa has been declared piracy by the laws of all civilized nations, it is still carried on briskly, and in a great measure through essels built in our own ports. Says a cotemporary: "It is notorious that the flag of the Inited States is the chief protection of that pi-United States is the ciner protection of that piracy. The arrangements which Great Britain has made with other maratime nations are such that the slave-trader can safely display no flag but ours in the presence of a British cruiser .-Every proposal for an effective co-operation to suppress the traffic, is met with diplomatic ons of zeal for an object so important, and with diplomatic objections to the proposal. Meanwhile the vessels in which that trade is carried on are built and equipped in our ports, and chiefly in this port of New York—are cleared for ports in Cuba, where, after a fictitious sale to some Spanish owner, the vessel eccives with her new papers a new captain, and then sails for the coast of Africa with two ptains, two flags, and two sets of papers, ish or American, as circumstances on the byage may require. Everybody knows that ward, were half as much in earnest to suppress the African slave-trade as they are to eatch fugitive negroes in the free states, this great dis-

nor would be wiped away." roach of Christendom, and therefore has s on the coast of Africa, in the Gulf of o, and elsewhere, to seize the pirates, press the traffic. Some indiscree tain, in efforts to take these equivocal slave crafts, has had the misfortune, in some instan-ces, to overhaul a genuine American merchant-

But knowing that the Southern slave-leaders and God shall give them the hundredfold. illibusters were intent on using this occasion to direct attention from the Kansas iniquity and the extravagant national expenditure and Few men can bear distinguished prosperity bankruptcy, they adopted the course they did Elevation real, or even imaginary, inflates to cut them off from their expected advantage. them, and makes them think of themselve And they effected their object; for no sooner more highly than they ought to think. Nor is did the administration war spirits find that this confined to those in prosperity. There is their theory was subjected to a practical test, a natural tendency in many to pride, vanity, Great Britain is the last thing they would couragement. But however it may originate, sport. A war between the two great powers jurious to the possessor, offensive to men, and treated as a matter of policy or a joke.

THE BIBLE. little is it read, since the newspaper is oftener conceited. The most profound men are unitaken up, than it! O, it should not be so formly modest, distrustful of themselves, and that the Esquire, and the Deacon too, pay five charitable to others. So says the wise man. ollars cheerfully to have the "Daily" from The fool is wiser in his own conceit than seven the State Capital, that they may get the news men who can render a reason. Such a one political and commercial, and yet allow the Bi. perches on some imaginary eminence, and by to lie for days until Sunday comes almost un- self ridiculous to all persons of discernment. read, except it be only a hurried portion now Pity they could not see themselves as others and then, to pacify conscience! O, take down the dust-covered Bible, and read it daily, study it as the chart and compass of your life-vov-

ned book; the guide, the spiritual directory- cross. By attempting to get around it we only this time fallen into the hands of some young make our lot the harder, and deprive ourselve table of some noble Bereans, pious farmers, or are to the point. table of some noble Bereans, piods farmers or tradesmen, who search the Scriptures daily, "to see whether these things are so." How it regulates the household—and what a noble family is that, where at God's altar every member has the work, sacrificing everything that interferes, which is the work, sacrificing everything that interferes, which is the work, sacrificing everything that interferes, which is the work are to the point.

the Star, to be Bible-readers." We have not for company; I will enjoy myself every minute forgotten the charge to this day. "Urge the I can, and grudge every minute that I give up to my books?" Who takes the easier way—

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Each denomination, as well as each local for usefulness at our foreign stations as breth-rest of my life;"-or that other way, of sliding ren Phillips and Bacheler, if they had the requisite health in their persons and families, might in the providence of God be able again are often attempted from good motives, yet to return to their chosen mission posts. They make you its master; a slighting way make could do so much more than new missionaries, you its servant. And everybody some have said. Well, this is a natural idea bringing up their shildren to exand a due regard to circumstantial differences; some have said. Well, this is a natural idea in human hearts. But let us remember that in human hearts. But let us remember that some that each denomis better on many accounts that each denomiGod, in whose hand is the health of those dear. is better on many accounts that each denomi- God, in whose hand is the health of those dear professions, all arts, all industrial brethren and their families, loves the mission ary cause more than any of us possibly can. most thorough and energetic. God says to the world, by its own experiences in every-Cheerfully have those brethren consecrated on the world, by its own extending. Take up the cross! the altar of foreign missions the one a dozen the other a score of the most precious crears thing that makes him a man in distinction of sweet life. Bro. Phillips is recruiting if from a brute, "If you want it and are going to possible his worn-down life, and we are glad have it, you must take up your cross for This is all that Christ means here. for the contributions the friends have so readily sent in to him; and Bro. Bacheler has labored itself any peculiar element of suffering, alhard and successfully to keep up a missionary though there may be necessities of suffering in hard and successfully to keep up a missionary order to develop a religious element. Simple interest, by preaching and laboring in all parts this is taught: that in all spheres in which of the denomination. We feel assured that these returned missionaries are accomplishing way is the best and the easiest; and that it is

here among us.

It is a very common occurrence that missionaries in the foreign fields, specially in hot climates, must return after years of labor, and remains their health—and the most of such are cruit their health—and the most of his life, as a Christian man.

There is an easy way, and there is a hard way, of living a Christian life. The hardest possible way will be that which a man will walk who tries to live the easiest Christian life. enabled to return again. These visits of re-turned missionaries are often very beneficial to the cause here at home, as well as to their own health and life. We have just read two pleasant references of this kind. Rev. Mr. Bushnell and wife sailed two weeks ago for the Gaboon—and the "Independent" says, "Few returned missionaries have awakened so much sympathy for their work, as has brother Bush-whole-hearted Christian. At the outset consenell by his graphic and touching pictures of crate your whole being to Christ, and ever Africa." It is stated also, that Dr. Elias Riggs keep yourself on the altar of consecration. has declined the professorship in Union Theo logical Seminary to which he was unanimously in the course of the summer-and this state- in want of Sabbath School Books. Any church ment is added, that "Drs. Riggs and Schauffler which has books that it has laid aside will be

of a new missionary life in the churches." Let us not suppose that the cause of God i o cease or fail, in one or another locality, beause that some of its best labbrers are compelled to rest awhile. Rather should it awaken a new mission zeal among the home churches to send forth other and new laborers.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

Very often is it that great enterprises ar great institutions have arisen from small be innings, as "great oaks from little acorns We get the following scrap of history rom Harper's Magazine for June :

the educated men of our country, from Noah of a horrible massacre recently committed by Webster upward and downward, have sat with those fiends in human shape: Webster upward and downward, have sat with delight. The writer in the Magazine says, "It is unnecessary to speak of Yale College as it stands to-day. Its name and its fame are as wide-spread as the Union. Its past, is written the subject of schools. I believe one of them

he was not at all aware of the greatness of this continent, and could not have guessed what its history of to-day should prove; just Of course this was an insult too flagrant what its history of to-day should prove; just as when those ten pastors deposited their arm-

disparage these acts of aggression. Our flag must be protected. But might we not expend a little of our wrath upon the piratical slave traders, who, almost with impunity from us. In the land in the protected and many other cases, as that time, the happing from such a beginning; the happing from such a beginning prostitute that flag to their hellish purposes, as when Adoniram Judson went forth to Birmah, ell as upon the British cruisers really engag- and the churches of that country are the reed in a laudable work, however they may have sult-just so shall it be again and again, as a been mistaken in its execution? _____ faithful servant for Christ moves on in simple But why this unanimity? How could send the foundation on which other tors Hale, Fessenden, and Seward make flam- hands shall rear up a glorious superstructure. ng war speeches on such an occasion? We re- Work on, then, in full assurance of faith, ye gard it as no special effusion of their patriotism. laborers in the vineyard. Plant the seedlings

than their tone was moderated. A war with conceit, without any particular occasion of enchoose. After all, this is rather dangerous this spirit of self-sufficiency is an evil one -inof Christendom is too serious a thing to be hateful to God. It is directly opposed to individual progress, for if one has means and tal-ent enough, why should he seek for more?

Self-sufficiency argues a superficial mind. It There it lies, the Heaven-inspired book, on is because men are ignorant of themselves, of ne center-table or in the book-case! How nature, and of God, that they are proud and e,-that speaks of heaven and eternal life,- exhibiting his arrogance and folly renders him-

BEAR THE CROSS

There is no other way to be happy here, or The Bible! there it is again—the well-con- secure heaven hereafter, than the way of the

his Bible for the morning devotions! Know giving up pleasure, society, time, temptations ye that in the years to come, when that circle are wide-separated, such children shall remember these altar-and-Bible scenes, as the choicest remembrances of the past!

easiest way I possibly can; I will study just as
Said once a loved voice, which we shall no Said once a loved voice, which we shall no easiest, and get round the things that are hard nore hear in this life, "Tell the readers of I will save all the time I can for the street and Awakening," read the Bible daily—be "noble," that which he enters upon, saying, "I know there are difficulties of eye and of hand, that will require days and months and years of application to overcome; I know that for the sake of this application, a hundred shings that We presume that the wish has often been expressed, that men so abundantly qualified ed up; but I will subdue the things that are hard, and then my work will be easy all the rest of my life; "—or that other way, of sliding over the study and the application, and of do-ing everything in the most negligent, ease-bearing way possible? Which of these is the easier? In learning a trade, a thorough way

not mean to teach us that religion includes in much for the heathen world while they are sphere in which man acts, namely, in the for-

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED alled—has already engaged his passage for Bro. J. M. Pierce writes that the Freewill myrna, and will return to his missionary field Baptist Sabbath school at Greenbush, Me., is have sown abundantly in this country the seeds stow a favor on this school by forwarding them to Dea. James Fothergill, Sunkhaze, Me. The church with which the school is connected is feeble, struggling to maintain preaching half the time this season. The books, if forwarded, will be gratefully received.

MASSACRE OF FREE STATE MEN IN KANSAS.

For some time past, the telegraph, which has always manifested a disposition to favor the pro-slavery cause, has been busy in reporting outrages near Fort Scott in Kansas, in which the Free State men have generally been reprefrom Harper's Magazine for June:

"In 1700 ten clergymen met at Branford, each bringing a few books under his arm.—
Placing these on the table in Parson Russel's study, each said, solemnly, 'I give these books for the founding a college in this colony.' A century and a half has gone by, and Yale College counts her books and her graduates by thousands."

Such was the acorn that the ten ministers then plented, and the mighty color in the color of the south-eastern, near the Missouri border, have been the victims of greater wrong and outrage, if possible, than any finat have been before perpetrated by the border ruffians. The Rev. Mr. Read, a worthy Baptist minister and missioners, gives worth and the mighty color in the color of the color sented as the aggressors. But the advices rethen planted, and the mighty oak is "Old missionary, gives the correspondent of the Yale," under whose branches many hundred of Philadelphia Bulletin the following particulars

wide-spread as the Union. Its past, is written in the history of the country; its present prost perity, is indicated by its annual catalogues. Six hundred students are gathered within its walls to-day; and its corps of instructors are not inferior, either in numbers or reputation, to that of any similar institution on this side of the Atlantic.

Just as when Columbus discovered America, he was not at all aware of the greatures. Stillwell draw in screen and ammunition. After searching the premises, Mr.

march toward the State line; while on the march, a young man named Hall, was taken from his wagon, a prisoner, by order of Hamil-

Shortly after we halted on a high ground. Captain Hamilton with a portion of the company left to take another by the name of Synder, a blacksmith, who was at work in his shop, which was in full view. Some firing took place-as the party approached the shop. Captain Hamilton then returned, and ordered us to march; we continued on about a mile, when we came to a deep ravine, where we were ordered to "halt, face the company and close up."— Hamilton then ordered his own men into line,; der. One of the company, Brocket, a notorious fellow living in Fort Scott, and the murther their churches the last Sabbath in July, or ous fellow living in Fort Scott, and the murderer of a man in Lecompton, refused, and turning his horse, remarked that he would have nothing to do with such business. Capt. H. then drew a pistol and ordered his men to present arms, take aim, fire!

The order was obeyed—we all fell. Some of the party then dismounted from their horses, and came to where we were, to carry out an order to see that we were all dead.

Hamilton remarked, "There is old Read, give him another one." In a moment the order.

Hamilton remarked, "There is old Read, give him another one." In a moment the order was again given. It was asked, "Which is he?" Said he, "That black devil with his face up." The fiend then put his pistol against his ear, remarking, "I have always found this the most fata place," and fired. (Fortunately for M. Pead his car. the most fatal place," and fired. (Fortunately for Mr. Read, his face was toward the ground, side the man who was mistaken

Mr. Read says: I prevented respiration during the time they examined me, and my being covered with blood' from my mutilated shoulder caused them to believe me dead. When they supposed we were all dead, one of them remarked, that "That man has a gold watch."

Another said the man from Sugar Mound (aluding to Mr. Stillwell) had \$100. This they did not find, Mr. S. having secreted it in his wagon, where it has since been found by his friends.

Perilous Bivouac; November.—April; The Gaucho; Mademoiselle's Campaigns; The Swan-Song of Parson Avery; The Denslow Palace; Myrtle' Flowers; Chesuncook; The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table; The American Tract-Society; Note to the Catacombs of Rome; Literary Notices.

For sale in Dover by E. J. Lane and John Varney. Price 25 cts. a number, or \$3,00 a

ard my wife calling me, I answered her, and lishers. told her to go and get assistance as soon as possible. My object was to have some person there before I died, in order to receive my testimony in reference to the massacre. Gaining strength, I crept out and made my way to the place where I was found.

Hections in Line County, which was doubtless the reason they attempted to kill me.

Another offence might have been because I ians. rote against the Lecompton constitution.

He was shot with a Sharp's rifle, the ball

For sale in Dover by E. J. Lane. Price 25

wrote against the Lecompton.

He was shot with a Sharp's rifle, the ban taking effect just below the arm and coming out behind the shoulder.

There are three by the name of Hamilton. There are three by the name of Hamilton. They engaged in this assassination. They woodbury. Concord: Edson C. Eastman. 25 pp. 12mo.

The substance of this volume consists of Melivered in the substance of this volume consists of Melivered in the substance of the sub George Hamilton, a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, and Alvin Hamilton. They all came in with the notorious Buford's Carolina party, and were officers under the same. Dr. Hamilton took deliberate aim at Mr. Read. The ruffians numbered thirty. All, with one exception, fired at only a distance of ten feet from the prisoners—and then fired their revolvers when standing over their victims, who numbered ten. Those killed were John F. Campbell, Wm. Stillwell, Wm. Colpetzer, P. Ross, Michael Robinson. Not one of the Free State men was armed. The Rev. Mr. Read says he does not own a weapon of any kind.

Series of Fractical Lectures, delivered in the Westminster Church, Providence, R. I., during the past winter. They are full of instruction and sound advice, and we hope that it will have a wide circulation among the young men of our state and country. For sale in Dover by E. J. Lane.

England.

England.

England.

England.

England.

England.

The attitude of Popery in Protestant Brit-

years of age. In 1857, he emigrated from Lake county, Illinois, to Linn county, Kansas.

It was doubtless the intention of the ruffians to kill every man; in fact, the order was given that they be sure all were entirely dead, so that no one be left to tell the tale." During the march, the prisoners was sufficient to the sure of the property was sufficient to the sure of the property was sufficient to the sure of the property was sufficient to the sure of the prisoners was sufficient to the sufficient to t by jeers and oaths from the heartless crowd.— Some said, "We will have fried scalps for din-

Scott, and pretended friends of their victims, never having had any difficulty either of a private or political nature, although some of the have repeatedly said that "if the Crittende Montgomery bill passed, every Free State man in the neighborhood should bite the dust."

REV. ARTHUR MILLER.

candidate for the work of a missionary in Orissa, is a member of the Canada Baptist Union, to which organization Bro. Hallam also belonged, and with which he is yet probably con-

ional, but an ecclesiastical body, composed on the prospect is by no means assuring. Even the prospect is by no means assuring. Even the prospect is by no means assuring. Bro. Hallam, Bro. Miller originally beautiful to a Calvinistic or Regular Baptist church, but as things are at present, we have enough to do he never believed in close communion, nor in to live a quiet life; but with an army of thirty. the Calvinistic views of the atonement and election. He is now a member of the Freewill Baptist denomination, has consecrated himself Baptist denomination, has consecrated himself markable new, will certainly not be greater to the missionary work, and new waits to see then. We shall have large demands made upwhether the churches of his adopted denomion us, and urged more determinedly, and clamwhether the churches of his adopted denomination will furnish the means of sending him to labor in Orissa. At the request of the Freewill Baptist missionaries in that Province, Bro. Hallam wrote the Canada Baptist Union, asking that body to release Bro. Miller from his elves forward in every town's meeting, weaking that body to release Bro. Miller from his elves forward in every town's meeting, weaking the law by a course of covert treason, dissionary field, and labor for the conversion inflicting incurable mischief by deteriorating of Orissa's idolatrous inhabitants. This letter the industrial and moral habits of our populawas published in the Union Baptist newspaper. At the annual meeting of the Canada Baptist Union, which was held about a year ago, the ollowing action was taken:

"Rev. E. C. B. Hallam, one of the minister f this body, a member also of the Union, having gone to Orissa during the year, Dr. Davies rected attention to his field of labor, and suggested that the Union aid in sustaining him in his missionary operations. At a subsequent session this suggestion was adopted, and the Union resolved to send what aid they could, through the Treasurer of the Union, to be transmitted to the Missionary Board appointing Mr.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Langdon, it was Resolved, That the Union have heard with

who are acquainted with Bro. Miller, shows tion, and Dr. Campbell, and the Rev. John that he is much esteemed by them, and that Burnet, of the Independent denomination.

On the abolition of slavery in the West In-

of evangelizing Orissa, and the churches are ed by Mr. Haisgrove, his son Asa, and Amos Hall, who had been taken prisoners. Soon after they brought Messrs. Colpetzer, Robinson and Snyder.

We were then surrounded and ordered to In referring to the appeal that has been made

"That our friends both in the United States and in Canada, will respond without hesitation, in a hearty and practical manner, I think admits not of a question. Especially when we consider the obligations under which we as a denomination are laid to Almighty God for the almost miraculous manner in which he has so graciously shielded our dear missionaries and their families from the dreadful scourge that has lately swept over India, like a destroying angel, causing the wait of lamentation and distress to ascend from almost every other mission but our own."

some previous time, and ask them to contrib ute for the purpose of sending Bro. Miller to Orissa next fall, there is no reason to doubt but the means will be obtained. E. H.

Our brethren in New Hampshire will find a call for a Sabbath School Convention on the 1st page. It is to be held on the 15th of July at New Hampton. We trust there will be a

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for July is a very valuable number. Contents: The Catacomb of Rome; Three of Us: What a Wretched Woman said to me; Songs of the Sea; The im and shot at. This man was already dead, Kinlock Estate and how it was settled; A out lay with his eyes open.)

Mr. Read says: I prevented respiration dur-

Soon after the company rode off. When I year. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, pub-

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY for July contain articles on Francis Marion : A Journey through the Land of the Aztecs: The Wine-Cup: Caracus; Nelly's Slipper; The Ladies of the Sa ice where I was found.

I have acted as Judge of three Free State Rlossom Racheler Fruition : Explorations of Blossom, Bacheler; Fruition; Explorations of the Amoor River; My Visitation; The Virgin-

cts. a No., or \$3,00 a year. Harper & Broth-

pt. Chas. A. Hamilton, member elect of the ate under the Lecompton swindle; Dr. series of Practical Lectures, delivered in the series of Practical Lectures, delivered in the westminster Church, Providence, R. I., during

The attitude of Popery in Protestant Brit-Mr. Read is a native of Connecticut, and 49 ain is becoming portentous. The adherents

Romanism is adding every day to the num-ber of its agents in our country; it is also adner;" others said, "We can make women and ding every day to the number of its endow-Such is the treatment received ments. Men and money, the two grand sinews by men for opinion's sake—men taken from their work in the field, with only their farming utensils to defend themselves—driven like cattle, abused by language too fiendish for civilain was 477; in 1858 they are 1204; being an increase of 727. In 1829 the number of Popish chapels was 449; now they are 902; being an increase of 453. In 1829 we had no monasteries; now we have 27. We had no nunner-

Papists are very unreasonable if they are not fully satisfied with this rate of progress, This brother, who has been accepted as a led their priests, they have more than doubled In the short space of 29 years, they have trebtheir chapels, and they have planted a goodly number of monasteries and nunneries over the country, of which before they had not one. Supposing the same rate of progress goes on The Union seems not to be a denominator the next 29 years, we shall have 3600 ional, but an ecclesiastical body, composed of priests in Britain, 2000 mass-houses, and nun-

British Protestants, it is true, have been doing something to have the Government grant to the Popish College of Maynooth withdrawn, but without success. And strange to say, while we have been fighting against one Maynooth in front, a hundred Maynooths have risen in our rear. The Popish schools in England now number 213; and the grants given to these schools by Government, amount to no less than £53,147. There are similar schools in Wales and Scotland. Altogether there are 239 schools, and a grand total of money expended by our Protestant Government on Popish education in Britain of £76,738, or 383,-

690 dollars. The Anti-slavery Society of England held its anniversary last week, in London, under the presidency of the veteran Lord Brougham. Without disparagement to the faithful few, by a purpose, and will, should he so devote himself, afford him all the aid in their power. At the same time, the Union would recommend to Bro. Miller, in selecting his field, to consider the high claims of Jamaica, with the advantages it offers, and the immediate prospect of usefulness there opened before him."

Without disparagement to the faithful few, by whom the chairman was surrounded, this Society is but the shadow of its former self. Even the ministers of the gospel, as a class, cease to interest themselves in this benevolent work, as though slavery had altogether ceased. About the only ministers who still rally round the This Christian and fraternal action of the inligent ministers composing that body, and the Rev. W. Brock, of the Baptist denomina-

Bro. Hallam is laboring in Orissa without a dies, the generality of our countrymen seem to menced to search the house for arms and ammunition. After searching the premises, Mr. Stillwell drove as a searching the other discussions are searching the premises, Mr. Stillwell drove as a searching the premises, Mr. Stillwell drove as a searching the premises, Mr. Stillwell drove as a searching the other discussions are searching the other drove as a searching the other drove as a searching the other discussions are droved they might transfer their so licitudes to other objects. From time to time, as some hitch in the working our children is now before us, and they might transfer their so licitudes to other objects. From time to time, as some hitch in the working our children is now before us, and they might transfer their so discussions. The labor of taking care of and educating our children is now before us, and they might transfer their so discussions and the same discussions and the same discussions are droved as a search of the maniferation of the maniferation as the control of and educating o

things, spurts of indignant-feeling have been called forth; but the anxious labor of seeing that the law is duly honored and enforced, has been left to a mere remnant, the skeleton of a regiment, over myriads strong. Yet the need of maintaining this Society is shown by the circumstance, that, after more than fifty years' faithful labor in the cause. Lord Brougham has upon their laurels, have only to ponder the proceedings of this year's anniversary to convince themselves that the enemy is far from destroyed, and that the advantages grained over stroyed, and that the advantages gained over nim can be preserved only by maintaining an army of observation in the field.

Fifty years ago we began with the abolition the slave-trade. We first tried to effect it by money penalties. Next we made it a penal offence. This rendered necessary a costly system of naval police. Further experience pointed to wider measures. It was in vain, we perfect the strength of the lawrence on Saturday, and on Sabbath there was a region of the lawrence on Saturday, and on Sabbath there was a region of the lawrence of Sabbath there was a region of the lawrence of Sabbath there was a region of the lawrence of the lawrence

promote charity and Christianity, to benefit ankind, and ameliorate the condition of our fellow creatures? The following statistics supply, in part, the answer:

urch Missionary Society, income, tish and Foreign Bible, ral Aid, aptist Missions, aptist Missionary, olonial church and school sylum for idiots, ounty town Missions, ne and Colonial se n propagati

Here, then, we have reported the ver come of thirty societies, a total of not quite a lieving. nillion of pounds; and yet, placing above that total the entire sum estimated to be spent yearly in intoxicating drinks by the British people,
viz.: £70,000,000, and working it as a reducSabbath after our last Conference in that place. tion sum, we find that the oblation to Bacchus acceeds the gift at the altar of Christ, by the enormous sum of more than £69,000,000. How disgraceful to us as a Christian country that 70 llions of pounds, or 350 millions of dollars should be spent upon alcoholic liquors, and ony one millions of pounds or five millions of dollars be devoted to all our philanthropic and religious institutions (10000 1 2 110 did side to colden An Englishman.

For the Morning Star. ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Paul the apostle would have his brethren "remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said: It is more blessed to give than to receive." It is then blessed to receive; yes, blessed indeed, for those in want, to receive from "cheerful hearts and willing hands," accompanied by the fervent prayers, good wishes and cordial sympathy of "brethren beloved in the Lord." We have been in want, while the poor state of Mrs. Phillips and my own health, has rendered care doubly oppressive. But, generous aid has been rendered us, and ni a manner so kind, so considerate, so full of brotherly love, as greatly to enhance the value of the material aid received, and with a hearty good will which does honor to the cause of ter, in all 41. The day was one of great joy to good will which does honor to the cause of God, to the denomination, and especially to the voluntary principle on which the mission enterprise rests for support. To our gracious enterprise rests for support. To our graciou Heavenly Father, who has ever watched ove and cared for us, in all our wanderings, by see and by land, at home and abroad, our devouged by the control of th and humble thanks are due; and to one and all of the beloved friends, who, in "these hard times," have so cheerfully come forward to aid a brother in necessitous circumstances, we return our heartfelt and unfeigned acknowledgments. May Heaven's richest blessings rest on them and their them and theirs, and may their experience verify the Divine testimony that it is even more blessed to give than it is to receive?

It affords me much pleasure to be able to say, as I am sure it will the kind donors to be say, as I am sure it will the kind donors to be say, as I am sure it will the kind donors to be say.

say, as I am sure it will the kind donors to learn, that the assistance now rendered enables me to free myself from my oppressing liabilities and the ruinous interest that was fast swallowing up our little means, and at the same time secure to my family an humble, still a comfortable home. The labor of taking care

faithful labor in the cause, Lord Brougham has felt it incumbent to break through the rule of not attending publicimeetings which the advance of old age had prescribed. Those who imagine they might put off their armor and repose.

J. PHILLIPS. Iowa City, Iowa, June, 1858.

For the Morning Star.

LAWRENCE QUARTERLY MEETING,

offence. After sendered necessary a costy system of naval police. Further experience pointed to wide measures. If was in vain. we per caived, to attempt the suppression of the slavest trade without abolishing larvery itself. Nor would either be effectually done without engaging other powers to adopt and act upon our views.

So well has this polley succeeded, that Spain is now the only country actually, or at least avowedly, engaged in the plavestrade. The Brusilian Government has faithfully redeemed its pledge. In other quarters, too, the best dispositions are abunificated. The measures of the Emperor of Russia for the liberation of the serfs, are an encouragement to anti-slavery zeal, though there is hittle comparison between that form of bondage and the oppression under which the captured deported, and review of humanity, perfect and complete.

It was stated at the mectang by the Secretary, that no language was sufficiently strong in which to describe the flagitions conduct of Spain in respect to the abolition of alwery. A sum of £400,000 had been paid by England to Spain to compensate her for the losses was not experiented of compensate her for the losses was not less than from 16,000 to 20,000.

Strange to state, an attempt had been made to revive the signed summer to entire the mamber of alaves annually landed in Cubas and to revive the signed summer to the manner to the saves in the Butterian strong the summer of the saves annually landed in Cubas and the summer of distribution of the periadre, and the summer of the saves annually landed in Cubas and the summer of the flag them to the saves annually landed in Cubas and the summer of the saves annually landed in Cubas and the summer of alaves annually and for the landed in the summer of alaves annually and for the summer of the summer of summer of the summer of th

M. H. ABBEY.

Rebibals, Etc.

Bro. REUBEN ALLEN of North Scituate, R. I., writes that the work of the Lord is still progressing slowly in that place. He has baptized 26 within the last few months, all of whom have been added to the F. W. Baptist church. Others will go forward soon.

Bro. N. ODELL writes that he has recently spent ten days with the church at Volga Bot tom, Iowa, holding meetings, during which time he baptized 24 persons, and 36 united with the church. A number of others, it is hoped, were converted to God, and backsliders

reclaimed.

He also writes that there is an interesting revival at Colesburg. He commenced preaching there on the 18th of April, and has had regular appointment there once in two weeks, 1,076 since. June 5th, with the assistance of Bro-,800 E. Jenkins, he organized a church of 14 mem-£976,611 bers, and 4 were received as candidates for in- baptism, who have recently found peace in be-

Last Sabbath thirty were baptized in conection with the F. B. church at Lewis Men and their wives, sisters, brothers, friends, weat into the water by pairs, aided by Dea. Jones, and were baptized. Many were gathered at the river side, to witness one of the most pleasant and striking scenes which has

ter, in all 41. The day was one of great joy to many hearts. Many hopes and prayers of long years had been realized by parents and friends, not excepting the administrator. The great and good work is still in our place-as also in the Seminary-progressing. To God be the glory.

Lewiston, Me., June 16.

Addison, Mich., June 10, 1858.

Bro. Burr:—There are many things that are encouraging to the friends of Zion in this region, God has visited us in mercy and revived his work. One feature of the revival is an increased union of Christian feeling and action in the churches. I wish to say, in behalf of the brethren in the city of Adrian, that on June 5th a council was called at their request, for the purpose of considering the propriety of orthe purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a church. The council was composed of our esteemed Bro., Elder Tompkins, two lay brethren of the Madison church, and mysen. BENJ, E. PARKER.

June, 1858.

For the Morning Star.

ORDINATION at German Flats, N. Y.—At the last session of the Whitestown Q. M., held with the church at German Flats, Bro. John M. Langworthy, a member of the Russian center church, was set apart to the work of the gospel ministry in the following order; Reading the Scriptures and introductory prayer by Rev. S. D. Gardner; Sermon by Rev. M. C. Brown; ordaining prayer by Rev. W. C. Ryer S. D. GARDNER, Chairman of Council.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

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FARMINGTON, Me.—Met at East Wilton June 9 and 10. Full delegation; reports from churches very cheering as a whole; one new church organized at Livermore Falls; subject of Itinerancy discussed but no definite opinion adopted; one hundred dollars appropriated to missions in the Q. M. for the ensuing year deep interest manifested in the salvation and prosperity of the Maine State Seminary; \$35,28 sent in by the churches appropriated to Missions in the Q. M. Next Q. M. at Chesterville, on the 8th and 9th of September next. Voted, that the delegates meet on the P. M. of the previous Tuesday, to consider the subject of a system of itinerancy. This session may be reckoned as among the best of Q. M.'s we enjoy. Let the name of the Lord be praised.

A. H. MORRELL, Clerk.

LAPAYETTE, Wis. Held with the church a

SWITZERLAND, Ia. Held with the Union church, June 4—6. Churches all represented except Jefferson and Turner. Next session with the Randal church, Friday, Sept. 3.

WM. SMITH, Clerk.

PUTNAM, Ohio -Held with the Putnan church June 4—6. Churches all represented but one; preaching solemn and interesting.—
Next session to be holden with the Powel Creek church, at the usual time. The writer was appointed standing clerk. JOHN R. MYERS, Clerk.

PARSONSPIELD, Me.—Held its June sess

ry Covil, as a minister of the gospel, for unchristian conduct. The August session of the Q. M. is to be held with the church in Davidson.

A. G. Noble, Clerk.

HARMONY, Ohio .- Held with a branch of respodent of the Zion's Herald writes:

6. Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. S. D. Bates; opening prayer by Rev. S. D. Bates; opening prayer by Rev. S. D. Bates.

B. T.

The New York Express thus speaks of Characteristics of the word of the speaks of Characteristics.

Motices, Typointments, Etc.

Barrington (N. S.) Quarterly Meeting.

Post Office Addresses.

dependent, in giving an account of the recent meeting of the General Association of Iowa, at Dubuque, relates that a man formerly a pastor in Vermont, walked two hundred miles to attend the Association. He went out of his way 30 miles. He had been deprived of the privil-ORDINATION. BRO. HENRY F. SNOW of the F. W. B. church în Manchester, N. H., was ordained as a minister of the gospel in that city, on the evening of the 10th inst. Sermon by Rev. D. P. Harriman of So. Berwick, Me. Rev. E. Hutchins of Dover, and Rev. E. B. Fernald of Candia; also Rev. J. M. Coburn, C. Baptist, of Manchester, assisted in the ordination services.

D. Y. N. June, 1858.

been struggling with a load of debt, which threatens to be fatal to it. Unless \$60,000

Bev. S. D. Gardner; Sermon by Rev. M. C. Brown; ordaining prayer by Rev. W. C. Byer; charge by Rev. S. D. Gardner; right hand of fellowship by Rev. W. C. Byer. The exercises were interspersed with appropriate singing from the choir. stated meeting is to be held, for one hour and a half, on the first Tuesday in each month.

Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, late paster of the

"In Scotland I was attending a mission Montecello, June 4—6. But four churches were represented. Some churches have shared with the winter past. Next session with the Union church in Grant Co., six miles west of Wingville, Friday, Sept. 3.

S. A. DAVIS, Clerk. can.' 'You will have to go without clothes.' O! no, I shan't.' 'Do take it back,' he said. She replied, 'I must give it.' said. She replied, I must give it. The dea-con then said, 'Take it home to-night, and if after thinking of it during the night you choose to give it, you can send it. The next morning, I sat at breakfast, and there was a little note came, and it contained two sovereigns.—
The good deacon said, 'You wont take it?'—
'I said, Of course I shall, for if I send it back, she will send four next time.'

ANCIENT PREACHING,-Mr. Trumbull, of the Connecticut Historical Society, has been looking over a collection of sermons, nearly three hundred years old. He notices the habit PARSONSPIELD, Me.—Held its June session with the church at Brownfield—a very interesting and profitable season. Reports from some of the churches were quite encouraging. September session with the Limington and Limerick church, West Limington. Bro. Timothy Brackett requests that the Ministers' Conference meet at his house.

C. Hurlin, Clerk.

C. Hurlin, Clerk. He said he would proceed to unfold the divine truth contained therein, seed by seed. After OXFORD, Mich.-Held with the church of discoursing eight hours, he postponed the re-Oxford and Addison, May 21-23. All of the mainder to the next day. We heard of a mod-churches reported revival. Three new churchern preacher once who might have been es were organized the winter past, and added to the Q. M. The Q. M. voted to silence Hen-

AN INFIDEL CONVERTED.—The English cor-

HARMONY, Ohio.—Held with a branch of the East Liberty church, June 5 and 6, at the Marmon Bottoms. The churches reported attacks as a seaflastness; also, most of them revivals.—Were favored with the counsels and labors of Rev. S. D. Bates, of the Marion Q. M. Next session with the Mill Creek church, Sept. 4 & 5.—BENJAMIN TUCKER, Clark.

N. B. The new F. W. Baptist church, where the Q. M. was held, at Marmon Bottoms, was dedicated to the worship of the Lord, June 6. Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. S. D. his error, to recrees, as far as lies in his power.

Crammond Kennedy, the "boy preacher," mention of whom was made some time since in the Star:
"He is one of the wonders of this metropo-

This Q. M. will hold its maxt sension with the Cape Sable Island chunch, communicing on Friday, Aug. 5, at one o'clook, P. M.

Barrington, June S, 1858.

To the Churches composing the New Durham Q. M.

By a vote of the last Q. M. Conference, I am authorised to request the churches to forward a sum equal to one cent per member to the next Q. M., it being their proportion with the churches in the Y. M. to defray the exposus of placing a monument to the graw of Eld. Benjamin Randall. Will the ministers and clerks see that it is attended to?

The mext session of the New Durham Q. M. will be held with the church in Deerfield. Conference will commence and gift, at east the value of Res. E. Tattle, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of same day.

Clerk

Doxavior. Our friends at Chagein Falls, Ohio, and vicinity, have our sincere thanks for a donation made us May Is, amounting to \$50. May God reward them for their liberality.

E. N. Wander.

E

Rev. A. CAYENSO, Gardiner. Me.

B. W. McKoss, Homphrey Centre, Calterangus, C. N. Y.

J. L. CHELER, Rockylle, Me.

B. W. McKoss, Homphrey Centre, Calterangus, C. N. Y.

J. L. CHELER, Rockylle, Me.

B. P. CHELER, Rockylle, Me.

B. P. CHELER, Rockylle, Me.

B. P. CHELER, Rockylle, Me.

Co., Mich., in a letter containing a remittance for missions, his the following: "A mission ary sermon once in three months, and collection following, which has been the custom here for three years past, has resulted in a gain of more than one hundred per cent, for missions. We would, recommend this practice to others, for trial at least."

We are requested to correct an error in the New Hampton Reporter with reference to the close of the present term, and say the Anniversary, the form the proposals for the services of the school will occur July 13th, 14th and 15th.

Sound Sentiment. The Northwestern Christian Advocate says: "The man who claims the child of the slave-mother as his property, is guilty of a crime involving the very essence of man-stealing. He seizes it, and the child of the slave-mother as his property, is guilty of a crime involving the very essence of man-stealing. He seizes it, and the control of the slave-mother as his property, is guilty of a crime involving the very essence of man-stealing. He seizes it, and the control of the slave-mother as his property, is guilty of a crime involving the very essence of man-stealing. He seizes it, and the control of the control of

donations to the Society." This we understand to be true, also of the discount made to auxiliaries and merchants, and that a profit is put upon the price of the publications to meet only the expense of manufacturing them.

The salary of the officers is paid out of the donations. The Messenger also states that the Societies' house is no expense to the Society, as it. "was provided by means of donations from New York, in 1825, and the proceeds of rents of parts, not yet occupied by the Society without drawing from the contributions for the general purposes."

The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned without day on Saturday last.

FREE LABOR TRIUMPH IN MISSOURI. On the 4th inst., David Chine, the Free Labor candidate, was elected mayor of Memphis, Scotland Co., Missouri, by a large majority.

At the recent Republican Convention at Springfield, Illinois, resolutions were passed, which in their leading features sustain and reaffirm the principles of the Philadelphia and Bloomington platforms. The doctrine of hold-

make, it will be difficult to understand how the Society sells broks at cost, and also to what purposes the profits on sales are applied.—Con-pregational Journal.

Inst and only choice of the Republicans of Illinois as the successor of Hon. S. A. Douglas in the U. S. Senate.

Mormonism. Thurlow Weed says, in the Al-

THE SOUTHERN METHODISTS ON SLAVERY.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South, by vote of 140 to 8, have stricken out of the Discipline the rule which prohibits "the buying and selling of men, women and children with an intention to enslave them." This rule had reference to the African slave trade. So the Conference, it is said, defined it four years ago. This rule has stood for three-quarters of a century. Now the Conference abolishes it without a lisp of condemnation of that horrible system, pronounced piracy by the civilized world. Such progress of sentiment as this at the beek of the pro-slavery power, is a foul blot upon the Christian name. The Conference, after expurging the rule, passed a resolution, that in doing it, they "express no opinion in regard to do not everybody understand such action as easy to the Utica Herald mentions the death of Patense to swear and break the Sabbath? The

man souls."—Ibid.

THE UNBELIEVER'S GOD.—The judicial two thousand people of both sexes, from other authorities of France have recently suppressed States, sojourning in Indiana and Illinois, for the the noted socialist. The reason for this action husbands.

In this not stated, but if we are to judge of the Cholera. The Louisiana Courier of the 15th of interference with the issues of the press, over other western States. however earnestly they may deny the right of 'ERUPTION OF Visuvius, Intellige

one give a meaning to the universe and save from absurdity. What would man be without thee? A beast. Thou alone animatest and fecundatest labor; thou ennoblest wealth, thou excusest power, thou puttest a stamp or virtue. Hope thou still, proscribed one!"

General Intelligence.

for them is becoming constantly greater.

without drawing from the contributions for the general purposes."

The Independent has examined the reports of the Society from the commencement, from which it shows how much it has cost the Society to manufacture its tracts and books, and how much it has received on sale, and sums up the result as follows, "In the thirty-three years of its existence, the American Tract Society has realized from sales, ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN PROPITS, above the cost of all the publications sold," which is upon an average, \$33,000 a year. Without a satisfactory explanation, which we hope the Committee will be able to make, it will be difficult to understand how the

purging the rule, passed a resolution, that in doing it, they "express no opinion in regard to the African slave trade." With respect to this, the Western Christian Advocate, a Methodist paper at Cincinnati, well remarks: "Suppose the General Conference should expunge the rule which forbids 'the taking of the name of God in vain,' or 'prefaning the day of the Lord,' and then append a second resolution, declaring that they express no opinion on the discharge here on the ground that they express no opinion on the discharge here on the ground that they express no opinion on the claring that they express no opinion on the discharge her, on the ground that the homicide bject of profaulty and Sabbath-breaking, was justifiable.

a license to swear and break the Sabbath? The case is very different from what it would be if these rules had never been in the book. The action was intended, and will be so understood by all men, to authorize the traffic in human beings. The church South will stand out henceforth to all the world as an out-and-out pro-slavery church, having thrown off all restraint against the indiscriminate traffic in human souls."—Ibid.

The Utica Herald mentions the death of Patrick Riley. While plowing, his hands came in contact with poisoned ivy, and the swelling being neglected, increased for 4 or 5 days before he consulted a physician. At that time his arms were swellen to an immense size, and his limbs and body continued to swell and mortify till death ensued, in spite of the doctors.

Want to get Divorced. There are at least

WANT TO GET DIVORCED. There are at work published in three volumes by Proudhon, express purpose of getting rid of their wives and

character of the work from the following ex- inst., notices the fact that the cholera prevails in tract, few will complain of this particular act many parts of Arkansas, and is making ravages

government to control the liberty of speech. If Naples states that Vesuvius is in eruption. Four all infidels were as frank as Proudhon, we should enormous torrents of liquid fire issue from the oftener hear them confessing their devotion to the only God they worship, as he does in the farm-houses destroying everything in their the following apostrophe:

"Come Satan, come, thou the calumniated of priests and of kings! Let me embrace thee, ness the imposing spectacle. The Neapolitans "Come Satan, come, thou the calumnated of priests and of kings! Let me embrace thee, et me press thee to my bosom! Long is it that have known thee, and long hast thou known have known thee, and long hast thou known thee, and long hast thou known thee, and long hast thou known thee, and long the saturation of the long that the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the long that the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since, if it were concentrations of the lava is divided into so many streams, since it is divided into so many streams, since it is divided into so many streams. me. Thy works, O blessed one of my heart, not only are they beautiful and good, but they calamitous consequences would ensue.

of the proprietor, and Thomas Gill, engineer, Liverpool dates to the 12th have been reSlane's loss is \$10,000.

Much damage was done to buildings in the were killed, and several were wounded. Mr.

The London Times draws serious attention to city and vicinity, and to the shipping in the

after his departure, and died some years since.

"White Men." Such is the stirring watchword of the emancipationists of Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat, in reply to the assaults of a proslavery cotemporary, has the following:

"But what shall we say of that set who would perpetuate slavery here, and compel the white man, if he work at all, to work in the field or factory, beside the negro—and the negro slave at that? Is not such a perpetuity a reducing of the white man to social equality with the negro, in its most offensive shape? The dependence of life—the labor that honors and supports—is made the instrument of forcing the white man into negro association and negro compelition.—Yet this is the attitude taken by the side and sugainty, which we have the state, but the winter of the State, the progress of our race, the dawning hopes of a great empire, in order that they may indulge the expensive luxury of slave-driving, and that the white working men of Missouri may be separated from the lordings, as a class, by being compelled to labor road to live by the side and against the toil of an enslaved African race."

The Phirsting Operica. An observing and discriminating writer, asys the printing office has proved a better college to many a boy, has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society, has brought out; and, if he is a careful observer, exception, like, T. S. Bandall, Providence, Mr. J. S. B. Amer. E. Missouri may be superficial, useful, channels, awakened more minds, generated more antive and elevated thot, than many of the colleges of the country. A boy who commences in such a school-as the printing office has proved a better college to many a boy has graduated more active and elevated thot, than many of the colleges of the country. A boy who commences in such a school-as the printing office will have his talents and ideas brought out; and, if he is a careful observer, exception, law, and, pesieds, members of the printing oblice has proved a better college to many a boy has graduated more and the colleges of the country. A boy who commences

LUMBER TRADE OF PORTLAND. The opening on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad rendered Portland a great lumber market, as saw mills were immediately erected along the route as soon as the means of conveyance were furnished. The State of Maine newspaper estimates that 40,000,000 feet of lumber will be brought to market this year. It names mills with logs market this year. It names mills with logs measuring from one million to sixteen million feet that are now being sawed. Portland is better situated for lumber, grain and flour, and country produce generally, than any other New England city, and with its noble harbor and its line of European steamers, it ought to become the largest city of New England.

During the session of Congress just closed no less than five personal alternations have taken.

less than five personal altereations have taken place between members, viz: Grow and Keitt, Clay and Cullom, Hughes and Harris, Davis
and Benjamin, and Gwinn and Wilson. It is
pleasant to be able to state that nobody was
hurt, though it is rare to see so much smoke

Rev. J. J. Allen, N. Seriba, N. Y., " without fire. Explanations have proved more efficacious than bullets.

About a year since, a young man named James

HEAVHEN AT HOME. One of the witnesses in a recent murder trial at New York, named Young—a gambler by profession—testified that he was 36 years old, that he was born in Albany, could not read writing, had never read the Lord's Prayer, though he could read a little, and did not know what the Lord's Prayer was; that he had never read a chapter in the Bible, though he had one held the savered volume in his hand. How many boys there are in all our large cities who are growing up in the same ignorance. We often heard the hope expressed during the recent religious interest, that it would result in so vitalizing the churches and other religious organizations of our land that they would inapproved. talizing the churches and other religious organizations of our land that they would inaugurate and vigorously prosecute some method for christianizing these heathen in our own midst. We are not aware that any such measures have been set on foot in our own city, where there is abundant need of them. The churches on the first Slane was destroyed. There were 30 persons in the building at the time, all of whom were buried in the ruins. Bernard Slane, father of the proprietor, and Thomas Gill, engineer,

CROWS IN THE CORN FIELD, OR WHAT "POLL"
GOT FOR TELLING A LIE. Mr. Parker Tilton,
who resides at the lower part of the city, has
had a very intelligent but roguish parrot residing in his family for the past fifteen years. The
bird has always been allowed the privilege of the
yard, and frequently would stray into the adjoining fields. The parrot had been taught to keep
a watch upon the crows that visited the corn
field of Mr. Tilton to pick up his corn; which information he had frequently imparted. On formation he had frequently imparted. On Thursday last, "Poll" took her usual stroll, and Thursday last, "Poll" took her usual stroll and this time concluded to deceive her master, whereupon she vociferated as had been her custom, "Crows in the corntield." Mr. Tilton, hearing the voice of his sentinel, crept softly up to the enclosure and levelling his gun in the direction of the rustling corn, discharged the contents.—On arriving at the spot, to pick up the slaughtered depredators of his crop, to his great surprise he found only the mangled remains of his favorite parrot.—Newburyport Herald.

Subscanness for the Gra Previously announced, L. B. Potter, Lassing, Mich., S. N. Tufas, Winthrep, Me.,

Books Forwarded opposite to John Chamberlin, Fra of C. H. Ayers, Station Agent, North

An Aged Couple. David Sheldon, Esq., of Shuffield, called at our office last week to pay his substiption, and in the coarse of conversation, remarked that he should not probably call on us many times more. We inquired his age, and he told us that he was eighty-seven. His wife, he said, was one month older than himself, and they had lived together sixty-four years! "Her hearing and eye sight were good, but she was somewhat lame, and could not get about the house as well as she used to." The old gentleman himself, who does not appear so old as he is by at least fifteen years, goes on to the mountain, a distance of four miles, with his team to get wood, &c., plants and hoes corn, makes hay, attends to the affairs of his farm generally, and probably performs more actual labor than many a young man who has had a farm well stocked left him by an industrious father. It is pleasant to meet with such a hale old man in these degenerate days, and especially so, to find him AN AGED COUPLE. David Sheldon, Esq., of

a young man who has had a farm well stocked left him by an industrious father. It is pleas ant to meet with such a hale old man in these degenerate days, and especially so, to find him walking in the ways of rightcousness.—Christian Scordary.

Important Decision. The High Court of Errors, in Mississippi, has made an important decision upon the satipat of the rights of free negroes in other states to property bequeathed by them in that State. The case was that of James Brown, a slavebolder, who died, leaving a will by which his property was to be sold, land and slaves and the proceeds, after paying his debts, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis, to be paid on the states of Jerome and Francis, to be paid on the states of Jerome and Francis, to be paid on the states of Jerome and Francis, and the states of Jerome and Francis, and the Jerome and Francis, and the Jerome and J

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

Naw Hampsinks.—E. Sanborn, J. S. Webber, Contoologowille; A. Blanchard, Centre Sandwish; N. Meserve, D. Leighton's Corner; J. H. Mudget, Lake Village, M. S. Rob-Listen and Control of the Contr

WILLIAM BURR, Treas

About a year since, Byoung as a journeyman
Dean, at that time working as a journeyman
Received since May 17, 1855.

Friends at Mt. Pleasant. Wis.,
Cherry Greek, N.Y.,
New Covenant announces that he died last week
Friends at Mt. Pleasant. Wis.,
New Covenant announces that he died last week
Friends at Mt. Pleasant. Wis.,
North-Street F. W. B. ch., Fath, Me.,
First F. W. ch., Taunton, Mass.,
First F. B. ch., Varysburg, N. Y.,
Chesterville, Me.,
Manualta,

"Augusta,

118,84

St. Joseph Valley, Y. M., "FRev. N. Purinton, Bowdoin, Me., Col. of the Columbia ch., N. Y., Rev. J. Wheeler, Greenfield, Ohlo, Cräwford Q. M., Pa., Collected by Den. E. Gates, Unndilla Forks, N. Y., Moore Hill ch., E. Livermore, Me., Mrs. L. R. Hassett, Howard Centre, Iowa, Dea. S. Libby, E. Brookfield, Vt.,

69,90 As a matter of convenience to Bro. Phillips, all contributions for his benefit are requested to be sent to me at Dover, hereafter. WM. BURR.

Books Forwarded. One package to Rev. S. P. Fernal I, Union Dale, N. H., by express.

One package to John Chamberlin, Franklin, N. H., care of C. H. Ayers, Station Agent, Northfield, N. H., by exof C. H. Ayers, Station Agent, Northfield, N. H., by express.
One package to Rev. W. H. Copeland, Shapleigh, Me., care of C. W. Coffin. Wells Depot, by express.
One package to Rev. J. J. Allen, N. Seriba, N. Y., by mail.
One package to R. P. Lee, New Hope, Ill. by mail.
Two packages to Rev. T. H. Batcheler, Buena Vista, Clinton Co., towa, by mail.

3. If the books noticed as forwarded are not received in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they

Sarah Eveline Lovefoy, unity ch., 1,00 for he 2,00 for her two brothers, and 2,00 for he sisters, Africad, Jackson ch.,

" ... Total Penobsot Y. H., and ward " Dr. Sanborn's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

Dr. Sanborn's Liquid Catherin Remedy.

627 There is no disease affecting the lining membrane of
the Nose, extending to the Throat. Its symptoms are unnatural discharges from the Nose, sometimes failing into
the Throat, and are thrown off by conghing or hawking.

As the disease progresses the discharges become thicker,
offensive and disagreeable, causing a had breath. The
sense of smell is frequently destroyed or lessened, and the
voice becomes innatural, with a frequent desire to clear
the Throat.

Catarrh, in a majority of cases, is the commencement

Persons wishing the Liquid Catarrah Remedy can eith, er consult me personality of 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 accessary. 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.

Norz.—After a trial of one bottle, if no besselt is received, the money will at all times be returned by mail. GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D., Physician for Bisenses of the Lungs.

Corner of Burfalo and Fitzbugh Streets,

Every Christian Ambassador.

-From Christian Ambassador.

CHOLERA.—No medicine is more prompt in its action on this disease than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand. Sold by druggists and all dealers in fails medicines. family medicines.

We would call the attention of our readers to a short abstract from the records of the Indian Medical Institute of this city. Within a few days cancers have been successfully removed by Dr. R. Greens from Mrs. G. W. Leadbetter of Ashland, Mass.; Mr. Simeon Hews of New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. Lyman Allen, of Lee, N. H. Also, several others, one of which was of long standing, involving both breasts, which were entirely removed. Many tumors of a scrotlolous character have been removed, among which were two from the throat of the daughtee of Wm. Faxon, of North Bridgewater, Mass. This great success is the result of the Indian system of medicine reduced to practice by scientific men.

to practice by scientific men.

'All chronic diseases are successfully treated at this Institution. We most cheerfully recommend the afflicted to call at the office, 36 Bromfield street, where they may obtain relief.—Boston Trangiler.

Married

In Deerfield, June 16, by Rev. E. Tuttle, Mr. John B. Legro and Miss Sarah M. James. In Barnstead, May 23, by Rev. David Garland, Mr. Möses A. Ellis and Mrs. Sarah M. Lougee, both of Alton. June 13, Mr. William Hooper of Dover and Miss Ann E. Ayers of Barnstead. 13, Mr. William Hooper of Dover and Miss Ann E. Ayers of Barnstead.
In Gardiner, Me., 16th inst., by Rev. A. Caverno, Mr. Isaac H. Eldridge of Chatham, Mass., and Miss Mary Gall of the former piace.
At West Buxton, Me., June 21, by Rev. P. S. Burbank, Mr. Thomas E. Bradbury and Miss Angelette A. Eiwell, both of Buxton.
In Bainbridge, Ohio, May 6, by Rev. E. N. Wright, Mr. H. K. White and Miss E. M. Isham. May 9, Mr. E. H. Parks and Miss Lovett Butts, both of Auburn.
A divorce was granted to Wm. Smith of Harmony, Me., by Judge Goodenow in Sept. last, at the S. J. O., holden at Norridgewook, from Aba Smith, his wife. He was also connected in marriage with Ann N. Thurston on the 6th day of Dec., 1857, by me.

In Edgecomb, Me., May 26, Dea. ELISHA SHERMAN, aged S3 years and 8 months. "He was a living epistle, known and read of all men." CTAUS CAMPBELL.

In Hollis, Me., May 31, of consumption, Bro. Sassual Hosson, aged 69 years. He was a good main, and been an exemplary member of our chirch at work buxton fitteen years, and an hamble believer in Jesus a mann other time than that. During his protracted slokness. It is personant trust in God sustained and comforted his season at the last, his "end was pesses." May the lord sanding his death to the wife, children, and numerous relationship.

In Groton, GEORGE F. PLACE, aged 18. BRIGHTON MARKET . . . June 24. BRIGHTON MARKET . . June 24.

At market 900 Beef Cattle, 100 stores, 1900 sheep and lambs, and 1300 swine.

Beef Cattle—Frices—Extra at \$3,00; first quality 7,00 a 7,00; room on the constraint of the constraint

t.)
Calf Skins—12 a 13c per lb.
Tallow—Sales at 6 1-2 a 7c.
Pelts—\$1,25 a 2,00 each. Tallow—Sales at 6 1-2 a 7c.

Peltz—\$1,25 a 2500 each.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1,50 a 2; extra, \$3,8,50 a 4.

Swine—Stores—Wholesale, 5 a 5 1-2c.

Fat Hogs, none. Piga 6 5-2 a 7c; retail 7 a 8c.

Number of cars over the different railroads:—Wern and Fitchburg 125; \$2 from Albany; Lowell & Bot 64; 12 from Schenectady; Boston & Maine, none.

BOSTON MARKET... June 25.

Flour—The market is dull. Sales of Western superfine at 4,16 a 4,25; fancy at 4,30 a 4,45; extra 4,60 a 6,50 per bbl. Southern is steady. Sales of common and fancy at 4,75 a 5; extra 5,25 a 6,23 per bbl. Grain—Corn is firm. Sales of yellow at 83c, 4000 bushels do at 84c; white 75c; ordinary mixed 75c per bushel. Oats are in moderate demand. Sales of Northern and Canada at 47 a 49c per bushel. Rye is selling at 75c per bushel bushel. bushel.
Provisions—Pork is dull. Small sales of prime at 14 a
14,50; mess 16,50 a 17,50; clear and extra clear 18,50 a
19,50 per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Beef is dull. Sales of Western mess and extra mess at 13 a 15,50 per bbl, cash and 4
mos. Lard is in moderate demand. Sales in bbis at 11 a
11-2c; kegs 12.3 4 a 130 per lb, cash and 4 mos. Hams
are selling at 9-1-2 a 11-1-2c per lb, cash and 4 mos.

Piour—Receipts 9:000 bbls; safes 14,000 bbls; States and Western a shade easier; superfine State 8,80 a 3,85; extra State 4,05 a 4,10; round hoop Offic 4,55 a 4,65; common to good extra Western 4 a 4,90; Southern unchanged; sales 10:00 bbls mixed to good 4,65 a 4,75; tancy and extra 4,80 a 0; Canada superfine nominal; extra 4,15 a 5,15.

Grain—Wheat buoyant; sales 40,000 bush; Chicago spring 55 a 80c; Mitwankie club 88 a 94c; Western red 31 a, 1,02; do white 1,02 a 1,07; Southern red 1,10; do white old, 1,27; do do new 1,45; Camada white 1,04 a 1,15. Corrascarce and firmer; sales 14,500 bush; mixed Western 72 a 75c; white 76 a 78c; yellow 81 a 82c. Oats firmer; Southeern and Jersey 83 a 43c; Northern and Western 44 a 45c.

Provisions—Beef aceady; sales 350 bbls; country mess 10,75 a 11,50; prime nominal; repeaked Chicago 12 a 13,50; prime mess 10 a 2.1. Pork heavy; sales 700 bbls; mess 13,50 prime 32,25 a 13,50; Western prime mess 15,75. Bard lower; sales 200 bbls at 10 1-2 a 10 3-4c. Bytter steady, Ohio 10 a 17c; State 12 a 190. NEW YORK, MARKET. . . June 25.

TRUSTEES MEETING. THERE will be a meeting of the Trustees of the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution at the Chapel in New Hampton, on Tuesday, July 6, 1858, at 4 o'clock; P. M.

J. J. BUTLER, Sec'y.

New Hampton, June 18, 1858.

o elgres a ball NOTICE, much same

MAINE STATE SEMINARY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Trusteess of the A Maine State Seminary will be held in Lewiston, in Hathern Hall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of July next, at nine and a half o'clock in the foremon, for purposes as follows:

1. To fill all vacancies existing in the Board of Trustees.

2. To choose the Officers of the Corporation.

3. To transact any other business that may properly come before the Board.

It is carnestly desired that every Trustee should be present, as important matters are to be considered.

O. B. CHENBY, Sec.y.

O. B. CHENEY, Sec. y. Lewiston, Me., June 25, 1858. Lewiston, Me., June 25, 1858.

The persons to be chosen to fill these vacancia have been "nominated" by their respective Year Meetings, and it is hoped that they will all a present. Their names are, Rev. J. S. Burgess Lewiston: Levi Ricker, Esq. Waterville, Williamson, Esq., Starks: Rev. Oren Bartlett, Harrison Rev. J. M. Bailey, Sacc; Rev. Jason Mariner, Corinth; Rev. W. C. Stinaon, Pittsfield. 3w13]

" Pray buy my roses, cried a sweet child." -OLD Song.

" Pray buy my roses," cried a sweet child, and there broke from her bosom a sigh; The prayer was repeated, her accents were mild, But a tear glistened fresh in her eye.

"Pray buy my roses, so fragrant and fair, All gemmed with the morn's pearly dew, They'll form a bright garland to braid in your hair, Becoming the gentle like you."

"Pray buy my roses, my mother at home Is languishing pale on her bed; No sunlight around her to scatter the gloom, As the little ones cry for their bread."

"Pray buy my roses, my father's away,
He sleeps in the billowy sea;
He wakes not, he comes not, nor will he—they say—

To bless my dear mother and me,"

" Pray buy my roses;" the echo we hear, "Pray buy my roses; the construction of the voice has long since passed away—

Yet, still, there are present the sigh and the tear,

When we think of the child's simple lay.

Providence, R. I., June, 1858. * The line, at the head of the above stanzas, quoted from memory, was the commencement of a popular song, much sung half a century ago. The writer of this note has no recollection of its burden, but only of the above line, which having occurred to him for some reason beyond his ken, except it may be because the present is the season of roses, he has imagined the rest. Should any of your readers be able to put him in the way of obtaining the song referred to, he would be much obliged, and regard it as a great favor.

LIVE BRAVELY. .

The world is half darkened with crosses
Whose burdens are weighing them down;
They croak of their stars and ill-usage,
And grope in the ditch for a crown.
Why talk to the wind of thy fortune,
Or clutch at distinction and gold?
If thou canst not reach high on the ladder,
Thou canst steady its base by thy hold.

For the flower, though hid in the corner,
Will as faultlessly finish its bloom,—
Will reach for a sparkle of sunshine,
That the clouds have not dared to consume.
And would'st thou be less than a flower,—
With thought, and a brain and a hand?
Why wait for the dribbles of fortune,
When there is something that these may command?

There is food to be won from the furrow,
And forests that wait to be hewn,
There is marble untouched by the chisel—
Days that break on the forehead of June.
Will ye let the plow rust in the furrow—
Unbuilded, a home or a hall?
Nor bid the stones wake from silence—
Nor fret, as if fretting were all?

Go, learn of the blossom and ant-hill;
There's something thy labor must give,
Light the beacon that pierces the tempest,
Strike the clog from thy footing, and live.
Live—not trail with thy face in the dross hea
In the track of the brainless and proud,
Lift the crements away from thy manhood,
Thou'rt robbing the dead of a shroud.

There's words and there's pens to be wielded,
There's thoughts that must die if unsaid,
Would'st thou saunter and pine away roses,
Or sepulchre dreams that are dead?
No, drag not thy hope to the pyre,
Dreams dead from the ashes will rise,
Look not down upon earth for its shadow ook not down upon earth for its shadow— There is sunlight for thee in the skies.

The Family Circle.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH.

I shall never forget that bright Autumn ashall never forget that bright Autumn Sabbath. By our clock it wanted but a few minutes of the time for Sabbath school, and I was waiting in the hall for my sister Annie. "Do hurry, Annie," I called. "Yes, Charlie," and the next minute she came running down the stairs, her sweet face rosy and smiling, and her curls floating loosely from under the pretty hat she were. Annie was a deer little cirl were. that she wore. Annie was a dear little girl, my saly sister, and I loved her very much; she about two years younger than myself, and that but twelve. Annie was a gentle, thoughtall calld, never so gay and giddy as myself; out, indeed, in those days I cared more for play ost anything else. Well, I took the Ribles and hymn books to carry for Annie, and we were just about starting for Sabbath school, when mother opened the parlor door and call-ed to us; I can almost hear her sweet voice yet; "Charlie, Annie, as you go along, have this in mind, 'Remember the Sabbath day to

"Yes, mother," we both answered; but as "Yes, mother," we both answered; but as we were walking down the road, (for our house was in the country,) I said to my sister, "Mother tells us that nearly every Sabbath; just those very words; I do wonder why?"

"Beccuse, Charlie, she is so afraid we will forget this is God's day; I'm sure it makes her sorry when we do, for it is wicked, and God will be arrow with the "

will be angry with us."
"Well now, Annie, just you see, I will keep "Well now, Annie; just you see, I will keep this day holy; when we get to the school house, I am going right in; I wont stop a minute with the boys on the steps; oh, I shall be so good:" so I spoke, and so I meant to do, but I had not then learned that resolutions made in our own strength are weak and fleeting. It was a beautiful day, and going through the woods, in that cheery sunshine, I forgot my mother's counsel; I forgot to keep the Sabbath day holy, and, heedless of Annie's pleading looks, I darted off on a chase after two squirrels; they soon got beyond my reach, and I came back to Annie's side, but it was only to pick up the srimson leaves which lay in our path, and shower them over her.

"Now, Charlie, you have forgotten what mother said to you."

I interrupted her roughly: "Do let me alone; I am older than you are, and can get along without your preaching;" so the gentle little girl walked along, in silence, by my side, and I saw that she was troubled. Soon we came in sight of the creek; it was swollen and high, by reason of the many heavy rains the week before, and the water was but a little below the great logs which served as a bridge for the country people. Now, our way was not across this creek; the path which led to the

low the great logs which served as a bridge for the country people. Now, our way was not across this creek; the path which led to the school-house only lay by it, and if I had heeded my mother's counsel, and God's commands, I would have gone right on with Annie, and not stopped by the water. But I was a simple, foolish child, and therefore obeyed the promptings of my own wicked heart.

"O, the creek! why, Annie, it is just like a river! I havn't been down here since the rain;" and without heeding my sister who begged me not to stop, I ran on the logs; "whew! but the water does sweep along; I must send some boats down;" and I picked a couple of chips and flung them in.

chips and flung them in.

"You are doing very wrong, Charlie; you are playing on God's day, and he will be angry with you for it, and mother will be sorry; please come off those logs, and let us go to Sabbath school."

Sabbath school."
"In a minute, Annie; I will just throw one more chip;" but I threw another and another, and Annie stood on the bank, vainly pleading with me to leave my sport.

"Just come on the logs, Annie, and see the water."

"O, no! I am afraid; and then it is

"O, no! I am afraid; and then it is wrong."

"You little coward, what are you afraid of? just give me you hand; O come, Annie; please do, and then I will go right straight with you to Sabbath school; indeed I will." Annie hesitated; "Come, now, what can be the harm in just throwing some chips into the water; but I will stop if you come just for a little bit, and I will go then to the school;" and I urged Annie until she unwillingly yielded, and holding by my hand, came slowly to the middle of the rude log bridge; but she seemed to take very little pleasure looking at my boats.

"Throw one yourself, Annie."

"I can't; indeed, Charlie, we are breaking the Sabbath; I am so unhappy; let me go off the log; my head is getting giddy, too; please take me to the bank again;" but I only laughed at her; then, while I still lingered at my fiolish sport, Annie left me, and walked along the logs. Then I heard a great splash, and a scream, "O, Charlie! Charlie!" I saw that I was alone on the log, and I knew that Annie had fallen into the metal. ty of his family; but after consulting neighbors who had often seen his dwelling apparently in greater peril by the waters, and who assured him there was no danger, he decided to remain in the house.

were too weak to say anything to each other.

The next day when mother sat beside us, with her work, I told her all; how wicked I had been, breaking God's commandments so fool-

aw again that terrible creek, and Annie's pale face and long golden curls rising from the depths of the waters; I felt her little hands clinging to me; and when I remembered all this, I saw it was done in mercy; that God had sent that warning upon me to keep me from becoming a Sabbath breaker; and it was blessed to Annie's heart and mine. The lesson learned at the peril of life, was never forgotten by either.—Presbyterian Banner.

Many imagine that birds sing by instinct and their songs come to them without any labor or practice. But ornithologists who have made the habits of the feathered tribes a life-study, hold a different theory, and tell of long and laborious practice in species and individuals to acquire facility and compass of song. The following information, from a practiced observer, will be new to many of our readers:

Birds all have their peculiar ways of singing. Some have a monotonous song, as the bayface and long golden curls rising from the depths of the waters; I felt her little hands

good sense did not seem very apparent. His wife, however, proved to be a very excellent companion, and was deeply attached to him, though she still loved company, and spent more time abroad than he exactly approved. But as his income was good, and his house furnished with a good supply of domestics, he was not aware of any abridgements of comfort on this account, and he therefore made no shiestion to it.

"Why so?" asked the husband in surprise, you certainly do not mean that you cannot ook a dinner."
"I certainly do then." replied his wife. "How Some males will sing each tune about fifty "I certainly do then," replied his wife. "How

"I certainly do then," replied his wife. "How should I know anything about cooking?"

The husband was silent, but his look of astonishment perplexed and worried his wife.

"You look very much surprised," she said, after a moment or two had elapsed.

"And so I am," he answered; "as much surprised as I should be at finding the captain of one of my ships unacquainted with navigation. Don't you know how to cook, and the mistress of a family! Jane, if there is a cooking school anywhere in the city. go to it, and com-

school anywhere in the city, go to it, and com-plete your education, for it is deficient in a very important particular."—T. S. Arthur.

Miscellany.

THE ILLSLEY CALAMITY.

"Never has it been our lot to chronicle two, three and four years; but frequently not the world an event so distressing as that which occurred in the town of Roscoe, Ill., on Thursday night, June 3, 1858. For days and even weeks the great and frequent rains had swollen the streams and caused various interruptions to the travel on roads and railroads in this vicinity; but the damages were generally alight. weeks the great and frequent rains had swollen the streams and caused various interruptions to the travel on roads and railroads in this vicinity; but the damages were generally slight, and easily repaired. On the afternoon and evening above named, the rain poured down in torrents, and caused the streams already full, to overflow their banks and produce much greater disasters to bridges and other property than had been before witnessed since the great freshet in 1851. By this sudden rise the stream running through the village of Roscoe into Rock river became so swollen as not to find room to pass through the culvert of the railroad embankment until their force became so great as to sweep away the culvert and about 150 feet of the Railroad embankment, thence rushing with tremendous volume and power down through the village to the river, and carrying away in its furious march three dwelling houses, one store, and two stables, together with their respective contents. Fortunately only one of these dwellings was at that time the residence of human beings; but that one contained ten persons—the entire family of Rev. Horatio Illsley, formerly of Monson, Me., but more recently of Dixon, Ill. Mr. I had recently removed to R., and taken charge of the Congregational church in that town, under circumstances of much promise. His eldest son, who had been absent ten months were his family all at home.

At about nine o'clock the waters near his tom months were his family all at home.

At about nine o'clock the waters near his and cacited the fears of the father for the safety of this family; but, after consulting neighbory was a support to the safety of the family; but, after consulting neighbory was a support to the safety of the family; but, after consulting neighbory was a support to the safety of the family; but, after consulting neighbory was a support to the safety of the family; but, after consulting neighbory was a support to the safety of the family; but, after consulting neighbory was a support to the safety of the s

and they swept me away from my sister. Annie's hat, with its bright pink ribbon, floated away from her head, and when she rose again, I saw her long yellow curls hanging wildly about her. I knew a little about swimming, but what could so young a boy as I do in that terribly swollen creek? I struck out towards Annie, and when she came up again I caught her, and she clung to me tightly. But with her weight, I was not strong enough to swim; I could' not fight against the waters, they were too mighty for me. Then I knew we must both die, and I gave one wild scream; but as we sank, I faintly saw two figures rushing down upon the log, and after this I knew no more.

I seemed to awake as from an ugly dream; and there I was, at home, in my mother's room; a great many people were about me; I saw my mother, pale and frightened-looking, sitting beside me. Dr. May was talking to my father, and when I opened my eyes, they both spoke to me, but I could not hear their words distinctly, there seemed such a ringing in my ears. A little pale figure lay quietly beside me: I

to me, but I could not hear their words distinctly, there seemed such a ringing in my ears. A little pale figure lay quietly beside me; I knew it was my sister, but whether living or dead, I could not tell; and when, at last, I could not say another word.

"She is safe, Charlie! you both are spared to me; God in heaven, I thank thee for this mercy;" and my poor mother leaned her head down upon the pillow, and cried heartily.

Annie was living, then, and with this knowledge, I fell into a deep, quiet, sleep; and when, an hour after, we both awoke, and Annie saw me, she put her dear arms around my neck, and both of us burst out a crying; we were too weak to say anything to each other. The next day when mother sat beside us, with

been, breaking God's commandments so foolishly.

"The last thing you said to us, mother, was, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;' and I knew all the time I was doing wrong; it was every bit my fault; dear little Annie was not to blame at all; but how were we saved?"

Then mother told us that Mr. Ellis and Dr. May were passing through the woods, on their way to Sabbath school, when they heard my cry, and saw Annie and myself struggling in the water; as they were both strong men, with kind, brave hearts, they plunged in and saved us; and when we were taken from the water.

stition above the water. His first effort now was, by vomiting to relieve his stomach and lungs which were nearly filled with water.—Here he remained about two hours in the aw-ful consciousness of his own condition and that of his family, expecting every moment that the frail tree to which he was clinging, would yield to the terrible force of the rushing waters and consign him to the fate of his dear family. The darkness concealed his position, but his cries for assistance were heard and brought many persons to the shores of the widened stream, who sought in vain to reach him, till at length at all, athletic man who could swim, finding a tother cried when she told us this.

"And now Charlie and Annie, God, in his in one hand and the end of a rope in the other great mercy, has given you back to us, from that was held by others on the shore, and sucted the very gates of death, it seems; what a call is this for you to love and serve him, and keep the lantern to the hand of the almost exhausted

is this for you to love and serve him, and keep all his commandments."

"I am sure, mother," I said, "I will never again break this one, 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.'"

She shook her head sadly; "Do not say that in your own strength, my dear boy: pray for grace and help to keep you from the sin of Sabbath breaking, and, indeed, every other thing displeasing to God. Ask him to give you a new heart, and then you will love to obey his commandments."

"Let us ask him now, mother," said Annie, and she slid down from her pillows to the floor.

So my mother knelt with us, and the prayer is the lantern to the hand of the almost exhausted man, he took him carefully upon his shoulders and bore him safely to the shore.

During the night every possible effort was made by the citizens to find the lost ones, but no traces of them were discovered until morning, when the bodies of four of the children, the eldest son and daughter, Horatio and Charles Merrill, were found among and near the ruins of the building. Susan was lodged near the house enveloped in a flannel blanket. The infant was in a bed. The two latter exhibited no marks of external injury, but the eldest son and daughter were badly bruised and mangled, having been undoubtedly killed by the falling of

So my mother knelt with us, and the prayer she offered for her rescued children was very sweet and fervent; it seemed to go straight from her heart to heaven. Annie and I never forgot it. * * * * * * Long ago all these things happened, but they have never left my mind. And often, when I was tempted to forget God's commands, to break his holy Sabbath, I looked back and saw again that terrible creek, and Annie's pale.

daughter were badly bruised and mangled, having been undoubtedly killed by the falling of the building.

During the day hundreds of people made diligent search for the remaining bodies with no success; but the search will be continued until they are found, or all hope of their recovery abandoned.

MUSICAL PRACTICE AMONG BIRDS.

Many imagine that birds sing by instinct and

YOUNG LADIES AND HOUSE-WORK.

A friend of ours, remarkable for his strong good sense, married a very accomplished and fashionable young lady, attracted more by her beauty and accomplishments than by anything else. In this, it must be owned that his strong good sense did not seem very apparent. His accomplishments than by anything else. In this, it must be owned that his strong good sense did not seem very apparent. His accomplishments than by anything else. In this, it must be owned that his strong good sense did not seem very apparent. His accomplishments than because their peculiar ways of singing. Some have a monotonous song, as the bay-winged sparrow. The yellow-bird has a continuous chatter without any particular form of song. The cat-bird is a mocker. The golden robin has a song of his own, though those of the same locality are apt to sing the same tune.—The hermit thrush has a round of variations, appears the avectors of the continuous chatter without any particular form of song. The cat-bird is a mocker. The golden robin has a song of his own, though those of the same locality are apt to sing the same tune.—The hermit thrush has a round of variations, appears the avectors of the same locality are apt to sing the same tune.—The hermit thrush has a round of variations, appears the avectors of the same locality are apt to sing the same tune.

fort on this acount, and he therefore made no objection to it.

One day, some few months after his marriage, our friend on coming home to dinner, saw no appearance of his usual meal, but found his wife in great trouble instead.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"Nancy went offat ten o'clock this morning," replied his wife, "and the chamber-maid knows are of our common airs that I am, so fond "What's the matter?" he asked.

"Nancy went offat ten o'clock this morning," replied his wife, "and the chamber-maid knows no more about cooking a dinner than the man in the moon."

"Couldn't she have done it under your direction?" inquired her husband, very coolly.

"Under my direction? Goodness! I should like to see a dinner cooked under my direction."

"No. 1, sung 27 times; No. 2, 36 times; No. 5, 21 times; No. 6, 32 times; No. 7, 18 times. Perhaps

times, though seldom; some will only sing them from five to ten times. But so far as I have observed, each male has his seven songs. I have applied the rule to as many as a dozen different birds, and the result has been the same. I would say that it requires a great degree of patience and a good ear, to come at the truth of the matter; but any one may watch a male bird while singing, and will find he will change his tune in a few minutes, and again in a few minutes more,

The bird that I first mentioned came to the

The bird that I first mentioned came to the same vicinity five springs in succession, singing the same seven songs, always singing within a circle of about twenty rods. On the fifth spring he came a month later than usual; another sparrow had taken possession of his hunting grounds, so he established himself a little and that he same least little on one side. I noticed that he sang less frequently than of old, and in a few days his song was hushed forever. No doubt old age claimed him as a victim. In other cases, I have known a singer to return to the same place two, three and four years; but frequently not more than one. I think there is not a more in-

WHAT IS LIFE.

Go ask that child so gaily porting on the verge of youth; no dark cloud hovering o'er the morning of his days—no tear of sorrow has ever chased from that sunny face its smile of joy; list to his answer. While a shade of thought crosses for a moment his fair brow, he says—"Life, I know not; but I am happy. Perhaps 'tis one bright day."

Neath yonder spreading elm there sits a beautiful maiden, twining a wreath of wild flow-

mortal 'mid the sons of men."

"Oh! 'tis a brief space, wherein are born the hopes and fears of mortals. Alas! hopes that are too soon blasted; fears, that are but too soon realized." Then ask me, "What is life?"

SUGAR FOR COWS. Sugar is used for a great many purposes, but the latest use we have heard is given by Francis D. Gage. He

"The soul shall ever live, nor know The lapse of time, but dwell on high And share—in endless joy or woe— Eternity."

NEVER BE HAUGHTY.

A HUMMING-BIRD met a butterfly, and being A HUMMING-BIRD met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person and glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship. "I can not think of it," was the reply, as you once spurned me and called me a drawling dolt." "Impossible," exclaimed the humming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. "I always entertained the highest ming-bird." "I mossible," exclaimed the highest ming-bird. " spect for such beautiful creatures as you. Perhaps you do now, said the other, "but when you insulted me I was a caterpillar. So let me give you a piece of advice—never inmble, as they may some day become

ers 'mid the shining braids of her raven heair; go to her, say, "What is life?" She starts, gazes up the blue havens, down on the green earth; a shade of crimson mantles cheek and brow, as she gently murmurs—

"Tis one blissful dream of love."

Go ask that manly youth, toiling up the steep ascent that leads him to the temple of fame. Ah! What is life? He pauses midway of his dangerous path, and answers—"Tis probation given me, in which to gain a name immortal 'mid the sons of men."

sulphuric acid, but he gives no directions as to its uses. We believe he is mistaken regarding cobalt in the soil, but he may be correct as to the remedy.

About five drops of sulphuric acid in a pint of water sweetened with a little white sugar, makes a pleasant and tart drink, which has been found very effective in curing dysentery, and it may be equally good for milk sickness. Very dilute sulphuric acid is no more danger-ous path, and answers—"Tis probation given me, in which to gain a name immortal 'mid the sons of men." it may be safely tried for the above disease.

If there is cobalt in the soil of the meadows

Ask yonder weary traveller, who draws near the close of his life's journey. His brow is deeply furrowed, his eye has lost ito youthful brilliancy, and his once dark and glossy hair is bleached by the frosts of seventy winters.

He sighs, and slowly answers—

If there is cobalt in the soil of the meadows where the above sickness prevails, it can be easily detected by stirring some of the soil in clear soft hot water, allowing the sediment to settle, pouring off the clear solution and using a reagent, such as ammonia, which will form a blue precipitate—if not used in excess—with

SUGAR FOR COWS. Sugar is used for a great many purposes, but the latest use we have heard is given by Francis D. Gage. He

Come with me, gentle reader, to the bedside of yonder dying Christian, and once more let us ask the question, "What is life?" He turns upon us those eyes beaming with heavenly love, while as weet smile illumes those wasted features, as he faintly whispers—"Life, 'tis but one short day, given us to prepare for our but one short day, given us to prepare for our but one short day, given us to prepare for our but one short day, given us to prepare for our but one short day, given us to prepare for our but one short day, given us to prepare for our but one short day, given us to prepare for our but one short day, given us to prepare for our but one short day, given us to prepare for our but one short day, given by Francis D. Gage. He says:

"Travelling a few days since in Missonri, in sections where the cows have a wide range, I heard of a new enticement to bring cows home regularly at eve. That was, feeding them with handful at eve, at the same time of day, would be but one short day given by Francis D. Gage.

"Travelling a few days since in Missonri, in sections where the cows have a wide range, I heard of a new enticement to bring cows home regularly at eve. That was, feeding them with handful at eve, at the same time of day, would be but one short day given by Francis D. Gage.

"Travelling a few days since in Missonri, in sections where the cows have a wide range, I heard of a new enticement to bring cows home regularly at eve. That was, feeding them with heaven a supplier of the company of the co features, as he faintly whispers.—" Lile, the but one short day, given us to prepare for our eternal home in our Father's mansion."

What is our life? 'Tis but a vapor, that appearth for a little time, then vanisheth appearth for a little time, then vanisheth away. But oh,

sugar, the same as you would said. A small handful at eve, at the same time of day, would bring them back to the gate with a regularity as unfailing as the sun. After they are well trained in sugar eating, it may be omitted every other night."

"The soul shall ever live, nor know The lapse of time, but dwell on high And share—in endless joy or woe—Eternity."

A POWERFUL SERMON.

"I FELT yours to be a very powerful sermon," said I to a clergyman of a village church in Devonshire, as I walked homeward with him.

"Did you?" he replied; and added, after a pause, "and I too have had a powerful sermon." As I looked for an explanation, the clergyman said: "There was an old man, accompanied by his grandchild, among the congregation. How earnest was that man's attention as he stood up and listened to the sermon!"

"I observed both him and his happy-looking child," I replied.

"That man was once the greatest drunkard in the village—a shame and a pest to the place. The sudden death of the beer-shop keeper, who dropped down with an oath upon his lips, first arrested the thoughts of the aged drunkard; a zealous member of the temperance society followed up the first conviction, by words of kind advice, and old Martin became a reformed man. As soon as his brain was clear from the fumes of drink, he began to feel that he had a soul and to attned the house of God; and now he is among the most regular and devout of attendants on public worship. As I see him leading in his grandchild, and bending his hoary head in worship, it is a powerful sermon to me to 'sow beside all waters."

—Mrs. C. L. Balford.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP. For eight years past I have kept from fifty-five distinct on sixty ewes, and two bucks. I give my sheep plenty of salt or ashes. I put them into good pasture in the spring, and let them run until I wish have had a soul and morning on bean vines or good hay, and let them run out through the day. About the 10th of Jugent I have a barn in which I feed my sheep plenty of salt or ashes. I put them into good pasture in the spring, and let them run until I wish have heave a range of bay, and let them run out through the day. About the 10th of Jugent I have a barn in which I feed my sheep plenty of salt or ashes. I put them into six the plant the min CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP. For

every family may, as well as not, preserve a few bushels of it. It is good for any kind of grain; also for roots, especially potatoes and carrots; and nothing except Peruvian guano,

Obituaries.

THE TOOTHACHE.—"My dear friend," said H.—"I can cure your toothache in ten minutes."

"How! how?" inquired I. "Do it in pity!"
"Instantly," said he. "Have you any alum?"
"Yes."
"Bring it and some common salt."
They were produced. My friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities, then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.
There," said he, "if that does not cure you, I will forfeit my head. You may tell this to

There," said he, "if that does not cure you, I will forfeit my head. You may tell this to every one, and publish it everywhere. The remedy is infallible."

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of mixed alum and salt, I experienced a sensation of coldness, which gradually subsided, and with it—alum and salt,—I cured the torment of the toothache—Mandville Reader.

LORD LYNDHUEST tells a good story apropos of his surrender of the great seal in 1846: "When I went to the palace," says his Lordship, "I alighted at the grand staircase; I was received by the sticks, gold and silver, and the officers of the household, who called in sonorous tones from landing to landing, & apartment to apartment, 'Room for the Lord High Chancellor of England.' I entered the presence chamber; I gave the seals to Her Majesty. I had the honor of kissing her hand; I left the apartment by another door, and found myself on a back staircase, down which I descended without any one taking any notice of me till, as I was looking for my carriage at the outer door, a lackey bustled up, and with a patronizing air said, 'Lord Lyndhurst, can I do any thing for you?"

THE BODY AND THE MIND.

It must be obvious to the meanest understanding, that the body and the mind are even more closely connected than those twins of Siam, and that they cannot more comfortably co-exist, if at all, for any great length of time, without a warry Nonyon, aged 74 years. Her native place the vary of the church is a subsand and five children, who deeply feel their loss, but we trust that they have he consolations of religion to support them. Funeral discourse by the writer.

J. W. Brown.

Died in Sullivan, Toga Co., Pa., May 23, after an illness of about five months, Berray and last seem of her faith in Christ ayear age last spring, and united with the F. W. B. church in Sullivan, and united with the F. W. B. church is submit and leaves a benefit for the faith of the faith in Christian patience, we trust in the first with the F. W. B. church is all likes of the church will forfeit my head. You may tell this to Died in Sullivan, Tioga Co., Pa., May 23, after

THE BODY AND THE MIND.

Himst be obvious to the meanest understanding, that the body and the mind are seven more closely connected than those twins of Siam, and that they cannot more comfortably co-comfortably co-comfortably co-comfortably consists; if at all, for any great length of time, without a spirit of mutual accommodation. They are companions for the voyage; and it is in the power of citiker, by absurd and unreasonable conduct, to render the other exceedingly miserable, and even to cause a final separation. God never intended that man, the compound creature, should for-hant forever, and do netwern the should give the whole or any under portion of his time to still for and study, allowing no more exercise to the body than may be necessary to carry the mind from one allows of the library to another.

TEROHING ANIMALS.

The farmer is the "schoolmaster" of his herds. They are in the habit of doing daily as he allows them to do. They show training, or the want of it. They five this proproach, we would be the control to kicking them. They are gentle or rupt, as he allows them to do. They show training, or the want of it. They five this speproach to kicking them. They are gentle or rupt, as he allows them to do. They show training, or the want of it. They five the speproach to kicking them. They are gentle or rupt, as he caused to the state of the should much according to their habits of education—so is the nam. The horse is frequently "sulpoed into duty, and the should much according to their habits of education—so is the man. The horse is frequently in the sulpoed into duty, and the sulpoed into duty, and way is the pure light of the largest and you will see them manifest playing the sulpoed in the

went to live with his son in Buksport, where he died. His papers, as furnished by his son, give the following account of his conversion. He says, "O that I may never forget the joyful day that I thought I received a change from nature's darkness to the marwellous light and liberty of the children of God, it being on the 29th day of Dec. 1805. O that the grace of God might remain with me through life's uneven way, and at last land me on the happy shore of Canaan, where trouble never can come, I being in my 29th year, and blessed be the Lord for preserving my life so long, while I was running on in sin and rebellion against him." Thus he speaketh, though he is dead. His complaint was a gradual debility with erysipelar. While sick he conversed freely upon the subject of changing worlds and when he died he passed away without a struggle or a groam. We believe he is now realizing more than he anticipated when he wrote the extract above, so that our loss is his unspeakable gain. His funeral was attended by very many of the old and young, who came to pay their last respects to one who had lived and died in the Christian faith. Eld. H. G. Carley preached a solemn and interesting discourse on the occasion. Enengan Allen.

Died at the residence of her son-in-law, Dea. Wm. C. Wolcott, in Eldorado, Fondulae Co., Christian Melody,

Eld. H. G. Carley preached a solemn and interesting discourse on the occasion. EHBNEZRR ALLEN.

Died at the residence of her son-in-law, Dea. Wm. C. Wolcott, in Eldorado, Fondulac Co., Wis., May 2, sister Mercy Pierce, aged 83 years. Sister Pierce was born in Warwick, Com. She experienced religion in early life, and became connected with the Presbyterians, where she remained until death. She was a person of extraordinary abilities, and deep piety. The writer became acquainted with sister Pierce last spring, while engaged in holding a protracted meeting in this place. Though not able to attend the meetings, she felt a deep interest in them. When told that two of her grand daughters had resolved to seek the Savior, she seemed to be overjoyed. In fact, it was her greatest and most earnest prayer to God, that the meeting might result in great good. She lived with Dea. Wolcott for the last three years, where every attention was paid to her wants that could be to make her happy. She bore her last sickness with Christian fortitude and patience, and like a shock of corn that is fully ripe and fit for the master's use, she fell asleep in Jesus, and went home to her promised rest. She has left a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Funeral sermon by the writer.

Died in Greenbush, Wis., May 10, Frank F.,

ter.
Died in Greenbush, Wis., May 10, Frank F., son of W. L. and Alma Williams, aged 6 months.
Little Franky lived just long enough to win the affections of all that knew him, and then left for "——a region lovelier far Than sages tell or poets sing."

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