Bates College

SCARAB

The Morning Star

Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library

3-3-1858

The Morning Star - volume 32 number 48 - March 3, 1858

Freewill Baptist printers

Follow this and additional works at: https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star

Recommended Citation

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 32 number 48 - March 3, 1858" (1858). *The Morning Star.* 2010.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star/2010

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library at SCARAB. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Morning Star by an authorized administrator of SCARAB. For more information, please contact batesscarab@bates.edu.

VOLUME XXXII.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, though he was wicked enough to hint to the In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St., Near the City Hall, Dover. N. H.

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H. EDITORS:
WM. BURR, (Resident.)
M. J. STERRE, J. J. BUTLER,
P. S. BURBANK, J. M. BAILEY,
O. B. CHENRY, G. H. BALL,
JOHN FULLONTON, H. E. WHIPPLE.

TERMS: The Stan is published every WEDNESDAY, on the

the year.

2,00

37 All Ministers, (ordained and licensed,) in good standing in the Freewill Baptist connexion, are authorized and requested to act as Agents in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

HALF WAY ACROSS A CONTINENT. At Dunleith we took the steamer War Eagle

MINNEAPOLIS, MIN., Feb. 8, 1858. Chicago, the country along the way is almost But we saw no one drunk to the point of stagentirely unfit for cultivation or habitation-be- gering, and the drinking was confined to a someing made up of sand hills and marshes, with a what private "saloon." The swearing, too, was few stunted trees, and presenting a barren and less intrusive and offensive - as was also the case dreary aspect. While passing through this re- with the card-playing-than we had anticipated. gion, we found, on going into another car, that be had been journeying for many miles on the mony of others, we think the War Eagle desame train with a member of our late charge— serves a comparatively good name—as one of a lady whom we had the privilege of baptizing the best managed boats on the river. So far as in Lawrence, and who, with her father's family we saw or learned, the officers treated all the was journeying, like ourselves, to a home in passengers with much kindness and attention. "The West." A short time of pleasant inter- Of the gentlemanly bearing of Capt. Kinsman, course was enjoyed, when the whistle for Chi- we have a very pleasant remembrance. The tacago rendered it necessary to reiterate "Good- ble was well provided, and all the arrangements

the night, and therefore saw nothing of the an hour or two, in feats of limber limbs, and the country except for a short distance before reach- second evening the company respectfully and ing the latter place. This region, however, has attentively listened to a good sermon in the the reputation of being one of the best parts of same place, by the Rev. Mr. Rheieldaffer, old the West. At Warren we vainly exercised our school Presbyterian, of St. Paul. eyes in every direction for a sight of "Elder Most of the way between Dunleith and St. Dunn's church;" but the few straggling rays of Paul, the Mississippi is bordered very near to its coming daylight were insufficient for us to ac-

asleep again. But ere long a firm, familiar in it, and the banks, bluffs and marshes along by grasp upon our shoulder brought us to our feet. it. Occasionally, and generally where some othmate, "Come," said he, after the first few in- variably laid out as a town site, with some flam-

three were ministers-one an old school Pres- investing funds in these (paper) cilies. byterian, one an Episcopalian "clergyman," and On the bluffs, and back from them, the coun obey the instructions given them at the last an- er. We also saw several large flocks of wild in their place agents of the Tract Society, who ing them. should sell, and sell only, the-what he would As we passed Red Wing in the night, and as have somewhat enlarged-issues of that Society. Hastings is only fairly beginning to grow, the In esse the scheme were adopted, and the man- last place of any size that we saw was Winonaagers of the Society should continue to "take so that as we neared St. Paul we had come to the responsibility," or the Society itself should feel somewhat as if we were in a sort of Juan back down, at the bidding of the Southern mas- De Fernandez country, and we ascended the ters, then all pestilent anti-slavery "trash" would hurricane deck of the steamer, and stretched our be most summarily and efficaciously excluded eyes to gain a glimpse again of civilization. At from railroad reading. The Beechers, the Ba- last a goodly number of steeples, and soon a cons, and even such mischievous fellows as the broad and beautiful town-occupying three suclate Investigating Committee of the Tract Soci- cessive terraces from the river-came most Frelinghuysen, Palmer, Hawes, De Witt Jes- welcome sight. It seemed almost like getting sup, Schuaucker, and others—would have their home again. The ever varying and inimitable evil influence greatly restricted. Our friend beauty of the autumn foliage was tame to us in was a perfect embodiment of the Tract Society. comparison with those geometrical streets and His alpha was—the Tract Society; his jota—the those white lead and brick colored houses. Tract Society; his omega-the Tract Society .- At St. Paul we had the privilege of paying a good agent.

thought, was an almost entire contrast to his fel- was provokingly slow, and took a long time at a low. He had nothing of the practical, square- wayside tavern to do something else beside warigged joiner-work method of the agent. His tering his horses. But at last the longed-for way of thinking was altogether and somewhat sound and sight were attained; and, ere long, skeptically philosophic; and the moral and religious world—especially in the United States— and rest.

A. D. W. seemed to him in a most perfect jumble. His reason sought vainly to eliminate order from the chaos, and to find some elementary principle of truth working toward a great, good end. Saddened and wearied by the effort, he had fled to dened and wearied by the effort, he had fied to strength and fortitude in his conflicts with sin tradition for the rest he coud not find in rea- and satan; lead to unwearied diligence in all his son, and ultimately taking up his abode with duties; to earnest faith in the Rede "The Church," he thought he saw in Puritanism the prolific mother of the whole brood of phantoms that so bewildered him. The countless to be bewildered him. The countless the hope of rest in heaven the great end of his life and labors; but evidently, from the comwere gegarded as its legitimate offspring. The forting words of Christ to his disciples, it should serve as a strong incentive to that immortal home. "I go to prepare a place for you. And devils and scape-graces of the west, he amrmed, were nearly all of Puritan parentage—both physically and morally; and, of course, the Tract Society and our friend's Tract Society schemes, as developments of Puritanism, found a small place

agent that there is a little corner of the world outside of the Tract management, or Society, even, and to suggest to the "clergyman," who was yet a celibate, that he could pick out for him a pair of New England eyes that would materially aid him in estimating the character and value of Puritanism.

But this, which we have used up so much paper and ink in describing, was only incidental to the pleasant converse we had on the cars, and for many miles together on the boat, up the river, Old times were lived over again. Those llowing terms:

For our year in advance,

for our year in advance,

if paid within the year,

if not paid till after the close of
the year,

2.00

if the year,

2.00

if the year,

2.00

if the year,

31.50

2.00

if the year,

41.50

if the year,

41.50

if the y

fact and deeds in hope, of subsequent experiby them.

3.7 A rents and others should be particular to give the Post Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, &c. Remember, it is not the names of the towns where they reside that we want, but the names of the Post Offices at which they receive their papers.

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

Some were dead, others so far away that probably only the future life will bring for any longer period.

All obituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter lus to another meeting. Some were this, some lavolving facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writers. failing, almost sinking. Early characteristics MORNING STAR. were compared with subsequent developments—hopes and prospects measured by the revelations

for St. Paul, which place we reached in a little more than two days. On board the steamer For a considerable distance before reaching there were drinking, profanity and card-playing. well made and effectively carried out. The first From Chicago to Dunleith, we journeyed in evening, the dance-loving occupied the cabin for

complish our purpose. in height—thus restricting the prospect from a Sinking back into our seat, we were soon steamer almost entirely to the river, the islands in height—thus restricting the prospect from a Could it be? Yes! we were not mistaken- er stream empties into the Mississippi, there is and we grasped the hand of an old college class- a little flat by the river-and such is almost in-

quiries were made and answered, "old D____," ing name. But the most of them as yet exist another classmate, "is in the next car.— principally in name. A few-of them, like Prai-He is the same as ever, only a little more ma- rie Du Chien, La Crosse, Winona, Red Wing ture." It was an altogether unexpected meet- and Hastings, are undoubtedly destined to be ing, to each of us; and as pleasant as unexpected. Our last previous meeting was many miles will attain to comparative importance as local deand several years away from this, when our two pots of trade, and will therefore thrive. But friends, with other classmates, on the morning many of them will probably never outgrow their of our graduation Commencement Day, visited present quota of buildings-consisting often of the bedside of a comrade, then apparently hope-only a "commission warehouse," a log, block, leasly in the grasp of Typhoid. lessly in the grasp of Typhoid. or shanty house, and a few domestic appendag-Upon comparing notes it appeared that all es. We think we should be a little cautious in

the other a Freewill Baptist. The first is em- try all along the river is said to be mostly praiployed as an agent of the American Tract So- rie, and abundantly beautiful and fertile. In the ciety; and was one of those confidential "co-la- marshes that skirt the river for most of the borers," who were summoned to that meeting, distance we travelled it, there were numerous from the discussions and spirit of which the flocks of ducks fluttering out from almost every managers of the Tract Society decided not to nook and corner, at the approach of the steam-

nual meeting of the Society. He had there geese-ofat least two different varieties, one becounselled the policy pursued, and was strenu- ing grayish, and another quite black. Among ous in his support of the managers against their these flocks, and apparently on the most familian instructions. He had also a sort of special hob- terms with them, were several large white peliby, in the shape of an elaborated scheme for cans. Generally both the ducks and geese kept driving all magazine, book and novel venders at a most respectful distance, but occasionally we from the cars of our railroads, and substituting passed within shooting distance, without disturb-

Wayland, Barnes, Hopkins, gratefully within our reach of vision. It was a

It was almost more than his meat and drink to dollar each for a farther ride of nine miles by do the will of the Tract Society-or rather of stage, to the point of our destination, at this its present managers. He is undoubtedly a place. We mounted the top of the stage, and soon began to listen for the " roar" of the falls Our other friend was on his way home to his of the gentle "St. Anthony of Padua," and to parish;" and in sentiment, spirit and habits of look for the towers of Minneapolis. The driver

For the Morning Star.

REST IN HEAVEN.

"We speak, we speak, of its pathway of gold, And its walls deck'd with jewels most rare, Of its wonders and pleasures untold, untold, But what must it be to be there?" L. J. MADDEN.

For the Morning Star.

fate about it, no chance good fortune, or chance evil fortune, but the effect is always the result of a cause. I never like to hear a man say that he a cause. I never like to hear a man say that he has no luck, or that another is always lucky in every undertaking. The truth is, there is no luck about it. All is the result of a cause.

Now, I know that there is no chance-game about this life; for my belief in an overruling Providence and my own experience forbid that I should believe otherwise. And if each one's lot is determined by a turn of the great wheel of its present power, may we say, evil multiplies itself. is determined by a turn of the great wheel of fortune, bringing wealth to one and blank poverty to another, making one a Christian and another a devil, then there is a cause which turns that wheel, and stops it with blessings to one man's door, and evils to his neighbor. Many are apt to murmur at the difficulties in their way, the trials they have to encounter, and the dispensations of Providence towards them, who would be employed better in self-examination—looking to their own habits, their habits in small things of daily life, as the cause of their adverse

be overcome, would do well to trace out its pathway along the ages that have already passed.

en's loveliness, breathing the fragrant air, lissix thousand years, and made it what it is to-day. does not the least good. It prevents no are guilty of their sin, but the spirit of trangreson once raised, like leaven, has kept steadily gaining ground as the population of the earth has increased. We soon after it read of murder. Cain killed his brother Abel. But it did t stop there. The whole world became corvil. This entered the ark with thou rsons. It came out with them, and it has been s none that doeth good, no, not one." Now, rom that spiri of disobedience manifested in ating that forbidden fruit by Eve, what angel king down upon the scene, could have enterfoot; and to-day more than nine-tenths ever it will. f the human race are in open rebellion against dies with old age. d, cherishing the same spirit which Eve cher-

2. Again: While in the middle ages the alchemists were busily engaged in experiments, trying to find the "philosopher's stone" and the "elixir of life," a stone which would transmute every metal it touched to gold, and an elixir his subsequent marriage, and many years of serwhich should always preserve one young and healthy and beautiful, keeping at bay forever poverty, old age, disease and death, while-thus 29 to 32. But his return to his native land deexperimenting with this substance and the other, serves more particular notice. It includes one they discovered by distillation a colorless fluid, of the most interesting events of his eventful a little lighter than water, with a pungent and life. agreeable taste, and a fragrant odor, a very com-bustible substance, burning with a pale blue ised to bring him again to the land of Ca world attracted no uncommon attention. It had "Jacob hath taken away all that ing help, a jovial associate, a physician, a warm-er in winter and a cooler in summer, and it is found in all grades of society; and annually in angels of God, and said, "This is God's host," our country alone sweeps into a drunkard's grave fifty thousand human beings, who leave behind them nearly as many widows, and nearly two hundred thousand worse than orphan chil-time Jacob sent messengers to Esau to acquaint

foretaste of heaven on this side of the grave, rest, honor, immortality and eternal life, beyond it. "There remains therefore a rest to the people of God."

In the die out. Who ever knew such an element to die out? It kept spreading and gaining powers, the can be shown as a such as the control of slaves were brought over from African and slaves were born of slaves, till slavery became nationalized. The interests of the can be shown as the control of th ed." Labor, toil and death, with an occasional not die out. Who ever knew such an element control our government and rule our country's The little black foundling placed at America's door by its British parent has waxed great and strong, and now threatens to destroy our na-tion, and with it the last hope of the world for liberty. It has spread like a deadly cancer into fifteen States; but it is not confined there; it

DOVER, N. H., MARCH 3, 1858.

THE POWER OF EVIL TO MULTIPLY ITSELF.

A Sermon preached at the F. Baptist church, Laurence, Mass., Feb. 12, 1858, by

REV. E. M. TAPPAN.

[Published by received]

Rev. E. M. TAPPAN.

[Published by received] REV. E. M. TAPPAN.

[Published by request.]

A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. Gal.

5: 9.

It is impossible for finite wisdom to determine what shall be the end of an event from its auspices at the beginning. The day of small things is not to be despised. Sometimes those born in the humblest conditions become men of the greatest usefulness and arrive at the highest dignity; while, on the other hand, it is not unfrequently true that those who have their birth in the midst of most affluent circumatances become not only cumberers of the ground, but a disgrace to humanity, a curse to the world and finally die in extreme want and wretchedness. It has been well said,

"Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

And there is a reason why it is so. There is no fate about it, no chance good fortune, or chance evil fortune, but the effect is always the result of Kansas the blesk captor of the bayonet an odious constitution upon the oft-outraged people of Kansas the blesk captor of the slave nower is

constitution upon the oft-outraged people of Kansas, the black cancer of the slave power is

lings of their own habits, their habits in small the habit would become general. It was only a specific of the lowest class of society that formed the few of the lowest class of society that formed the countries they might have to back many years, cease to look to others as a cause of their lack of success, but look alone.

Kings wrote against it and forbade its use on the cause of their lack of success, but look alone. to themselves and trace great evils to very small pain of confiscation of property, the loss of the beginnings in the past; for great is the power of mose, and even death. The Pope full indeed to the past is the power of mose, and even death. beginnings in the past; for great is the power of evil to increase itself. Evil is progressive.— Once fairly introduced and it works like leaven, till its potent influence has increased in a most wonderful manner. It is never stationary, but always advancing. It multiplies itself.

I. That evil multiplies itself is evident from the history of the past. Evil has a history in this world if in no other. He therefore, who would know the course of evil, and how it may could know the coarse of evil, and how it may power till it has gained almost universal homower only the ages that have already passed.

Let us turn to its records.

The therefore, who ecclesiastical, it kept on working its way into power till it has gained almost universal homower till it has gained almost universal homoge. There is many a man who would sooner go without his breakfast than his tobacco in some form; many a woman who would rather go Let us turn to its records.

1. According to the Bible the human race was once in a state of primeval innocence. Adam and Eve walked hand in hand through ening to the soft trilling birds of Paradise, or formation I can obtain, I find that if I had the anding beside the crystal waters of the rivers money which tobacco yearly costs our country. money which tobacco yearly costs our country. I flowing around their delightful garden. In an evil hour Eve reached forth her hand and plucked and ate a cluster of forbidden fruit. God's law was transgressed. The act by which it was done was small, but mighty consequences have resulted from it. In that seemingly insignific resulted from it. In that seemingly insignific ministers of the gospel in our land and all our part and of dischedience was the germ of all cant deed of disobedience was the germ of all the hatred, evil passion, murder, bloody wars and despotism which have cursed the earth for And what is most wonderful is, that tobacco ntered the world. Not that their descendants nourishment in it; but, on the contrary, our best physicians tell us it is an injury to every one's health who uses it. Is it not too bad that so much money, to say nothing of the time it re quires to consume it and the diseases it im-plants, should be wasted, absolutely wasted?

Now, with these facts of history before us in rupt. A flood swept them all off, save the fam-ily of Noah. But it swept not off the spirit of regard to the power of evil to multiplied almost in-facts, too, which might be multiplied almost infacts, too, which might be multiplied almost in eight definitely, I ask what reason we that any evil, whether national or personal, will culating from heart to heart ever since till in die of itself, or even grow weaker by time? One emphatic language of the Psalmist, "There of our own neets has said. of our own poets has said,

"---- Error wounded writhes in pain

And dies among her worshippers Rest assured that evil will not die without ained the thought that all her posterity, the wounds, without blows and heavy ones, too. shole world, would have been leavened by the All it asks is to be let alone; that is all the me spirit which prompted her to transgress cherishing it requires. A bad habit will not e commands of God? Yet such has been the leave one without a struggle. It will never cure ult. The world has been full of violence itself. It will keep gaining strength little by see. The right has been universally trampled little, and by and by it will lead him whitherso-Evil has no disease and it never

[To be concluded next week.]

For the Morning Star.

In the vision he had at Bethel, God prom flame without smoke, and a most powerful stim- Jacob had been greatly blessed and had be ulant when taken into the human system. Now, come exceedingly rich, and Laban's sons envied this fluid, when it made its advent into the him, and murmured at his prosperity, saying, s youth of obscurity, and its middle age of er's." And he perceived that he was not re-ower, and, if we dared hope, we would say that garded with favor by his uncle. And God said now in its gray hairs of weakness. It is the unto him, "Return unto the land of thy fathers, family of children. Brandy, and to thy kindred, and I will be with thee. Rum and Gin, and some others, are proud to call Alcohol, mother. She has a host of grand-children, whose names that he would probably take away his wives, he are so numerous that time would fail me to men-tion them. But they may be learned at almost his uncle, who pursued him seven days. But bar-room in the world. Well, now this God warned Laban in a dream not to speak a d, appearing to the eye so much like water harmful-word to Jacob. After a short but spirthat no one can by his sight detect the differ-ence, gradually has been working its way into conduct, they made a covenant, and appealed to use till it is found in every clime and among all the God of Abraham to judge between them, if nations. It is a travelling companion, a labor-

dren in wretched poverty and crushing disgrace.
It burns up by incendiary fires millions of property. It is the author of nearly all the quarrels and fights that occur. It implants diseases, it and four hundred men with him, he was greatly causes almost numberless murders, and it pours alarmed. He remembered that he had deeply forth its curses upon man in unnumbered ways. offended his brother, and now feared that h Silently has it worked its way to its present position of power. Its origin was humble and it was not feared. But it was an element of evil and it has kept steadily at work till it has leavened the world.

3. Once more: when the one hundred and one Pilgrims were on their way to this country, there was at the same time, or a few weeks before, another vessel ploughing the waves of the Atlantic to Virginia, with a few African slaves. Atlantic to Virginia, with a few African slaves. vant, for with my staff I passed over this developments of Puritaism, found a small place in his regard.

The contact between these friends was goodight, I have finished my course, I have kept natured, but earnest; and the result, as usual, seemed but to confirm each more fully in his own opinions. To the agent, the "clergyman" liss eemed unhinged and wild; and to the clergyman the agent's position seemed narrow and assuming. The earnestness of these two gave the "Freewill Baptist" the opportunity of keeping his weaknesses somewhat in the background; in the death, and I will give thee a crown of life;"

Atlantic to Virginia, with a few African slaves. Nobody saw anything to fear as the vessel came sailing up James river and moored itself at the fighteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

It is faithfulness in duty that makes the liberated at any time. There was a scarcity of star? True, they were slaves, but then such a small number could do no harm; they could be supplied temporarily in this way better than any other. No one thought of its being a permanent institution. With such and to the error of his entire and to that encouraging declaration of the Savior, "He that endureth to the end shall be savior, "He that endureth to the end shall be savior and as a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: lenceforth there is laid up for me a grown of righteous swall, in the Each of the start the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a grown of righteous swall, in the Lord, the flighteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

It is faithfulness in duty that makes the flowing that makes the liberated at any time. There was a scarcity of sharp true, they were slaves, but then such a strong and comforting. There was a scarcity of that? True, they were slaves, but then such a silling up James river and moored itself at the flowing that the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a thord. There was a scarcity of that? True, they were slaves, but then such a five that the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a true, it is faithful the

brother. He prepared a present and sent it to his brother by faithful servants. He sent his family and flocks over the brook Jabbok, and remained alone till morning. Here he wrestled all night with the angel, and refused to let him go without his blessing. And he prevailed. And the angel said, "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob (he supplanted), but Israel (a prince of God), for as a prince hast thou power He obtained an assurance that he should not be injured by his brother. If the change of names indicated a corresponding change of character, as some think, the blessing received was of priceless worth.

A few remarks on the change of many change of character, as some think, the blessing received was of priceless worth. with God and with men, and hast prevailed. He obtained an assurance that he should not be

just about turned out of doors. I pray God three coal black boys were among those who ministers may not do so.

H. N.

bore off prizes. To me it was a beautiful sight.

EARNESTNESS IN PRAVER

"IF I COULD PRAY ONE GOOD

PRAYER I WOULD GET THROUGH." Poor sinfal men, when they begin to realize eir lost condition, and to seek reconciliation with God, wish to do something of a meritorious nature, something "good," that may recommend them to God's favorable notice; they imagine, that if some one will tell them what hus secure the Divine regard.

Not long since, there lived in the county D-, Va., an excellent servant known as cter for integrity. He was not a Christian, but prided himself on his morality, and his regular attendance on the public worship of God.

At length "Uncle Sam" is awakened to a sense of his sins, and his need of pardon; and most seriously and perseveringly did he seek foriveness. In this state of anxiety he remained months; and while others around found hope in Christ, poor Sam was sinking down in despondency. Meeting with him while in this state, I spoke with him, and the following conversation took place:
"Well, Sam, are you still in the dark? not

ound the Savior yet? "No, sir, I am sorry to say I have not found him yet. I have been trying and trying, and I keep on trying, but all wont do; somehow I can't find. Sometimes I think religion will never, never be mine; and then, sometimes I think I will shake off all this concern, and give it all up. Then I think of them words,

- 'I can but perish if I go, I am resolved to try;
For if I stay away, I know
I must forever die.'

"Strive till you die? Why not come

Christ and end this 'strife' to day ?"
"O, master, I can't come now. I can't even

he took our stripes, and 'by his stripes we are healed.' Justice is satisfied the moment you put your trust in Jesus' blood alone. He now is praying a good prayer' for you and hids you in no wise be cast out."

Your anxious seeking will bring you no nearer to salvation until you east yourself at the foot of the cross, and are willing to trust your all into the hands of Christ. Give yourself to Him without reserve, and he will give you everlasting life. WHO IS OLD?

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will be doing something for himself, for his neighbor, or for posterity. Almost to the last hour of his neighbor, or for an arre—then the same land was not to the last hour of his neighbor, or for the same land was not been gained by manumission, to say nothing of the present value of land compared with the price it sold for when it was wet with the tears and blood of slaves. Land is now worth \$600 an arre—then the same land was not been gained by manumission, to say nothing of the present value of land compared with the price it sold for when it was wet with the tears and blood of slaves.

posterity. Almost to the last hour of his life, Washington was at work. So were Franklin and Young and Howard, and Newton. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die, because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy, on the day laborer in science, art or benevolence: but he only who suffers his energies to olence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the spring of life to become motionless; on whose hands the hours drag heavily, and to whom all things wear the garb of gloom. Is he old? should not be asked; but,

the Lord's commands and promises, as engaging his own glory to protect him—these are points peculiarly worthy of notice and imitation."

Although Jacob had committed his cause to God, he used reasonable means to conciliate his pale at a lion in their path—at a harely word or pale at a lion in their path—at a harely word or forwer.

The Anti-Slabery Cause.

SKETCHES OF BARBADOES...RE-SULTS OF EMANCIPATION, &C. BARBADOES, West Indies, ?

as some think, the blessing received was of priceless worth.

A few remarks on the meeting of Jacob and Esau, I reserve for another article.

The most important lesson taught in this interesting narrative, is the success attending importunate prayer. Those who would have the blessing of Christ, must be in earnest for it, which prevent the approach of vessels of more blessing of Christ, must be in earnest for it, resolved to have no denial. It is the earnest, fervent prayer that is the effectual prayer.

W.

For the Morning Star. For the Morning Star.

THE PASTOR THINKS OF LEAVING.

The posing that the people are pretty well united in your remaining. When it is otherwise, it may sometimes be best to leave.

I do not like the reason you assign for leaving. It is that you do not see a revival. A revival is important, I know; but are you certain that you shall see one in another place? Do you know that a successor will see one shere you now are? Do you know indeed that the society will agree on one to succeed you soon? May not the people be left as sheep without a shipter, if you leave? Will not the congregation be broken up for a time, at least; the prayer meeting stop; and the Sabbath school cease? I have known all these and worse, just because the pastor thought, as he did not see a revival, he was not useful.

You wish to be useful, but can you not do your duty and leave the results with God? Can you do not see the immediate good results? In the north, however, Mount Hilloby rises to the height of flat? feet. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. There are several bituminous springs, some of which farmish green far, seed as a substitute for pitch and lamp oil. The trevival is worth wite as much as sugar, and it is cultivated from end to end like a garden, without a fence, by happy, free laborers. Land is worth twice as much as it was under, diavery. A large plantation has just been sold or \$500 an acre; and to show that free labor is more economical and profitable than slave labor, the Governor of the Windward Islands and worked by slaves worked by 30 slaves, worth \$250 each, or \$57,500. Interest on that capital at 6 per cent. (to say nothed by our worked by considered provers of feet to go and the same of slaves) is \$3450. Cost of clothing, medicine, food, &c., \$17,50 each, or \$4025. The same estate is now worked by considered prayers offered to go and the same plantant of the seed of the kingdom is being 'sown by the seed of the kingdom is being 'sown by the seed of the kingdom is being 'sown by the seed of the kingdom is being 'sow

sters in whom the people are pretty well united, schools. The Governor and Eord Bishop were that and run because they do hot see a revival. present, and at the close of the exercises the Things will be unsettled and in confusion.— Governor gave to the best pupils presents of Some congregations and Subbath schools will be books; and I was much pleased to see that bore off prizes. To me it was a beautiful sight to see colored and white children sitting together, and I could not help wishing a certain New England lady had been present who lately re-Acceptable prayer must be characterized by spirit of deep earnestness. The heart must each its needs, realize the source of its supplies, for a bishop, I think if she could have seen his feebits needs, realize the source of its supplies, the condition up n which they are granted, and grasp, by an unwavering faith, the promises of God. There is power in such praying. It is thought by some makes the soul humble by a sense of its unworthiness, elevates the mind, makes it strong in its battles against sin, patient in its trials, hopeful sitting on the same form with a child whose in its labors, victorious in its conflicts, truthful, trustful and persevering in every duty. The expansion of Christ should stimulate to deep earnestness of soul in prayer.

"Cold mountains and the midnight air
Witnessed the fervor of his prayer."

"Cold mountains and the midnight air
Witnessed the fervor of his prayer."

"The lady of the Governor has just given a ball, and I am told the colored ladies were much sought for as partners in the dance, and that a coal black lady, Miss Bourne, was the most richly dressed lady in the assembly. The Governor told me that he had to dine with him the officers of our steam frigate, the Saranac, the other day, and that he invited at the same time a colored gentleman from a neighboring island. Some of the officers were, no doubt, from the south, but they were glad to drink wine with a man of

dark skin, at the Governor's table. This is one of the most important of the West Indianislands. Its position to the windward of all the others; its being the seat of government, of great width and highly productive, are some of the principal circumstances which have conduced to its being so highly estimated. This island was one of the fi ized, has never been conquered, but has been in possession of the British since it was discover-ed. The climate of Barbadoes is mild and agreeable, rarely subject to any great fluctua-tions. Hot and parching winds are unknown— calms are uncommon; the air is almost constantly cooled by the trade winds. Drought of long duration are very rare, as is also protracted and continuous rain. Seldom a day passes without a shower, but they last only a few minutes. The mean annual temperature is about 80 degrees. The hottest part of the day is between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. After sunse the temperature rapidly falls and continues to fall slowly through the night. At 10 o'clock i is commonly at 82 degrees; just before sunrise it is often below 76 degrees. The season of the greatest heat is from about the middle of Max to the middle of November. The coolest season is in the months of Dec. Jan. and Feb. am told. I have now been here 32 days, and my thermometer has indicated 78 degrees at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 82 degrees at 1 o'clock P. M. on twelve of the days. It is truly a delight. Then I say, No, I will not give up; I'll strive ful climate in the winter and very healthy, till I die." Fires are never wanted to warm fingers and toes. One of my greatest luxuries is a swim in the sea every morning at sunrise, rain or shine, regardless of sharks. The water is 78 degrees. "O, master, I can't come now. I can't even pray. If I could even pray one good prayer, I hink I would get through."

"But, Sam, you must come now; if you could pray one good prayer, that could not recommend you to God, or be an atonement for your sin. Jesus Christ suffered for you; you deserved the stripes but His blassed back was hared.

praying a good prayer' for you, and bids you population of this island was 135 930; 15,824 whites, 30,059 colored and 90,056 negroes. The no wise be cast out."
"Thank you, sir, for that word; I will try; I least, show themselves worthy of the boon of A brighter day soon dawned on his soul. He membered of the influence of justice and huwas asked if he had yet prayed that "good praymanity in allaying the angry passions and promanity in allaying the angry passions and promating good will and order, those best bonds
of society. Not a single outrage was committrust is in Jesus' blood-in no good prayers of ted in the excitement of the moment; not a mine."

To any anxious inquirer who may read this, I single act of revenge was perpetrated, then or after, that is recorded. There appeared to be a complete oblivion or forgiveness of all past wrongs and hard usage—all bad feelings seem-ed to be overpowered by one of gratitude for to salvation until you east yourself at the foot of

NUMBER 48.

plantation of 340 acres, three miles from town, and every acre is worth \$500. He sent his phæton for me, and at his house I met the white curate of the parish, and the Hon. Seale Yearwood, member of Assembly.

I passed several hours in the highest criminal court of the island, presided over by Sir R. B. Clarke. The magistrates who set with him are white and colored. The grand and petit jurors are of all colors, from white to black. The Police Court is presided over by Mr. Cummins, a colored magistrate, and hel dispatched business as well as your humane Judge Odell, and lays it on to delinquents a little harder.

On the whole, the condition of the colored people here does not give much color to the theory of the inferiority of the negro race, or their absolute incapacity to take care of themselves. It may well be doubted whether white people, of any country, with no more advantages to begin with than they, would have succeeded any better. I do not agree with Sir John Bowring, who told me in 1835 that he believed the negro to be superior to the white man; but from whearvarion I think him felly equal negro to be superior to the white man; but from my observation, I think him fully equal. Poor white persons here are now supported by their former/slaves. Mechanics and laborers, of every description, are exclusively colored and

black.

Vain and fond of finery, when dressed for display, as on Sundays, the colored race are as much overdressed, as the contrary, when they are in their ordinary every day attire. Laboring men may be seen going to church with white kid gloves on their hands, their garments in keeping, accompanied by their wives and daughters, wearing gay bonnets, dresses of silk or muslin, and using parasols. They appear to have no sense of the incongruous or ridiculous. Thus dressed, they are not only civil, but somewhat ceremonious and fond of using and receiving the title of Mister and Missis, and of making inquiry after each other's health. making inquiry after each other's health. A light hearted people, given to pleasure and amusement, they are fond of dancing and singing; and when they begin, they hardly know

hen to stop.

Barbadoes possesses many advantages; a good Barbadoes possesses many advantages; a good local government regulating in a great measure its own affairs; cdurts of law, in which it is believed justice is fairly administered; an efficient police; adequate prisons and places of correction, kept in good order; a hospital under excellent management, supported chiefly by subscription; a lunatic asylum; good roads; an inland daily post throughout the island; a college and schools of various kinds, affording excellent means of education for all colors; a public library; "Churches," one to each parish, and other places of public worship, in which the services of religion are decorously conducted. services of religion are decorously conducted, by ministers who have, I believe, the respect of their congregations—and not least so, those of the Wesleyan Methodists and Moravians, who were, to their honor be it said, the first to exert themselves in the instruction of the negroes in the time of slavery. In every church I have attended, all colors sit promiscuously in the body of the houses; and the choirs are made up of every hue, from white to coal black.

When the cholera was in this place, Henry P. Nightingale, a merchant of the very darkest hue, lay apparently at the point of death. A white man sent to inform him that his note for \$2000 had matured, and that he would like payment or security. Mr. Nightingale sent a check to the president of the only bank here, with his request that the bank would pay all his obliga-tions that might fall due till he was able to attend again to his own business—which request was complied with strictly. It has done me good to take such a man by the hand, and to ride in his coach, with himself and wife and

daughters.
One of the "cleverest" papers on this island,
"The Liberal," is edited and owned by Hon. "The Liberal," is edited and owner, a mulatto.
Mr. Prescod, member of Assembly, a mulatto.
Mr. D. go a his testimony in favor of abolition. Mr. P. ga e his testimony in favor of abolition. He was in England at the time it occurred.— The whole proprietary body expected to be in-evitably ruined by the measure. One proprie-One proprietor committed suicide when the act went into effect, through absolute despair.

FREEDOM IN SLAVE STATES. From the Missouri Democrat.

Among the signs of the times are expressions recently uttered by R-publican members on the floor of the Senate, which we do not feel at lib. erty to pass without notice. Mr. Seward has stated that he regards the great battle between reedom and slavery as "over," inasmuch as, before one year passes away, the Free States will be to the Slave as nineteen to fifteen. This has been followed by a remark from Mr. Fessenden expressly disavowing any intention or desire to nterfere with slavery in the states where it now exists, and others have asserted the same thing n language equilly as broad. It is with deep we chronicle the use of such terms by men in whose public conduct we have seen much to admire heretofore, and must deplore the tendency which betrays itself in certain quarters to give so great a cause a purely sec-tional aspect. If Mr. Seward wishes only a pretional aspect. If Mr. Seward wishes only a ponderance of Northern States in the con cy, he may well say the battle is over; and if Mr. Fessenden desires to confine the benefits of free white labor to the section it now holds, he may well say that he does not intend to inter-fere with slavery in the Slave States; but all must see that such positions, whether so intend ed or not, are sectional, selfish, and recreant to human progress. Partisans and placemen may be content to wear the honors they have won, but the people will not rest satisfied with the lights of any such Capua. To-day we are struggling here in Missouri, a present Slave State, to give all its valleys to cultivation by free white citizens, relieved from slavery competit and we are told that such effort meets forsement at the hands of men who have here ofore held to a broad faith in the progress of ree institutions. Very well, let it be so shall go forward, nevertheless, and may say with Nelson, when slighted by admiralty dispatches, "some day we shall have a gazette of our own." We are struggling now and here, not for theoretic preponderance of Free States in the Federal Government, not for mere territorial liberies to guarantee free labor expansion, but also to reclaim Missouri from the disadvantages of s slave system that is paralyzing her energies and crippling her advance. And we make bold to say, furthermore, that our sympathy and our service are not confined within the line that separates our state from adjacent states; but benefit upon other that all efforts to confer like ommonwealths-to elevate and enc rotect the labor of the free working citizens protect the labor of the free working citizens against the depression of servile toil, will ever meet with our zealous co-operation. In Kentucky, in Tennessee, in Virginia, in Maryland, the same movement in behalf of free soil for the free labor of a free yeomanry is transpiring, and we hail it with emphatic congratulation. We know that it will be said in vindication of the positions assumed by Senators, that Congress and the Federal Government have no right to interfere in such work; and that the Republican party has no mission to constrain the expansion of free principles in slave states. This in part is true, but it does not fully meet the case.— Practically, Congress is determining now the existence or non-existence of slavery in Kansas, under the shadow of a dominant party, of an Administration and of a Supreme Court that do not recognize the power of Congress over the question of slavery in the Territories. It is the influence, the patronage, the moral weight, the protection of the Federal Government that affects the subject even in the absence of direct intervention. It has been seein Kansas; it is so in Missouri. All these are now thrown into the scale against free labor and for slave fabor. Moreover, it is the rôle of political organiza-tions, national and otherwise, to formulate distinct policies, to give momentum to great truths, to achieve victories everywhere in behalf of the

right. To this end the extinction of slavery in

the central grain-growing slave states is one of the first steps in the path of progress—a step that is to be accomplished through the instru-mentality of their own swelling populations do-ing the work, as is now being done in the ter-

born of water.

ritories and elsewhere, and sustained in so doing by an embodied public sentiment throughout the nation, call it party or whatever name suits, that will cheer and uphold their self-advance-ment. It is idle for leaders, in their isolation, to ignore such manifest outgrowths. The shoots show forth the vital sap in the trunk. Whether, therefore, present organizations may see fit to accept the appointed mission of cherishing free principles, extending a protecting ægis over free emigration, and vindicating the cause of free labor everywhere, as it moves from clime to clime, is a matter of small consequence; for the masses of the people of the United States will not long want combination expressive of these great ends, whenever the same becomes needful. It is moreover thus It is moreover thus, and thus only, that a nationality will take the place of mere sec tionalism, for it transfers the strife from a con between states to contest for populations It substitutes physical development, social eleva-tion, and home aggrandizement, for the issues of prejudice, repression and disunion which now obtain. It subordinates the slavery question to the popular will, and makes appeal to a legitimate field of controversy. The Free-Labor movement, as it has taken body and shape and form out of the late territorial and incipient state struggles, as it has found its strength in colonization and its development in thickening settlement, as it has gathered in its thand the aspirations of the heroic, the hopes of the economic, the devotions of the fanatical and the calculations of the speculative, as it has manipulated the tide of streaming thousands who pour forth from their hive, and directed it here or there, so it will dominate the future o politics in despite of all opposition. Those who are with it may guide it to beneficent ends, and cheer the heart of patriotism with its miracles cheer the heart of patriotism with its miracles and its gospels; those who are not with it will on the shore as bleaching wrecks to mark a foo

h anchorage.

Let us hope that the words we have comment Let us hope that the words we have comment-ed upon are hasty expressions which the speak-ers, seeing the attitude they place themselves in, will be the first to retract or explain. If not, we shall write with deep regret their withdraw-al from the coming field of future victory, but no abandonment by parties or politicians shall induce us to trail the banner that has been unfurled in this state until Missouri shall be pos sessed in fulness and entirety by free white la

MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

THE FATHER AND THE SON. We have been requested to make some marks upon the distinction between the Father and the Son in the Godhead. We have little desire for speculation on such a subject. Al that any one knows of it, is what is related inthe Scriptures. 'Any attempt to penetrate beyond this limit is but an effort to be wise above what is written. In all such inquiries we need to have much of a spirit of humility and reverence. "Who by searching can find out God!

Who can find out the Almighty to perfection It is evident from the sacred volume that there is a distinction between the Father and the Son-that in one sense they are two. We refer to a few passages in proof. "The Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world." 1 John 4: 14. Here the agency of two is distinctly recognized, and a manifest distinction between them; not merely one person acting in two offices. It was not the Father who came: not the Father who was the Savior of the world. but the Son. And the Son did not come of himself, but the Father sent him. Could we well have anything more to the point?

"These words spake Jesus, and lifted up eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the hour i come: glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee." " And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self; with the giory which I had with thee before the world was. John 17: 1.5. It appears from these passages one that commenced in time, but existed in eternity, before the world was. Nor did the distinction ever have a beginning, for the Son was eternal, as is proved from the following texts " In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us." John 1: 1, 2, 14. The Word is the Son, for he "was made flesh, and dwelt among us." And if he was in the beginning with God, he must have been eternal. Again himself declares: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty." Rev. 1: 8. That Jesus, the Son, is here described is evident from the context, verses 5, 7. Many other passages of similar import might be cited,

but these are sufficient. We will now notice some objections and difficulties. "I and my Father are one." John 10: 30. "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." John 14: 9. These denote the union, harmony, and intimate relation of the Father and Son, as is clear from the connection. The Son being commissioned and sent of the Father, and always doing those things which please him, was one with him in counsel, purpose, work .-Christ prayed that his followers might all have a similar unity with each other and with God. "That they all may be one; as thou Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." John 17:21. Of course this is a unity of heart and counsel.

Again, how can the relation of Father and Son exist, if the Son is eternal? Of course it is not a literal, natural relation, which would require priority of the Father in time. It is a piritual relation. We understand that the secand in the Godhead is called Son because of the love which the Father bore him, and especially cause he took flesh, was born of a woman, and became the Savior. See Luke 1: 35-" The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore, also, that holy thing which shall be born of thee, shall be called the Son of God."

Once more, how can there be a distinction between the Father and the Son, when there is but one God? Answer, it is a distinction not innsistent with the Divine unity. There is in the Godhead a unity in one sense and a plurality in another sense-not a unity and plurality in the same sense, which would be a contradiction. There is but one Divine nature, one God not three Divine natures, or three Gods. But in the Godhead the Scriptures recognize the dision of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The mode of this distinction we do not attempt to explain, for the Scriptures have not. We confine ourselves to the fact which the Bible does clearly reveal. We believe and teach this truth, not on the ground of theory or speculation, but because the word of inspiration declares it. If we cannot comprehend it in all its aspects and bearings, we will not on that account ect what is revealed respecting it.

We know of no better text to throw light upon the great distinction in question, than the one we first quoted, viz. : "The Father sent the

and dying our sacrifice, he is appropriately call- kind Shepherd has called to his arms." This is ed the Son. The Father did not thus come in the language of humble resignation to the Dithe flesh. Here is another great distinction. vine will-language which only the Christian Still both have all infinite attributes together hope can inspire. Another case is that of a with the Holy Spirit, and these three are one missionary's wife, her husband just deceased at God.

TRACT SOCIETY AGITATION. The refusal of the Publishing Committee of slavery, as the Society had instructed them to do, seems to be fruitful of results. We notice that a large number of the Congregational minand withdrawing all support from the Society, if at its next annual meeting it does not rectify the Committee's conduct, and issue tracts on slavery as on other sins-and we notice with pleasure too, that at Chicago a new and indeendent Tract Society has just been organized. This Society is formed because the American Tract Society will not publish any tracts against American slavery, and we suppose it designs forthwith to publish and circulate Anti-slavery

But the matter is not to stop here, as we think. The large Christian public, who have these many years sustained the American Tract Society (and this support has always come chiefly from the free states) will never consent that the society shall always be silent over the evils of slavery. They will never consent 3: 5. that the slaveocricy shall always crush out all 1. What is the meaning of John 3: 5? anti-slavery teachings and allusions from the issues of the Society-or allow the South to run of water and the Spirit" include the inward and ors and churches of the free states, and the Christ; or does it merely cover the inward eedom loving friends of the Tract Society, are change, the heart work? epared, in our opinion, to demand of the So- Now on both of these points Bro. M. and I are will carry out its wishes in this particular.

only a few men in our great nation are slavethey please-quite a small part too, is the South by the cry of "mad dog," from any quarter. the American Tract Society, and yet it thinks to rule the whole. But take courage, ye who 3: 5, is a figurative expression, and means born an! it shall not always be thus! The Ameri- of the grace of God, born of the word, and in his

PATIENT CONTINUANCE.

Paul says, "God will render to every man acording to his deeds-eternal life, to those who ov patient continuance in well-doing seek for lory and honor and immortality." Here are hree things mentioned by the apostle. First, he noblest pursuit for man, to seek for glory and honor and immortality. What end of man can be nobler, worthier of all our ransomed powers? Secondly, the mode of doing it. "By patient continuance in well-doing"-a clear and ntelligent proposition, it should seem. Thirdly, the blessing, greatest that men can receive or Deity can bestow, " Eternal life."

The mode-how shall men obtain eternal ife? gain heaven? dwell with God? How shall Christians seek for the true honor and real glory? How seek for immortality-in what way secure to themselves such a boon, imperishable, when all the honor coming from men, fades as the flower of grass? By continuing patiently. in the simple pathway of well-doing. Learn to do well—persevere in doing well—continue un-der all circumstancas patiently to do well;—and all is gained, honor, glory, immortality,-eterall is gained, honor, glory, immortality,—etermal life. These blessings are all the men. can
land of Canaan, in this prophecy, fixes its meanwish or ask for—and they are all obtained by a very simple process, namely, "by patient coninuance in well-doing."

It is not enough to begin well, in Christianiy. There must be continuance—perseverance only who endure in the course till death. Ye that was made to enter upon it in the outset. It may be a warfare the mastery over self and rified. "Everything that may abide the fire, ye afford it? Will not Heaven make amends? water of separation. And ye shall wash your Think of that word LIFE -what means it? those clothes the seventh day," &c. two words ETERNAL LIFE, which God shall award to patient continuance in well-doing. Canst ask for more? But that is the inherit-

repine? of daily and constant diligence. "Will I conbe an anxious thought. Patience will be teston—patiently continue; and satan shall flee, and no temptation shall harm us, if we are folas a traveller that hasteth to his home, as a voyager to-whom the long-wished port heaves in ing shall be impossible.

tion, when he sees the hand of his Heavenly water is obviously used in a figurative sense, tion shows a soul at peace, and buoyed up with strong faith. We have just read a few instances sistent with the context lo give it that sense. one we first quoted, viz.: "The Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world." 1 John 4: is that of parents who had just buried a lovely dence that Christ referred to a literal birth of Son to be the Savior of the world. I John 4: is that of parents who had just buried a lovely boy of 4 years; missionaries to the Indians of savior of the Father. Here is a plain distinction, our country in whose little one died in their one which we can understand. The Son came to be the Savior of the world. This is his specific to be the Savior of the world. This is his specific to be the Savior of the world. This is his specific to be the Savior of the world. This is his specific to be the Savior of the world. This is his specific to be the Savior of the world. This is his specific to be the Savior of the world. This is his specific to be the Savior of the world. This is his specific to the Indians of the Indians o cific work. And performing it in the way he they say in the account, "While we weep, we sprinkling, washing and plunging. This Jesus

the Mendi mission, Good Hope Station. She writes. "How inexplicable it is to us that Mr. M should be taken away just as he was, with The refusal of the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society to publish tracts on ly crossed the deep, and had reached his appoint. For things, as every proselyte to Judaism, by baped station without any accident, with apparently a long career of usefulness before him. How strange that he should then be cut down. But isters of Vermont have issued a united letter, God, whose he was and whom he tried to serve, taking grounds against the Committee's course, took him to himself; and here our short-sighted reasoning must end; for God knows best what is for our good. When once I had given all up, and said from the heart, 'it is the Lord, let him do as seemeth him good.' He gave me the comfort of His everlasting love."

This is the victory that overcometh in our trials, faith; confidence in the Heavenly Father that he doeth all things well, and hope that we shall meet those loved ones in heaven. We shed the tear over-our dear ones, and then look forward to meet them, when our earthly mission, too, is finished.

BORN OF WATER AND THE SPIRIT. We again call the attention of the reader to the two points at issue in this discussion of John

2. Does "regeneration," "new birth," "born way with the property of the institution. , Pas- outward change which occurs in conversion to

ety at its next annual meeting, either, that the at issue. Bro. M. asserts that water in John 3: resent publishing Board obey its instruction, 5, does not refer to baptism. I assert that it nd issue Tracts against the evils of slavery, or does. Bro. M. contends that "born again, else resign, and give place to better men, who and "regeneration," covers and denotes the change of heart only; I assert that it includes Strange, isn't it, that the South must expect the inward and outward change, that is the o rule everything and laways. Comparatively, change of heart, and formal consecration by bapholders, and these few must manage the whole deemer's kingdom. I hope that the reader will country, President, Congress, and all, just as keep these points in mind, and not be diverted Bro. M. holds that "born of water." in Joh

an Tract Society will yet right itself, we be- first and second article, he quotes Ezek. 36: 25, lieve—and so may our country do at length! as a corresponding text, where water refers to grace or salvation. Since he attaches so much importance to these words of Ezekiel, we must vestigate their sense. They read, "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean from all your filthiness, and from all your idols will I cleanse you." Of this language of Ezekiel, Bro. M. says, "Here is the cleansing and renewing implied clearly in that birth to new life called born of the water and of the Spirit," He introduces the quo ation by saying that the prophets "used almost precisely th same language which Christ employed, and if he Nicodemus) had understood them, he would have understood Christ." We believe that so far as "born of water" is concerned, Nicodemus did understand both the prophets and Christ: and we also believe if Bro M understood the prophets he would understand Christ to teach baptism in John 3: 5. By reference to Ezel 36 the reader will discover that the prophet does not refer to the Christian kingdom in this prophecy at all; but to the restoration of the Jews from slavery in Babylon. Read verse 28, "And ye shall dwell in the land which I gave to your fathers, and we shall be my people, and I will ish slavery. They had been driven away into bondage on account of sin; if they returned to God and to Jerusalem, it must be by repentance, the end of life. The promise is to those and obedience to the law. Now one indispensable requirement of the law, was, that all who did run well—but " who hath hindered you ?" had gone away into idolatry and its sensualities. Men must not be hindered—must not be pre- should sanctify themselves by sacrifices, and puvented or turned out of the way, by any trials rifications with blood and water. Num. 8: 7. or temptations whatever. The same effort must "And thus shalt thou do unto them to cleanse be made to continue on in the Christian course, them, sprinkle water of purifying upon them." over sin may demand serious strife and earnest shall make it go through the fire, and it shall t ndeavor. Suppose it be so--cannot Christians clean, nevertheless it shall be purified with the

In this way all impurities were removed, and when Ezekiel prophesied the return of Israel, he very naturally referred to the literal fact, that on ance—and as thou pressest on towards it, His that occasion they should be sprinkled with clean presence shall be with thee, and an hundred water. And nothing is more certain than that fold is thine by the way. Can a child of God the Levites and people could not return to God's favor without observing these acts of pu-But "patient continuance" includes the idea rification. This is the law. Numbers 19: 13. "Whosoever touches the dead body of a man and tinue in well doing, and never give over," may purifieth not himself, defileth the tabernacle of the Lord, and that soul shall be cut off from Is ed. Here one temptation assails—there anoth, rael, because the water of separation was not er. Shall the enemy triumph? Not, if you sprinkled upon him," &c. The same law applies meet him patiently, at every turn and attack. to all defilement. On the return of the Jews If temptation says, slacken thy hand—then do from the captivity, they were not only to have a thou gird up thy loins anew. If temptation change of heart, but they were to observe the says, omit duty this once—be sure to do thy du- law of purification, be sprinkled with clean waty, promptly without the least faltering. Press | ter, and any who refused or neglected the waters

lowers of God as dear children. God will not permit his people to be tempted above what we are able to bear. Continue patiently thy course, and since the people were defiled in various ways, and on their return to God, must be view,—and all temptations shall yield to patient sprinkled with water, as one act of purification. ontinuance, what seemed mountains of difficulty shall become as a smooth pathway, and nothdom : and that he refers to a literal use of mater in their purification; so that a knowledge of the prophets and Jewish rites would lead Nicode-All have their crosses to bear; disappoint- mus to understand Christ to refer to literal waments and losses are the common lot. These are ter. Now it is a settled rule of Biblical interoften exceedingly painful to bear. Grace is need- pretation, that words are to be taken in their ed to sustain us under afflictive dispensations; literal sense, unless the connection absolutely and the Christian can feel a resignation to afflio- requires a different construction. In some cases Father in the trial, that the mere worldly man such as John 4: 10. "Living water." 7: 38, does not. It is well to attain to that type of pi- "Out of his belly shall flow rivers of living waety, to that measure of faith, which enables one | ter." 2 Pet. 2: 15, "These are wells without to feel that God doeth all things well, to lie water." But where the word is justed in this figpassive in God's hand, and to know no will but urative manner, that fact is plainly indicated from His. Perhaps no class of Christians are more the context, and the sense which pertains to it, is devotedly pious than missionaries who, if any- also carefully indicated. We are not left to body, have lain all upon the altar of Christ. Is- guess what it means, but are obliged to give the olated as they usually are it seems that when figurative meaning in order to make sense of the their friends fall around them, they must feel passage. But where the literal and usual sense their loss in a peculiarly forcible manner. Wet of water or any other word, is at all consistent we have often admired the heroism, and alike with the context, that literal sense must be the resignation under trials, of the missionaries adopted. Upon this well settled principle of in our foreign fields. The language of resignascriptural interpretation, we are bound to take

did by taking our nature, living our example would look up and follow the lamb which our knew when he told Nicodemus that he must be true position is consonant with the Bible and 2. Proselytes from heathenism to Judaism, will be incumbent upon the reader to judge afwere always baptized as well as circumcised. - ter the argument has been completed. Until By baptism they were understood to renounce then, be content to wait, read and think .- G.

their old faith and enter a new religion. This H. B. act then was naturally connected with entrance into this new kingdom of Christ. In the face of this custom,"born of water" would most naturally mean, baptized into allegiance to the new order tism, vowed allegiance to Moses. Nicodemus was just as familiar with baptism as a Baptist minister of the present day. To this custom testify Josephus and the Jewish and early Christian writers, and no Biblical student will denv it. But the fact that baptism was so common makes it certain that Jesus referred to it in his words

3. John's baptism was notorious at this time, and turned the attention of the whole people to this mode of declaring allegiance to the kingdom which John proclaimed to be at the door; and this fact would naturally make "born of water" wofer to baptism which was so prominently before the minds of the people.

would baptize his disciples into allegiance to his kingdom., John 1: 25. The Jews sent Files. and Levites from Jerusalem to ask John who he pected Christ would baptize. Nicodemus came Abel C. Carter, Teacher of Vocal Music; Wilo inquire about this new kingdom, how men he would most naturally refer it to baptism, which both in Jewish custom and John's practice, was so prominently before him. And Jesus himself had honored the rite in the presence of a multitude of the Jews. 5. The act of proselyting a heathen to Juda-

n, which in part was performed by baptism, s usually called among the Jews, a new birth, elyting, baptism was indispensable. It was the who eat the bread under the heavier portion h would be baptism, or a mere outward change. ly sorrow or of heavenly hope." But when Christ assured him that a radical change of heart towards God was required, he marvelled, and said, How can this great change & Brothers. Duodecimo, pp. 388. r's womb. It was by comparison that are chapters on The Sceneore was required he marvelled. &

peated rite among the Jews, and since the ituality of Christians. evidence that Christ used the phrase in any oth- subjects :er than the popular and customary sense, we are

ter," in the sense that the Jews understood it, For sale in Dover by D. Lothrop & Co. an outward, visible birth, and a covenant of Price \$3,00 a year, or 25 cts. a number. idelity to a new order of things, we may use orn of water and baptism interchangeably whenporn of water' shall be saved." Rom. 6: 3, 4, articles:-

Then baptism, and "washing of regeneration" and exactly in the same relation to this new Tormentor; fe. Gal. 3: 6, 7. "For ye are all the chil- The Statue in Clay. dren of God by faith in Jesus Christ; for as For sale in Dover by J. C. Varney, at his Pemany of you as have been baptized into Christ riodical store, No. 7, Central St. ave put on Christ." Thus, Titus, 3: 5, "Not OLSHAUSEN.—The N. Y. Observer, one of y works of righteousness which we have done, the most thoroughly orthodox of the Presbyteout according to his mercy he saved us, by the rian papers, thus speaks of the doctrinal sound-washing of regeneration and renewing of the ness and evangelical tone of the Commentar of Holy Ghost," If there is any difference, the Olshausen, now issuing from the press of Shelnguage of Gal. 3: 6, 7, is the stronger, and don, Blakeman & Co. makes baptism more prominent than "washing of regeneration" is made in Titus 2: 5. Now, considering that the use of water for religious shausen, has made its appearance from the press rerts to Judaism were always baptized, that John gives us great pleasure to notice the handsome tive law in his kingdom immediately connected the series. with faith and looking to a visible devotion to The fourth, now out, extends from Romans he spread of his cause on earth: considering to Galatians. This ground is the most difficult all of this, I see no way to escape the conclusion for the commentator that he finds in the whole that Christ did refer to baptism by the phrase range of Biblical study. It is not likely that born of water."

ussed. What is the relation of baptism to the man Commentary : ingdom of Christ? It is very likely that the but I do not despair of being able to show that atoning sacrifice of his description, and hence misrepresented it, and that my

Dec. 16, 1857.

In consequence of great weakness, he said disposed to stay, and were enthusiastic to obtain but little during his illness, but what he did say books, of which we distributed a good number.

[To be continued.] but I do not despair of being able to show that atoning sacrifice of his deserve

sound reason. I shall at least attempt it, and it

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

We have Resently learned that subscribers in some few instances have made payment to persons who represented themselves as travelling Agents for the Star, who were not recognized as such by us. We deem it proper to say there fore, that we have now no travelling Agent. Should any person hereafter be appointed such, it will be announced in the Star, and the name of the person will be kept standing in the Star as a travelling Agent so long as he continues in that capacity. Subscribers therefore will be careful not to pay to any person professing to be a travelling Agent, unless his name as such can be found in the Star, Payments thus made will not be allowed."

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY. The Catalogue of this excellent and flourishing institution, situa-1. It was generally expected that Christ ith March, has just been received. ted at Whitestown, N. Y., for the year ending we learn that the whole number of scholars has been 379-Gentlemen, 227; Ladies, 148 .was. "And they asked him, and said unto him, they asked him, and said unto him, they asked him, and said unto him, they be not that they be not that they are they are they are the control of the contro fiam Cloher, Teacher of Penmanship: Miss be a temporal kingdom, which was to carry the Spsanna Wood, I rincipal of Female Departbe a temporal kingdom, which was to carry the ment, and Teacher of French and Mathematics; Jewish nation to honor and dominion. He Miss Laura Huntington, Teacher of Drawing ubtless expected that baptism would be one and Painting; Miss Frances E. Carter, Teacher condition of entering it, as that seems to have been the general expectation; and when Christ of Piano Music; Miss Mary S. Tisdale, Teacher of Piano Music; Miss ssured him that he must be "born of water," of Ornamental Branches. The spring term will commence March 31.

RECENT PURLICATIONS

ENGRISH HEARTS AND ENGLISH HANDS; or, The Railway and the Trenches. By the author of the "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars." New York: Robert Captar & Brothers. Duodecimo,

This book contains a history of the conver sion of several persons of the lower class in rn again and regeneration. Josephus uses England while employed upon the Sydenham his form of expression, and it was a common Palace, through the instrumentality of a lady arase among Jews and Greeks. Any change of the upper class, a member of the Church religion was called a new birth, and especial- of England. Most of these persons were was the change from heathenism to Judaism subsequently transferred to the trenches of Seis called. See Knapp, Bloomfield, Josephus, bastopol, where many of them perished. The Morus, &c. The new birth, or regeneration, narrative of their remarkably religious lives weter, contemplated mostly an outward (and of the happy deaths of some of them) unange of condition and relations. Cicero calls der their great trials and sufferings, is full of inrestoration from exile, his regeneration or terest. Their experience is given in several in w birth. In Roman law, the manumission of stances in their own language. The object of slave was called his regeneration. The He- the book, as the author remarks, "is to show rew term for born, yalad, was commonly ap- men and woman who are placed by the provilied to proselytes, and Nicodemus was perfect- dence of God in another position of life, how familiar with this use of the phrase, and just, much of high and delicate feeling is to be found familiar with the fact that in all cases of pros- amongst that great mass of, their countrymer tward idea, the outward change that was most the primeval curse. Also, how much of that rominent to the mind of Nicodemus, and he trial may be softened, and of that labor lightenarvelled that Christ seemed to attach a higher ed, by the manifestation of a kindly interest in eaning to it, involving an inward change. He their daily toil and rare pleasures; of a ready ubtless expected that all that would be re- appreciation of their better feelings, and of a pired of a Jew to enter the kingdom of Mes- true sympathy with all that they know of earth-

In this book the author groups "togethe

haracter? Can he enter again into his moth- with advantage the varied scenes which give an or's womb and be born? No more can he pass undying interest to the shores of Tiberias - in ough this great moral change! Nicodemus terweaving the scripture references to a region was not so foolish as to ask the question, except which, as a sanctuary of holy thought, will yield by analogy, whether an old man could return to in interest to no other in sacred story." There he asked it. The sense of his question is, " Can Call and Consecration-The Incurable Cureda man enter again his mother's womb? Of The Soldier and his Slave-Three Portraitscourse not. Then how can these things be? The Sower and the Seed-The Storm on the How can a man's moral nature be thus radically Lake-The Spoiler Spoiled-The Only Daughnanged when he is old? But the birth of wa- ter-The Life of Sacrifice-The Miraculou was no marvel to him. "Born of water" Feast-The Night Rescue-The Sinking Disci was a familiar expression with him. He ex- ple—The Doomed City—Heroism—Mary Magpected Christ to set up a temporal kingdom; dalene-The Feast on the Shore-The Testind that baptism would be the act by which Jews mony of Love-The Farewell. The book is should declare allegiance to the King; but when rich in thought, expressed in admirable style, and is well adapted to inspire confidence in Since "born of water" was a familiar and oft- Christ as the Messiah, and to increase the spir-

paptism of proselytes was called "born of wa- THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March has been er," and since there is not the least particle of received. It contains articles on the following

The Catacombs of Rome; The Nest; Eber ism must be understood by the birth of water.

6. Christ actually did institute baptism as the pledge of fidelity to his kingdom. Mark 16:

16. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Now taking the phrase "born of water." in the sense that the Laws understood it.

born of water' shall be saved." Rom. 6: 3, 4, The Upper Mississippi; My Illustrious Spare; Know ye not that so many of us as were born if water into Christ," &c. We are buried with lim by the birth of water.

Then baptism, and "washing of regeneration" and; The Captain Becalmed; A Paper of All Sorts; Rouge et Noir; Every Wife her own Tormentor; My Wife and I; The Virginians

urposes was general among the Jews, that con- of Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., of this city. It ad given such prominence to baptism, in his style and the rapid enterprise that mark the oclamation that Christ's kingdom was at hand, publication of this great work, requiring as it hat Christ was generally expected to baptize does so large an investment, in the midst of a the converts to his kingdom; that "born of wa- comparatively dull season for the sale of books. ter" was a common phrase among the Jews, But this commentary has made a sensation. It pplicable to the baptism of proselytes to Juda- has attracted the attention of Biblical scholars m; and considering that Christ gave no reason in all parts of our country, and the number of n his language for supposing that he used the its readers is constantly enlarging, so that the ord water in a figurative sense, and that he has demand is justifying the issue of the successive tually from the beginning made baptism a pos- volumes. One more, we presume, will complete

the views of this independent thinker will har-This argument may suffice to prove that monize in all points with those of any other. hrist refers to baptism in John 3: 5. But the yet we cannot, without calling thereto special nost important question remains yet to be dis- attention, read such remarks as these in a Ger-

"What the law could not do. Christ mad dog cry" of Bro. M. has excited and prej- The law was not able to take away condemnaadjeed the minds of some of the readers of the tion; it served rather only to increase it, but Star, so that they will not be likely to under- Christ takes it away, in that He takes it upon stand correctly what I may say on this topic; Himself; this comes to pass by the vicarious

lical instruction, cannot fail to make the whole decease threw a deep gloom over the people there. Two days after his death, though the most salutary in its general influence upon the there. Two days after his death, though the rain fell in torrents, his meeting house was filled with a sorrowing audience, gathered to attend his funeral, when an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. B. P. Cilley, of Great Falls. His text was, "And Samuel died; and all Israel were gathered together, and lamented him, and suried him in his beuse at Ramah." I Sam. 25.1. Seven other Precult Baptist ministers and a Congregationalist minister were at the funeral. The tears and sad countenances of the audience, with the mournful parting look at the remains of him who lay before them in the sleep of death, showed how much he was beloved, especially by those who had been his hearers. student's mind, and we are therefore more, and more pleased with the popularity of the work.

For the Morning Star. REV. FREDERICK MOULTON.

As the writer sometime since consented to As the writer sometime since consented to prepare an obituary of the brother whose name heads this article, he deems it proper to say that he has delayed writing till this date in consequence of waiting for statements without which he could not redeem his pledge. It ought likewise to be stated that when the expected doought ment was received, it contained but few items of the history of the deceased, and those were Frederick Moulton was born in Tamworth,

Carroll county, N. H. Oct. 12, 1816. His parentage and boyhood must be passed over with-out remark, for want of information, as must several other subjects relating to his life. Like most who were born in country places nearly fifty years ago, young Frederick was able to attend only such common schools as were kept in that day, which were generally short, and often inefficient. Notwith anding this disadvantage, his improvement in absequent years made him acceptable as a speaker. Like many others in respect, he was more able to control the minds of an audience, and consequently to benefit them, than some who are we This shows that, with a thorough education added to his zeal, piety and fluency of speech, he would have ranked among the able ministers of the day for noticilated the state of the s the day, for notwithstanding his early disadvantages, he probably became one of the best and strongest preachers in the Freewill Baptist demand nomination. His success in the ministry shows what industry and faithfulness will enable those

of a good education in early life.

At the age of eighteen years, young Frederick was converted in Dexter, Me. In 1835, the year

churches in Benton, Bath and Warren. After leaving Haverhill, he preached nine months to the second church in Corinth, Vt. From that the second church in Corinth, Vt. From that enjoyment of the beatific visions of heaven. On one or two doctrinal points, Bro. Moulpreached three years. He then went to North-1853. Her decease was not only an affliction to him and the three surviving children, but it saddened the hearts of the congregation who had,

occepted an invitation to become pastor of the church in West Lebanon, Me. He entered upon the duties of his office there in August, 1855, where he labored faithfully and successfully till he finished his course. Under his ministry in W. Lebanon, two precious revivals were enjoyed, and the church received an accession of for-

the churches, frequent pastoral changes must oc-cur, however distressing and ruinous they are. This evil arises to a considerable extent from though the neglect of ministers to devote their time to Ephesians." udy, a defect which is often owing to their lack of early educational training, and which can be country.

remedied only by close and prayerful application of the country.

Nov. 14. Early this morning we (native Nov. 14. Early this morning we) tion. While this is true of ministers, it is equally true that these changes are often caused by a few restless and excitable persons, generally church members, who constitute a class someng like David's four hundred "discontented" In some cases ministers, no doubt, stay too long with their people, but instances of this kind are far less frequent than premature changes.

It has been shown that Bro. Moulton preach-

ed but a short time in a place, and it is probable that most of his removals were against the wishes of his people. When ministers properly leave their flocks with a hope of being more useful elsewhere, as it is presumed he did, they should be commended; but, when influenced by the commended in th

given above, he wrote,—
"In conclusion I think it duty to say that the

Lord of the harvest has noticed and measurably blessed my feeble efforts to promote his cause. And I humbly trust the annals of eternity will show some little good to have been accomplish-

In 1853, he was chosen Recording Secretary f the Freewill Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and a member of its Executive Committee, which offices he held till death. He was selom, if ever absent from the meetings of these codies, had a lively interest in the cause of Misions, and was faithful in the discharge of his official duties.

Though he belonged to a family most of the members of which had died of consumption, his well developed frame and usually good health seemed to indicate that he might be spared per-

aps to old age. This indication was however leceptive. The deadly foe had insidiously attacked the citadel of life and done much to-wards demolishing it before the attack was was the raising of blood from the lungs, which occurred some three or four years before his death, and it was then feared by some that he would never regain his health. But he gradually recovered from this attack, and some others similar, though less severe, and for a season before his last illness, his health seemed to be almost perfect. Whatever was the cause of his healthy appearance, the pressure of blood at length became too strong to be longer resisted by the previously ruptured and only partially respect to the stored lungs. A few days previous to Sabbath ood from the lungs, which by the previously ruptured and only partially restored lungs. A few days previous to Sabbath the 6th of December, his symptoms gave him some uneasiness, and he decided not to preach some uneasiness, and he decided not to preach some uneasiness. that day. The gathering of the people to hear him, changed his purpose, and he went into the pulpit intending to make only a few remarks in a colloquial way, but feeling better as the servicolloquial way, but feeling better as the servi-Nov. 17. Left Kuntapoddah early in the proceeded, he preached, as usual, all day. His text in the afternoon was, "I have called and ye refused." Prov. 1: 24. His sermon was solemn and impressive, and will not soon be forgotten by his hearers. Before light the next morning, he had an alarming attack of bleeding at the lungs, which brought him to the verge of the grave.

Nov. 17. Left Kuntapoddah early in the morning and came to Barnagar market, and had a very good hearing until near night, when we left and came to Sorgh.

Nov. 18. In the morning preached in the barnagar market about four miles over the fields. We esti-

that ministers cannot be loved and honored.

The sorrow caused by his death was as much deeper and more extensive than that felt at the decease of those who "Lived in league with hell and sin, And died at war with God, as his life was more useful than theirs. As he lay in the sleep of death, words seem-ed to come from him like those that a devoted English minister caused to be written and placed on the lid of his coffin, That solemn and touching couplet was repeated by one of the ministers present, and no doubt many in Lebanon as well as in other places where the deceased has labored, will, as memory some what industry and faithfulness will enable those to do who are not blessed with the advantages pathetic address from his grave, calling them to After he died, his face remained soft, and

As he was much respected in Lebanon, his

of death, showed how much he was beloved, especially by those who had been his hearers.—
The strength and tenderness of the relation between a good pastor and his appreciating flock, were sadly and beautifully manifested on that impressive occasion. The silent but manifest evidence of the mourning of the people for the death of this servant of Christ, showed how strains and in the servant of t

stupid and ignorant those are who suppose that

religion deprives its possessor of respect, and

At the age of eighteen years, young Frederick was converted in Dexter, Me. In 1835, the year following his conversion, he was baptized in that town by Rev. Henry Drew, Methodist, there town by Rev. Henry Drew, Methodist, there dead. On this account, though the limbs and being then no Freewill Baptist church in that place. He subsequently joined the Freewill Baptist church in Meredith Village, N. H. Baptist church in Meredith Village, N. H.

He was married to Miss Lydia Brown of Tamworth, N. H., Nov. 6, 1838. Five children were born to them, but only one of this number is now, living, a lad of some seventeen years, who, it is hoped, will honor the memory of his fether. "There let him rest in undisturbed dust,

In May, 1842, Bro. Moulton received license from the Lisbon Quarterly Meeting to preach the gospel. January 6, 1843, he was ordained at Bath, N. H., probably by a council appointed father's death, one brother, the only surviving at Bath, N. H., probably by a council appointed by that Quarterty Meeting. Soon after this event, he accepted a call to become the pastor of the church in Haverhill, N. H., where he labored three years. "Meantime," he writes, "I preached a small part of the the time with the churches in Benton, Bath and Warren." After

wood, N. H., and was pastor of the church held by the denomination, and other evangalical there a year and a half. Thence he went to Christians. He was sometimes severe in his Hampton, N. H., where he had the care of the controversial remarks; but this seemed to pro-Hampton, N. H., where he had the care of the church eighteen months. His next pastoral charge was in Scuth Berwick, Me., where he remained about two years. In Northwood, Hampton, S. Berwick, and perhaps some other places, the churches were revived and sinners were converted under his dabors. During his residence verted under his dabors. During his residence in S. Berwick, his wife, whose health had been rather poor for sometime, was suddenly taken away by death. She died the first of June, 1853. Her decease was not only an affliction to him preach; but, from what he has learned, he supposes his manner was earnest and impressive, and that, especially towards the close of life, not long previously, been called to mourn the his sermons were argumentative and instructive, death of their pastor, Rev. Wm. Johnson, and often containing bold, original, and stirring also that of his wife. In September, 1853, Bro. ideas. It is not presumed that he had no de-Moulton was married to Miss Hannah George, fects of character, but the estimation in which of Weare, N. H.

On resigning his pastorate in S. Berwick, he honor his Christian and ministerial profession.

FOURNAL OF REV. R. COOLEY.

Nov. 13, 1857. This morning went out into W. Lebanon, two precious revivals were enjoyed, and the church received an accession of forty members, mostly by baptism.

Frequent changes in the pastoral relation are among the greatest evils in the Freewill Baptist.

He seemed not to feel at all comfortable at our preaching,—as our preaching does not help on the property of the composition of the property of the composition of the preaching does not help on the preach and the preach are the preach and the preach are the preach and the preach are the ges are almost as rapid as the dissolving views And as his bu-iness is not very lucrative now f a paro ama, and to some they are nearly as he had but little to say in favor of Jugurnath delightful, though their tendency is often aimost. These emissaries, who are sent all over India to persuade the poor deluded heathen to make a persuade the poor deluded heathen to make a pilgrimage to see the great Jugurnath, find their craft endangered by though they still cry out "great is Diana of the This year there are but very few pilgrim indeed to be seen on the road to Pooree, owing no doubt in part to the disturbed state of

preachers and myself) went out into the lanes and highways and hedges to compel the people, if possible to come in. Found a goodly num-ber to hear us. But to compel them! Ah! what thing like David's four hundred "discontented of the parties of th tended the Kuntapoddah market, and had an encouraging hearing. To-day, two or three

be commended; but, when influenced by the promise of a larger salary and other equally selfish motives, they take the oversight of God's flock for filthy lucre, and love the wages of ungitted successes, as did Balaam, they will have their reward in money and worldly honor, but without God's approval.

In April, 1854, the "minutes" of the deceased showed that he had then benefited approved that he had then benefited approved that he had then benefited them to Christ for salvation, we found two In April, 1854, the "minutes" of the deceased showed that he had then baptized ninetyeight persons. Others were subsequently added to this number, but it is not known how many. In closing a short account of his life at the date given above, he work. usually a very wicked class of men, and get terribly angry at our exposures of their craft and deceptions. Some of them, however, will acknowledge their object is to deceive the people for their money. In this case one of them, a middle aged man, said that this was his object, that he had no other object but to fill his belly—as they always aim to well fleece the poor deluded pilgrims whom they deceive.

Nov. 16. Early this morning we went to Jeypore, a large village about two miles distant. This is the village where our good Dea. Fakier Dass used to live, previous to and at the time of his becoming a Christian. He had often told me of the garden in this village which the land owner of the village gave him, and of the house which the village people built for him, as their spiritual teacher, and of the fruit and flower trees which he had planted with his own hands. And he used to occasionally go there to get fruit and flowers, and see his tacked the citadel of life and done much towards demolishing it before the attack was known. The first symptom that caused alarm was the raising of blood from the lungs, which many of them in favor of Christianity. And

the verge of the grave.

He continued to bleed at intervals eight or mated that there were not far from 500, people mated that there were not far from 500 people in edges, when a rush of blood to the brain eprived him of reason, in which state he died us and listened apparantly very attentively to the preaching of the word, as long as we were to consequence of great weakness, he said disposed to stay, and were enthusiastic to obtain

10,00

Rebibals, Etc.

Oneonta, N. Y. Some have experienced emancipating grace, and others are inquiring what they must do to be saved.

LEXINGTON, Me., Feb. 20, 1858. Bro. Burr :- We are enjoying a glorious remembers; and some have joined the Methodists. Bro. Hutchins bantized six happy converts, and gresses. Bro. Savage, one. The work still goes on gloriously. To-morrow three more converts are to be baptized, and more are expected to go for-WELLINGTON PIERCE. ward soon.

that God has revived his work there within a companied in some instances with great excitefew weeks. A number of the youth have em- ment. The daily prayer meeting in the Old braced religion, and Christians are becoming North Dutch church has outgrown the place of more engaged than formerly.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Bro. BALL writes us that been opened, and that also is filled to overflow-since June last, 36 persons have been received ing. And this week the room in the third to the church in Buffalo, a goodly share of story has been thrown open, and that also is whom have been converted since that time. Four crowded-and sometimes the voice of swelling have been recently baptized.

Ватн, Ме., Feb. 16th, 1858. Bro. Burr:—Knowing that a good report dant. This meeting is a peculiar one. A large from Zion is always acceptable to you and the number of the persons who attend it are young. readers of the Star, I improve this opportunity The rule of New York is to allow clerks and to inform you of the good work of grace that others to have from 12 to 1 o'clock for refresh is progressing at Winnegance village and the ments, and this hour is allotted by these young southern part of Bath city. About six weeks men to this daily prayer meeting. They come ago I accepted the invitation of the brethren with bank books in their hands—pencils behind and friends, and began my labors, which, with the ear-memorandum books just peeping out the prayers and assistance of Christians, God of their pockets, and other marks of trade has been pleased to bless to the conversion of about them, and join heartily in the service. those who have been reclaimed.

praise His name. Yours in Christ, GARDNER DOUGLASS,

Bro. McKeown, of Taunton, Mass., writes us be seen in this place of daily prayer. But sev-Feb. 15: "God is blessing us with some revieral other places have been opened for the same val at this time. Quite a number have obtained purpose—the John street Methodist church, forgiveness, others are inquiring. As many as the Ninth street Reformed Dutch church, the 25 or 30 have desired prayers in one meeting. Madison Avenue church, and perhaps some

RACINE, Wis. -Our meetings are continuing others. with unabated interest. The number of ear- Bro. Burr : - In compliance with a unanimous nest seekers have for the last seven weeks daily increased, and still they come. At present we are so crowded as to be unable to furnish seats to all. The best of it is God is with us. No question has been ignored usually preached by our ministers. To the inquiries, "What shall I do to be saved," we answer in full, in gospel language and sentiment, "Believe and be baptized." The unabridged cross is presented,

verts who wish a little time to examine the man desire the office of a Bishop, he desireth a verts who wish a little time to examine the good work," &c. Ordaining prayer and right scriptures for themselves. Others go forward hand of fellowiship by the Rev. J. Griffin;

Bro. Burr :- It may be interesting to the friends of Zion to hear that the F. W. Baptist church of Bethany, N. Y., has of late been favored with a few mercy drops.

A number who had for a long time past been amid severe trials, greatly strengthened to hope for greater and more glorious displays of God's

Holy Spirit in other churches of the Q. M., is eart cheering to those who love the Redeemer's kingdom and desire its prosperity.

> L. J. MADDEN. W. Bethany Mills, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1858.

under date of Feb. 25: "We have enjoyed some ly interesting and spiritual, being favored with religious interest for several weeks past, many the presence and blessing of the great Head of have been revived and some hopefully converted to God. We hope to see greater things yet; by because God reigns. Christ is our mediator ceived as a member of this body. Our prosand truth is mighty. We would humbly acknowledge the annual donation visits which we have received from the people of our charge.

Bro. Burr:-The Lord is reviving his work in Parkman, Me. I commenced my labors at this place in July last, and met with the people 22-24. The churches were all reported. The once in four weeks up to Oct., at which time I with us over the Sabbath, and Bro. H. Adkinfelt that God called me to tarry with them, visit son, messenger from Switzerland Q. M. Next from house to house and hold evening meet-term with the Sparta ch., commencing on Friings. I was not disobedient to the call, and it day, 28th of May was blessed of God to the awakening and conversion of the sinner, and also to the calling home of the wanderer. The work has been gradual and characterized by a deep and solemn conviction of sin. Those who have enlisted deep feeling among the people, and the work is have apparently been moved by a true sense of Feb. 9, 1858. their lost condition without Christ. In Nov. a church was formed of nine members. Its present number is thirty. JOHN BATCHELDER.

MILLARD, Walworth Co., Wis., Feb. 17, 1858. Bro. Burr:—The Freewill Baptist church at Bradford, Rock Co., Wis., has lately enjoyed at Bradford, Rock Co., Wis., has lately enjoyed a glorious revival. The gracious influence was Cattaraugus Centre Q. M. The brethren from Cattaraugus Cen first felt in the school-house, where they usually meet for worship; but that not being suffi-ly meet for worship; but that not being sufficiently large to contain the multitudes who at terest. In short, the whole meeting was abuntended, we were necessitated to hold the, most of our meetings in the large and commodious reseting house of the Enjagonal Mathods.

A. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk. meeting house of the Episcopal Methodists in the village of Maxonville, about two miles dis-

My Bro. Joseph and I assisted Bro. E. Berjoyed for a long time. Jackson, Herrick and windsor oth report revivals.

Bro. J. H. C. Tompkins having renounced Modern Spiritualism, and making satisfactory confession of his error to Conference, it was the day also, and God was pleased to pour out.

His Spirit. Many precious souls were converting as a minister of this Q. M.

Bro. Rolla Carner of the best seasons enjoyed for a long time. Jackson, Herrick and Windsor oth, report revivals.

Bro. J. H. C. Tompkins having renounced Modern Spiritualism, and making satisfactory confession of his error to Conference, it was one of the best seasons enjoyed for a long time. Jackson, Herrick and Windsor oth, report revivals.

Bro. J. H. C. Tompkins having renounced Modern Spiritualism, and making satisfactory confession of his error to Conference, it was one of the best seasons enjoyed for a long time. Jackson, Herrick and Windsor oth, report revivals.

Bro. J. H. C. Tompkins having renounced Modern Spiritualism, and making satisfactory confession of his error to Conference, it was one of the best seasons enjoyed for a long time. Jackson, Herrick and Windsor oth, report revivals.

Bro. J. H. C. Tompkins having renounced Modern Spiritualism, and making satisfactory confession of his error to Conference, it was one of the best seasons enjoyed for a long time. Jackson, Herrick and Windsor oth, report revivals. His Spirit. Many precious souls were converted and a number of others deeply affected with the Register, it was voted that he be their condition as sinners. We have had as in the Star as a minister in good and regular many as from fifty to sixty on the anxious seats.

at a time. preached a very elaborate sermon, on the sub-

ject of Baptism, at 10 1-2 A. M., to upwards of four hundred persons, which was listened to Bro. E. C. Hodge reports some revival at with breathless attention, and excited much insix persons in the river at Maxonville. Early on the following Tuesday morning, before we left, I baptized three more at the same place. The church at Bradford has nearly doubled its

vival of religion in this place under the labors of Bro. Berry is a man of great energy, and la our pastor, Bro. L. Hutchins, and Bro. S. Say- bors with much acceptance. The Rev. W. age. For the past four or five weeks, wanderers Blackburn (M. E.) took part in the services. have been reclaimed, sinners converted, and the and showed a very friendly spirit, as did also his church revived. One week ago last Sabbath, pious wife. We hope the good work still pro-JOHN PARKYN

According to a correspondent of the Boston vored with a general religious awakening .-Many have recently united with the Evangelical Bro. AARON AVER, of Acton, Me., writes us churches. The work is deep and solemn, acits origin. The large lecture room is crowded to repletion. The Sunday school room has praise can be heard from many hundred voices all at the same time, in different Runes and hymns in each room, but in no respect discor-

sinners and the reclaiming of wanderers to the Carmen and wagon men drive up their teams to path of joy and peace. About twenty have obtained a hope which reaches beyond the grave, their employ on them; come into the meeting and more than that number have returned again -join heartily in the song of praise-kneel to their Father's house, and others are still seek- down and pray, and then pass out, jump on to ing God, determined to find peace only in partheir teams, and drive off to their work. All don of their sins. Many of those who have classes are here. Sometimes a clergyman leads been converted are heads of families, as are the meeting, and sometimes a layman. Among the audience now about fifty ladies may be seen. The meetings have been held at Winnegance. The first month not one was in the house, and village, and at the southern part (or end) of the singing was wholly by the men. But one Bath city; the most of the interest has been by one the ladies dropped in, and now a part of at the latter place. God has blessed some souls the house is set apart for them; and their voices at Winnegance, for which and all other blessings blend with and soften the harsher voices of that we and Zion generally are receiving, we their brethren. The merchant from his store, the mechanic from his shop, the carman from his cart, the clerk from his desk, the lad from

baptized." The unabridged cross is presented, free salvation, and the brotherhood of man. Among the interested are nearly all the school teachers of the town. We also notice one colored man, a fugitive slave, who often presents his family, a wife and nine children now in bondare, for the prayers of God's people. age, for the prayers of God's people.

Our practice is to receive immediately under

M., Rev. G. H. Ball preached a powerful and to unite in full. Upwards of forty have united thus with us.

J. M. WOODMAN.

Land Charge to the church and pastor by the Rev. G. H. Ball. We left the place, feeling that we had experienced a time of refreshing from the

presence of the Lord. ARTHUR MILLER, Clerk.

(SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

McHenry, Ill .- Held at McHenry village A number who had for a long time past been in a backslidden state, have been revived, five or six, we trust, hopefully converted, and the hearts of the few who had long and patiently labored

OTISFIELD, Me.-Held its last session with saving power. Rev. H. Perry labored efficiently with us in the special effort.

The intelligence that God is pouring out his greatly encouraged the hearts of the children of the greatly encouraged the hearts God. Any church wishing the next term of the Q. M. to be holden with them are requested to

notify the Clerk in season, that proper notice may be given in the Star. SOLON ROYAL, Clerk.

HANCOCK, Ill. Held its winter session with Bro. C. SMALL, of Berwick, Me., writes us the Wheatland ch. at Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Jan. 29 31. The meetings were peculiarthe Church. It was truly a refreshing season. The Apple Grove church, which was organized Elds. Rue and Sewall Jan. 9, 1858, was re-Bride settlement, on the 5th Sabbath in May, commencing on Friday previous. E. P. Burdett, Clerk.

RIPLEY, Ind .- Held with Franklin ch. Jan.

The meeting was protracted. Bro. Adkinson WM. RISINGER, Clerka

CHAUTAUQUE, N. Y .- Held its Feb. session with the Villanovia ch, Feb. 13 and 14. We found the ch. in a state of religious prosperity. Under the labors of its pastor within the bounds of the parish, 17 had started for the kingdom and backsliders were returning to Zion.

GIBSON, Pa .- Held with the East Lenox ch. Feb. 5-7. It was one of the best seasons en

Bro. Rolla Carpenter's name not appearing in

many as from fifty to sixty on the anxious seats standing in the Gibson Q. M.

Next session with the Greenfield ch., conference at the sixty of the conference at the confe

ton ch. Jan. 30 and 31. The meetings of worship were very interesting and spiritual. A goodly number in the vicinity of the Dayton ch. had been brought from darkness to light within en brought from darkness to light within a short time, under the labors of Rev. G. Doncker, and it was truly interesting to hear them n broken accents lisp forth the praises of God. reaching by Rev. W. J. Durkee and L. B. Starr to good acceptance. May term with the Ashford ch., 29th and 30th.

O. Dake, Clerk.

Rotices, Sppointments, Etc.

Notice. It is earnestly, desired that brethren may be in attendit is carnestly, desired that brethren may be in attendoe from every church in Minnesota, and that those Freeil Baptists who live where there is as yet no church, will
ostend; so that a full understanding may be had of
condition. prospects and wants of the whole field. It
believed that measures may be taken, by which our
use will greatly prosper. Come one and all, and let us
we a good time in conferring together, and worshipping
fore the Lord.

A. D. WILLIAMS.

A. D. WILLIAMS N. J. ROBINSON.
J. F. HAMBLEN.
T. C. PARTRIDGE.
J. D. WALDRON.

P. S. This meeting will be in connection with the session the Zumbro Q. M. 13w46

Western Evangelical Association. A meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association will be held on Wednesday, March 17, at 7 o'clock, Pf., at L. Bingham's, two miles east of Milton, Rock Co. Wis. All persons having business with the Association rill please present at at that time or previously by confering with the Secretary at Waupun, Dodge Co., Wis.

5. R. W. Batant, Sec'y.

Stanstead Quarterly Meeting. The next session of the Staustead Q M. will be held at the Abbott school house in Hatley, the second Saturday and Sunday in March "Conference at 9 o'clock, A. M.
D. W. Moulton, Clerk.

Ministers' Conference. The Asson Quarterly Meeting Ministers' Conference is connection with the March term of said Q. M. will meet a the meeting house near Bro. J. Hilton's, on Friday, Marc 12, at 1 o'dlock, P. M. E. WINSLOW, Clerk.

Freewill Baptist meeting house in Franklin, Pa., will be dedicated on Thursday, March 11. y Eld. John Tillinghast. WM. W. PIERSON.

DONATION. Our numerous friends in Parkman, Me., made us a donation on New Year's afternoon and evening, amounting to \$60, for which they have our thanks.

J. BACCHELDER.

S. BETCHELDER.

A Carp. We were favored with a visit from our friends in Strafford and vicinity, Jan. 9, when they left for our benefit \$50. For which may Heaven reward them. J. D. CROSS. S. T. CROSS.

DONATION. On the muddy evening of Jan. 27, our iends paid their annual visit, and left us the handsom further their annual visits. friends paid their annual visis, and left us the handsome sum of \$115,72. On Thursday evening some forty or fifty living "jewels" spent a pleadant season with 4s, and left \$3,16. Since then the amount has been swelled to \$130. Now beat this if you cap, all things considered. G. P. RAMSEY. V. G. RAMSEY.

A Visit to Rev. H. D. Buzzell.

time is only about \$1,20 per busnel. In 1001, it was \$1,96, and in 1856, \$2,45.

1. Singing of the hyun, "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord," &c.

2. Prayer was off-red by Rev. J. M. L. Babcock.

3. A collection was taken and presented by Dea. Simon Clough, which amounted in cach and other presents to over \$33. Appropriate thanks were then given to the brethren and friends by Eld. Buszell, while sitting in his chair, in which he expressed his grafting for their kind ness, his confidence in God, and that the gospel, which he had preached, was a comfort to him in his declining layer.

4. Remarks were then made by Bevs. R. D. Preston, D. Garland, B. H. McMurphy, and J. M. L. Babcock is also by Judge Cogswell and others.

luding prayer by Rev. T. Keniston. During these services our aged brother wept, rejoiced, and praised the Lord; and many felt to say, it is good to be here, and departed more firmly determined to trust in the Lord and abide by the principles of the Christian religion. Many desires were raised to a covenant keeping God, that he would remember and bless his servant, while compelled from age and infirmity to retire from the active duties of the ministry.

Yours in Christ,

R. D. Preston,

Post Office Addresses.

Rev. W. RITTENHOUSE, McKain, Eric Co., Pa. ... E. W. NORTON, S. Sparta, Kent Co., Mich. H, H. VAN AMBINGE, Prairie Centre, Lasalle Co., " C. DUDLEY, Levell Station, Warren Co.; Ohio.

serted under our Anti-Slavery head, with great for gentlemen to denounce on this floor a conterest. The slaveholders and their northern ordinate branch of the government. Cries of aiders and abettors have long pointed to what they "No! No!" Mr. Burroughs would be happy have termed the results of emancipation in the if he could say in his heart that he honored British W. Indies to prove its deleterious effects. James Buchanan, but he must be allowed to They have asserted that while emancipation had speak his candid opinion. He was proceeding, ruined the masters, it had been a great injury to when Mr. Smith (of Va.) again interrupted the slaves s that they were rapidly returning to him. Much confusion ensued, during which a state of barbarism, &c., &c.; and although his hour closed. Mr. Cony of Alabama, followthese assertions have been disproved time and ed with a violent pro-slayery speech. Mr. Moragain, they are continually reiterated and are

the island of Barbadoes is concerned. that the cause of liberty is making progress in dent thought, coercing members to vote contra the northern slave states, particularly in Missouri. Its advocates there are already in advance knee to bask in the sunshine of executive favor. of the leading statesmen in the Republican par- Mr. Andrews of N. Y., also spoke against the ty, and rebuking them for their tardiness and Lecompton constitution, saying that under no timidity.

Grant Thorburn is a sensible old man. On Union. the 18th ult. he wrote as follows from New Haven : "I have lived another year in this falsely so called miserable world. I verily believe it s the best world, terrestrial, that ever God Almighty made. I have never felt head, heart nor tooth ache during the year just gone by; brandy or bitters. I never was drunk in my life, and hever had a rheumatic pain. I voted three years when Washington was President. I three years when washington and the lived twenty-two years under George III.: saw Crawford, of Georgia, made a speech on the

LAWRENCE, N. Y. Held its last session with the oh. in Pierpont Jan. 9 and 10. A number of the oth. reported revivals in progress. The Lawrence ch., which had nearly lost its visibility, has taken an active stand in the Q. M., and reported itself at our last session. The church is enjoying a good revival, and a number of sinners have been hopefully converted to God.—Bro. R. M. West received license to preach for one year at our last session. Next session with the Lawrence ch. June 12 and 13. The meeting will be held at the Norris school house in LAWRENCE, N. Y. Held its last session with have taken their own lives. Gen. Henderson, Lawrence. Conference on Friday the 11th, at 10 clock P. M.

L. D. ATWOOD, Clerk.

The meet the lighest omces in the land, and taus oring ing will be held at the Norris school house in shame upon the country, a blot upon our history, and blushes to the faces of our posterity for the political immorality of their fathers?—

The public conscience and the public honor are CATTARAUGUS, N. Y — Held with the Day-

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Liverpool advices to the 10th ult. have be eceived. The British Parliament re-assembled on the 4th. Owing to the recent attempt on the life of Napoleon, his Majesty had notified Lord Clarendon that henceforth the French Consul General in England would grant pass-Notice.

The Fragient Baptist Quarterly Meetings in Minnesota Perfectly requested to send delegates to meet at Wasioja, a Dodge Co., Mio., on Friday, March 19th, 1858, at 9 clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing a Yearly ish Government will be answerable only for its feeting. own subjects, and every Englishman will travel under the protection of his own government.— In the House of Lords, on the 8th, Lord Granville said a note had been received from Count Walewski in relation to certain insulting paragraphs which appeared in the French govern-Napoleon was expressed at the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston's motion for leave to bring in a bill relating to conspiracy to murder, making it felony, was agreed to by a vote of 299 to 99. One of the principals in the late attempt to assassinate Napoleon is said to be an Englishman. Some difficulty has arisen between the French and Swiss governments on the subject of refugees. The Prince and Princess of Prussia made a public entred into Berlin on the 8th, and were enthusiastically received. New revolutionary plots have been discovered in Spain : seizures of arms and ammunitions had taken place. The British troops in India continue victorious, and the mutiny was rapidly being extinguished. From China we learn that Canton has been bombarded, and that the resistance of the Chinese was

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE FRENCH EMPER. on. The British press is quite restive under the attacks of the French addresses to the Emperor. They say that though an apology has DONATION. Many thanks to our numerous friends of been made to the English government, yet the arrange of France, under their restricted press, will never know of this, and that it will work its intended effect of making them hostile against England. Even the few Frenchmen who will ever hear of it, will understand that it is a mere formality. A correspondent of the London Times reminds the Emperor that his uncle left a legacy of \$2000 to Cantillon, the soldier who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, and that he Louis Napoleon, is said, shortly after his seizure of the throne, to have sought this person out, and to have paid him the legacy with interest. The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, a careful and intelligent writer, says. "Louis Napoleon sees the perils that are growing around him. Every month will witness some new despotic act, and the general hatred and envy of England will at last become the only feelings upon which he and his subjects can possibly agree. In ministering to that feeling he will seek his final refuge from revolution Bro. Burr:—Having been appointed by the brethren (at erequest of Eld. Buzzell) to give some account of saids in the Star, I cheer fally comply with the request.

Agreeably to a previous understanding, some of the pade of our areas father; in the Christian mixing; the pade of our areas father; in the Christian mixing; the maining for him to imitate." maining for him to imitate.'

home grown wheat in France at the present time is only about \$1,25 per bushel. In 1857,

Cogswell and others.

Singing of the hymn, "When shall we all meet bill, endorse the Lecompton swindle, and intimate that it is his duty to resign. He proceeded to state his reasons for not complying with this suggestion, and, in reply to a question from his colleague, Mr. Johnson, said that he should not vote for Lecompton in consequence of instructions. This provoked a bitterly personal retort from Mr Johnson, in response to which Mr. Bell intimated that he was ready for any Senator who should attempt to browbeat him. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill. Mr. Burroughs (of

N. Y.) vindicated the North from the charge of sectionalism preferred by Southern gentlemen, NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION.-We are hap- by referring to the statistical facts shown by the py to learn that the present term of this Insti- immense preponderance of expenditures by the ution has opened prosperously, there being in government in behalf of the South over the attendance in all departments at the close of the North. He also contended for the superiority econd week of the term, over 250 students, a of the North over the South in industry, wealth, arger number than at any previous spring population, education, etc. He proceeded to denounce Messrs. Pierce and Buchanan for their course on the Kansas question. Mr. Smith (of We have read the letter from Barbadoes, in- Va.) called him to order. It was disgraceful still believed to a great extent. But this letter completely demolishes them, so far at least as the South than all the negroes she ever owned. The other article under our Anti-Slavery head, entitled "Freedom in Slave States," shows cers coming into Congress to subdue independent of the control of the control of the cers coming into Congress to subdue independent of the control of the cers coming into Congress to subdue independent of the certain of t conceivable circumstances would he vote for the admission of additional slave States into the

Feb. 24. Senate. The Kansas bill was made the special order for Monday. Mr. Bell of Tennessee continued his speech in defense of his disregard of the pro-Lecompton instructions of the Legislature of his State, and in answer to and this day I enter upon my eighty-fifth year. Mr. Johnson disclaimed any intention of asthe personal attacks of his colleague yesterday. persing Mr. Bell's motives, but declined to make any further apology. After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

the whole reign of George IV., William VI., Kansas question, contending that the whole of and Victoria thus far. I was intimate with Hamilton, Jay, Morris, old Gov. Clinton, and the present troubles originated, not from anything wrong in the Lecompton Constitution, other prominent actors in the revolution." but from a determined intention on the part of Immorality of our Public Men. Suicides anti-slavery men of the North to defeat the obblic men are becoming alarmingly ject of the compromise of 1850. Mr. Goodwin Texas has become peculiarly distincommon. Texas has become peculiarly distinguished in this way. In one short year, her faguished in this way. In one short year, her favorite son, Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, and the last force upon the people of Kansas institutions the oyster trade. A whole side of the new fish Pemala Mission Section of the Republic, Dr. Anson Jones, which they abhor, and to plant slavery theer. market is devoted to these delications. Such Boardman,

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved to lay the sub- ited to the credit of the State.

tute was adopted, (23 to 26,) authorizing the
President to accept of the services of volunteers,
Hon. Edward Everett has a sister now perform-

less sooner discharged.

The bill in this form was then reported to the Senate and rejected by 16 against 35. Yeas—Messrs, Bell, Biggs, Broderick, Cameron, Crittenden, Douglas, Green, Gwinn, Houston, Johnson (of Tenn.), Mallory, Pugh, Seward, Anti-Republican Sympathies.—Mr. R. K. Iverson, Johnson (of Arkansas), King, Mason, the other a republic: the expulsion of Mr. Matteson, but referred the invincible subject to a select committee.

der the Lecompton constitution. In the course common generalities. of his speech he said admit Kansas, and then you Oa Second street, Philadelphia, is conspicu crats responded to the same effect. Mr. Giddings immediately gave notice of a bill directing Smith said, If I vote for the withdrawal of the Mr. Giddings made a few remarks depropriation bill. Also, a bill appropriating Indiana.—The regulators of Indiana have ar-Dues. Adjourned till Monday.

Western New York. Many cases result in the total loss of sight.

Qn Saturday week, about 3 o'clock in the preacher. all egress, except from the windows, from which slaves. many leaped, and were horribly mutilated, or instantly killed. The loss of life at first was stated as high as fifty, but this proves to be somewhat exaggerated, though a large number were in getting out. "

Louis Napoleon's Assassination .- " A Euro-

ember of that society. He adds: "Louis Napoleon has been tried by the chiefs "Louis Napoleon has been tried by the chiefs of the society, formally condemned to death, and received notice of the doom which surely awaits him. Those now in prison may suffer on the scaffold, but they know that thousands are ready to avenge them; and even though torture be tried (that it was under Louis Phillippe is proved in Louis Blanc's 'History of Ten Years,') they will die without making a sign.

they will die without making a sign.
At a ball at Paris, not long since, a Senator, a great friend of the Empress, was congratulating her on her gayety and good spirits. 'Yes,' sho said, 'I seek to forget myself; I know that one of these days we shall all perish together!' Poor woman! she is to be pitied. Her grace and goodness merit a happier fate. The crown is indeed to her conversed of thoms. As for the

mittee, does not mince matters in speaking of

Hancock Bank, at Ellsworth; and Sanford

me little excitement in that city a few months ago, and who refused to accept her liberty, after safely escaped to Cincinnati, where she was oined by her husband, who is a free man.

The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious medy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it Watter Boardman, Bloomfield, Me., emedy that can be applied to a boll. Lee of Sasan Boardman, arefully, wet and apply it. It will draw off Switzerland Q. M., Ia., arefully, and a soreness, in a few Susan Farwell, Ludlow, Vt., the matter, and relieve the soreness, in a few Su hours.

The consumption of snails in Paris has in-

The President, in thus doing was engaged in a The Washington Republic says : Since Januwork of fraud, violence and usurpation. The ary 1, 1856, three thousand school houses have debate was continued by Messrs. Wilson, of Ia., been built in the State of Illinois. This fact, added to the defection of Judge Douglas, is a Chaffee of Mass. and others.

Feb. 25. Senate. Mr. Crittenden presented a letter from Mr. Shields, and moved that he in that State.

take his seat as Senator from Minnesota. The latter argues that Minnesota is a sovereign State, before the Virginia legislature, providing for the and one of the members of the United States. enslavement of free negroes, under certain cirt refers to several precedents for the guidance of cumstances, proposes to hire them out for a pehe Senate in the matter. A discussion took riod of three years from the date of the passage place as to whether it was a privilege question. of the act, the proceeds of their hire to be ap-Mr. Pugh thought it was, but contended that propriated to their transportation from the State. linnesota had not so far complied with the The hiring shall be managed by an overseer, to erms of admission, as to entitle her Senators to be chosen by the county courts of the several be sworn in without some action by Congress. counties of the State; but it shall be competent Mr. Crittenden sent up Mr. Shields' creden- for any free negro within the limitation assigntials. He argued that the matter was a ques- ed, to emigrate voluntarily or enslave himself tion of privilege. He concluded that Mr. at his discretion. At the end of three years all Shields' right to a seat was as good as his own, free negroes found in the State are to be sold inand urged the importance of immediate action. to slavery, the proceeds of the sale to be depos-

ject on the table. Lost, by a vote of 26 to 22. Sisters of Charity.-Hon. Edward Everett, in Mr. Toombs said the whole question was—Is his recent charity lecture in New York, cor-Minnesota a State? He submitted a resolution dially endorsed that order in the Romish church referring the question of Mr. Shields to the Ju- which is known as the "Sisters of Charity."diciary Committee, with instructions to inquire No one then supposed he had any personal relawhether Minnesota was a State in the Union tionship to this organization, such as the folunder the Constitution.

The army bill was then taken up. A substident of a country paper, intimates: lowing paragraph, from a Richmond correspon-

not exceeding 3000, to serve for two years, uning the sacted duties of Sister of Charity; yet such is the fact, and she is about to take the personner disphared.

Stuart, Thompson (of Kentucky), Toombs- Meade of Virginia, Mr. Buchanan's ambassador 16. Nays-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, to the Emperor of Brazil, took the opportunity Bigler, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Dixon, of his introductory audience to declare the na-Doolittle, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fitch, tional sympathies of those he represents, as be-Foot, Foster, Hale, Hammond, Harlan, Hunter, tween the two countries, one a monarchy and

Iverson, Johnson (of Arkansas), King, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Simmons, Slidell, Sumner, Thompson (of New Jersey), Trumbull, Wilson, Wright, Yulee—35. Absentees—Messrs. Bates, Bright, Collamer, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Jones, Kenney, Pierce, Reed, Wade, Henderson—11. An amicable personal explanation took place between Bell and Johnson. Adj'd till Monday. The House refused to pass the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Matteson, but referred the invincible in the future.

In the reply of the Emperor no attention Feb. 26. House. Mr. Smith of Pennsylva- paid to Mr. Meade's overture on the subject of nia, spoke in favor of the admission of Kansas un-slavery. His Majesty confined himself to the

can withdraw the troops and let the outlaws ously displayed, attached to a show case, the there cut each others throats in their own way. sign, "Good imitation of gold coin-always Mr. Giddings of Ohio, said, Will you vote for keeps its color—for sale cheap," and in the case a resolution requiring the President to withdraw is a tempting array of quarter, half and double the troops in case Kansas is admitted? Mr. eagles, well calculated to deceive the unsuspect-Smith answered yes. Mr. Crawford said he ing. An unusual quantity of bogus coin, most-would have so voted a year ago. Other Demo-ly silver, is now in circulation in New York.

Slave Ransomed .- The Rev. J. E. Crawford, the withdrawal of the army from Kansas. Mr. (colored) pastor of the Baptist church in Nantucket, has just returned from Wilmington, N. army, will you vote for the admission of Kan- C., where he has been to purchase from slavery sns? Mr. Giddings (emphatically) said: Un- a neice of his wife. The price paid was \$1000. der the Lecompton Constitution, never, never, of which £50 was contributed in England. While in Wilmington, Mr. Crawford was obligpicting the wrongs of slavery, and maintaining ed to keep concealed, but accomplished his purthat man has a right to assert and strike for his pose and brought the ransomed slave, who is liberty. The House then passed the Indian ap- about twenty-one years old, back with him.

\$408,000 to enable the President to fulfil the rested seventy-six men, accused of counterfeittreaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound ing, theft and other crimes, and have delivered them over to the authorities for trial. They Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court of they intend to arrest. One of the arrests was Philadelphia, died in that city a few days since. made in a church, of a man named Hathaway, He was widely known by his connection with the Passmore Williamson case, and as the father officers nabbed him. He confessed, and lamented the effects of his crime less on his own An epidemic disease of the eye is prevailing account than on account of his "flock," who, he feared, would lose their zeal when such a wretched example was set them by their

rning, the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis was burnt | The Texan planters on the Mexican border to the ground. The stairways were so enveloped in flames, from the first alarm, as to prevent the Mexicans. One man recently lost six

A Voice from the North West .- The anti-Lecompton democracy of Indiana had an immense meeting ar Indianapolis on Monday week. Evburned in their rooms, or received fatal injuries ery Congressional district in the State was represented and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. Addresses were made by Judge Johnston of Kansas, H. B. Payre of Ohio, Gen. an "writes to the New York Tribune that the Drake and others. Strong resolutions were Carbonari" of Italy planned the late attempt adopted against the President's Kaneas policy, on the Emperor's life because he is a renegade sustaining the course of Judge Douglas, and in favor of a general convention of the democracy

> Sovereigns of Europe. -There are 46 emperors kings, princes, grand dukes, and dukes now

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. NEW HAMPSHIRE. -J. Hook, Chester; H. Davis, S Kingston; O. Hunt, Danville; D. Hardy, Contocoookville; J. W. Perkins, S. Perkins, Eaton Centre; M. J. Farnham

ilton Mills;
MAINE.—W. Boardman, Bloomfield; E. Fales, Freeman said, "I seek to forget myself; I know that one of these days we shall all perish together!" Poor woman! she is to be pitied. Her grace and goodness merit a happier fate. The crown is indeed to her composed of thorns. As for the Emperor, he is as thorough a fatalist as any Turk. 'What will be, will be,' is his motto, but yet it is thought that much of his confidence is assumed.'

The Lecompton Swindle.—Hon. Thomas I., Harris, chairman of the special Lecompton committee, does not mince matters in speaking of

Harris, chairman of the special Lecompton committee, does not mince matters in speaking of the frauds which gave the Lecompton constitution birth. In a letter to the committee of arrangements for the anti-Lecompton meeting in New York, he declares.

"Before I will debase myself by an endorsement of the monstrous villanies which are said to have been perpetrated in the concoction and consummation of this (Lecompton) scheme of white slavery, I will suffer crucifixion head downwards.

Negroes bring tremendous prices in Virginia. A house servant, twenty-five years old, sold for \$1960; a seamstress, \$1450; field hands from \$1200 to \$1400; one family—a young woman and three children, very small—for \$2500; an and stress the capital stock of all the Banks in operation at \$7,521,200. Four Banks, during the year, have gone into the hands of receivers, viz.: City Bank and Grocers' Bank, both at Bangor; Hancock Bank, at Ellsworth; and Sanford Bank, at Sanford. Receipts for Books.

The Lawrence, Mass., American says that the slave woman Betty, whose case was the cause of Moulton, 74.

D. R. Whittenore, 11,05, J. Griffin, 3,50; N. A. Jackson 4,00; J. D. Cross, 1,92, G. Billing, 1,00; W. H. Littlefield, 10,50; D. W. Moulton, 74.

some little excitement in that city a few months go, and who refused to accept her liberty, after eturning with Mr. Sweet to New York, sudently left her mistress, whom she loved so much, like the mistress whom she loved so much.

ook passage upon the underground railroad, and The past week we have received 22 subscribers, and disontinued 8; increase 14. Increase since the commence ment of Vol. 32, 37.

40.25 WILLIAM BURR, Tree

Books Forwarded. press. One package to Rev. M. Atwood, Starksboro', Vt., by ex-press. One package to Wellington Pierce, Lexington, Me., by mail. De package to Rev. A. M. Richardson, Hamlet, N. Y., by One package to Rev. W. C. Peck, Windham, Bradford Co., Pa., by mail. Pa., by mail.
Three packages to L. D. Atwood, Hopkinton, St. Lawrence
Co., N. Y., by mail.

37 If the books noticed as forwarded are not received in due time by the persons to whom they are dire should notify us immediately. REGISTERS. We would remind our friends

Ichabod Cummings, 10,00, Wm. C: Cummings, Middlesex, Vt., 2,00 W.A., Vassalboro', Mc., Mercy Jenness, Rochester, Susan Farwell, Ludlow, Vt., Church, and congregation Alpine & Sparta, Mich.

Susan Farwell, Ludlow, Vt.,

Previously announced, W. H. Bowen, Olneyville, R. I., D. G. Holmes, Buffalo, N. Y., B. Townsend, E. Wilton, Me.,

WILLIAM BURR, Trea

Education Society.

The Quarterly.

WILLIAM BURR, Treas

that we have a plenty of Registers yet remaining on hand, which we should be glad to dispose of. For terms, see advertisement. Rev. H. Holmes, South Bradford, N. H., has a

quantity of Registers which he received as Agent of the Weare Q. M., and can supply those in the Q. M. who want

ans say that Davis' Pain Killer is one of th nice little articles, which is calculated to relieve an im-mense amount of suffering incident to human life. Its action on the system is many times like magic. So instantaneous-the pain is gone at once. Sold by all dealers in

Married

In Garland, Me., Jan. 31, by Rev. L. Hathaway, M In Garland, Me., Jan. 31, by Rev. L. Hathaway, Mr. John W. Seward and Miss Sarah E. Haskell.
At Barton, Vt., Dec. 29, by Rev. E. D. Hopkins, Mr. Thomas Watker and Miss Eliza Hill, both of Brownington. Feb. 9, by Rev. J. D. Cross, Mr. M. B. Weymouth of Freeman, Me., and Miss Nancy M. Preston of Sharon, V. In Sharon, N. Y., Dec. 29, by Rev. G. P. Ramsey, Mr. Phelps Button of Canajoharie and Miss Margaret Ann Voorhees of Sharon.
In Stephentown, N. Y., Feb. 14, by Rev. I. B. Coleman, Mr. Wm. Hoxie to Miss Rachel E. Brainard.
Mr. Wm. Hoxie to Miss Rachel E. Brainard. Mr. Wm. Hoxle to Miss Rachel E. Brainard.
In Leon, N. Y., Jan. 14, by Rev. George Donröcker, Mr. Champion Wells and Miss Melissa L. Mills.
In Macedon, N. Y., Feb. 4, by Rev. D. G. Holmes of Buffalo, Mr. Bit T. Lockwood of Marlbore, and Miss Mary E. Holsey of Macedon.
In Onconta, N. Y., Jan. 7, by Rev. E. C. Hodge, Mr. Carbet Rathurn and Miss Eliza Jane Goodrich, both of Davenport. Jan. 12, Mr. S. Cooke, Esq., and Miss Jennie Wescott, both of Oneonta. Feb. 10, Mr. Richard Stinson, and Miss Lydia Ann Washborn, both of Lawrence.

RRIGHTON MARKET . . . Feb. 25. At Market, 1050 Boef Cattle, 150 Stores, 1900 Sheep and

75.

Working Oxen—\$95, 100, 124 a 130...

Milch Cows—Sales at \$27 a 33; common do \$19 a 20.

Veal Calves—Sales at \$2,50, 3,60 a 3,75 each.

Stores—Yearlings, 17 a 19.

Two years old—\$22 a 25.

Three years old—\$23 a 31.

Hides—5-1-2c per |b^*(none but slaughter at this m

Hides—5-1-2e per 1b (none but stangater at this marcet),
Oalf Skins—9 a 10c.
Tallow—7 a 7 1-2e per lb.
Pelts—100 a 125c cach.
Sheep and Lambs—\$1,50 a 1,75; Extra, 2,00 a 4,75.
Swine, Stores—Wholesale, — a 5c per lb; retail 5 a
51-2e per lb; Fat Hogs, 6 3 4c.
Number of stock cars over the different railroads:
Western and Fitchburg, 100; Lowell & Boston, 56; Boston and Maine, none.
Remarks—There is a falling off in the price of extra Beef
of about 5cc per 100 lbs from last week. Sheep and Lambs

Ashes-Pots steady at \$6,12 1-2; sales 35 bbls; Pearls

cet at 6,50; Cotton firm; sales 4000 bales Upland 12 a 12 1-8c. Breadstuffs—Flour—Receipts 420 bbls; sales 7500 bbls; tate and Western dull; superfine State 4,25 a 4,36; extra tate 4,45 a 4,50; round-hoop. Ohio 4,55 a 5; common to ood extra Western 4,40 a 4,50; Southern quiet; sales 800 bls; mixed to good brands 4,65 a 4,95; fanoy and extra 6,50; Canadian superfine 4,30 a 4,40; extra 4,50 a 50.

,50. Grain—Wheat nominal.—Corn firm; sales 1200 bushels; mixed Southern white 66 a 70c; yellow 66 a 68 1-2c. Oats—Southern and Jersey 30 a 40c; Northern and Western 42 Provisions—Beef steady; sales 350 bbls; country mess 9,50 a 10,50; prime 6,25 a 7,50; repeacked Chicago \$11,50 a 13,50; prime mess 20 a 24. Pork—Sales 450 bbls; mess 16,40 a 16,65; prime 13 a 13,15.2 Bacon lower; sales 100 pkgs: Hams 8 5-5 a 8 3-40; shoulders 6 1-2 a 67-8c. Lard steady; sales 250 bbls a 9 5 8 a 9 7-8c. Butter active; Ohio 12 a 18c.; State 17 a 24c. Rice quiet. Sugars active; sales 12,000 boxes: New Orleans a shade lower on low grades; Muscovado firm on high grades. Coffee heavy; sales 1500 bags; Riv 9 1-4 a 11 1-40. Molasses firmer; sales 1300 hhds; New Orleans 22, a 31c.; new crop Porto Rico 32c.

REGISTER FOR 1858. THIS work contains, as usual, a good Almanac, with Leavitt's calculations—the statistics of the denomination, comprising the names of all our churches, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, with the number of their members, and the increase or decrease the past year—the names of ministers—obituaries of ministers deceased the past year—and much other valuable denominational information.

past year—and much other valuable denominational information.

The price is ten cents a copy: 20 per cent. discount will be made to those who take them on sale. For cash down, without the privilege of returning those which are not sold, the price is 84 cents a dozen, or \$5.00 per hundred.

Orders from our brethren in all parts of the country are solicited. It is hoped that all who can will send the cash with their orders, and thus secure the work at the lowest price.

A FARM IN NEW HAMPTON, N. H., S offered at private sale AT A BARGAIN by the of the best high schools in the State.

Said farm is well fenced, has running water, an excellent Wood and Timber Lot, and ample Buildngs for two families, if wanted. The land is so ituated that it will be sold to suit the purchaser, situated that it was to be the whole or a part.

For further particulars, inquire of Prof. BUTLER or the subscriber, New Hampton, or of Meade, Brother & Co., house builders and lumber dealers, North Arch street, Concord.

DAVID B. PLUMMER.

AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR the rapid cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUF, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Ayea's Cherry Pectoral has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidate to diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all but him Consumption. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the Cherry Pectoral now: it has stopped his cough and made his breathing casy; his sleep is sound at night: his appetite returns, and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the Cherry Pectoral an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Brouchitis, Honraeness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the Cherry Pectoral, if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the durling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS FOR sale at this Office. Orders must in all cases be accompanied with the cash

has enabled me to do for myself."

"In the fire of his youthful emotion,"

former generations .- Chambers' Journal.

* Goldsmith's Dedication to The Traveller.

A "DIVINELY-COMMISSIONED"

THIEF-CATCHER.

One night in the spring of 1823, John Wil

liams had his horse stolen from his stable in Connersville. The woods for miles around were

and William Boice was taken in the act of feed-

that he was required to be diligent in his calling.

ice and wrested the knife from him, threw

ne back, and then tie me?"

"Go, then, but fail not at your peril."

We parted. I returned home on Saturda

orning; Abrams was there. As we met in ont of the old court-house, he gave me hishand

ith a fixed look, "You are discharged, you are

o horse-thief, you have kept your promise."
"Thank you, Mr. Abrams, I knew that you

tentiary, at the next term of the

take which,

The rosy lip, the lofty brow,
The heart that beats so gaily now?
O, where will be love's beaming eyes,
Joy's pleasnt smile, and Sorrow's sighs,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread you church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?

Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth, And childhood with its brow of truth The rich and poor, on land and sea, Where will the mighty millions be, A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come!
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come!

But other men our lands will till, And others then our streets will fill: While other birds will sing as gay, As bright the sunshine as to-day A hundred years to come!

LITTLE NOBODY. BY CHARLES MACKAY. When the tempest flies

When the tempest thes
O'er the cloudy skies,
And from crag to crag the frantic thunders ride;
When the lightning stroke
Has destroyed the oak,
Safely down below the little violets hide.
In the strife appalling,
When the proud are falling,
Little men can rest, or watch unheeded by;
Blow, ye storms of Fats,
On the rich and great;
I'm but little Nobody—Nobody am I. Pebbles on the shore

Pebbles on the shore
Dread no billows' roar,
But the mighty ships, deep-laden in the hold,
With a thousand men,
Steering home again,
Feunder oftentimes with both men and gold.
Feathers fall but slowly,
And the poor and lowly
Fall, and are unhurt—while greatness falls to:
Kings may wake to weep,
While their ploughmen sleep;
Who would be a Somebody:—Nobody am L

Hear it, ye Senates! hear this truth sublin

The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star. WILLIE'S DREAM.

It was a bright sunny day in the early au tumn time. The chilling winds and blighting frosts had not begun their ravages and the trees were covered with fruit and foliage. Bright flowers blossomed here and there, and the birds

flowers blossomed here and there, and the birds had not ceased their happy songs.

Down a shady lane and across the fields wandered a bright-eyed, sunny-haired boy of some four summers; now listening to a little babbling brook, which ran by the way-side, then chasing some gaudy butterfly from flower to flower and hearkening to the song of birds. Tired at last, of amusing himself in the fields, he returned to the little garden from which he had strayed, and under the shade of a drooping willow in a and under the shade of a drooping willow, in a secluded corner of the garden, he laid himself down near a little grassy mound, which, with a simple white stone marked the resting place of a darling sister, who but a few short months be-fore, walked with him and shared his childish glee. But she had been transplanted to a fair-er clime, destined to bloom forever in a land of But she had been transplanted to a fair er clime, destined to bloom forever in a land of never-fading flowers. As he lay there so quiet-ly and thinking so steadily of his sister Ella, whom his mother had oft told him was made pure and holy like the angels, he thought an an-gel with golden wings, and very beautiful to be-hold, came and hore him gently from earth. hold, came and bore him gently from earth up through the light, airy clouds to a place far above the dwellings of earth, where was a lovely being seated upon a great white throne; around it myriads of shining ones were singing so sweetly, and ever and anon melodious strains of music would come forth from the golden harps which they held in their hands. Bright on the banks of a stream sparkling water, which the little boy much brighter and prettier than those he had just left on earth. Birds of splendid plumage warbled their sweet songs and hopped from tree to tree. The street was paved with shining gold and the walls and gates were very beautiful O, what a pretty place! thought he, I wish fath er and mother were here; surely this must be heaven, every one appears so happy. If so, sister Ella is here; I will seek her among the angels. A pair of loving arms encircled him and raising his eyes he saw his angel sister. He knew it must be she, for her musical voice sounded the same in his ears and she smiled more sweetly than ever upon him. She too, like the others, had an angel form and a harp and crown. She kissed him and bade him welcome to the

She kissed him and bade him welcome to the fair land to which he had come.

"O sister," said the delighted child, " is not this heaven? For where else do people look so happy and everything so beautiful?"

"Yes, Willie dear," said she, " this is heaven; be so happy here, and it will not be long before father and mother will come too. Come with me Willie, and see our Heavenly Father, of whom mother has told you so often, and father used to ask blessings for you, and I, and everybody. He loves little children and gives them all the good things they have, and when he thinks best he takes them to this hpppy place to live forever. Only think, Willie, we are never sick here or die any more, or get hungry, thirsty, or weary, as we used to do. We thirsty, or weary, as we used to do. We can wander these ever green fields and hear sweet bird music and gather these never fading flowers, and not be weary or sleepy." Taking him by the hand, she led him up to the throne through a crowd of bright-winged spirits, whose harps, touched by their angel fingers, sent forth soft strains of music as they were wont to do when a soul was freed from sin and admitted into the heavenly city. At first, such a dazzling light shone around the throne and him that sat thereon, that the child drew back; but encouraged by the smiles of the Savior (for he it was aged by the smiles of the Savior (for he it was aged by the smiles of the Savior (for he it was seated on the throne) and the loving words which he spake, he drew near and ventured to lay down the roses which he had gathered at the Sayior's feet, who took him in his arms and blessed as he did little ones while on earth he performed his great mission of love and

Suddenly, the little boy awoke; for he had only been asleep and dreaming. Although it was a dream, yet a part of it was real; for his little sister was indeed tuning her little harp and singing among the angel band in that holy, happy place, whither the spirit of dreams had carried him while he slept.

He, too, was destined soon to join his child like voice to increase the harmony of heaven.

like voice to increase the harmony of heaven.
He arose from his bed on the damp earth and went home to leave it not until borne from it and laid in a little grave made beside his little

and laid in a little grave made beside his little sister's near which a few days before he pillowed his head and slept.

A few brief autumn days flew by, and the angel of death called for the gentle Willie. A kind and loving mother watched beside him and tried to soothe his pain; but one night he smilingly passed into the Savior's arms.

Sad ones gathered around the little coffin, which contained all that remained of him who was so dear to them, and many tears were shed as they beheld his lifeless form, but a look of calm resignation rested upon each countenance.

calm resignation rested upon each course they thought of Willie in heaven.

A venerable looking man was atting, eagerly conversing with his daughter—a beautiful young lady of about twenty-one years of age. With deep anxiety, and an imploring look the father said, "My dear Jane, this is too much for your mother. She has devolved it on me. I do hope you will think better of this matter."

"I have thought of it, father. I don't know what you mean in thus opposing my happiness. No one can say that "lenry is a drunkard."

True; but every one may see that he is fast

stances, he said, "God's will be done. O, Father, if thou hadst called me, like Abraham, to offer her in sacrifice to thee; but to give her thus to pass through the fire to Moloch! Thy

will be done. I'll try."

But the scene is changed, and we are thrown six years years forward in the daughter's history. Henry and she were married, and all went well for a time. Gradually, however, a cloud

Jane," he said sternly. She started, for and of Virginia," &c. she felt that that was not her name. "Jane, I am tired of this. I have endured this too long," and he raised his closed hand. "O, Henry!" she cried, "You will nev—Help, O,"—it was

Church membership: Regard to the beautiful wife! Set the bramble against the The Chian peincter, when he was required by beautiful wife! Set the bramble against the fire. Drink led to neglect of business—neglect of business led to bankruptcy—and bankruptcy to still deeper drinking. The fashionable house in — terrace shrunk into a low hovel in — lane. The eldest daughter, a sweet little girl of lane. The eldest daughter, a sweet little girl of ten years, too frail for such a sudden transition, and steale from each some part of ornament.

her mother who is pleading with her. "My dear Jane, you must not lay this too much to

"O, don't call me your dear Jane! Call me devil, for the manner in which I have cruelly wrung the best of hearts with anguish so unde-

what is reason; to which the lord consented, but was so busied, belike, about matters of higher concernment, that Spenser received no reward."

The poet seems to lay a trembling hand on

ble."

"It was your father who sent me here. He charged me not to come without you. You have grieved him deeply; but you do not know his heart. I de. And you must not add to his long and deep sorrow, by refusing to become his child again. He says it will help to smooth the remainder of his journey to the grays to he will be the says it will help to smooth the remainder of his journey to the grays to here you.

ney to the grave, to see you If poets are accused. what once you were. He can never forget that giving unduly flattering titles,

ALWAYS IN THE WAY.

A STORY FOR MOTHERS. of those rainy days which every one loves, when the drops fall steadily and cheerily, and one feels sure that they are completing their mission as rapidly as possible, in order to treat us to a rainbow. It was a cheerless, mizzly, drizzly rain, that seemed unwilling to leave cloud-land, and bent upon making every body sympathize with

Mrs. Howard loved her child, but she was a bustling energetic woman, whose chief care was to keep a well-ordered and tidy house, and she did not understand the delicate nature of the little Amy, who had been from infancy a feeble child, and stood sadly in need of loving and tender sympathy. She was not beautiful; but for those who loved her, there was a depth of love in her little heart, which only needed answering sunbeams to make it bear sweetest blossoms, and light up her wan face with the beauty of contentment.

of his own, exhausted every motive and inducement to persuade Dryden to dedicate his work to William, but in vain. The attempt on the part of the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part of the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the bookseller to dedicate to the poet on this point was a manifest case of trespass on the part in the pa

This had been such a sad day. In the morn-

Anna sighed, for she knew the little heart had sore trials; so, far into the dusky eve she sat with Amy's head upon her shoulder, telling of the olden time when the fairies danced by of the olden time when the fairies danced by moonlight upon the greensward, when every hill and dale, every river and tiny streamlet, was haunted by unearthly beinga. Then she told of heaven, made glorious by God and the angels, and as Amy listened, har heart swelled with joy, her eyes beamed with delight, and she exclaimed, raising her head with animation:

"Perhaps not; but he is the companion of "Anna, I must go there, I must—is it such a "Pernaps not; but he is the companion of those who think it no sin to be so."

"Their excesses will be a watning to him."

"If there be truth in the past, it is more likely that he will become the victim of similar careless."

"Anna, I must go there, I mist—I is to stand the similar face, as she said sadly, "Perhaps, though, I should get in the way of the angels—I am so careless."

"A regard to his character will prevent that."

"If regard to his character do not lead him to avoid their company, it will scarcely save him from their vices."

"But he is a member of Dr. ——'s church."

"Ah, how many have been torn, not only out of the church, but from the pulpit itself, by that damning vice!"

"Wever, darling," said the sister, clasping more closely the little form, which an almost prophetic sense was too surely fading away.

At midnight there were hurried steps and anxious questions, as the household was awakened by Anna's cry that Amy was very ill. After days of anxious watching, a weeping group surrounded the bed of the dying child.

"Mother," said Amy's feeble voice, "I didn't mean to be naughty, and get in your way so "Never, darling," said the sister, clasping

"Mother," said Amy's feeble voice, "I didn't damning vice!"

"But he loves me, and will not do anything which would place me in a false position."

"How long he will love you, my dear Jane, when you come between him and the gratification of his appetite, remains to be seen."

"I have no fear of that."

"O, it is that very, want of fear that makes me tremble! Are you resolved, and will you not, even in deference to me, think of it again?"

"I have thought of it, father, and I am resolved."

"It was not anger. It was not pity. It was solved."

It was not anger. It was not pity. It was not grief. It was not disappointment. It was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not disappointment. It was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not disappointment. It was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not any one disappointment. It was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, which, was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not anger. It was not anger. It was not all in vain was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not disappointment. It was not all in vain was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not disappointment. It was not all in vain was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not disappointment. It was not grief, it was not all in vain was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not disappointment. It was not all in vain was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not all in vain was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not all in vain was the lesson taught by those dying lips. Seeds of gentleness and panot grief, it was not all in vain was the lesson taught by those dying lips.

Miscellany.

TOADYISM OF GENIUS.

The grand era of literary flattery in England began to gather, when, on the evening here was in the early dawn of our literature; when began to gather, when, on the evening here exhibited, he staggeted home, not caring as he was wont to conceal his condition. His wife, who had waited till midnight for him, simply said, "You are late to night, my dear."

"And can one not be a little late without being thus taunted with it?"

"And can one not be a little late without being thus taunted with it?"

"And can one not be a little late without being thus taunted with it?"

"And can one not be a little late without being thus taunted with it?"

"And can one not be a little late without being thus taunted with it?"

"And can one not be a little late without being thus taunted with it?"

"And can one not be a little late without being thus taunted with it?"

"And can one not be a little late without being thus taunted with it?" "I am not bound to know what you mean.—
I know what you have said."

"I am not bound to know what you mean.—
The Faerie Queene is inscribed to the work. The Harrie Queene is inscribed (1596), both in mow what you have said."

"But what have I said to offend you, my learning to the said to offend you, my learning to the said."

The Faerie Queene is inscribed (1596), both in prose and verse, to "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland,

the first time. She did not believe he would do it. She was deceived. He did it, and slamming the door behind him escaped into the street.

Again the scene has changed, and seven years have now passed over them: Character!—Church membership! Regard for his once beautiful wife! Set the bramble entire the scinet the scene has changed and seven years have now passed over them: Character!—Church membership! Regard for his once beautiful wife! Set the bramble entire the scinet has beautiful wife! Set the bramble entire the scinet has been sent to said the scinet has been said to shine.

withered, and was mercifully taken home, and the cause of all became a hopeless maniac, while his wife was left—not a widow. Death only makes widows. Drink does more.

The scene is changed again. Broken-hearting with her face buried in her apron. It is her mother who is pleading with her. "My

the Earl of Desmond, near Cork.

The queen, indeed, dealt out her bounties more sparingly. "There passeth a story," wrote Dr. Thomas Fuller, in 1662, "commonly told and believed, that Spenser presenting his po-ems to Queen Elizabeth, she, highly affected therewith, commanded the Lord Cecil (Burwed."

We must not speak of desert, Jane. If ei-"We must not speak of desert, sane. It elepounds; and when the treasurer (a good stew-ther of us had our desert, where should we be and of the queen's money) alleged that sum was But I have been so bad. O, mother, this too much, then give him, quoth the queen what is reason; to which the lord consented

The poet seems to lay a trembling hand on same privilege."

"But I can never face my father. He can never forgive me; and his reproach is insuffera-

you are his once little Jane." may be made for them, in their struggles to ob-The last stroke cut the deepest. In a mo-tain some advantage from their productions, ment all the past was recreated, and became the through private favor or patronage, in addition moral level which lifted her from the dust; and to the profits derivable from the liberality of with the deep anguish which kindness only can "the trade" and it is only just to remark that inflict, she flung herself at her mother's feet, even sound divines have shown no mean dexterinflict, she flung herself at her mother's feet, and be dewed her hands with her tears. "Best of mothers," she said, "the Lord be to you as you have been to me, and help me to be to you what I have never yet been."

The prayer was from the depths of a renewed nature. It was heard. She was saved.

The prayer was from the depths of a renewed nature. It was heard. She was saved.

The prayer was from the depths of a renewed nature, it was heard. She was saved.

The prayer was from the depths of a renewed nature, it was heard. She was saved. commencement of his literary undertaking, and "Rain, rain, rain, will it never stop?" thought little Amy Howard, as she pressed her small face close to the window-pane, in the vain attempt to see farther round the corner, whence sister Anna must come from school. It was not one of those rainy days which every one loves which he had bestowed on his late. was encouraged in his task by the approbat publican patrons, but substituted some pretty sharp invectives against them; hence the dis sharp invectives against them; hence the dis-tinction, well known to biographers, between the "republican" and the "loyal" copies of the Polyglot. Charles II. rewarded the loyalty of the author with the bishopric of Chester. A proof of honest disinterestedness is pre-sented in the refusal of Dryden to inscribe his

bent upon making every body sympathize with its ill-humor.

Poor little Amy looked the embodiment of forfornity as she watched the long pendulous branches of the elms sway hither and thither in an uncomfortable manner. She wondered what made the rain fall, and if the poor little doves felt it through their glossy feathers; but she knew it was quite useless to ask her mother, for she would only tell her not to ask so many questions, and to keep out of her way.

Mrs. Howard loved her child, but she was a hustling energetic woman, whose chief care was

son:
"The Bookseller to the Right Hon. John This had been such a sad day. In the morning she had climbed into a chair, to watch her mother's proceedings at the pastry' table, when an unlucky motion of her hand sent a dish of flour to whiten the floor, and called forth an impatient reprimand from her mother. Choking back a rising sob, she left the table, and essayed to play with her blocks, building with them a wall to confine white Lily, kitten. But kitty, impatient at such close imprisonment, made vigorous efforts to free herself, and, as she succeeded, acattered the blocks in every direction.

"What a looking room!" exclaimed Mrs. H. "I declare, fit's no use to clean up, you get things in the way so."

No more house-building for Amy after that, so she walked up and down the room, singing softly to the kitten in her arms, till it was time to look for Anna's return from school. Anna, the dear sister who loved the little one, and never told her to keep out of the way.

At last her patient waiting was rewarded by a glimpse of Anna's bonnet, and with a cry of 15ey Amy bounded to the open, hall door to greet her sister with outstretched hands and the words, "I thought you would never come."

"What ails my pet?" said Anna's she took the child in her lap, and parting the dark hair from her pale face remarked the look of weariness in her eyes.

"What ails my pet?" said Anna's she took the child in her lap, and parting the dark hair from her pale face remarked the look of weariness in her eyes.

"Nothing," answered Amy, "only my head aches so, and I can't play without troubling mother."

Anna sighed, for she knew the little heart Lord Somers.

"My Lord: Although the author has written a large dedication, yet that being addressed to a prince whom I am never likely to have the honor of being known to; a person, besides, so

Augustus still survives in Maro's strain And Spenser's verse prolongs Eliza's reign Great George's praise let tuneful Cibber sin For nature formed the poet for the king.

Goldsmith has given, in the Vicar of Wake

discourse, finding me to be a scholar, drew out a the road, under the supposition that when he bundle of proposals, begging me to subscribe to a new edition he was going to give the world of But he did no such thing. For more than half Propertius, with notes. This demand necessarily produced a reply that I had no money; and that considerable and the return of our friend, after considerable effort, he consented to move homeward.

my expectations. Finding that my expectations were just as great as my purse, 'I see,' said he, 'you are unacquainted with the town; I'll teach you a part of it. Look at these proposals; upon these very proposals I have subsisted comfortably you a part of it. Look at these proposals; upon these very proposals I have subsisted comfortably for twelve years. The moment a nobleman returns from his travels, a Creolian arrives from Jamaica, or a dowager from her country-seat, I strike for a subscription. I first besiege their hearts with flattery, and then pour in my proposals at the breech. If they subscribe readily the first time, I renew my request for a dedication-fee. If they let me have that, I smite them once more for engraving their coat-of-arms at the top."

It is with a good grace that Goldsmith ridicules the devices of parasites and flatterers.

good authority that one dollar's worth of arsenic, cayenne pepper, corrosive sublimate, Prussic acid, strychnine and belladonna will increase the cules the devices of parasites and flatterers. Himself above sordid calculation, instead of Himself above sordid calculation, instead of seeking a patron among the wealthy or noble, he followed the dictates of his affections, by inscribing the work which first gained him distinction to his brother—"a man who, despising fame and fortune, had retired early to happiness and obscurity, on an income of forty pounds a year."

A grave rebuke to the toadyism of authors and the vanity of patrons is administered by id, strychi "Seven years, my lord, have now passed since

"Seven years my lord, have now passed since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it at last to the verge of publication without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favor. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

"Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a mean struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached ground encumbers him with help?" The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors. had it

The Evening Post says that Robert Morris, have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been de-"the great financier of the American Revolu-tion, to whom, more than to any other man, Washington alone excepted, our country is inlayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received, or gations where no benefit has been received, or gations where no benefit has been received, or the Declaration of Independence.

to be unwilling that the public should consider me as owing to a patron that which Providence WHAT EUROPE PAYS FOR ARMIES .- So long WHAT EUROPE PAYS FOR ARRIES.—So long we must not expect that, even in times of "literature for the million," the favor of a "discorning public" will entirely supersede the purcerning public" will entirely supersede the purcerning public. The desired this incomes desired that the contract of the superseder of the supe suit of particular patronage. The writer of this article remembers being told by the poet Campbell that he had regretted through life the mistoiling masses of the people hard at work, from age to age, and the burden is constantly increas

An eminent French statistician states that the he committed, by dedicating the *Pleasures of Hope* to a mere personal friend, "who could do him no good." On the whole, however, it is ber 2,800,000 sound, picked men in the prime of him no good." On the whole, nowever, it is matter of congratulation that the dedicatory effusions of our own days are, in a great measure, shorn of the servility which marked those of of war is over \$400,000,000, not including the fusions of our own days are, in a great measure, shorn of the servility which marked those of past ages—while, on the contrary, the sister art of puffing by advertisement, in the hands of modern practitioners, has attained a degree of modern practitioners, has attained a degree of which, at four per cent. interest, the yearly extended to the strength of the service of the strength of the service of the servi pense is more than \$150,000,000. To this add the value of the labor which these men would productively perform, which amounts to more than \$156,000,000, and we have an annual war expense, paid by European producers, of nearly \$800.000,000,

Agricultural.

scoured by citizens, and the horse was found in a thicket fastened to a tree. A watch was set, PEAT, LIME, AND POTATOES. ing the animal. Boice was tried, convicted, and We have received a letter from Phillip O'Reil tenced to two years' hard labor in the penily, of Providence, R I., in which he states that lime is of no avail in preventing potato rot, as he cuit Court. I was attorney for the State at the time. Boice was taken to the State's prison by the sheriff. The word soon came from the keeper of the penitentiary that Boice had broken juil and escaped, and offering a reward of one hundred dollars for his capture and return to prison. The above common occurrence is merely introductory to what follows. It so happened that at this very period of time there. merely introductory to what follows. It so happened that at this very period of time there lived not far from Connersvitle, a man I call Joseph Abrams, who was laboring under a peculiar delusion. He believed in "special providences," that all men were created for special purposes, and set apart for the particular work by the Abrahy that they had no power to re. sist, nor could any harm come to them any one presented. A certain specific may be a while engaged in their particular callings. In his remedy in one situation, or in one season, and particular case he believed that he was specially not in another, just like medicine as applied to

reated and commissioned to take horse-thieves; the genus homo. - Ex. WINTERING LAMBS.

He had no doubt, whatever, that he could take with his single arm any number of horse thieves, The food and treatment applied to calves will however armed, without any power on their part to do him harm. He never went armed himself, but always carried with him his pockets full of ropes, to the the horse thieves as he caught them. He was a large young powerful. them. He was a large, young, powerful many lambs together, and be careful to separate as active as a cat and fearless as a rife. He believed that, as a part of his mission, he had the power given him of recognizing a horse-thlef the moment he saw him.

The news that Boice had escaped prison reachther the moment he saw him.

The news that Boice had escaped prison reachther the moment he saw him.

The news that Boice had escaped prison reachther them out altegether. Old or weakly sheep may The news that Boice had escaped prison reached Abrams about sanset in the evening. He said nothing to any one, but left town about ten o'clock that night. Squire Ross was travelling the road leading by the cabin of Boice, when all at once he heard loud screams ahead. Spuring his horse he soon arrived at the cabin.—
"As I rode up to the fence," he said, "I saw Abrams dragging Boice out of the door of the Abrams dragging Boice out of the door of the cabin, tied fast with ropes, and Boice's wife beating Abrams over the head and shoulders with a clap-board." It appeared that Abrams had demanded of Boice and Boice's wife beat them severe colds. A severe snow storm, if dry, is less hurtful than a warm rain, and a sleet is worse than both manded of Boice to open the door; that Boice had refused and armed himself with a butcher. knife; that Abrams broke down the door, seiz-

FARMING IN MAINE. - The town of Exeter him upon the floor and tied him, while the wife in Penobscot county, Maine, is almost exclusiveof Boice was belaboring Abrams all the time. ly a farming town, and a recent examination and Abrams placed Boice upon his horse, tied his estimate of its value by competent gentlemen, feet together, and immediately started with him has led them to the declaration that it is worth for the penitentiary, and actually delivered him now twenty times as much as it was twenty years to the keeper, and received his reward. since. It will hardly do to say that farming in ce was a powerful man, weighing not less Maine is not a good business.

than two hundred pounds, and as courageous as PLANTING POTATOES IN THE FALL.—The Soon after this occurrence, Abrams met John Soon after this occurrence, Abrams met John Willey, sheriff of the county, took him off his Lynn News is informed that Mr. Tudor planted will be the county, took him off his last November eight acres of potatoes on his borse, tied him and carried him to a justice of rse, tied him and carried him to a justice of a peace. I was sent for and had him dischargland at Nahant. They were planted in the usued late at night. The fact that I had appeared for Willey caused Abrams to suspect me of being his accomplice, and the next day, on my way to the Franklin Circuit Court, I met being the read.

im in the road. I saw his pockets were full of It is not generally known that hog's lard or animal oil of almost any kind, is an antidote to the awful poison, strychnine. Dose: as much pes.
"You are a horse-thief; get down and I will I smiled in his face, "Can't you wait till I as can be got down the patient, and that as quick-"Will you say upon your honor, that you meet me at Connersville next Saturday?" ly as possible.

THE HOG CHOLERA.

At a meeting of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in Washington city, on the 15th ult., Mr. Pratt called for the order of the day, being the report on Hog Cholera. Dr. Higgins, State Chemist of Maryland.

then rose and made a verbal, but highly interest

ing and satisfactory report on the subject. declared the disease, though popularly of yould learn from the spirit of your mission that was not one of them." "cholera," to be properly a pneumonia, the seat of lesion being in and around the lungs and not the bowels. The remedies are like those in a case of epidemie, such, for instance, as that of He smiled and we parted.—Early Indiana Trials, by Hon. O. H. Smith. FIRMNESS.

Firmness as opposed to vacillation is a most desirable element of character. "A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways." But there is a possibility of a man mistaking obstinacy for firmness, and priding himself on that as strength of character, which is a pittable weakness in judgment.

A friend of ours has a most excellent horse—the stable of carbonate of soda and barilla to be a prefect carative. His rule was to give ten grains. most excellent in many respects, certainly. But perfect curative. His rule was to give ten grains this horse is remarkable for what some men of the mixture in swill three times a day to would call firmness. One day, when the horse was pretty well laden, at the bottom of a hill, our friend was a little annoyed at his suddenly cidentally remarked, in answer to a question put our friend was a little annoyed at his suddenly stopping, and gave him a gentle hint with his wagon whip. Charley was greatly offended at the indignity. He immediately planted himself firmly on his fore-feet—put back his ears—and after a decided manifestation of resistance, showed a firmness of purpose not to move one peg from the spot. Coaxing was of no use now. Go he wouldn't, and go he didn't. After an ineffectual effort for half an hour or more, to induce Charley to move, he was left standing in

Obituaries.

Died in Middlebury, N. Y., Dec. 31, of consumption, sister Oyanda R., wife of Bro. J. H. Mallison, aged 21 years. Sister M. professed religion on a sick bed, nearly one year before she died, and from that time to the period of her triumphant departure, faithfully exemplified its holy principles. She so far recovered as to be able to meet with the people of God occasionally—a favor which she greatly desired after her conversion. Faithful and affecting were her exhortations, and long will they live in the remembrance of many who heard them. Last spring in feeble health, this beloved sister was conveyed to the water and with several others, buried with Christ in baptism and united with the church. She came up from the cold stream happy in God, rejoicing that strength had been granted in answer to prayer to discharge this duty which had deeply impressed her mind. From this time, although suffering greatly at times, till the close of life, her faith continued to increase in a living Redemer. Her hope was like an anchor to the soul entering "into that within the veil." In the last days and hours of life, her joy was unspeakable and full of glory. The peace of her soul in the dying hour, was a glorious exhibition of the power of religion to sustain, and gave rise to expressions of joy that language cannot well describe. By this afflictive stroke, a beloved and lonely husband is deprived of, an amiable and affectionate companion, aged parents of a lovely daughter, brothers and do do dozen 2,10° 3, 25 and do do dozen 2,20° 3, afflictive stroke, a beloved and lonely husband is deprived of an amiable and affectionate companion, aged parents of a lovely daughter, brothers and sisters of a kind sister, the church of a worthy member, and a large circle of relatives of a faithful friend. But in the land of "bright spirits above," they may hope to meet her; for she has left them a clear evidence that she has gone to enjoy that rest remaining to the people of God. The Saebath following her death, a large concourse of people assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to her mortal remains, and listened to a sermon founded on Ps. 39:4, "Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how frail I am."

L. J. M.

Communionist, and do dozen 2,10 do dozen 1,18 do dozen 67

Died in Freedom, Dec. 20, STEPHEN SWETT, Esq., Died in Freedom, Dec. 20, STRPHEN SWETT, Esq., aged 85 years, 11 months and 20 days. He was born at Hampton Falls, Jan. 1, 1772, was married and settled at Gilmanton—moved from Gilmanton to Freedom in the year 1809, where he resided until his death. He experienced religion about 40 years ago. From that time till his death, his house was a home for the servants of the Lord. He was also kind to the poor and the sick. He has left to mourn their loss a dear wife and three children, two sons and one daughter, taving lost two children previously. He leaves also the widow of his deceased son, who had the care of him in his old age, with

ter from Eccl. 7: 2.

N. A. Jackson.

Died in Franconia, N. H., Nov. 25, 1857, Oris. only son of Rev. O. F. and Eliza Willis, aged 17-years and 10 days. Some five years since. Br. and sister W. were forced to yield to the rigid demands of death, their elder son, which came well nighterushing them. But there was one left—this, though a little puny, pale-faced boy, was with them. And notwithstanding the warning of the absent one, that he would not stop with them long, they, with hearts all crushed and bleeding, made firmer their grasp, seemingly saying, he must not, he shall not die. All the efforts that love and money could devise were made use of to thwart the insidious monster that had borne the brother away; but to no purpose. Its progress was slow, steady and sure. But Otis was ready. The death of his brother had brought him to feel his need of a hiding place. He sought and found it in Christ. He was baptized by his father in Nov. 1852, at the age of 12 years. In a good degree he maintained his profession up to his death. His death was triumphant; and while father, mother, two sisters and one brother, and work he are the with he is reason. 12 years. In a good degree he maintained his profession up to his death. His death was triumphant; and while father, mother, two sisters and one brother-in-law, mourn his early exit, he is praising God in a world where death never enters. His funeral was attended Nov 22. Sermon by B. S. Manson; ext 2 Sam. 18: 33.

Died in Big Flats, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1857. Months and 60.

2 months and 22 days. She experienced religion in 1850, and joined the F. W. B. church. She leaves companion and one child to mourn their loss. Fu-eral sermon by Rev. F. Harrington. Com. neral sermon by Rev. F. Harrington. Com.

Died in Dorchester, N. H., Nov. 14, 1857, of comsumption, sigter Martha Jewett, aged 74 years
and 6 months. She embraced Christ in early life—
was confined to the house for many years. She
maintained her Christian faith to the last. She
leaves many friends to mourn. Her funeral services
were attended by the writer. PAUL CHASE.

Died in Pierpont, N. Y., Feb. 4, at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. P. Shaw, Eliza Chass, aged 15 years. 2 months and 3 days. Her disease, which was consumption, marked her for its vietim over two years since, when she came to this place from Danville, Vt. Eliza was indeed a loveplace from Danville, Vt. Eliza was indeed a loveity youth; the intelligence of her mind was quite in
advance of her years—the mildness of her disposition and the friendship of her fleart endeared her to
all who knew her. She was one of the first fruits
of the precious revival of religion with which we
have been favored the season past. Soon after obtaming a hope in the Savior, her disease increased
in violence and she found herself obliged to take
her bed, upon which she lay and suffered without a murmur or complaint till her freed spirit wing
ed its way to the mansions in glory. On the morning before her release, after prayer, was offered by

And there she has gone; and there may her kind And there she has gone; and there may be also brother in-law and affectionate sister, who mourn their loss here, meet her no more to sever; as also her youthful associates for whom she felt and expressed so much anxiety for their salvation. May all of these prepare to meet her in heaven. Functal sermon from Rev. 7:9, 10.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD.

Advertisements.

THE PSALMODY. WE have this work in two sizes, 18mo. and 32mo
The prices are as follows:
18mo. in sheep,
... Embossed Morocco,
... gilt edges,
... S1,2
... Turkey Morocco, full gilt,
... 2,5 ,75

32m. in Sheep, ,62 1-2

We do not send out this work on commission; but make a discount of 25 per cent. for cash en delivery,

Tres and Borders.
VELVETS of the best fabrics and most popular TAPESTRIES & BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRIES & BRUSSELS,
From the best manufactories in Europe and America
—with Stairs and Rugs to match. OIL CLOTUS of
Patent Enanumelled finish, and the latest patterns.
Cocoa Mattings and Mats of all sizes. Supers,
Extra Fines, Fines, Unions, Cotton Ingrains, &c., Churches, Hotels, and other Public Buildings, furnished at short notice. Carpets made to

ings, furnished at short notice. Corder and laid in the best manner. RICHARDS, ALDEN & Co., OVER THE BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD DEPOT Haymarket Square, Boston. [3m4

ORRESTER'S BOYS' & GIRLS' MAGAZINE.

THIS popular Magazine for youth, published by Burney & Rand, Boston, has reached its Twentieth Volume, and has met with universal favor. Each No: is beautifully illustrated with fine wood outs, and no pains are spared to make it a MAGAZINE OF CROICE, PURE, AND ATTRACTIVE READING.

FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS.

1,20 10,74 1,51 13,60 ,68 5,94 ,29 2,47 ,30 2,67 ,35 3,12 60 03 34 03 36 04 48 04 45 02 19 02 17 ,23 2,02 ,23 2,04 ,29 2,58 ,29 2,55 ,16 1,57 ,10 ,84

COMPLETE BUSINESS EDUCATION. Penmanship, Bookkeeping, &c., &c. YOUNG Men and Ladies thoroughly prepared for I all the practical duties of the Counting Room, or for Teachers, and aided in obtaining good situations. Terms very moderate.

New Rooms, No. 289 Washington St., Boston,

FRENCH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE. 3m451 A. D. BILL.

and one daughter, having lost two children previously. He leaves also the widow of his deceased son, who had the care of him in his old age, with grandchildren and other relatives. The neighbors have likewise lost a kind neighbor, and the town a good townsman. I this last hours, he felt that that religion which he embraced in his youth was his support. He was a man of business, and accumulated a large property. He represented the town in the state legislature for two years. His funeral discourse was delivered by Eld. John Buzzell, from Ps. 37: 37.

Died in Sharon, N. Y., Jan. 31, Esther Ella, daughter of Alansing and Mary Alger, aged 3 years.

Departed this life in Farmersville, N. Y., Jan. 19, sister Henrietta, wife of Bro. Daniel Thresher, aged 33 years. Sister Thresher made a public profession of religion some 14 years since, and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Freedom and Farmersville, of which she remained a worthy member until death. Her sickness was short and her death unexpected. Her funeral was attended on the 21st, and some remarks were made by the writer from Eccl. 7: 2.

Died in Franconis, N. H., Nov. 25, 1857, Otts. only son of Rev. O. F. and Eliza Willis, aged 17 years and 10 days. Some five years since, Br. and sister W. were forced to yield to the rigid demands of death, their elder son, which came well night crushing them. But there was one left—Guisspan and prices \$1. Price \$1.20.

Principles and Practices of the Haptists. By Francis
Waytand, D. D. Price, \$1.

The Haptist Denomination. By Rev. D. C. Haynes. 1
vol. Price \$1.

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO...

3m45]

3m45]

> THE BEST TEXT BOOKS ISSUED. NORMAL SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

3m45}-

The American Intellectual Arithmetic. Do pp. Price, 20 cents.

Stoddard's Practical Arithmetic. Price, 40 cents.

Stoddard's Philosophical Arithmetic. Price, 60 cents.

WEBR'S SERIES OF NORMAL READERS.

Normal Primer, beautifully illustrated, 12mo, 24 pp. Paper overs, 5 cents is stiff covers, 6 cents.

Frimary Lessons, a Series of Cards to be used in connection with No. 1. Price 81 per set.

Normal Reader, No. 2. 12mo, 1/8 pp. 25 cents.

Normal Reader, No. 2. 12mo, 1/8 pp. 25 cents.

Normal Reader, No. 4. 12mo, 312 pp. 50 cents.

Normal Reader, No. 4. 12mo, 312 pp. 50 cents.

Normal Reader, No. 4. 12mo, 312 pp. 50 cents.

Normal Reader, No. 5. 12mo, 40 pp. 75 cents.

The Speller and Definer. By E. Hazen, A. M. Price,
20 cents.

20 cents

Miles's United States Speller. Price, 13 cepts. a
Loomis's Elements of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Price, 75 cents.
Colton a Fitch's Series of Geographics.
Nelson's Introduction to Permanahip. Designed for
the Use of Schools. in five backs, consisting of an elemetary, and No. 1, for Beginners; No. 2, for Boys; No.
3, for Girls; and No. 4, Carse Hand. Each 12 1-2 cents

A NEW SCHOOL HISTORY.

6 Changelogical School History of the United States, il-

ed its way to the mansions in glory. On the monthing before her release, after prayer, was offered by several Christian friends at her request, she joined us in singing these expressive lines,

"Joyfully, joyfully, onward I move,
Bound for the land of bright spirits above."

Zo allowed to dissolve in the mouth, ave a direct influence to the affected parts, giving THESE COUGH AND VOICE LOZENGES, allowed to dissolve in the mouth, lave a direct influence to the affected parts, giving INSTANT RELIEF in BRONCHITIS, ANTHMA, COUCHS, COLDS, and the various THROAT APPECTIONS to which

Public Speakers and Singers are liable to whom they will be found in

Public Speakers and Singers are liable, to whom they will be found invaluable; also, for clearing and giving Power to the Voice.

From the National Era—Washington.
We so far depart from our custom as to say of Brown's Bronchial. Thoches, that we have seen them tried, and find them excellent for Coughs, Influenza, Hoarseness, &c.

Having found Brown's Bronchial Troches beneficial in a diseased state of the throat, we do our clerical brethren a real favor in calling their attention to them.

m Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.
The large 50 ets. box is the cheapest.
B - O - S - T - O - N

EVERY BENEVOLENT PERSON when a dozen or more are purchased, and 20 per cent. on approved credit of six months.

NOTICE.

DENJAMIN LEAVITT and his associates have been rescued from the brink of the grave, and restored to health by its use. When all the popular medicines have been tred in vain, when physicians have declared the case hopeless, even in such restored to health. It ought to be kept in every family, as a few doses taken in CARPETINGS.

INGLISH VELVETS, with gich Medallion Centres and Borders.

NELVETS of the best fairing and most popular in the control of the provents of the province of the province and most popular in the control of the province and most popular in the control of the province and most popular in the control of the province and most popular in the control of the province and most popular in the control of the province and most popular in the control of the province and most popular in the province and the province

given:
Dear Bro. Clarke: One of my friends here, who Dear Bro. Clarke: One of my friends here, who appeared to be far gone in consumption, was, to the astonishment of all who knew her, restored to health by your European Cough Remedy. She was very sick, had a dreadful cough; and raised blood several times, and yet two bottles completely cured her, and her health is better now than before her several librars.

ured her, and her health is better now than before her severe illness.

Trial bottles 25 cents each. Large bottles containing the quantity of four trial bottles, 75 cents each.

The European Cough Remedy is prepared by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, Cornish, Me., by whom agents are supplied. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sold wholesale by WM. Burn, Dover, N. H.; Burr & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston; Hay & Co., Portland; Caleb Whipple, Bertrand, Mich., and by all the Wholesale Medicine Dealers in New England.

28tf

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. WINTER Arrangement, Nov. 2, 1867. Depot in Haymarket Square.

cuts, and no pains are spared to make it a BIAGAIts circulation is large and constantly increasing.
It is published monthly, each No. containing 32
vo. pages. The twelve numbers when bound make
one of the most attractive and interesting volumes
to be found.

Persons forwarding \$1 to Wm. Burr, Dover, N.
H., will receive a copy of the Magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the magazine for one
year.

You have been described by the maga