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OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR. In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St., Near the City Hall, Dover, N. H. All communications and business letters she

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

WM. BURR, (Resident.)
M. J. STEERE,
P. S. BURBANK,
O. B. CHENEY,
G. H. BALL, O. B. CHENEY, G. H. BALL, JOHN FULLONTON, H. E. WHIPPLE. TERMS:

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## MORNING STAR.

brought to bear upon our senses—the bright scenery of reflection, so cheering to our hopes and dispelling to our fears, are calculated to inspire in the heart of all animate nature the voice of song. Music and poetry, those twin sisters of gladness, walk hand in hand amid the fair and heart of a things of arther the property of the fair and beautiful things of earth; enlivening the dark recesses of sorrow and embellishing the abodes of wretchedness with their footprints of light. That heart is indeed dead to tender symmetries that gives no dead to tender and the state of the stat the abodes of wretchedness with their footprints of light. That heart is indeed dead to tender sympathies, that gives no echo to their cheering voice. There were no doubt voices of song very early, celebrating the consummation of the stupendous work of creation. When the great Creator, viewing the magnificent product of creative energy, proformed all "good," it would not be strange if a 'thousand voices gave one mighty echo to the same. It would not be strange if the groves were filled with the melody of simple, innocent song. The clear and limpid waters sparkled with life and beauty. In the quiet hush of Eden, by the side of her crystal fountains, in the early dawn of that first glowing morning, were brought into beautiful being music and poetry. We do not know how long they slumbered in their infancy by the side of those singing streamlets. We cannot tell how soon they commenced their wanderings up on the face of the fair earth.

But we have often thought how sweet must have been that music, how rapturous that poetry,

What space of time intervened we know not. How long this reign of bliss continued no history reveals. It was a glorious introduction of

year, They spent the noontide hour, or o'er the mead, At early morn they brushed the pearly dew;— Where'er they strayed, or turned their wander-

the charm of music. Indeed, the sweet, thrilling strains of music seem a chain of golden links
upon which the spirit may ascend heavenward.
But soft and touching melody is not always sacred song. That was a most eloquent and soulstirring song of Moses and the assembled host
of Israelites instances. stirring song of Moses and the assembled host of Israelites, just after their deliverance from the watery flood. Their enemies had pursued them to the very verge of the sea, and even ventured to set their feet upon that glorious they did not? "Make melody in their hearts to they did not? "Make melody in their hearts to the Lord"? "I will sing unto the Lord, for he business transaction, they have succeeded in absolutely cheating their neighbor, provided, only, that triumphed gloriously." This was the spontaneous outgushing of grateful, joyful hearts.

They gazed upon the swelling waters, now closing over the graves of their enemies, and while estimated, till the purchaser, blinded to the real

on

rhetoric and figures before they venture to pray? I have heard good "choir singing," and listened to the voluptuous swell of the deep toned organ, when the congregation seemed full well to appreciate the character of the music. The leader was a "professor of music."

Then I have heard the whole congregation sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," or some pious brother breathe from his very soul, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," while my heart seemed glowing with religious devotion. One clear, pointed, practical sermon would prove enough to hush the rapture of the "choir" and the organ, while the latter music gathers new life, and charms only under the influence of living, burning truth. Very many of the difficulties in churches and congregations originate in the "choir." Envy and jealous are not unfrequent guests in many of our church 2,00 are not unfrequent guests in many of our church

the year, 2,00 are not unfrequent guests in many of our church standing in the Free will 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.

27 Agents 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 Post Offices at which they receive their papers.

Advantismanns will be inserted in the Star at two

For the Morning Star. DAY OF JUDGMENT." "And must I be to Judgment brought, And answer in that day For every vain and idle thought, And every word I say?"

MORNING STAR,

For the Morning Star.

BACRED SONG.

Since the first breath of animate life floated through the fresh young groves of Paradise, there have been in every department of the universe the voices of song. The emotions of joy find expression in cheerful animated melody. The world would be a dreary abode, fit only for the residence of the sombre ghost-like beings of sadness, were not our ears saluted with the exhibitanting rapture of music.

The heart sends forth from its deep and tranquil depths living fountains,—"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth Beaketh." The beauty and glory of created things, as they are brought to bear upon our senses—the bright scenery of reflection, so cheering to our hopes and dispelling to our fears, are calculated to insure the suddence of the subscience of the sombre ghost-like beings of sadness, were not our ears saluted with the exhibitant provides the subscience of the sombre ghost-like beings of sadness, were not our ears saluted with the exhibitant provides the very secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." Eccl. 12:14. "Because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness," &c. Acts 17:31. The event we may consider as certain as death, from which there can be no escape. But what are the leading ideas connected with the sudgement. The same provides and dispelling to our fears, are calculated to invented the subscience of the subs

on the face of the fair earth.

But we have often thought how sweet must have been that music, how rapturous that poetry, first breathed in the blissful retreats of Eden. No doubt it was the voice of sacred song. Not a thought foreign to love and heavenly devotion had yet mingled with the reflections of the human aniad. O, blissful hour! What transporting melody! Human woe had not thrown its bitter portion amid the inspiration of sacred song. Purity and innocence reigned supreme. What space of time intervened we know not. moral law results in remorse and regret, but it does not follow that it is the final and only rethuman existence. How sweet must have been those day dreams of life. No dire necessity impelling human energy to its utmost capacity.

Nor want's grim visage haunted their repose, Thro' all the blissful day or peaceful night. Whether beside that clear and limpid stream, Skirted with flowers which bloomed the livelong. ribution. The doctrine that the retribution is were these afflictions sent upon him as punish-ment for his sins? What, then, shall be the punshment of those who trample under foot

Where'er they strayed, or turned their wandering eyes.

No form of woe prevailed.

Think you there was no note of sacred joy

Think you there was no note of sacred joy

Who whose blood Pilate mingled with their sacrifices, Think you there was no note of sacred joy sent up from swelling hearts? Was there indeed no burning thoughts of thanksgiving to the glorious Author of their bliss? That was surved song. The pure stream of melody had not been contaminated with the vile tributaries of human passion. There was then no question in regard to the characteristics of sacred song. No vain and profitless strife as to whom should be greatest. No long and pointed harangues upon tune and time. We cannot tell whether the music was measured by double or double quick time, that rang through the bowers of paradise. We do not know the adagio or andante of the strain. One thing is pretty certain. Instrumental music had not yet been invented. No organ, with its "loud swelling notes," poured its volume of melody heavenward.

The psaltery and harp were reserved for other times. That was strictly and purely "congregational singing." That was "melody in the heart." Sacred song is distinct in its chamacteristics and design. It may be the voice of pfaise, of invocation, and of the various religious emotions of the heart.

Sacred song implies a sanotification of feeling, of thought and desire. There is a chord of sympathy in the human heart that vibrates to the charm of music. Indeed, the sweet, thrilling strains of music seem a chain of golden links, who would keep his conscience clean, and walk

They gazed upon the swelling waters, now closing over the graves of their enemies, and while their song of triumph floated over the sea, higher and louder than the conflict of the waves, for naught. This method of dealing must be think you that sacred song did not reach the very heaven of heavens? That was congregational singing. Then came in that chorus of from one to another, without an equivalent rensweet sounds,—"Then Miriam, the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women very test and the state of the one has lost it, the other won it. sweet sound,—"Then Miriam, the propheters, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel is the hand, and all the women went out after her, with timbrel and with dances—sing unto the Lord, for he hard, and all the women went out after her, with timbrels and with dances—sing unto the Lord, for he hard from the Lord, for he hard triumphed gloriously." The whole history of secred song most clearly justifies the—use of instrumental music in devotional exertises for bear more for a pair of boots than was a fair, profit, and instrumental music in devotional exertises to be a modern invention be construed so as to prove all modern inventions wrong. Neither can it prove that different forms of religious worship may not retain the same spirits. But when sacred song forms a a middle of the profit is a same spirit. But when sacred song forms a name spirit is song that the same spirit is song that shall be not be same spirit. But when sacred song forms a name spirit of devotions. I have never yet been all to see who we may not a well such that the same spirits of th

DOVER, N. H., JULY 22, 1857.

perative as if he were trading with another person. Permit me to state a case in which the ignorance of the seller is taken advantage of, and a moral wrong committed. A is a dealer in produce. Corn has been worth, in the current market, one dollar per bushel. A learns by the papers or otherwise, that it has recently advanced fifty per cent, and is likely still to rise. Now honest farmer B has a lot yet unsold, but ready for a purchaser. He, however, is not aware of any increase in its value. Fearful lest B should find out the favorable change in prices. A hastens with all possible speed to visit his unsuspecting neighbor, and close a bargain for his corn at the old rates. To succeed in this he must studiously conceal the fact that the article has advanced in value. The minute before the trade was closed that corn was worth so much in the hands of B. If he had known it the purchase would not have been effected so greatly to his disadvantage. A took occasion from his ignorance, to plunder him of property in quiet and rightful possession. Perhaps had B been a particular friend of A, or if he had not, A would not have looked on without interference and witnessed the same fraudulent game played by a third person. He would have called B slightly aside, and whispered in his ear, "neighbor B, I don't wish to see you cheated, let me inform you that corn is fifty per cent. higher than it was a week ago." "Thank you," says honest B, "you have saved me not less than one hunand witnessed the same fraudulent game played by a third person. He would have called B siightly aside, and whispered in his ear, "neighbor B, I don't wish to see you cheated, let me inform you that corn is tifty per cent. higher than it was a week ago." "Thank you," says honest B, "you have saved me not less than one hundred dollars, by your timely and kind interference." Now, if it was right and duty for A to come to the rescue of B when tracing with a third person, by what rule, permit/me to ask, could he be justified in taking the advantage of B's ignorance, and doing the cheating himself, instead of another man? In other words, why

instead of another man? In other words, why would it not be as wicked for him to wrong B as for another man to do it? "

The way to do business, then, is to adopt the good old golden rule, "As ye would that others should do unto you, do yo areas so with the good old golden rule," and you would that others should do unto you, do yo areas so with the good old golden rule, "As ye would that others should do unto you, do yo areas so with the golden rule," and the golden rule, "As ye would that others should be golden rule," and the golden rule, "As ye would that others should be golden rule," and the golden rule, "As ye would that others should be golden rule," and "As ye would should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

We are pleased that Bro. Bacheler has been And let no one plead that this is impractical.—
in the West, or what was once called the West,

ERS, MOTHER ? the means employed by the Spirit to awaken her heart to a sense of its sins and spiritual necessities, was the above question from a little child. She had been accustomed to teach her children the Lord's prayer, as also lines of poetry expressive of prayer. At one time, after the little one had said its verses, with an expressive, earnest countenance, it looked the parent directly in the face, saying, "Why don't you say your prayers, mother?" The mother was not pious, and this question went like an arrow of reproof and conviction to her soul.

ter, in the conference, with her face all bathed in tears of gratitude to God for her awakening, and recent hope in the Savior, deeply moved us all. Let other mothers think upon this question; "Why don't you say your prayers, mother."

A. H. MORRELL.

Phillips, July, 1857.

Corn, yearly, for sair, mother and be found in America. Just look at these rolling prairies and groves, and see how three years have changed the dountry.

Wisconsin Y. M. is about half as old as that of Michigan, and has about the same number of members, and about double the number of members.

WHY DO THEY WISH IT?

very temperance effort, and who wish the unrestricted sale of liquor, oppose the present the very thing they desire.

For the Morning Star.

CAN SATAN CAST OUT SATAN P of drunkenness he saw. He never did the first thing to help the cause of temperance. On the contrary he opposed it. Church member though he is, he has been frequently intoxicated on cider. But as we have said he was distressed at seeing men intoxicated. But as it served his turn to say something against temperance, he lived through it. He said it was the result. of the prohibitory law, as in consequence of it there was more drunkenness than before. Wonder if he wont pray in secret that God will bring about its repeal?

----For the Morning Star. MINISTERS' VISITS THE DIFFER. of the former.

minister was visiting. Before he left he conversed with the parents concerning their hope, and then turning to the children he talked with

For the Morning Star. THE WEST.

Fair Haven, Minnesota Territory.

For the Morning Star.

"THE WEST."

It is Jehovah's command, and consequently can be obeyed.

A. H. MORRELL. and we do hope that he will visit Illinois, Wisconsin, and other sections west. The writer has For the Morning Star.

WHY DON'T YOU SAY YOUR PRAYERS. MOTHER?"

WOUND THE PRAYTHE MOTHER PRAYTHE MOTH The following interesting fact was stated a some parts of Ohio. There is not much in few weeks since by a mother, converted in a recent revival, in connection with the rehearsal of her experience in the conference room. Among compare Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and Iowa the means employed by the Spirit to awaken with Michigan there is no resemblance at all arrow of reproof and conviction to her soul.—

Said she, I felt that I had need of prayer and, unbidden, my tears flowed freely upon the head maintained their families, erected good buildings of my innocent reprover.

The story, as it came from the lips of our sisters, in the conference, with her face all bathed in tears of gratitude to God for her awakening,

ing houses that Michigan has.

For some years there has not been much of

WHY DO THEY WISH IT P

Some who have been the avowed enemies of very temperance effort, and who wish the unsatricted sale of liquor, oppose the present by the speculators that it has kept many of her land taken up by the speculators that it has kept many of her land taken up by the speculators that it has kept many of her land taken up by the speculators that it has kept many of her land taken up by the speculators that it has kept many of her lands to much of her land taken up by the speculators that it has kept many of her lands to much of her lan prohibitory law by saying its effects are bad in that more liquor is drank than before its enactment. We cannot see for what they wish the law repealed if its result is the plenty of liquor, case in Illinois and Wisconsin. We hope when Bro. Bacheler visits the prairies, that our brethren will have from the income of their soil to A man was in apparent distress at the sights give for the Foreign Mission, though it is hard work to keep pace with our Western But without exaggeration, we must say, that since Railroads have been made, and corn has brough a high price, our farmers have increased in wealth faster than in any other part of the country.

> For the Morning Star. MISSIONARY LABORS IN BRAZIL.

Extract from a new illustrated work on Brazil and the Brazilians, (Phillips & Sampson), from the pens of Rev. J. C. Fletcher and Rev. Dr. Kidder. The following is the experience

The Colonia Donna Francisca is a new enter. Some time ago I was in a family where a ninister was visiting. Before he left he contersed with the parents concerning their hope, and then turning to the children he talked with and then turning to the children he talked with them in a calm, serious manner, exhorting them to make religion their main business for life. He was grave and solemn, and we believed that visit would tell favorably on the future destiny of that family.

After this I was near a dwelling, and another minister called. Soon the voice of mirth and laughter was heard, no direct religious conversation, no prayer was offered, and I was strongly impressed that that visit would tell unfavorably to the future destiny of that family.

Others may praise such a minister because "he is jolly," but give me a cording to contract, had arrived. The greater pit," and because "he is jolly," but give me a minister that is sober, temperate, in talk especially, and that exhorteth with long suffering and patience, for thus he will save himself from reproach, and others from final ruin.

Raymond, June, 1857.

LAYMAN. surrounding country there are one hundred and twenty buildings, and others in construction.
After deducting deaths, there are something like fifteen hundred inhabitants in this colony; while there are a considerable number of French It seems that at present the eastern and west- and French Swiss, in an adjoining golony found ern papers are on a strife to see which can pub-lish the most and the hardest falsehoods about Two-thirds of all the colonists are doubtless

the West. The one representing it as a theatre of disappointment and blasted hopes, the other as a garden, an earthly paradise. The following is an illustration:

An eastern paper says of the West, "Men Protestants, while the other third are Romanists.

What will be the success of the colony remains to be seen. The colonists, with few exceptions, are not of the first class who seek the go there to speculate, not to farm. The greater New World; and doubtless the company, wishportion of the corn and flour consumed in
Minnesota is brought from Illinois at a great exnot by any means careful in the selection of the pense. Farming is the last business the people emigrants. They are obliged to pay for their think of following, therefore they do not raise land, which is much dearer than in the United bread enough for their own consumption. Wood states, and, having the thick forests to fell, are soon out of funds. Their distance from any when the country is settled, is not known?"

That some men come to the West to specumunerating crops until the hard labors of the late, we do not deny. But at the greater por-pioneer are performed in the unbroken wild come to secure homes, and get good ones: wood, operate powerfully against all but the

In the mean time a rumor ran through the village that a stranger with Bibles had arrived, and when Freturned to the little inn I had as much as I could do to attend to the visitors.—

Among them was an accomplished and refined lady, the daughter of an LL. D. of Hamburg, and wife of the head-director of Prince de Join-ville's colony, which must not be confounded with the Hamburg colony in Joinville. My German Bibles and Portuguese Testaments were soon exhausted, but I had some still left at San Francisco, for which they paid me the money, and I sent them the next day after my just made up my own bank account. We are not always proof against petty annoyances.

the school-teacher to take tea with me. During the repast, the latter left us a few moments, and then returned; but while he was absent, the clergyman said to me, "How did you become acquainted with the teacher? He is a turncoat." I then understood his reserve and non-comprehension of my remarks which I had made in the presence of the pedagogue at the parsonage. The teacher was born in Bulgaria,—was a Mohammedan: he afterwards went to Germany, and finaly came to Brazil with some Belgian savants whose object was scientific exploration. The young man became attached to a Brazilian girl twelve years of age, renounced his religion, became a Romanist, and married her. I could still further appreciate the cautious movements of the clergyman, when he informed me that he of the clergyman, when he informed me that he himself was a Bohemian by hirth, was educated in Vienna, and was the means of turning some seventy Papists to Protestantism, and on this "They were just driving him awa carriage." "What!" Mr. Bancroft turned pale. "They said he had broken a blood-with Bancroft started to his feet with eventy rapists to Protestantism, and allocount he was expelled from Austria. Allough I received the kindest of treatment from

though I received the kindest of treatment from the schoolmaster, truth compels me to say that among the people of the village he has the reputation of being Roman Catholic only in theory, for in practice he was as much of a Turk as if he resided in the heart of the Ottoman Empire.

The company around me was a mixed one, some being Romanists, others Protestants. In the course of the evening an honest-looking "No." was answered. "He was sitting at the course of the evening an honest-looking his head upon his hands, when his desk, resting his head upon his hands, when some being Romanists, others Protestants. In the course of the evening an honest-looking Bernese Swiss came into the room. I saluted him, and spoke of the Bible, but observed that he viewed me with a cautious eye. Soon I saw the viewed me with a cautious eye. They remained the room of the room im and the pastor go out together. They re-urned in a few minutes; and a short time after turned in a few minutes; and a short time after the Bernese took me aside and said, "I am convinced that you have a good object in view. I was afraid you were a Jesuit, (he had not forgotten the Sonderbund in his own country;) but the pastor assures me that you are not. I wish to do good. I once hoped to be a missionary, but early circumstances prevented, and therefore. I must be content to work through others: so please accept this small sum of money, and all that I wish you to do is to spread the good news of the blessed Savior." After he went away, he.

"Had anything disturbed him?" asked Mr. Bancroft?

"Money has been hard to get during the past week," the clerk answered, "Mr. Cartwright's payments were unusually large. There is one note not lifted yet, and it is a few minutes of three o'clock." The clerk pointed to a bank-notice lying on Mr. Cartwrights desk. Mr. Bancroft leaned over, and saw that it was a notice of the note due to him.

"That is withdrawn from the bank," said he. that I want of the blessed Savior." After he went away, the pastor handed me another small sum, which the same Bernese had given him for me. The total was only fine francs; but that sum is equal to one hundred francs in the United States.

I am glad to hear it," replied the clerk. "I think it was your note that did the harm. He had taken up the others and went out two hours ago, after having been all the morning the contraction of the street to try and get the sum required on the attention of the street to try and get the sum required. hope that he will thus be more immediately made the instrument of spreading "the good news of the blessed Savior."

The spreading to literals one; but he laid strength to look at calmly. He is a just man, and a kind-hearted man, Mr. Bancrofts. We who live with him can bear that testimony."

A THORN IN THE MEMORY.

Hartley Bancroft was, in the general acceptaion of the term, a kind-hearted man. His belings were easily reached, and these gave, usually, a ready impulse to his actions. But are bad, and the poor pioneer is thus kept from is this merit about them; when the heat of

ripple the waters, and then their aspect darkened.

One day Mr. Bancroft was sitting at his desk, with a pile of checks and bills before him, the sum of which he was taking preparatory to a deposit in the bank. It was late in the day for him to be figuring up his account; but he had unusually heavy payments to make, and the amount necessary to lift his notes had been obtained with difficulty. Mr. Bancroft felt both hurried and worried, as his quick, nerestant of the found it impossible to silence the accusing spirit.

"I can never forgive myself if he should die.!" said Mr. Bancroft to himself. "Oh!

yous movements showed.

Just at this inauspicious moment a man entered the store, and walked back to where Mr.

Bancroft was sitting.
"Good-day, Mr. Cartwright!"

Good-day!" There was an embarrassed air about Mr. Cartwright.
"What can I do for you!" It was only a form of speech on the part of Mr. Bancroft, or rather a new form of saying, "Don't ask me

for anything."

Now it happened that Mr. Cartwright was on that day in a very "tight place," as it is called. It was two o'clock, and all of his efforts to get the full amount of money needed had failed. Several notes had matured, and troubled thought for along time. There was ly, to his creditor, whom he only

aspect of things, he had come, very reluctantly, to his creditor, whom he only knew as a kind-hearted man, to state the extremity of his case, and ask a check for the amount of his note as a temporary loan.

"I am short seven hundred dollars. Can you help me!"

"No!" was the answer, made in an emphatic tone, and with the knitting of the brows.

Mr. Bancroft noticed that his words seemed to stagger the applicant for money; he also noticed that he grew pale, and had a look of singular distress. But Mr. Bancroft was too much excited and annoyed for these to have upon him at that time any right influenced of "Then," said Mr. Cartwright: "we will his besiness, which had to be closed. An active, hard-working merchant, he had sue-

"I have failed in all my efforts to get money; and if you do not withdraw this note, it will be protegaed." Mr. Cartwright said this very deliberalely, and in a firm tone of voice, yet with a face like ashes.

"Very well," was the unwielding answer, "let it be protested, then. If you can bear the operation, I think I can."

Coldly, almost sneeringly, were these cruel words and Mr. Cartwright urged his case no was in some doubt as to whether he had real-

words said. Mr. Cartwright urged his case no farther, but turned away and went from the store of his unyielding creditor. Scarcely had he passed into the street before the better—nature of Mr. Bancroft rose into ascendancy, and turne of Mr. Bancroft rose into ascendancy, and turne of Mr. Bancroft made no response. But the words did smite him! Ah! there

"William!" he called to a clerk. The young man came instantly.
"Make this deposit, William; and at the

same time withdraw Mr. Cartwright's note, due to day. Money's hard to get just now, and he is burdened with heavy payments. We must give him a helping hand." The merchant spoke kindly, not fretfully. The clerk departed with beak health with the health wi spoke kindly, not fretfully. The clerk departed with the bank-book, and a check of sufficient amount to lift the notes that were due. Mr. Bancroft remained sitting at his desk, and from his attitude and the aspect of his counternance it was plain that self-approval was not the pleasant state of mind in which he was indulging. The vail of a momentary angry excitement was removed, and now, plainly before the eyes of his mind, stood his humble and distressed debtor, towards whom not a single impulse of kind feeling had stirred. He tried to find a refuge from self-upbraiding and the low single of the counternal state of mind in the counternal state of mind in which he was in dulging. The vail of a momentary angry excitement was removed, and now, plainly before the eyes of his mind, stood his humble and distressed debtor, towards whom not a single impulse of kind feeling had stirred. He tried to find a refuge from self-upbraiding and the ference, but his heart quivered as in a blow of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect, and manly body, the immortal soul, just erect, and send that the failure to raise money to erect, and manly body, the immortal soul, just erect, and that the failure to raise money to erect, and manly body, the immortal soul, just erect, and that the failure to raise money to be designed in the said that the failure to raise money to be designed in the said that the failure to raise

er, to whom I spoke in French, which he trans-lated into German. Still he did not seem to comprehend, and I left his house feeling some-"Yes," said a voice within him; "you

what discouraged at my reception, especially when I contrasted it with the warm co-operation which I had received from the Lutheran clergyman at Petropolis.

In the mean time a rumor ran through the stream of the

return.

The clergyman now joined us. He was a little more cordial this time. I invited him and the school-teacher to take tea with me. During the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the remark the latter late and the school of the school of the remark the latter late and

"They said he had broken a blood-vessel." Mr. Bancroft started to his feet with an ex-

clamation of mingled surprise and pain.
"There was blood on the floor."

" Had anything disturbed him?" asked Mr.

afterward sent him, from San Francisco do on the street to try and get the sum required soil, sufficient Bibles in return for his gift, and to lift this one; but he failed; and the conse-

Mr. Bancroft stood nearly motionless for a long time.
"Where does Mr. Cartwright live?" he in-

quired, at length.
"At number — Fifteenth Street."
To the dwelling of Mr. Cartwright he went foelings were easily reached, and these gave, usually, a ready impulse to its actions. But quick feeling has in most cases at two-fold range, warming now into kindly emotion, and now burning with sudden anger. Your so called kind-harted men are often betrayed into graph words, and even cruel actions. But there is this merit about them; when the heat of passion subsides they repeat, and sometimes seek to heal where they have wounded.

Such a man was Hartley Bancroft. While the current of events ran smoothly along, the surface of his life reflected the unvarying sunshine, but a very little obstruction sufficed to ripple the waters, and then their aspect darkened.

family were, of course in the deepest distress. He saw Mrs. Cartwright for a moment, and in that moment the impression of her white, grief-stricken face was transferred to a page in memory's book that no after event could dim or obliterate. A beautiful daughter, just on the verge of womanhood, glided past him once, and her face of terror remained to haunt him darkened.

die!" said Mr. Bancroft to himself. what evil is sometimes wrought by passion in an unguarded moment. Why did I not think be-

fore speaking?"
Alas! the dreaded evil came. Mr. Bancroft There was not a very cordial tone in the oice of Mr. Bancroft, although the other was customer who had bought of his goods free-

he inquired anxiously of a clerk. Yes, sir." "How is he?" " Dead !"

"Dead!" Mr. Bancroft stepped back pace or two, as if a strong hand were bearing against him.
"Yes, sir. He died at seven o'clock last

among them one of seven hundred dollars given to Mr. Bancroft. All but this he had succeeded in lifting; and now, frightened at the aspect of things, he had come, very reluctant-

wright in his business, which had to be closed.

"Then," said Mr. Cartwright, "you will have to withdraw my note from the bank. I cannot lift it."

"I shall do no such thing," angrily replied

"I shall do no such thing," angrily replied

"I shall do no such thing," angrily replied Mr. Bancroft. "Take up your note as I take up mine." Take up your note as I take up mine. Serious losses ocurred in the settlement of his affairs, and ey; and if you do not withdraw this note, it

how the words did smite him! Ah! there was a thorn in his memory that time could never extract.
"There was not a dollar left for the family

ference, but his heart quivered as if a blow had been given.
"It is said that the failure to raise money to.

### NUMBER 16.

thrust aside his image; one man in whose memory his presence was a rankling thorn. Many times did he try to pluck out the thorn by secret acts of kindness to the family of Mr. Cartwright. But the effort only seemed to make the anguish more intense; for the little he offered by stealth contrasted so poorly with the all-sustaining life-deeds of a kusband and father, that he was shamed back into impo-

The case was hopeless. That single act of unkindness, so fatal in its consequences, was done forever. It had gone beyond his utmost reach; and there was no surgeon skilled enough to extract the thorn it had left to rankle in his memory.

NOT ALL AT THE PRAYER MEETING.

I was passing through—, in Connecticut, some years since, and being obliged to remain over night, to meet the arrangements of the cars, was thinking how I should spend the evening, when the tolling of the bell suggested that there was some religious service in the church, which was near. Walking up the street I entered the lecture room, having been told by the sexton at the door that it was the weekly prayermeeting of the church. I was somewhat late; and yet, to my surprise there were high the them. and yet, to my surprise, there were but three males and four females in the room, though the church, I afterwards ascertained, had some two or more hundred members. These seven with myself, in all making eight, sat for some time in myself, in all making eight, sat for some time in the dead silence of a Quaker meeting, some one now and then looking towards the door to see if any others were coming. At intervals, one after another would straggle in, till, at last, perhaps fifteen or sixteen, in all, were present, and the meeting began.

I am not hypocritical, or inclined to judge unjustly, and yet I am constrained to say, that the services all seemed cold, and formal, and heartless, with the exception of a single prayer from

services all seemed cold, and formal, and heartless, with the exception of a single prayer from
one whose heart was apparently warm and in
earnest. There was the usual singing, praying,
reading the Scriptures, and remarks; and the
exercies, having been protracted to a late hour,
the meeting was ended. I came away, unedified
and sad, and feeling, I confess, as if most, or
all, who had gathered there, had come from a
mere sense of duty, or from habit, or because
they thought if they did not come there would
be no meeting; and that but few could have be no meeting; and that but few could have been led to the place by the true spirit of prayer,—by the heartfelt need of God's blessing, and the full assurance, that if rightly sought, he

would grant it. As we passed out from the room, on the way I overtook one of the members of the church— the one who had prayed with the most earnestness and feeling, and fell into conversation

"Is this," I asked, "the usual aspect of your eekly prayer meeting?"
"I am sorry to say that it is."
"What! in all the two hundred members of

your church, are no more in the habit of assem-bling themselves together for prayer; and if so, what can be the reason of it?" "Well, there is Mr. A., a leading member of the church, who is so engrossed with his business, that we scarcely ever see him at the prayer meeting. And Mr. B., is in somewhat feeble health. And Mr. C. lives at quite a distance from the church. And Mr. D. is a physician, and thinks he must wait at home to wait for calls. And Mr. E. is a lawyer, and almost always more or less occupied, in the evening, with business in his office. And Mr. F. is a bookkeeper, and nfined to so late an hour, that he rarely gets to the prayer meeting. And Mr. G. takes turns with his brother in the store, and each has but one evening in the week to himself, and that he thinks he must take for visiting his friends. And Mr. H. belongs to an engine company which meets once a fortnight, so that he is at the prayer meeting

with household cares, or else cannot well c cruel words, and even cruel actions. But there is this merit about them; when the heat of passion subsides they repeat, and sometimes seek to heal where they have wounded.

the sick man was reduced to a state of insensibility, and still the bleeding continued. The family were, of course in the deepest distress. He saw Mrs. Cartwright for a moment, and in the saw Mrs. Cartwright ented."
"But," said I, "is not this state of things

only every other week. And the great mass of our female church members, are either occupied

very discouraging to your minister? How can he work, if you do not stay up his hands by your prayers?" "Well, yes, he is discouraged; and I often hear members of the church say, his preaching is dull and uninteresting, when I can see that the fault is in themselves, and when, if they would but pray for him, as they ought to do, they could not but be interested in his plain, faithful preaching to us."

faithful preaching to us."

"Are there many conversions among you—
any signs of a work of grace in your families, or

in the congregation?"
"Well, there are some hopeful conversions. Our minister is faithful; and someten or twelve have, within the year, been added to the church. But I fear little of the blessing has come, either through the labors, or in answer to the prayers. of our church members; for we are in a very low spiritual state. "Your Sabbath school—how does that flour-

"But poorly. Some of our leading church "But poorly. Some of our leading church members refuse to be teachers in it, because they do not like the management of the super-intendent. And many will not send their chil-dren, because they do not like the hour of its meeting; and we have no teacher's meeting.—
And what we are coming to, I don't know."

About a year afterward, I heard from this church, that they had quarrelled away their minister, and were divided about candidates, and that a state of hard and even bitter feeling was rising among them, while there were no con-versions, and no additions to the church from the world!

And such, I thought, is the end to the church that does not sustain its prayer meeting. B.

—New York Observer.

COUNSELS TO THE DYING.

Should you ever stand, again by the side of a Should you ever stand, again by the side of a death bed, do not fail to direct the dying one to the infinitely compassionate Savior. Nothing else can bring comfort and peace to the soul in such an hour. I cannot tell you how strongly I feel on this subject. Christ is the light of the world. How does the poor dying sinner need to turn his eyes to this light, as he is entering the dark valley of the shadow of death! He came to seek and to save that which was lost.—How lost does the awakened sinner feel when he How lost does the awakened sinner feel when he is just taking leave of all earthly things, and how consoling to be reminded of an almighty, most merciful Savior, who came to find and save him! Sin, to an awakened dying man, is an insupportable burden. How precious, then, to him that blood be which cleanses from all sin! needs to be reminded of these things in his dy-ing hour, for his memory is often weak, and his mind confused, and Satan comes with all his subtlety, to cast his fiery darts, and annoy him at that dreadful moment. That was a dark hour even to the dying Son of God; he needed an angel to strengthen and comfort him, as he was passing through it.—Rev. Daniel Temple,

GROW BEAUTIFUL .-- Persons may out-grow disease and become healthy, by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise, men may become active and strong in limb and muscle grow beautiful, how? Age dims the lustre of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crow-feet and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limping feet, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, as pallid and sunken as may be the face

onor of the gospel of love and good-will, as well a abhorrent to the conscience of the Christian

e to us that a number of mir

and church members in their position.

leem it our duty, in the exercis

of the General Assembly

est practicable period.

warn them against unduly extending the plea of

d recommend the publication, in a conven-

from 1787 to 1856; and, surely, in very mild

doom of slavery and the triumph of freedom.

REV. A. D. WILLEAMS' LIKENESS.

got up an excellent likeness of him. It is a

very fine lithograph print, fourteen inches long

by eleven inches wide, and executed so as to give entire satisfaction to those who wish to

If any one should wish a copy of the work, it

s unavoidably crowded out this week.

have such a likeness of the original.

Lawrence, Mass.

of 1848, we w

rding to the Bible, right," and have, without

# MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857.

BY THEIR FRÜITS YE SHALL KNOW

If the success of Christianity consists chiefly in the number of its disciples, then there are other religions which outstrip it in prosperity. And it is a common thing to measure the sucncess of a system by the rapidity of its propagation. But this is entirely erroneous. The ject of Christianity is to improve the morals, increase the substantial worth of its adherents, and not to win the support of the wealthy and popular throng merely to swell the outward, organized ranks of profession. And this is the only proper object of any system of religion, and that system which fails to make its disciples better and happier, is an utter failure, though hundreds of millions train under its banner. A remedy for the plague or cholera is not to be valued according to the number who take it, but according to the effect which it produces. If it restores to health, conquers the poison of disease, saves the patient's life, when it is taken, that settles its true merit. But when millions of men have taken a worthless quackery and been made worse by it, rather than better, does that redound to the credit of the medicine? Or if but few use a prescription and it invariably restores to health. pes that alter the real value of the remedy P-The millions have thus far received religions which do them no good, but rather disgrace, and injure them both personally and socially. But whoever hears and obeys the gospel, is made better, his moral character is improved, the is raised up to a higher and better life, new and better thoughts, purposes and joys spring up within, and he is made more just, benevolent and useful as a man and citizen. This is the glory of Christianity. It is not the less valuable because but few practically embrace it. That is the fault of the world, not the fault of the system. But those who do embrace it and incorporate its spirit and principles into their lives, are models of singular virtue and loveliness of character.

How is it that justice and benevolence, civilization, enterprise and good community prevail where Christianity has a foothold, as they do not anywhere else? How is it that asylums for the widow and the orphan, the blind and mute and insane, are found only in Christian lands? How is it that the spirit of enterprise and intellectual brogress, of discovery and invention, of popular education and refinement, follow so closely in the track of Christianity, while the rest of the world sit in inactivity, corruption, darkness? Can we reasonably attribute thes things to any other cause than the power of the gospel to do more good ? And what people have the comfort and hope which the Christian enjoys? Let those who have tried the experiences both of unbelief and faith in Jesus, an swer. Can any of the modern isms show such good fruits as these? We confidently assert that every ism, from stoicism to spiritualism must be utterly condemned, and Christianity endorsed, when valued according to the good t hey bring to those who embrace them.

MOTHERS' TEARS.

A mother's tears! Does God regard them Will the love which prompts them be in vain? A pious mother, a praying mother, can child have a greater blessing than this? How many a wayward son has felt the silent drawing of a mother's love, and been rebuked for sin, when no other power could reach his heart. There is discontent, fear and compunction on account of his rebellions against her early counsels and his

The great Augustine was the slave to violent passion, and his mighty intellect was employed to break down and discredit his mother's faith. It seemed to give him pleasure to annoy believers; and with a spirit of desperation, he plunged into all forms of vice, and gave full vent to all the sordid and depraved force of his nature .-This overwhelmed his mother with distress, and drove her to God in prayer for her wicked son. Long she prayed and looked for reform, but his mad devotion to sin and his hatred of Christianity seemed to become more and more aggravated, until her faith began to waver. Then she resorted to her minister, and revealed the grief of her soul, and besought him to pray for her son and persuade him personally to turn to Christ. The minister gave her some general encouragements, which did not satisfy, but rather increased her agonoy, and she burst into a flood of tears, and besought him to see her son. He looked upon her for a moment, and bid her depart, saying, "The son of such tears cannot perish." With renewed faith and hope she persevered in prayer and judicious counsel, and salvation came to her house. Her son became the most distinguished champion of Christianity of that day, and his mother's heart was soon made glad. He always attributed his conversion to the faithful prayers and entreaties of his mother. In this experience many of the most distinguished champions of the church can join .-Really pious mothers have contributed immensely to the stability and progress of Christianity, and we can scarcely suppose that without their influence, the church would have achieved one half the victories it has.

And if we had more of them, if those who profess to love the Lord felt this deep concern for their children, and never desisted from prayer in their behalf, we should witness a glorious increase of religious prosperity. The mothers in the church have the future of religion largely in their hands, as well as the eternal well-being of their own children. If they show piety at home, and guard well the souls which are committed to their care, they are doing a mighty work, an honorable work. A mother's prayers are not in vain. Her tears and counsels

FLEE TEMPTATION.

We should shun every temptation to wrong doing. Say to wrong " no," at once and firmly. Away the accurst, deceitful wine, Bring not the cup to me."

But other cups than wine tempt and allure the young. Dash wrong from you under whatever

ame it seeks to allure.

Art tempted, young man or young woman, to lie late in bed these lovely summer morningsshake off the temptation. Up, and hist thee to

istlessness as an incubus to the rising soul with- It is due here to the citizens of Lewiston Falls

accomplish a good and daring deed. Shun our sincere and earnest prayer. ill bad habits. Set a worthy goal before thee. Pursue patiently-and accomplish.

### ' MAINE STATE SEMINARY.

By the notice published last week and conwill commence its first term on the 25th of will commence its first term on the 25th of for them; or, wishing for better accommodanext month. It is now nearly three years since tions, they can quietly leave, having, of course, he effort to establish a F. Baptist Literary Institution in Maine commenced. The Seminary was chartered March 16, 1855-located at Lewston June 27, 1855—corner-stone laid June 26,

The centre building (Hathorn Hall) was completed outside last year. The inside, or such ortion of it as it is proposed to occupy for the painted and dried in season for the opening term. Cleveland, Ohio, adopted a paper on slavery by by 50, three stories. It also has side projecof a Library and Cabinet Room, Laboratory, city of Washington, on the 27th day of August, Philosophical Apparatus Room, Chemical Apparatus Room, C

The entrance to the second story is from the not be introduced." cont or end of the building. You pass up, As the paper adopted by the Assembly is so e) platform. Here you are under the portico, tire. and here, too, you enter the building, passing Final Action on Slavery--Dr. Allen's Subup recessed stairs to the Chapel. On the right, the head of the stairs, is a recitation room; on the head of the stars, is a recutation room, on the left, another. The Chapel is 60 feet by 50, and about 16 feet posts in clear. The third story contains six recitation rooms, and two Literary

The Synods of New York and Philadelphia,

section to be occupied by males, the other by the final abolition of slavery in America."

In 1793, while the constitution of the Preshowever, separated by folding doors, the object by the final abolition of slavery in America."

In 1793, while the constitution of the Preshowever, separated by folding doors, the object however, separated by folding doors, the object publication, the action of the Synod, just refer-of which is to afford one large room for occa-red to, was approved by the General Assembly, of which is to afford one large room for occar red to, was approved by the sional social gatherings of the students of and republished by its order.

The Assembly of 1795 declared, "that although in some sections of our country, under ers. The Dining Room is in the basement, the basement, the basement, the basement of the section of t

they are designed for two students each, and sions under their care, to make he whole Hall, including sixteen attic rooms, dent measures to prevent such shameful and un

it at least will be in readiness for the winter term and even among those within the pale two is estimated at \$35,000.

The plan, when fully carried out, contemplates

In 1818, the Assembly unanimously adopted

on a somewhat elevated riage, sloping gently of human nature; as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our a magnetic union between them, which touches of an oblong Square, and was generously prethe sweet spring of life, and often arouses the sented to the Trustees by certain citizens of with the spirit and principles of the gospel of Lewiston at an expense of most \$6,000, \$500 of Christ, which enjoin that which was paid by Hon. James Lowell. In the rear is a grove of some five or six acres. The moral system; it exhibits rational, unaccounta-

will be had from him hereafter. the public demand for the opening of the school man being, and exposed to the in the fall. They are aware that the circumstances are not all that could be desired; but upon him all the hardships and injuries which they have thought proper to commence the they have thought proper to commence the school, and to push forward the work of finish-

are held out. No special promises or pledges the duty of all Christians who enjoy the light are made. Students, who come, may or may not be disappointed. We remove all responsibility on our part thus early. Our first students seen and acknowledged, to use their honest, earmust make up their minds beforehand to find things in an unfinished state. But as it is with errors of former times, and as speedily as possi this institution, so it has been with most others—the beginning was humble. Generally with institutions of all kinds it is the complete abolition of slavery throughout the world. with children—first creep, then walk. An institution of learning needs a PAST as well as a future. The humility of Hillsdale College, as Bro. Graham once on a public occasion rehearsed it, saying if we remember correctly, that the college began with but some four or six students in a kind of log-cabin open to snows and storms, this, its humility, its small beginning, we say, is yet to make the glory of its history. All we can say to our young friends touching the Maine State Seminary is, that we promise to do what is in our power to make easy what is hard—

State Seminary is, that we promise to do what is in our power to make easy what is hard—

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State Seminary is, that we promise to do what is in our power to make easy what is hard—

State Seminary is, that we promise to do what is in our power to make easy what is hard—

State Seminary is the state of the gospel, or who will transport the make the gospel is not promise to those who will either themes to those who will either themes the gospel in the promise to the gospel in the promise to the gospel in the promise to the gospel in the gospel smooth what is rough. Though God has most signally owned and favored the enterprise, yet it has been hard and rough all the way along. It Presbyterian church up to the time of the diare precious seed that bears the fruit of eternal life.

They have come to its aid in their life way along.

Presbyterian chatcher in 1838.

In the year 1846 the General Assembly made its friends. They have come to its aid in their life which the full respectively. contributions of sums in widows' mites, and of sums in the hundred and the thousand. We "1. The system of slavery as it exists in these trust they are to continue the sums."

work of sacrificing with the scores and hundreds of friends who have the institution dearly at heart, we, in behalf of these friends, bid them a most hearty welcome. We would have them shake off the temptation. Up, and hist thee to those sum-rise concerts in the groves, which mature's sweet singers pour from willing throats. Take the day by the forelock, and enjoy the hard and the blessings of sum of the state in the groves within any they are neitifed, yet they are helping they are neitifed, yet they are neitifed, yet they are helping they are neitifed to the first should denominate they are neitifed to the first should denominate the proper sim with emity to the discount and the blessing are the proper of Atens, charges time with a strength of the shared they are neitifed they are neitifed to the first should denominate the proper of them. They are neitifed

of a committee of the long was one was who could never be sain at a country of the London of the country of

ccomplishment of your aim. Shake off easy -" Forsan et hac olim meminisse juvabit."

n you, and arm yourself for noble and manly to say that they take a deep interest in the school; and we cannot doubt but that they will Other tempters besides the wine-cup are take pleasure in making the residence of young coing abroad, seeking whom they may destroy. ladies and gentlemen, little girls and boys in un the temptation to the first step of wrong their village, every way agreeable. That the loing, if it be to swerve thee into direct crime, citizens and students may ever be on the best of or if it stand in thy way of earnest application terms, and seek mutually the good of each, is

We may owe an apology for this article, bu we know not how to avoid it. We have endeavored to state things as they are, so that all may act understandingly. In this way, the Trustee and teachers assume no particular responsibility. All may now act in the light. Those who come with these explanations before them, no just cause to complain. With this, we dismiss the subject .- O. B. C.

SECESSION OF THE SOUTH FROM

It is known that the General Assembly of the resent, is now being plastered, and will be well Presbyterians, N. S., at their late meeting in Hathorn Hall has an end front, and is 86 feet a vote of 169 to 26; and that thereupon the southern members to the number of twenty-two immediately entered their protest, and fifteen of them issued a call for a "Convention in the The main entrance to this story is from the izing a General Assembly, in which it will be

eader, five or six stone steps to a stone (gran- important in itself and its results, we give it en-

stitute, as amended by Mr. Kendall.

The Presbyterian church in these United

society rooms. The Cupola runs up from the in 1787, two years before the organization of the building. The Boarding Hall (yet to be named) is lo"highly approve of the general principles in favor of universal liberty that prevailed in Ameriated 75 feet to the right of Hathorn Hall, and a bases 147 1-2 feet by 44, three stories, and a basehad taken in promoting the abolition of slavery," ment. The roof is hipped, having dormer or to use the most prudent measures consistent uthern windows. The Hall is divided into two with the interest and state of civil society in the qual sections by a brick partition wall; one counties where they lived, to procure eventually

adies and gentlemen sitting at the same table. be unavoidable, yet they consider the buying the Poording Hall is a side front, an entrance and selling of slaves by way of traffic, and unbeing in each section. There is, also, an endue severity in the management of them, as intrance at each end. The rooms are 16 by 15 consistent with the spirit of the gospel. And they recommend it to the Presbyteries and Ses

will accommodate 130 students.

The Boarding Hall is nearly completed outside, and it is hoped that the Ladies' section of descendants still continued in so many places, The buildings are of brick, and the cost of the action of 1795 with respect to the buying and

a left wing building of the same size and form a report on this subject, prepared by Dr. Green, of Philadelphia, Dr. Baxter, of Virginia, and Mr. Burgess, of Ohio, of which the following is

rection.

The site of the Institution is about a mile a part:
"We consider the voluntary enslaving of on from the business part of Lewiston Falls Village, portion of the human race by another as a gross on a somewhat elevated ridge, sloping gently violation of the most precious and sacred rights front is cleared; but it is to be carefully survey- ble, and immortal beings in such circumstance ed and tastefully laid out with paths, the paths as scarcely to leave them the power of moral to be lined with trees and shrubbery, one tree at least to be planted, so the request is, by each ious instruction; whether they shall know and teacher and student. Such, in short, is the worship the true God; whether they shall perplan, and such the progress of the work, and in form the duties or cherish the endearments of this condition of things it is decided to open the bors and friends; whether they shall preserve school next fall.

John W. Perkins, Esq., of Lewiston, who is one of the Trustees, and has in charge the subject of securing boarding places and rooms for those who may wish to board themselves, has entered earnestly and successfully upon the work assigned him, seconded, as he has been, by the citizens of Lewiston. A more full report say in many instances, through the influence of the principles of humanity and religion on the ill be had from him hereafter.

The Trustees desire, as best they can, to meet deprived of his natural right, degraded as a hu

nhumanity and avarice may suggest ing up the buildings as fast as the necessary have most inconsistently fallen, of enslaving a portion of their brethren of mankind—for God hath made of one blood all nations of men to We may say here that no great inducements dwell on the face of the earth—it is manifestly

trust they are to continue thus to come—that United States, viewed either in the laws of th they will never weary in this well-doing till the several states which sanction it, or in its actual head-stone shall go on with shoutings.

If, then, young men and women shall be ready to come and SHARE in the good and blessed the precepts and spirit of the gospel, and to the

Occupying the position in relation to this sub- RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.—Elder R. L. Thurject which the framers of our constitution held man, writing in the Western Recorder, says "I t the first, and which our church has always owe my earliest, most enduring, and best religat the first, and which our church has always held, it is with deep grief that we now discover that a portion of the church at the south has so that a portion of the church at the south has so far departed from the established doctrine of timents derived from reading my farther's religious periodicals at an early age."

far departed from the established doctrine of the church in relation to slavery, as to maintain "it is an ordinance of God," and that the system of slavery which exists in these United States is Scriptural and right. Against this new doctrine we feel constrained to bear our solemn testimony. It is at war with the whole spirit and the rose of the rose of the rose of the good will, as well munion. It is said that a great change is taking the rose of the rose o place among the Baptists of England, in favor We can have no sympathy or fellow- of welcoming at the Lord's table all professed ip with it; and we exhort all our people to disciples of Christ, in whatever way they have schew it as a serious and pernicious error.

We are especially pained by the fact that the resbytery of Lexington South have given offifavor in that large and liberal denomination in ruling elders, as well as many church members this country.

The Watchman says that the expense of the singing in a church not a thousand miles from Boston, has been computed to be an average of one dollar for every stanza sung.

any qualifying explanation, assumed the re-sponsibility of sustaining such ministers, elders, and church members in their position. We Soon after the embezzlement in the office of our constithe State Treasurer, in Columbus, Ohio, Rev. E. tutional authority, " to bear testimony against error in doctrine or immorality in practice in any church, presbytery, or synod," to disap-prove and earnestly condemn the position which has been assumed by the Presbytery of Lexing-D. Morris, of the Second Presbyterian church in that city, preached a sermon from the appropriate text in Joshua vii. 21-" When I saw two ton South, as one which is utterly opposed to hundred shekels of silver, and a wedge of gold the established convictions of the Presbyterian of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them and hundred shekels of silver, and a wedge of gold church, and must operate to mar its peace and seriously injure its prosperity, as well as bring reproach on our holy religion; and we do heretook them; and behold they are hid in the earth in the midst of my tent." The faithful by call on that Presbytery to review and correct their position. Such doctrines and practice cannot be permanently tolerated in the Presbyterian church. May they speedily mett away under the illuminating and mellowing influence of the gospel and grace of God our Savier. We do not, indeed, pronounce a sentence of appointment and disgrace which grasping selren who are unfortunately connected with the system of slavery. We tenderly sympathize lent points are all these, and we wish they redeplore the evil, and are ceived more attention, especially the last, from honestly doing all in their power for the present well-being of their slaves, and for their complete mancipation. We would aid and not embar-ass such brethren. And yet, in the language

#### EXAMINATION AND COMMENCE-MENT AT NEW HAMPTON.

cidents of our journey thither—the situation of the inary—appearance of some of the classes—the part formed on the stage—the levee.

ove and practice of slavery, or a pretense for not using efforts that are lawful and practicable New Hampton has become, in some sense, the Jerusalem for that portion of the Christian o extinguish this evil.
In conclusion, the Assembly call the attention
of the Publication Committee to this subject, church of New England that rejoices in the name of Free-will Baptist. Our people make ent form, of the entire testimony of the Presby- frequent pilgrimages thither, and thither have rian church, touching this subject, at the ear- they carried their Free-will offerings, as sacrifiest practicable period.

It is not our purpose to comment here upon cient people of God, we trust they "pray for ces on the altar of a pure faith. Like the anthe above paper. It simply repeats the various the peace and prosperity" of the Zion located actions of the Assembly on the subject of slavery there.

Examination commenced Tuesday, the 7th nd cautious terms, declares its present position. inst. Though I had the honor of a special invi-And in view of this action the south have taken tation to attend it on the first day, yet school their position, by issuing a manifesto of seces-duties kept me at home till the afternoon of ion, and a call for a Convention to organize an Tuesday, when, in company with some of the Assembly, in which the subject of slavery shall ministry and laity of the neighboring region, we be wholly ignored. Their attitude is distinctly set out on this most pleasant excursion. We defined—slavery, as it exists at the south, is were rolled along at good speed and yet gently, right, and authorized by the Bible. Church enjoying the conversation and jokes of an esmembers and ministers may hold as many teemed college friend, who, though he wears laves as they can, and for what purposes they the title of reverend, and by his grave and digplease; and the church to which they are reponsible shall take no action, not even express laugh and indulges his satirical vein as freely at an opinion, or utter a word on the subject.

Such is the southern Presbyterian church, that

Bay, one extremity of Lake Winnipisseogee, where we stepped on board a neat and comfortable boat, already steamed up for the trip.

need. The Presbyterian church of this If a sheet of clear and pure water, smooth a antry has hitherto been dragged down by this glass, a shore rising abruptly into lofty moun outhern weight, which, though few in number, tains, whose sides were variegated with woodand doing little or nothing for the general cause, land, field, and pasture, if islands, covered with has been operating more and more to paralyze verdure, interspersed so thickly that seldom the whole body. They are now cut loose, and we look henceforth to see this great branch of waterscape, and more than all, if agreeable Presbyterianism in the United States arise with company—which, all will agree, was of the newestrength and vigor, not only in its influence most unexceptionable kind-if such circumupon the question of slavery, but also in its stances and conditions constitute some of the The position thus elements of the most clearly taken, and firmly maintained, at the late across this famous lake, then we were in a fair General Assembly, is another indication of way to be pleased. And we were not only progress in the moral sentiment of the people pleased, but profited. For how can a person f this country, another significant token of the having eyes, and brain, and heart, fail to see beauty, and grandeur, and harmony, in such scenes, and, beholding, admire and adore?-The letter of our New York Correspondent Why has God gathered about this lake so many beauties, bringing bold mountain so near to the calm water? Do we see in them only so much land and water, to be reckoned by the square Some of the friends of Bro. Williams have

acre, like any other portion of our world? " To him who, in the love of nature, holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language: for his gayer hours She has a voice of gladness, and a smile, And eloquence of beauty; and she glides Into his darker musings, with a mild And healing sympathy, that steals away Their sharpness, ere he is aware."

At Meredith Village we left the boat and enwill be carefully done up on a roller, and sent post paid for one dollar. Address S. B. Page, tered upon the last portion of our journey in large open wagon. This furnished us a different Bro. Williams has done a great work in Law- mode of travel, the oldest and yet the least ence, and the church there has, under his care, used now-a-days. Long and various discussion come one of the most prosperous churches in relieved the tedium of nine miles of barren hills he denomination; but ill health has compelled and rocks. Arrived at the end of our pilgrimhim to suspend his labors at present. He is age, we were presented to the disbursing, (or very much prostrated, and some fear that he dispersing?) Agent, and ticketed to the various an never regain his usual health. E. H. dwellings where we were to abide a few days.-It is unnecessary for me to describe very mi-Ex-Governor Boutwell is reported to have nutely to the readers of the Morning Star, how lately addressed a popular preacher in these our brethren are accustomed to welcome visiters words, which may be said to indicate pretty generally the unprejudiced opinion of mankind:—. "The minister who preaches fifty-one Sabbaths ble one feels with all the little attentions that of the year to please the people, and employs come from generous hearts. These things are only the remaining one to preach boldly the me to remember that the most heartfelt joys of deep, honest convictions of his soul, is, the man to preach one Sabbath in the year to me, and to preach one Sabbath in the year to me, and to preach one Sabbath in the year to me, and to preach one Sabbath in the year to me, and to preach one Sabbath in the year to me, and to preach one Sabbath in the year to me, and the mention, were the company and sweet inhat must be the one which is outspoken."

tercourse of visiting brethren. Never did the old east door turn more willingly on its hinges, yearly meetings of the Cumberland Presbyterians or the old kitchen resound with a more cordial at Lexington, Ky., the last week in May. The "Come in," than when a brother knocked for Book Concern at Louisville, was directed to admission. These greetings I used to see, and sell all its books on hand for cash only, to print assisted in, twenty years ago. They are the no more for a year, to collect all accounts, notes, same now, genuine, hearty. To me, they make and subscriptions due from all sources, to pay off all debts, and to report to the next General As-

all debts, and to report to the next General Assembly how its entire financial matters stand.

The principal peculiarities of his sect of Preserve and the principal peculiarities of his section and the principal peculiarities of his byterians are, that they reject the doctrine of the thick hedge that surrounds one of the most predestination, and do not require of their preachers any specific course of preparation for the pleasure of visiting. New Hampton is entirely surrounded by mountain and hill. On entering Some of the religious papers state that the it you descend, and on leaving it you must of oldest book in the United States is a manuscript course ascend. To see the pure, blue sky, you Bible, which was written over one thousand must look up, and I have thought this may years ago. It is in the possession of Dr. Withrspoon of Alabama. We are glad to know and hold up their heads. After all that may be that the Rev. Dr. has so valuable a work, which said about our shaping our own individualities, we should be pleased to see. But the idea that there is yet much in us and of us that is due to this is the oldest book in the country is quite a surrounding circumstances. Countries of a mistake. There are copies of the Scriptures in wild, physical aspect, the world over, and Harvard College library, of a greater age than through all time, have been trodden by hardy races of men. Since the pioneer's axe first broke-The Missionary Herald for July gives late the silence of the primitive forests, these hill-sides of the church that, in 1846, slammed the door of Christ's kingdom among men.

that we saw and heard, nothing extenuating, nor to the secrets of our nation's tribula sitting down aught in malice.

The first class we saw was the one that had see it.

The name of Margaret Fuller Ossoli is one To make the matter sure, I took occasion to pro- philanthropic, and holy life. pose some questions, and found to my entire satisfaction, that they had been down "to the of Forest Pond, (a romantic little body of water

tom of things," in Algebra. with such rapidity of utterance as to require the ment the most condign. tmost attention to catch all the words. The But I shall weary you with my description of eard and taught the class in Horace.

s, but also better accommodations for the he can write poetry. Young Ladies' Department. Let this project be pushed forward to an early consummation by the friends of our educational cause. The success of the school is hazarded by delay in this The last day of the exercises is devoted to

young women who have completed the prescribed Mugridge, of Laconia, Quinby, of Sandwich, Stafford, of Greene, Me., and Mason, of Bristol.

were given with emphasis and force. There was no straining after high sounding phrases, so common with young writers, but an earnestness to express wholesome truths, in which effort the majority succeeded to very general satisfaction, go forth furnished with what will probably en-We understand that eighteen young gentlemen

title them to admission to college. you may well believe. The shackles of restraint counted the joys of the past-new friends met M. L. M.

Dover, July 15.

## Correspondence.

GREENVILLE, (R. I.) July 2, 1857. Bro. Burr :- I closed up my last letter standin the evergreen, triangular enclosure of Tor- near the home and grave of one who was a corey's grave. In imagination I am standing there laborer and co-burden-bearer with you in the still. Nor can I leave that spot without strug- early financial struggles of our Printing Estabgling emotions. It is a holy altar, on which lishment-we mean, the late Charles Morse, freedem's fires are ever briskly burning,—a shrine Esq., of Wilton. To a few of you, who were auracular, which is never dumb. To it shall willing to risk something in that dark hour, the multitudes long and daily repair to relume, in denomination owes it that its general corpora-their bosoms, the torch of human philanthrophy, tion has now a permanent money basis, giving and its voice shall long pierce the dullest pro- it character and credit, and making its paper as slavery ears that thread the solemn streets of good as the best bank notes. When you have this aristocratic city of the dead.

mercy breathed out his spirit into the hands of meet in their heavenly home, how sweet to you God, in the felon's cell. Times have changed all together it will be, to recount your past toils in Boston. For we are assured that an able and sacrifices, and to know that you were countand outspoken friend of the slave is now pastor ed worthy to do so much for the advancement

and free from temptations to idleness and dis- dreamed the sage that it was soon to become a capital offence to live out the spirit of freedom We arrived on the eve of the first day's ex- which fanned so effectually all the fires of the aination. On Wednesday we were present at Revolution! When he was upon the earth, he the examination of some of the classes and we was a great discoverer; and should he return to ropose now simply to describe some things it, he would quickly see in Torrey's grave a key dangers. Would that the nation itself might

ollege-under Prof. Hayes. Examples were which the world of philosophy and literature rought upon the blackboard, involving principles will long honor. "By birth, a child of New ke the following : the fracing of the Greatest England, by adoption, a citizen of Rome, by Common Divisor, Equations of the Second De- genius, belonging to the world." Rome, New ree, the Binomial Theorem, Discussion of Equa- England, and the world, will cherish her memoons of the Second Degree, Maxima and Mini- ry. She was finally lost with her husband at na and the General Theory of Equations. We sea, and here is her grave. Its monument is saw no mistakes, and but very slight hesitation plain, but tasteful. It does the heart of the the answers to questions, and the questions visitor to Mount Auburn good to look' upon it. asked were not the easiest in the book either .- He is thereby excited to emulate her studious,

tom of things," in Algebra.

I also attended a recitation in Horace, given other ashes which are voiced quite as affectingly by a class consisting of five young women, and as any in the vast collections of this solemn two young men. [Let those readers of the place. We mean the ashes of John W. Web-Star who are acquainted with Latin, just go to ster. The name of the poor man does not aphe library and take down Horace, and look over pear. The monument of the yard is plain, and, he odes read on this occasion, note the time- we presume, was not erected especially to his ne hour-for the recitation, and then judge for memory. How deep and piercing its utterances ! themselves. They each scanned a few lines of Certainly, while looking upon it no one can the ode assigned, parsed, and gave rules for syn- doubt "that to obey is best," and that sins tax, gave derivations and the peculiar meanings seemingly small, may effectually pave the way to words in the most admirable manner, and the commission of the grossest, and to punish

following portions of the book were fead : Of what wearied me in the noting. As I left Mount the 1st book, the 1st, 2d, 14th, and 32d odes; Auburn but half explored, so I must be content. of the 2d book, the 3d, 10th, and 14th, and the with an attempt to interest you in less than half 30th of book 3d, together with the 7th of book of what interested me. Its chanel is a beautiful 4th, and a short selection of Ars Poetica. To building, a little distance from the gate. Whethsay that the translations were correct would be er God, or the very excellent statue of Judge truth, but not the whole truth. What we have Story, on the right of the entrance, is more worto say is, that no such reading of any of the shipped therein, we cannot say. We confess atin classics can be achieved without much study. that while we were in it, curiosity was, in our But this statement, perhaps, ought not to be heart, quite in the ascendant. Upon the whole, made with particular emphasis in respect to this we left the grounds, as we think, well impressed lass and this particular recitation, for, from all with feelings which we regarded as a sort of we saw there, we inferred that hard study had prophecy that we should ever after be a better become a very common thing, had become pop-ular, and idleness the exception. Prof. Smith by and painfully fluctuating as he goes from tomb to tomb. That strong, last, and lasting emo-The next recitation we heard was one that the tion, into which the whole subsided and com-Principal of the Female Department conducted bined, as we sat down a moment to refresh ourin the presence of a very large audience. It selves in the well-house by the gate, and which eemed to be the general impression that "some- we brought away with us, we have not had time hing good was coming," and the large hall was to analyze. We had seen the sepulchres garnon filled. Botany-Wood's-was the sub- ished, but were not ignorant, though for the ect, and for the space of one hour, the class time being forgetful, that within them were dead ssed a most scathing (shall I say?) examina- men's bones and all corruption. We had seen on, in all the technicalities and principles of how the pomp of wealth follows its possessor hat science. Promptness and correctness chare to the grave and lies all above it, but were unbeguiled of the fact that equality of dust is the acterized the whole performance.

Deguiled of the fact that equality of dust is the Time and space do not allow me to particular written upon princes and peasants, millionrize about the class in Felton's Selections from aires and beggars, by him who alike "changes the Greek Historians—five young men, Messrs.

their countenances and sends them away." And Webber, of Augusta, Me., Davis, of Notting—we said, as we re-entered the Metropolitan car, am, Penney, of New Gloucester, Me., Haley, it is well to build the sepulchres of the rightef Tuftonborough, and Leavitt, of Meredith - ous, that men may learn to imitate their virtues, enstituting the advanced class in the classical and it is often well to build those of the wicked, urse, who have been pursuing the studies be- that men may mark and shun their vices. As onging to the first year of a College course .- we returned to the city, we thanked it for its nother class, of 33 members in the Anabasis, "Mount Auburn," and resolved to visit it again, ere pursuing the preparatory course. Much and go over it more deliberately and profitably ttention is given at this school to the study of to ourselves, and, perhaps, our reader. The Latin and Greek, as the proficiency of the sever- ride between the city and the Mount is rich be classes in those studies exhibited. A lack of youd description, passing the college grounds, & full supply of apparatus has caused too little through rich fields, and seats, and what was to us, attention to be given to the sciences of Natural by association, more than all for the moment. Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy hitherto, right by the very house in which Washington out we rejoice to know that efforts are now had his head quarters. It is now occupied by making to furnish, not only a complete appara- Professor Longfellow. We do not wonder that

LEWISTON, Me., July 13, 1857.

Bro. Burr : - Yesterday (Sabbath) we spent with the Danville and Poland church, four miles. from this place, and baptized three. Bro. Russell, who resides in this village preaches there. speaking " in public on the stage" by those God has greatly blessed his labors in gathering the scattered flock, bringing the children and course and those gentlemen that have prepared for College. The ladies read their parts in a way the selection of others and their parts in a scribers for the Star, reclaiming some wandering souls, and in the conversion of others. Bro. Their pieces were characterized by a high moral tone, and evinced ability and a large acquaint-ance with the "learning of the schools." The names of those who received diplomas were course in our Biblical school at New Hampton. names of those who received diplomas and course in our Biblical school at New Misses Bean, of Candia, Burdin, of Mercer, Me., Many ministers have undoubtedly regretted Misses Bean, of Candia, Durdin, of Manchester, that they have been ordained too soon—few, we think, too late.

Yesterday, also, was another rejoicing day The parts succeeding these, by the gentlemen, with the brethren here. Bro. Burgess baptized since the work of revival began, a large proportion being young men. It is a day of good tidings indeed-the Lord's doings it is, and marvellous in all eyes. May the fire spread through here have brought up their subscriptions to the The Levee in the evening was well attended, Dollar Seminary Fund to about \$250. We have, also, encouragement from other Sabbath schools. If our friends will take hold of this are there thrown off, and a good time generally matter in earnest they will confer a great blessand particularly is enjoyed, if one can judge by ing upon the Seminary in this trying hour, and smiles and happy countenances. It was a sort of love feast. Old friends met again and rehave some assurances from abroad. Such as-surances, such words even of Christian sympaand vowed to be faithful. A season to be remembered, doubtless, by many, and gladly too.

Prayer, fervent and earnest, by Elder Curtis at

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil Prayer, lervent and earness, by the Bear ye one distance the law of Christ," This is the Bible rule. This is right, and in following this rule nothing is lost in the end. If many would aid us a little

each, what "burdens" would be lightened! It need not be said that your presence at our late Yearly Meeting at Wilton gave us great pleasure. Many were permitted to see and greet you for the first time. It doubtless ng at the junction of Fir and Spruce Avenues brought fresh to your mind the past as you trod this aristocratic city of the dead.

Times have changed since this noble son of that early day, both ministers and laymen, shall

of Harrison, should be credited, \$50 instead of Harrison, should be credited, \$50 instead of \$10. We regret these blunders. It is our due, as a denomination is much greater than it should be considering our numerical and financial ability. Under date of last December, sister L. Crawford wrote on this subject as follows:

"Bro. Stubbins from Cuttack was here yester—"

Bro. Stubbins from Cuttack was here yester—"

Bro. Stubbins for a change and for the state of the state

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COM-MITTEE AT NEW HAMPTON. TO THE TRUSTEES.

The undersigned, appointed the Committee, to attend the Yearly Examination of the Liter-

questions as we should see fit to do so. The Classes were managed by the Teachers entirely, just as we suppose they are every day, and your committee had occasion to ask but few questions. The following is a list of the classes that recited in our presence. Latin Reader, Algebra, Livy, Cicero de Senectute, Virgil, Telemaque, Arithmetic, Anabasis, German (Iphigenia), Odyssey, English Grammar, Mental Philosophy, Homer's Iliad, Horace, Botany, Felton's Selections from Greek Historians, Geometry, Cicero's Orations, and Geology.

Of the Teachers we are glad to say that we believe they understand what thee teach. This may be a common-place remark, but we nevertheless deem it a very important one, and one that cannot, without large qualification, be made in regard to many that assume the duties and office of teacher. Your teacher's give evidence of having bestowed much care in preparing themselves to come before their classes, of having been heartily engaged in the work. They are critical in the examination of the lesson as recited by the student, directing attention to all important points and constantly requiring the pupil to trace back the matter to first principles. There seemed to be the kindest of feelings between pupil and teacher, without exception. Not a word, look or gesture, 'so far as we could see, indicated the least want of respect, or the least displeasure.

Of the young ladies and gentlemen composing the classes, and of their proficiency in their studies, we are bound to speak in terms of like commendation. There was but one thing in the examination that need be mentioned as calculated to detract from the free and unanimous com-

examination that need be mentioned as calcula- It is confidently believed that if these facts shall examination that need be mentioned as calculated to detract from the free and unanimous commendation bestowed. While all the teachers speke loud and distinct, nearly all the students gave their answers in a low and indistinct tone

of voice.

To say that all the lessons were recited without the slightest hesitation or mistake, is not our intention, for that would not be sustained by the facts. Had there been absolutely no error made by the scholars when takes no in that ror made by the scholars when taken up in their studies, we might have supposed that there was some pre-arrangement by which the students might have an intimation of the portion to be we were greatly surprised and few failures were made. We that not one answer in twenty, whether in Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Geometry, or Botany, was anything but full and complete. Though your Com. had previously formed a very high opinion of the scholarship secured by the thorough drill pupils have at this school, we are fain to acknowledge that this examination proves our former estimate was much below the real standard.

In an examination where all acquitted themselves so well, it would seem invidious to bestow special commendation upon particular classes.—

Quite a number of Free will Baptists have come that not one answer in twenty, whether in Latin,

selves so well, it would seem invidious to bestow special commendation upon particular classes.—
This would, also, greatly lengthen the communication we prepose to make, without, perhaps, adding materially to its value. Suffer us to add a single remark.

this shool are given to the languages and mathematics, and we are glad that it is so. Without withdrawing attention from these studies, we churches would be just as well off, if one half of the shirks could be disposed of.

With pleasure and feelings of gratitude would may say that we should be glad to see the Natural Sciences occupying the place they merit in a course of liberal studies. Let the contemplated new building, therefore, be erected, and a complete set of apparatus be procured, and then other attractions will cluster about New Hamp-

HOSEA QUINBY. J. W. LAMB. Moses L. Morse. IRA FOLSOM.

July 9, 1857.

For the Morning Star.

OUR FOREIGN MISSION. That the cause of missions is the cause of hopeful prospects for increase and permanency. God is admitted by a large majority of those who believe the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Through missionary efforts in domestic and forrivolul missionary control in domestic and top-eign fields, much is being done to extend the of-fers of salvation to sinful mortals, and to pro-claim the great and important truth that there is salvation only in Christ, or that there is "none ed with the labors of J. Mariner from the Montd with the labors of J. Mariner from the Montville Q. M., and Benj. Brown from the Exeter
Q. M. Benj. Permey and S. Gross were chosen
that contemplates the turning of the world from
the service of Satan to the service of God, would
receive the cordial and liberal support of all who
profess to love God, and to desire the extension
of his kingdom among men. It is, however,
sadly manifest that but very few who claim to
be the followers of Christ are doing what they
could and should do for the promotion of this
holy enterprise. Belinquency in this matter is
painfully apparent in all denominations, excepting, perhaps, the Moravians. In our own denomination, though many of its members and
friends are doing well, this delinquency is far nomination, though many of its members and friends are doing well, this delinquency is far-

Each of these ministers has a secretary at a salary of \$2000 per annum, which sum is paid by the government, making a yearly expense of \$11,000 for each of these ministers. What is paid for the support of our foreign mission is seen to be a mere pittance compared with such expenses.

G. W. Haskell. Text, Acts 16: 17. These men are the servants of the Most High God, which show unto us the way of salvation. 5. Ordaining prayer and Charge by Rev. 8. M. Haggett; 6. Hand of fellowship by Rev. Moses Stevens; 7. Singing.

seen to be a mere pittance compared with such expenses.

Were every dollar given for the support of the mission in Orissa a dead loss, which, blessed be God, is far from being the case, the sum is so small that it scarcely need to be felt in the connexion. Much larger sums are in various ways wholly lost every year in the denomination, and but little is said about the matter. Every dollar paid for the yearly support of the mission might be sunk in the ocean, and not one of the donors of the small sum would be made a sufferer by the loss. In the great financial revulsion of 1837—42, the total diminution of capital in this county was estimated at \$782,000,000. The effects of this great monetary revolution were in many cases disastrous to individuals; but the many cases disastrous to individuals; but the greatest injury of this revulsion to society, it is said, was the upheaving of the elements of social order, and the utter demoralization of men

lor, Pease, Pettengill, and many others in Wil- heartened because of trying circumstances conheartened because of trying circumstances connected with our humble mission? When the foreign ministers of a government resign, die, or are recalled, that government does not hesitate a moment whether, on such accounts, it will send out others, though the outfit of each amounts to some thousands of dollars. Why then should Christians be more hesitating and doubting in regard to sending out and sustaining Christ's ambassadors in foreign countries, than human governments are in doing so by theirs?

It has been stated above that our delinquency as a denomination is much greater than it should

day on his way to Calcutta for a change and for medical aid. He says that the numbers of the Free-will Baptists are to those of the General Baptists as sixty to sixteen, and there must be a fault somewhere that we have not more laborers in the field. Would that every member in our The undersigned, appointed the Committee to attend the Yearly Examination of the Literary Department of the Institution at New Hampton, submit the following Report:

It was found to be inconvenient for all the members of the Committee to be present during the whole of both days. Some one of our number was present, however, at the examination of each class. The time given to each class was one hour, so that there was a very fair opportunity to get an expression of the standing of each member of the class, so far as the unavoidable excitement of such an occasion would permit.—

We were cordially welcomed to the Recitation Rooms by the Teachers and invited to propose questions as we should see fit to do so. The Classes were managed by the Teachers entirely, just as we suppose they are every day, and your Committee had occasion to ask but few questions. The following is a list of the classes that

NASHUA.

We do not wish to boast of what we have or What we are prepared to say is, that are doing, yet we are happy to say that our pros-greatly surprised and gratified that so pects for a permanent meeting in this place are

very encouraging.
Our religious interest is very good. July 5,

We find that very much time and labor at ness or gospel field, who accomplishes the task,

For the Morning Star.

The Council appointed by the Exeter Q. M. to attend to the ordination of Bro. Wm. C. Stinson, met for that purpose on Thursday, July 2, at Pittsfield, & Bro. Stinson was set apart to the work of the ministry with the usual exercises, in accordance with denominational usages.

The same council on the same day organized a Free-will Baptist church in Clinton Gore, with

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

ELLSWORTH, Me. Held its June term with

greater than it should be, considering our numerical and financial ability.

Our mission with all its expenses, consisting of what is paid for the support of three missionary families, the native schools, and native teachers, does not cost the denomination half as much annually as this government pays every year for the support of only one of its ministers in foreign countries. How sad that any should think of expense in connection with our foreign mission, when three of Christ's ambassadors in heathen countries do not receive near one half the compensation made by the government to one of its foreign ministers, and there are several of them who receive \$9000 salary annually. Each of these ministers has a secretary at a salary of \$2000 per annum, which sum is paid by ald be, considering our nu- Springfield, Me. Held with the church in

OTISFIELD, Me, Held its last session with

cial order, and the utter demoralization of men through temptations to speculation, which ended in swindling to retain ill-gotten wealth. So small is the amount contributed for the support of our foreign mission, that no corruption of morals or physical suffering would come upon one of the givers were the treasury of the society to fail at once.

With all the trying reverses of the mission, it has done an amount of good in Orissa that can never be estimated till God shall declare its results. Who then would think of being dis-

the choir; 7. Ordaining prayer by Rev. R. Hayes; 8. Charge by Rev. A. Wheeler; 9. Right hand of fellowship by Rev. O. Andrews.

ORIN BARTLETT, Clerk.

Harrison, Me., June, 1857.

Motices, Appointments, Etc.

Notice. Any caused destring to entertain the Amiversaries to entertain the Amiversaries to one of the undersigned.

DAN'L P. CILLET.

J. B. DAYES.,

A. D. WILLIAMS,

Arrangements.

Lawrence, July 6, 1867.

Notice. Notice.

The next session of the F. W. Baptist Ohio State Mission Society will be held in connection with the Ohio Northern Yearly Meeting, commencing Friday before the last Sabbath in August, and to be held with the York church of the Senaca Q. M. Routes will be given hereafter.

15]

O. E. B.

The subscriber, some time during the past winter, left at some place where he stopped, now unknown to him, two books, containing alphabetical lists of the churches, Q. M/s, Y. M/s, and ministers from whom historical reports or sketches had been received. The person at whose house said books were left, is hereby requested to send them by express or otherwise to the subscriber as soon as he conveniently cando so.

Concord, N. H., May 12, 1857.

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Wanted.
REGISTERS. All previous to 1833.
REFORTS FOREIGN MUSSION SOCIETY. 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th.
EDUCATION SOCIETY. 3d. Friends having all or either of the works above named, ill confer a favor by sending them to the Morning Star flee, Dover, N. H.

Illinois Central Yearly Meeting Will assemble with the Payson church, Payson, Adam ..., on Friday, Aug. 21, at 2 o'clock, P. M. C. M. Szwall, Clerk.

-Will be holden at Hancock, on the third Wednesday and Hoursday in August, 19th and 20th. The Conference combeness Tuesday preceding, at one o'clock.

Bretaren from the west will either take the boat at Belast for Ellsworth. The friends at Hancock will please information the Star how the delegates can get from Ellsworth o Hancock.

A son of Professor Stowe, aged nineteen, was drowned at Andover, Mass., on Thursday, while

Cook County Quarterly Meeting.

Otsego Quarterly Meeting. -Will hold its next session with the Franklin church, comencing Friday before the fourth Sabbath in August next 6 o'clock, P. M.
Onconta, July 10; 1857,

To the churches of the New Durham Q. M. Any church wishing for the next session of the Q. M., is squested to make it known to the Clerk immediately.

M. A. QUIMBY, Clerk. Epsom, July 14, 1857.

We are in great anxiety for money. There is a note of five hundred dollars to pay this month. If we do not get it by the last of July, I do not know what will become of us. We are really in trouble. If any do regard the cause here, I wish they would send a little—even one dollar, if no more. If you have no money borrow it, to wave us from diagrace.

M. H. Tarrox. Banger, July 15, 1857.

sommon to man, affords no justification of a course of conduct that diagraces Christianity, and shamefully analts humanity. But ministers are men, and do sometimes fall. And if they fell alone, if the memory of them could cease forever, if the influence of their fait could die with them, then Zion would be spared many of her tears. But they do not fall alone. Zion's high hopes and pleasant expectations of their usefulness fall, sadly fall, and are buried amid the wreck of character. The faitful friends of the cause of Christ suffer double reproach; and humble ministers are taunted with the downfall of their bethren. But the hardest of all is the daty of excommunication; to withdraw the hand of fellowship from whe brother we loved; and in this act of righteous discipline, acknowledge him GUILTY before God and the world; to feel that whatsoever a Christian church, guided by the teachings of the Holy Spirit, shall do on earth, shall be ratified in heaven, is painful, beyond description. So felt the members of the Wheelock Q. M. Ministers' Conference, when facts were presented in Conference, proving a F. W. Baptist minister guilty of a dark sin. And when they knew that toots would prate, and claim the downfall of a colored minister as proof positive of the inferiority and low moral condition of the African when they saw another obstacle thrown upon the track of anti slavery reform, their hearts wept for the cause of truth.

Whereas testimony has been presented to us proving Elder John W. Lewis guilty of "sodomy" and dishonesty in dealing, Therefore,

Resolved, That the Ministers' Conference of the Wise on Sunday of yellow fever, contracted on board the baroue Lucy Hawwood, of which he Elder John W. Lewis guily of status, and the Mice lock Quarterly Meeting of Free-will Baptists does deem it its duty to the public to publish the said Lewis as unworthy of public confidence as a minister or Christian.

R. D. RICHARDSON, Clerk pro tem.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. David Green, Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.

SILAS HADLEY, East Gilead, Branch Co., Mich. G. W. RICHARDSON, Derby Centre, Vt.

JOHN EATON, HVate, K. T.

General Intelligence.

slaughter against Wilson, the owner of the stance were put down by decided measures,—steamer Montreal, Captain Rudolf, Dorval, the The police regulation closing the rum shops of The verdict also recommends a stringent enimplicated will be indicted at the present session Court, Queen's Bench.

ion Court, Queen's Bench.

A terrific hail and rain storm visited North ield, Vt., July 15. The storm commenced ily, was shot in the breast by a stray ball and at five o'clock, and continued with unabated fury for about an hour. Hailstones fell of the have not yet been ascertained. The police arsize of an English walnut, completely covering rested six or seven of the rioters, and lodged the ground. The crops have suffered immensely. Many gardens are completely ruined.— gerously wounded, and may not recover.

Window glass was broken in large quantities,

On Saturday night, 11th, the Staten Islan one house being minus eighty-four panes. The known.

accompanied with the most terrific thunder and vivid lightning, passed over Waltham, doing howitzer was brought out ran off. A number great damage to the crops and trees, striking five different dwelling houses, killing one person and seriously affecting several others. It is

her, and refused at private sale. Counterfeit -Counterfeit \$10 bills on the

George Henry D. Clark, ten years of age, son New York, July 15. This morning, the Po-

while bathing. In the Reportoire de Pharmacie M. Leperdriel advises to conceal the disagreeable taste of codiver oil by the addition of about ten per cent of common salt. Not only does the salt render A boy pamed Narcisse Lamontague, aged 18 the oil palitable, but it causes the stomach to di- years, saved eight children from the wreck of gest the oil more completely.

WASHINGTON, Pa. Held its May term with the F. W. Baptist church in Bloomfield, the 29th and 30th of May. Churches all represented except Hayfield and Washington. Next Q. M. will be held with the Wayne church.

T. HENDRYX, Clerk.

LISBON, N. H. Held its June session with the church in Whitefield. We trust it was a season of profit to all. The next term will be held with the church in Stewartstown, commencing Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

N. K. George.

For the Morning Star.

Ordination. The last Thursday in June, at the new meeting house in Woodstock, Bro. Alexander Hill., of Paris church, was set apart to the work of the gospel ministry by a Council appointed by the Otisfield Q. M. at its June session. Exercises as follows: 1. Reading Matt. 10:1—22, by Rev. G. Perkins; 2. Hymn; 3. Invocation by Rev. O. Bartlett; 4. Hymn; 5. Sermon by Rev. G. Perkins; 6. Voluntary by the choir; 7. Ordaining prayer by Rev. R. Hayses; 8. Charge by Rev. A. Wheeler; 9. Right hand of fellowship by Rev. O. Andrews.

Ornn Bartlett, Clerk.

Another outrage by Kansas Officials.—Our correspondence from Kansas, to-day, gives the particulars of the committal of Haller, the free State man who has been on trial at Leaven-worth five filling Lyle, a pro-slavery moth at Leaven-worth filling Lyle, a pro-slavery men to hall be call the evidence, which, even throwing out that for the defense, would only justify an indictment for manslaughter. In this view of the case the court refused to admit the prisoner to bail. Haller whe taken before the infamous Judge Lecompte On a writ of habeas corpus, but here, of course, he could obtain no justice. Lecompte decided that the missing and the prisoner to bail. Haller whe taken before the infamous Judge Lecompte On a writ of habeas corpus, but here, of course, he could obtain no justice. Lecompte decided that the missing and the resoner to bail who had been guilty of the most deliberate murder. The proceedings in the territory, the pro-slavery officials —the creatures of the territorial legislature—title prof

Republican Convention in Kentucky .- A Re publican Convention was held at Newport, Ky., on Wednesday of last week. The meeting was presided over by C. G. Payne of Covington .-A. J. Payne was nominated for the State Senate, and B. F. Sanford for Congress. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing regret at the existence of slavery in Kentucky, approving the principles of "the great American Republican party," namely :non-interference on the parts of Congress or the free States in regard to slavery in the sovereign States where it now exists, and non-extension of slavery over territory now free; declaring sovereignty to be inherent in the people and not in property; and including also the following :-" Resolved, That it is the paramount

of Kentucky, if she would keep pace with the growth and on ward career of her sister States of the West, to foster and encourage free white labor, and that all her white citizens should be free-men, free to think, free to speak, and free to

Death of a Publisher. Mr. Samuel Bartlett Clarke, well known in Rockingham County, N. H., as one of the proprietors of the Exeter News Letter, died at his residence in Exeter, Tuesday morning, July 14, aged 41 years. For sixteen years previous to the illness of which he died, he directed his papers on the Monday of each week without a single failure.

Mayor Mansur, of Lowell, Mass., has since he took the executive chair on the 1st of January last, shut up over one hundred liquor shops.

bathing. He had just returned from Europe with his mother, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. They arrived in the Persia, on Tuesday evening and the young man reached home on Wednesday, his mother going to Fishkill, to pay a short visit to the family of her brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Boy DROWNED. Woodbury Kittridge, six years old, son of H. B. Kittridge, was drowned in the Nashua River, at Shirley, Mass., on Saturday, week, while in swimming. He got upon a stone and slipped off into water over his head. His comrades became frightened, and instead of trying to save him ran away and left him.

At Chicago, on the 4th inst., a rocket enter ed a third story window on Clark street, and struck Mrs. Sarah A. Smith in the centre of the forehead, entering about six inches, and from appearances, exploding within the cavity of the skull, scattering her brains in all directions.

The Fall of Ministers—Do they

Alone?

Alone?

Alone is despet ministers, of all men, should be chaste in conduct, and strictly honest in their business transactions, an example of true manliness, dignified by grace.

That ministers are men, and share in the weaknesses common to man, affords no justification of a course of conduct that disgraces Christianity, and shamefully insults. Her skull and several ribs were broken, and her disgraces that ministers are men, and do sometimes fall.

Rut ministers are men, and do sometimes fall.

But ministers are men, and do sometimes fall.

tine on Sunday of yellow fever, contracted on board the barque Lucy Haywood, of which he was one of the keepers.

One day lately fifteen fugitive slaves from Kentucky passed through the town of Hardin, Ohio, on their way to Canada. They were secreted in wagons, and covered over with blankets, to escape obsevation.

There are thirty-three papers now existing in Minnesota, whereof accen are Rebublican, eleven Democratic, and seven neutral. Three are dailies, published in St. Paul.

More RIOTING IN NEW YORK. The rowdies in the upper part of the Seventeenth Ward, MONTREAL, July 17. The Coroner's jury last known as Mackerelville, have made several atevening, at Quebec, returned a verdict of man- tempts to overawe the police, but in each inpilot, and Roberge, the mate, and strongly cen-suring Wilson, the senior controlling agent.— day afternoon, 12th inst., an attack was made upon the police in Avenue A and Fourth street. forcement of the Steamboat law. The parties After a sharp contest the police dispersed the mob; but not before several officers had been disabled by brickbats. A German named Muller, who was going along quietly with his fam-

them in safe keeping. Officer Hadden is dan-On Saturday night," 11th, the Staten Island. ers, to the number of 150 men, made an attack extent of the damage out of the village is un- on the Hospital buildings at Seguine's Point. They painted their faces and disguised themselves in other ways, and made an attack from three several points. Over 100 shots were fired. mostly by the assailants, who as soon as the were wounded among the rioters, and one po-

killed. Others were wounded, but their names

On Monday afternoon, 13th, the riot in the regarded as the most severe storm that has ever Seventeenth Ward was renewed. When the risited that vicinity. Some of the hailstones Coroner went to hold an inquest upon the body measured an incleand a half in circumference. of Miller, being accompanied by two police offi-Price of Beauty. - A slave woman is advertised cers, the residents of Avenue A attacked the to be sold at Auction at St. Louis. She is said police. The police took refuge in the soap facto be so beautiful that \$5000 has been offered for tory of Allan Hay, in First Avenue near Fourth street, when the mob attacked the building and smashed the front door in. The riot continued Charles River Bank, Cambridge, are in circula- up to a late hour, happily, however, without fation, and being well executed are liable to de- tal results, and eventually the police succeeded

in restoring order. of David W. Clark, of Sanbornton, N. H., was lice Station Houses, were handed over by the drowned in Sanbornton Bay on the 6th inst., Mayor to the new Commissioners, who immediately took possession. Superintendent Tallmadge has doubled the force in the 17th Ward. He has positive information that the recent German riots were incited by disbanded policemen.

the steamer Montreal.

Antioch College, located in Ohio, has recently experienced a failure, being heavily in debt, and has been assigned to the President of the Broadway Bank, New York, to keep it from sale by the sheriff. The College will be kept open for the coming year. Horace Mann is relected its President, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, of Now here is a scientific fact which admits of elected its President, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, or Now here is a scientific fact which admits or New York city, and Rev. Mr. Fay and Aaron being verified, and the full verification of which New York city, and Rev. Air. Lay the Harlan, of Yellow Springs, have been appointed would strike a heavier blow at Spiritualism than a committee to select the rest of the Faculty.

me insane from spiritualism.

indiscreetly made use of them. Life is jeopar- tes matter.—The Reason Why. dized every time the rind is taken into the stom-

it on the second day.

During the last three weeks twenty-four fugitive slaves passed through Syracuse, N. Y., on the underground railroad. One man it is

thing as an organized Free Soil party in Texas. Transcript:

ternoon. The wound was entirely healed, and it was believed that nothing serious would re-

have raised \$175,000 for the object, and the corner stone was laid on the 4th. Mr. Douglas was complimented highly upon his generosity, and again, and speedily dispersed." was called upon for a speech, but he had a severe cold and excused himself. Mr. Arnold

the grasshoppers. These insects are sweeping away every inch of vegetation from northern Minnesota. The St. Paul Times says: "We speak advisedly, when we say, that not one half enough of corn and the cereal grains will be raised north of latitude 45 to feed the resident population. If the suppression of this unwel-

half enough of corn and the cereal grains will be raised north of latitude 46 to feed the resident population. If the suppression of this unwelcome fact would cause the corn and wheat to grow, or the grasshopper to emigrate, we would not pen this paragraph, but we deem it best that the truth, as it is, should be known."

Mr. Douglas's Liberality. Mr. Douglas and his friends, having shown a disposition to make political capital out of his gift of a lot of Jand for the University of Chicago, the Chicago Tribune, reminds the public that the gift was really a nice little speculation on Mr. Douglas's part. The little giant owned three or four miles out of the city, a large lot of unproductive land not likely to become valuable within the present not the trustees of the University of country in the tot the Trustees of the University, on condition that they should make certain specified costly improvements within a given time. The gift was accepted on this condition, and Mr. Douglas has harderdy realized some \$20,000 in the increased value of his remaining land. It was a shrewd operation, and a fair business transace; thon, and for his sagacity in the affair, Mr. Douglas certainly deserves credit. If anybody chooses to believe, in addition to this, that he was also moved by his great regard for religion and the Baptists, there is not the slightest objection to that—but it does not follow that Mr. Douglas is either an honest or a safe politician.

A Hard Alternative. The editor of the Saco (Me.) Democrat, in view of the fast that the new law of that State, requiring a publication of intention of harriage is strongly distasteful to young folks, advises them not to rush into a proposal control of the law, or continue their courting until next was also moved by his great regard for religion and the Baptists, there is not the slightest objection to that—but it does not follow that Mr. Douglas is either an honest or a safe politician.

A Hard Alternative. The editor of the Saco (Me.) Democrat, in view of the fast that the n

250 lbs., 231 lbs., 222 lbs., 210 lbs.; total, 913 200 lbs., 231 lbs., 222 lbs., 210 lbs.; total, 913 lbs. Three are Republicans, and one a Demorat. The Manchester American throws out Quimby, 3,00; M. Afwood, 4,00; C. Lougee, 1,00. the remark that "if any boarding-house keeper thinks he can afford either of them a dinner short of 75 cents—let him try it."

own, were drowned in a mill pond near their ather's house on the 13th inst. The eldest went to bathe, but getting beyond his depth, ment of Yol. 32, 146. alled for help, when the youngest started to his assistance. Neither of them could swim, and they both sank together. They were 15 & 18 years of age, respectively.

Spiritual Communications. The following pargraph, which we extract from an editorial in the Boston, Courier is a refreshing oasis in the reary waste of dogmatic assertion and intoler-ker's piedge at Gen. Conference, the Boston Courier is a refreshing oasis in the dreary waste of dogmatic assertion and intolerant abuse, which is the main staple of the spiritualistic articles in that paper :
. There are men and women, doubtless, who

There are men and women, doubtless, who write these communications from the dead, honestly believing that the spirits seize their arms and guide their hands. It is not difficult to acquire this faculty. The experiment has been tried, by a philosophical thinker, with remarkable results. Scribbling incoherently for a few days, while his mind was at the same time courty pying itself with a train of connected thoughts, he arrived at a point when his hand moved rapidly over the paper, writing sentences, paragraphs, and whole pages, of which he had no recollection, after the writing was completed.

Termington, Me. Q. M. Female Mission Society, Union, N. Y. Y. M. by centribution, T. P. Moulton, Coatacock, G. C., S. Stincheld, Poland, Me., J. A. Weller, Alhens, Pa., Oliselie Q. M., N. Y. William Barksun Butterville, O., interest on uste, Wiss. Barksun, Wiss. Barksun, Wiss. Barksun, Wiss. Barksun, Wiss. Barksun, Wi

Now here is a scientific fact which admits of

Robert O. Gage of Sandwich, was re-cently sent to the State Hospital, having beome insane from spiritualism.

we have no reason to doubt it—why is not so
Two sons of John Sundy, aged 17 and 18,
important a scientific fact established by thorndertook to murder him, after decoying him ough investigation, and not left to stand upon nto the woods near Brant, C. W. He had mar- one single reported experiment, verified by no ied a second wife, and they desired to be rid of authority whatever? Where are the Cambridge both, so as to possess themselves of three hun- savans, that they do not enter upon the field of investigation thus opened ?- Jour.

ORANGE PERL. The especial attention of pa- Why do we Hiccough? Hiccough is caused ents and others is called to the following facts: by a spasmodic twitching of the diaphragm, a A little son of Robert Oliver, of New York, about five years of age, is now lying in a very from the abdomen. It generally arises from contains an active poisonous oil, which in many instances has caused the death of persons who to assist the stomach to get rid of some undiges-

Expensive Fodder .- A pet sheep in the flock of a farmer in Urbane, Ohio, was one day nos-A cheap and handy remedy for diarrhea is ing about a werkman's coat hanging on the simply to take a tumbler of cold water, thicken fence, when he succeeded in pulling from a t with wheat flour to the consistency of cream, pocket a roll of bank bills. Probably not beand drink it. This is to be repeated several ing aware that it was "filthy lucre," he swaltimes during the day, or as often as you are lowed the roll, and soon found that it was the thirsty; and it is not very likely you will need "root of all evil" for his throat was forthwith cut, and his stomach was opened, when the roll of hills was found safely deposited there.

aid, sent his wife on ahead in a box, directed Montreal on Sunday, the 12th inst., at which to the "superintendent," J. W. Lognen, of Syr- several persons were severely beaten, but none acuse. The box and its contents arrived safe and were killed. The immediate cause of the rio appears to have been the suspension of an orange Texas. While there are individuals in every flag from the window of a hall in which the southern State with Free Soil sentiments, as there are those of Southern sentiments in every niversary. The rise, progress and termination of Northern State, there is absolutely no such the riot, are thus detailed by the Montreal

Texas is truly and soundly Southern, Constitutional and State rights, in her position on this subject, as South Carolina.—Texas Christian the virtuous indignation of certain anti-orangements of the cause of the display explained, the virtuous indignation of certain anti-orangements. Advocate.

Death from Hydrophobia. About the first of the least of the June, Mr. Jacob S. Willets, residing near Flushing, L. I., a son of Mr. Samuel Willets, the prominent Quaker banker and merchant of New York, was bitten by a strange dog which he attempted to drive from his door yard. The he attempted to drive from his door yard. The wound was cauterised and otherwise medically treated, and no further ill effects manifested themselves until Saturday, week, when Mr. Willets was seized with hydrophobia in its most violent form, of which he died on Sunday afters were soon snatched from them, and their were rather roughly handled by the mob.

wearers rather roughly handled by the mob.

Two men were badly beaten; one shot his
own hand off, and several others were set upon, sult. Mr. Willets was forty years of age, and much esteemed. He leaves a widow and four children.

A Tight Place for Senator Douglas.—Senator Douglas was compelled on the 4th to listen to some disagreeable truths at Chicago. It was at the laying of the corner stone of the new Baptist University at Chicago, to which he had given the valuable site. The people of Chicago. given the valuable site. The people of Chicago consequences. This request was at once agreed to, and the stumbling block of offence having

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

were cold and excused himself. Mr. Arnold spoke in his place and uttered a splendid oration in favor of freedom and against the spread of slavery. Douglas had no means of escape.

Grasshoppers. Our Minnesota exchanges continue filled with accounts of the ravages of the grasshoppers. These insects are sweeping

Weekly List of Receipus for Luc Budat.

New Hampshire.—L. S. Woodman, Raymond; S. Andrew, E. H. Melntire, E. Canaan, J. S. Ingalis, P. Robinson, J. H. Lull, S. Bradbury, W. E. Morton, L. C. Lull, Concord; J. M. Davis, Portsmouth;

Maine.—B. R. Sturgis, S. Windham; J. Brackett, Phillips, A. Maxwell, Readfield Depot; R. N. Ingalis, Machias, Port; T. Horn, Dexter; I. M. Fuller, Liveramore Falls; S. Wheelar, B. Farrer, Phillips; E. A. Tylor, Rockland; S. Douglass, J. Smith, Topsham; S. B. Palmer, Buxton Center of the control of the

Receipts for Books. New Agents.
C. Louger, Sheffield, Vt.

short of 75 cents—let him try it."

Drowned. The Lancaster (N, H.) Democrat reports that Reuben and William, the two youngest sons of Mr. Fielding Smith, of that town, were drowned in a mill pond near their town, were drowned in a mill pond near their town. The past week we have received 30 subscribers, and disd, 18; increase, 12. Decrease since the com

> Wayne, Me., church, Farmington, Me., Q. M., Female Mission Society, Otsello, N. Y., Q. M., Elisha Barber, Butlerville, O., interest on note. Miranda J. Ricker, Jane Worster, Great Falls, 50 27,25

WILLIAM BURR, Tree 2,00

ren and Clinton Q. M., O., towards Rev. O. E. Ba-ker's pledge at Gen. Conference, WILLIAM BURR, Trea Canada Mission. 7. R. Sawyer, 1,00; Louisa Cross, Catharine Anna-ble, 60 cents each; Samuel Blair, 25, Eaton, C. W., Westmoreland Q. M., 3,77 The Quarterly.
SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 5TH VOLUME Previously announced, N. W. Bixby, York, Iowa, D. M. Graham, New York city,

Books Forwarded. express. One package to Rev. R. Alten, N. Scituate, R. I., by ex one package to Rev. E. True, Gilford Village, N. H., by express.

One package to H. Packard, Portland, Me., by express.

One package to J. H. Nickerson, Tamworth fron Works, N. H., by express.

One package to Rev. J. P. Nutting, Concord, N. H., by ex-One package to Rev. J. P. Nutting, Concord, N. H., by express.
One package to G. F. Spencer, Evansville, Rock Co., Wis by mail.
One package to C. H. Smith, Mecca, Trumbull Co., Ohio, by mail.
One package to C. B. Messer, Diamond Bluff, Pierce Co., Wis., by mail.
One package to Rev. John Flagg, Leonda, Miami Co., Ia., by mail.
Three packages to Rev. H. B. Alger, Wright's Corners, Dearborn Co., Ia., by mail.
Two packages to R. E. Glark, Breadsville, Van Buren Co., Dearborn Co., Ia., by mail.

Two packages to B. Redlark, Breadsville, Van Buren Co.,
Mich., by mail.

Con If the books noticed as forwarded are not received n due time by the persons to whom they are directed, the hould notify us immediately.

Married

In Hampton, June 4, by Rev. W. H. Waldron, Rev. W. & C. Clark of H. and Miss Mark A. Duty of Excler. At Great Falls, July 11, by Rev, D. P. Cilley, Mr. Alon-to B. Sanborn and Miss Sarah R. Graybeth of Somers-In Campton, July 4, by Rev. Moses Folsom, Mr. John A. Hill and Miss Mary E. Ferren, both of Ellsworth. In Effingham, July 9, by Rev. C. W. Broadbett, Mr. Ziba Mudgett of Providence, R. I., and Miss Mary A. Goodwin of Newfield, Me. win of Newfield, Me.

In Gray, Me., June 6, by Rev. W. Smith, Mr. John L.
White and Miss Harriet E. Allen. June 14, Mr. Geo. F.
Thurston of Poland and Miss Betsey R. Libby of Gray.
July 12, Mr. Ezekiel N. Leighton of Falmouth and Miss
Octavia M. Legrow of Wifidham.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . . July 16. BRIGHTON MARKET . . . July 16.

At market 1275 beef cattle, 12 working oxen, 110 cows and calves, 4400 sheep, and 20 shoats.

Prices—Beef Cattle—In consequence of the large number offered, and the warm weather, prices have declined and we reduce quotations;—Extra \$9,50 a 10; first quality 8,75 a 0,25; second 8 a 8,50; third 6,90 a 7,75.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—Sales \$23, 25, 33, 37, 42, 45 a 59.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales of lots at \$3, 2,25, 3,88, 4,33, 5 a 7.

7. Shoats—A small lot to peddle 8 a 8 1 2; Spring pigs 12 a 3. At retail for shoats 9 a 10; Spring pigs 13, 14 a 15. Fat Hogs—None at market.

BOSTON MARKET . . . July 17.

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY. THE Fall term of this Institution will open J. S. GARDNER, Sec.

Whitestown, N. Y., July 10, 1857. NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION.

HE next term of this Institution will commence August 25, 1857. General arrangements as There will be an Advanced Class as usual. Instruction on the Piano will be given by Mr. S. Quinby.

J. J. BUTLER, Sec.
New Hampton, July 6, 1857.

[15]

New Hampton, July 6, 1857 BIBLICAL SCHOOL.

THE next term and year of the Biblical School

I. will commence August 25, 1857.

The course of study embraces the scriptures inthe original Hebrew and Greek, Christian Theology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Ecclesiastical History, Pastoral Theology, and Homileties.

Students whose age and other circumstances require the second languages. quire, may omit the ancient languages. New Hampton, July 6, 1857.

MAINE STATE SEMINARY. THE first term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, and continue eleven weeks. Particulars hereafter.

hereafter.

C. O. LIBBY,
F. LYFORD,
G. W. BEAN,
W. H. LITTLEFIELD,
E. KNOWLTON,
July 10, 1857.

PITTSFIELD ACADEMY. PITTSFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence
on Monday, August 24th, 1857, to continue
eleven weeks, under the instruction of Hosea,
Quinby, A. M., Principal, Miss Sarah J. Dudley,
Preceptress, and all other heeded Assistants. Expense of Board and Tuition as heretofore. Rooms
can be conveniently obtained for self-boarding.

Mr. Quinby will have a Teachers' Class, to
whom a course of daily lectures will be given, affording advantages very similar to those of Teachers' Institutes. Pittsfield is easily accessible by stages, which connect with railroads at Concord, Dover, & Alton.

J. A. HOOD,
B. EMBRSON,
B. P. J. TENNEY,
Pittsfield, N. H., July 17, 1857. [4w16 LAKE WINNIPISEOGEE. FARE REDUCED.

PROM Dover to Wolfborough and Centre Harbor, and back, fifty-six miles by Railroad and 60 miles by Steamboat, for TWO DOLLARS! A delightful trip, bringing joy to the sad, sprightliness and gaiety to the careworn and dall, and health to the invalid. THE STEAMER DOVER

the second and third does at the Dover Railroad.

Passengers can procure Tickets at the Dover Depot, up and back, including Steamboat fare, for \$2.00.—good for two days.

The Hotels at Alton Bay, Wolfborough, and Centre Harbor, are all that the traveller could wish to have. From Rochester, tickets may be had at \$1,60 to same places, good for two days.

A. WIGGIN, Master.

Steamer Dover, July 9, 1857.

BY H. BROOKS. A UCTIONEER for the sale of Real and Personal
Property in City or Country.
OFFICE on Main Street, opposite Hay-Market
Square, LEWISTON, ME. Square, Lewiston, Me.

Will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday,
uly 30th, inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the prem-

os, One Dwelling House, Stable and Lot. House entirely new, built of wood, two stories high, containing 14 rooms, and there is connected with it 13700 feet of first quality of land. Situate on Central Avenue, within one minute's walk of the Maine State Seminary, five minutes' walk of the Depot, DeWitt House, and Post-Office. Those wishing to purchase, will find this a desirable location for a private dwelling or a boarding house, and can obtain all further information by calling on C. V. Burlin, on the premises, or the Auctioneer, at his Office. Terms of sale made satisfactory to the purchaser. Sale positive, as the owner is about to leave for the West.

Lewisten, July 13, 1807.

5,00 ONE HUNDRED bounded PREMIUM will be given the person setting the largest number of the Lunder's Secret, besides a profit of \$3 1,75 largest and stamp to "AGENCY," HARMONY, R. L.

Poetry.

MOTHER. How precious is a mother's care— How holy are her tears; How much, when grieved with doubt and fear, Her gentle presence cheers!

In twilight's balmy, pensive hour,
I muse of mother's love,
Till o'er me creeps a hallowed power,
Like music from above.

And O that gentle, loving brow, How dear, how very dear! I love to gaze upon it now, And wish 'twere ever near. And mother's voice, - such music rare No harp could e'er recall ;-

O God above, my mother's spare, I love that voice so well! world .... Plymouth, Vt. MARILLA. THE SLEEP!

" He giveth his beloved sleep."-PSALM CXXVII. 2. Of all the thoughts of God that are Borne inward unto souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music deep,
Now tell me if that any is,
For gift or grace, surpasseth this—
"He giveth his beloved sleep?"

What would we give to our beloved? The hero's heart, to be unmoved,
The poet's star-tuned harp, to sweep.
The patriot's voice, to teach and rouse,
The monarch's crown, to light the brows?—
He giveth his beloved sleep.

What do we give to our beloved ? A little dust to overweep,

A little dust to overweep,

And bitter memories to make

The whole earth blasted for our sake,

He giveth his beloved sleep.

Sleep soft, beloved !" we sometimes say, But have no tune to charm away.

Sad dreams that through the eyelids-creep;
But never doleful dream again
Shall break the happy slumber when
He giveth his beloved sleep.

O earth, so full of dreary noises O men, with wailing in your voices!
O delved gold, the wailers heap!
O strife, O curse, that o'er if fall!
God strikes a silence through you all,
And giveth his beloved sleep.

His dews drop mutely on the still;
His cloud above it saileth still;
Though on its slope men sow and reap.
More softly than the dew is shed,
Or cloud is floated overhead,
He giveth his beloved sleep.

Aye, men may wonder while they scan A living, thinking, feeling man Confirmed in such a rest to keep; But angels say, and through the word I think their happy smile is heard— "He giveth his beloved sleep." For me, my heart that erst did go For me, my heart that erst and go Most like a tired child at a show, That sees through tears the murmurs leap, Would now its wearied vision close, Would childlike on his life repose, Who giveth his beloved sleep.

And friends, dear friends, when it shall be And friends, dear friends, when it shall
That this low breath is gone from me,
And round my bier ye come to weep,
Let One, most loving of you all,
Say, "Not a tear must o'er her fall;
He giveth his beloved sleep."

-Elizabeth Barrett Browning

A LITTLE THING.

'Tis a little thing
To give a cup of water; yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame,
More exquisite than when nectarian juice
Renews the life of joy in happier hours.
It is a little thing to speak a phrase
Of common comfort, which by daily use
Has almost lost its sense; yet on the ear
Of him who thought to die unmourned 'twill fall
Like choicest music. A LITTLE THING.

SELFISH UNTHRIFT. O if the selfish knew how much they lost,

## The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star. SKETCHES OF EMINENT NO. 1. LADY MARY WHORTLEY MONTAGU.

There is always something in the history of one who has been distinguished for genius or learning which interests and moves our hearts. He may have been like Tasso, the victim of oppression and misfortune; yet we love to follow him. Our hearts burn with indignation at his wrongs, and glow with pleasure at his success. He may have been like Byron, a wildered and erring spirit, great but fallen; yet are our eyes fascinated by the halo with which genius has surrounded him. We may condemn, but we also pity and deplore. There is much in the biographies of such persons which should instruct and benefit, as well as interest us. There we find the noblest examples of persevering industry, and the patient endurance of poverty and wrong. There also we find exemplification of that self-sacrificing zeal, that holy benevolence, which " seems likest heaven." There we may learn, that " with the talents of an angel, a man may be a fool;" and possessing all that he had coveted, till earth has no more to give, he may be dissatisfied and miserable.

The memories of eminent women are partic ularly interesting and profitable to our sex, and if they were more generally read by the young, there is no doubt there would be more amb tion to excel in literary attainments, and a better apprehension of the true sources of happiness.

The character of Lady Mary Whortley Montagu has some interesting features, and though we may not consider her a model worthy of imitation, her life teaches the important truth, that happiness is not insured by talents, wealth, or power. This distinguished lady was born in Thorsby, Nottinghamshire, England, in the year 1690. She was the eldest daughter of the Duke of Kingston, and connected with many of the highest families of the land. The early death of the Duchess of Kingston consigned her young children to the care of persons quite empetent to the charge. The Duke, their father, was a man of pleasure and gallantry, who satisfied himself that he had done his duty when he had provided them a nurse. Lady Mary speaks of her own education as having been a very bad one, and probably in this fact we find the cause of those striking defects which marred her brilliant character. "My governess," she says, " took so much care from my infancy to fill my head with superstitious tales and false notions, that it is none of her fault if I am not afraid of witches and hobgoblins."

Notwithstanding this disadvantage, Lady Ma ry began at a very early period to display that vigor of mind and beauty of person for which she was afterwards so distinguished. Extraordinary beauty and talents are dangerous gifts, and the most careful training is necessary to subdue the pride which their possession gener-

mous Kit Cat Club, consisting of the most emi-nent Whig statesmen and wits of the day. At one of their meetings, when they were choosing toasts for the year, he suddenly nominated his case of Marlborough, who spent the latter years as it were, while twelve more cross these, at daughter, the Lady Mary, then but eight years of her life in contriving schemes of plaguing proper intervals, from side to side, and seven

account, she never afterwards passed so happy obtain a desirable end." which she complained during her whole life. for she returned to England soon after. tented," says her biographer, " Neither in her ative and sister wit, Mrs. Montagu, says : " We single nor her married life, as a daughter, a have lately returned to us from Itala, a very exthought marrying would put us in possession of common coin is worn out; and as great geniuses all we wanted. \* \* These things convince are rather matters of curiosity than use, this la-

all that the world covets and admires.

ity. At the age of twelve, she wrote verses, ter, whose privilege it had been to administer to which are still in existence. She was very early her in her last days." introduced to the fashionable world as the mis- "For wit, beauty, learning and talent," says tress of her father's house, and became acquaint- her biographer, " Lady Mary must take a very e'd with the most eminent wits and authors of high rank, not only among the illustrious of her the time. At the age of twenty-two, she was own age, but of every age. Her virtues were married to Mr. Whortley Montagu, a gentle- her own, and for that patriotic energy' and deman of wealth, learning, and refinement. Her cision of character, which enabled her to introfather had forbidden her marriage with this duce the practice of inoculation, she is entitled gentleman, and she had allowed him to engage to the gratitude of her country; while to her her hand to another, and even to complete the education, and to the age in which she lived, is marriage settlement, and appoint the day for to be attributed the greater part of her faults." the wedding; and it seems probable that re- She was an object not only of admiration, but she lived quite obscurely in the country till the and handed down to us. She felt severely the into the gay world. At the court of George I. and aversion on people cleverer than themshe received the greatest homage and admiraselves, regarding them as born their natural enintimacy with Pope, and from his poems still dislike, is the sure price you must pay, for it." extant, it is evident that at one time he openly The only monument to the memory of this expressed a stronger attachment for her than distinguished lady is a cenotaph in Lichfield was honorable to either of them. The follow- cathedral, in which beauty is represented as

to which she gave publicity :to which she gave publicity:—

"Ah, friend, 'tis true—this truth you lovers know—
In vain my structures rise, my gardens grow;
In vain fair Thames reflects the double scencs
Of hanging mountains and of sloping greens;
Joy, lives not here, to happier scenes if flies,
And only dwells where Whortley casts her eyes.
What are the gay parterres, the chequered shade,
The morning bower, the evening colonnade,
But soft recesses of uneasy minds
To sigh unheard in, to the passing winds?
As the struck deer, in some sequestered part,

As the struck deer, in some sequestered part, Lies down to die, the arrow in his heart, There stretched unseen, in covets hid from day, Bleeds drop by drop, and pants his life away."

The poet afterwards became her bitter ene my, because, as she said, she turned his passion into ridicule; and was unmanly enough to defame her whose praises he had so often sung.

and in the month of August set out for that to the monster's visit. As there are but few harcity, accompanied by Lady Mary and their infant son. They remained two years in the East, narrowed to a few places—New York, Norfolk and it was during this time that those celebrated letters were written, which have given her a wide and lasting celebrity. These letters, which leven at New York, she could not float over the were principally addressed to her sister, Lady bar at Sandy Hook, and would have to make Marr and to Pope, have passed through various her approach through the avenue of Long Island editions, and have become a standard work of Sound.

Imagine the entire population of a thriving

reference with oriental travellers.

It was while residing in Belgrade that she tried the experiment of inoculation on her only son, which custom she has the honor of having introduced into England, where she had the pleasure of seeing it generally adopted, notwithstanding the violent opnosition which it at withstanding the violent opposition which it at caste, each supplied with its complete culi

ebrated contemporary, Horace Walpole, who twenty-five pounds to the square world." Having spent several years wandering from city to city in Italy and France, she at last purchased an old palace at Louveres, near lake Isco, which she fitted up for her own use. Here she spent her days in the strictest retirement, she spent her days in the strictest retirement, devoting herself to her garden and her flowers, her vines and her orange trees, and amusing her leisure hours with reading and corresponding with her husband and daughter. She seems to have enjoyed more satisfaction in this situation than in any part of her former life. Without rivalry, jealousy or envy, she became an object I. The steamer's within a steamer!—

Transferance within a steamer! rivalry, jealousy or envy, she became an object Two steam-propellers, each 100 feet long, and of the warmest affection among her humble of from 60 to 70 tons burthen, all manned, neighbors, with whom she mingled familiarly, equipped and fueled for sea, are to hang just aft improving them by her superior knowledge and taste. She instructed them is the manual from a fine lady's ears. They will be raised and taste. She instructed them in the mysteries of lowered by steam-engines set for the purpose, making bread, and improved their method of and will be necessary, with the twenty large and will be necessary, with the twenty large

churning butter; as well as assisted in laying out their gardens and orchards.

At this time, she had become so indifferent to her looks that she said, "I know nothing of the matter, as it is now eleven years aince. I have seen my figure in a glass." 'She is even accused of the security of the countered on the ocean, to open her vast hull. seen my figure in a glass." She is even accused of an unbecoming neglect of her person, and unlady-like eccentricity in her dress. Her object seems to have been to pass the decline of life as peacefully as possible, and though she acceeded, by withdrawing from the world, in escaping the vexations which had rendered her was not seen my figure in a glass." She is even accused of an unbecoming neglect of her person, and unlady-like eccentricity in her dress. Her object seems to have been to pass the decline of life as peacefully as possible, and though she acceeded, by withdrawing from the world, in escaping the vexations which had rendered her younger days so miserable, yet it was only a negative happiness which she enjoyed. There was no joy in the recollection of a well-spent life, no enkindling of holy hopes as she looked from the countered on the ocean, to open her vast hull, or cripple her eight great engines and six masts so as to throw her upon the mercy of breakers. No sunken rock or reef, and no collision with other steamers (so called by courtesy) can do more than tear open one or two small cells in the "skin," as it is called; for the entire hull, to three feet above water-mark, is constructed double, a ship within a ship, and all the space between (which is three feet, including the thick-ness of the plates) is divided into watertight cells of from three to six feet square. But in addition to this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship is divided into this, the whole interior of the ship i

old, as being prettier than any lady on the list, some, and extracting praises from others—eterand to prove his assertion immediately sent for | nally disappointed and eternally fretting." She the child. She was received with acclamation says in a letter to her daughter, the Countess of by all present. Her claims were unanimously Bute, " I am reading an idle tale, not expecting allowed, her health was drunk with applause, either wit or truth in it; and am very glad tha and her name was engraved in form upon a it is not metaphysics to puzzle my judgment, or drinking glass. She was overwhelmed with history to mislead my opinion. If I calm my flattery and caresses, and, according to her own cares by oblivion, and forget my infirmities, I

a day, or enjoyed so complete a triumph; but The death of Mr. Whortley Montagu, which in the unbounded ambition and self-love, foster- occurred in 1761, seems to have removed the ed in such scenes as this, lay the misery of cause of Lady Mary's stay upon the continent,

"She never seems to have been happy or con- Writing of her soon after her return, her relwife, or a mother, did she find felicity." In al- traordinary personage, Lady Mary Whortley lusion to her former life, she says to her sister, Montagu. When nature is at the trouble of "Don't you remember how miserable we were making a very singular person, time does right in the little parlor at Thorsby? We then in respecting it. Medals are preserved when me that we are here in an actual state of misery. dy seems to be reserved to be the wonder of I am satisfied I have been one of the condemned more than one generation. She does not look ever since I was born." This is the sad lan-older than when she went abroad; has more guage of one possessing, in the highest degree, than the vivacity of fifteen, and a memory which is perhaps unique."

Lady Mary pursued her studies with vigor, and acquired knowledge with remarkable rapid-eventful life, expiring in the arms of her daugh-

sentment at her father's threat, " to confine her of envy, to her cotemporaries; and in that but if she disobeyed him, where she would have how much is comprehended! It will account time to repent at her leisure," did more in de- for the greater part of the ill-natured stories ciding her to marry Mr. Whortley Montagu, which were put into circulation about her, and than her affection for him. After her marriage, which, from her celebrity, have been preserved death of Queen Anne in 1714, when the party penalties attached to superiority of talents in a to which her husband was attached coming into female; and on one occasion said to Lady Bute, power, he was appointed one of the commis- "Those who cannot but feel they are deficient sioners of the treasury, and she again emerged in ability, always look with a mixture of fear tion, the Prince of Wales being enamored of emies. If, then, you feel yourself flattered by her to a degree which gave great offence to the the reputation of superiority, remember that to Princess. A fatal celebrity is attached to her be the object of suspicion, jealousy, and a secret

ing is an extract from one of his letters to her, weeping the loss of her preserver. If the contemplation of her character checks that impatience at our humble lot-those sickly longings for something better than God has given us, which sometimes arise in our hearts-if it excites a feeling of gratitude for the means of happiness within our reach—the object of this sketch will be secured.

## Miscellany.

A WONDER OF THE DEEP

fame her whose praises he had so often sung.

Mr. Whortley Montagu was appointed ambassador to Constantinople in the year 1716, to which harbor offers the greatest inducements

who rose in arms against it, foretelling the most disastrous consequences from its practice.

After her return from the East, she seems to have been, even more than before, an object of admiration and homage, yet still the same discording resemblance to the Great Eastern, steamadmiration and homage, yet still the same dis-satisfied and unhappy being which she had ever been. The freedom of her manners gave rise to scandal, and the pungency of her satire alienat-fifty-eight feet, or five good stories high y sighty. ed her friends; and though without a rival in talent and beauty, she might have envied the peace which her chamber-maid enjoyed. "I peace which her chamber-maid enjoyed. "I is to have a population (it seems absurd to run about," she said, "though I have five speak of "passengers and crew,") of between four thousand pins and needles running into my heart."

and five thousand persons, with stores for several months' subsistence for them all. Perhaps the wonder most difficult to realize, is the power of In 1739, she separated from her husband, and the steam engines, and the store of fuel, to be In 1739, she separated from her husband, and the steam engines, and the store of fuel, to be retired to the continent. The motive for this accumulated and carried for the propulsion of this populous island-principality, from side to side of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines and the store of the form side to side of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines and the store of the propulsion of this populous island-principality, from side to side of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines and the store of tuel, to be accumulated and carried for the propulsion of this populous island-principality, from side to side of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines are the propulsion of this populous island-principality, from side to side of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines are the propulsion of this populous island-principality, from side to side of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines are the propulsion of the propulsion of the propulsion of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines are the propulsion of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines are the propulsion of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines are the propulsion of the earth's circumference. She will have four engines are the propulsion of the earth's circumference. The propulsion of the earth's circumference of the earth's circ short time at Florence, where she met her celebrated contemporary, Horace Walpole, who describes her as "old, dirty, tawdry, and painted." Mr. Spence wrote of her at the same time, "She is one of the most shining characteristics, the same low pressure of the contemporary, Horace Walpole, who describes her as "old, dirty, tawdry, and painted." Four engines and six boilers, of still greater size and power, will work the screw in her stern, with the capacity, at the same low pressure of ters in the world; but she is like a comet—she is all irregularity and always wandering—the most wise, most imprudent, loveliest, most disagreeable, best natured, cruelest woman in the

pass partially across. The strength and safety of the ship, appear to be as remarkable as her size; and as the remaining enemy, fire, is checkmated by constructing her entirely of iron, it is

mated by constructing her entirely of iron, it is difficult to conceive of any disaster—unless it were the explosion of one of her great boilers—which could extensively endanger life on board of the Great Eastern.

There are many other interesting details which might he mentioned, did our space permit.—Among these it may be thought worth while to add, that the iron plates in her bottom are one inch thick, and those of both "shins" are three-fourths of an inch; the total length of her ten saloons is ever one-eighth of a mile; her draught when laden, will be 30 feet; her speed is reck. oned at 20 miles per heur, and she is said to be one of the cheapest vessels, per ton, ever yet one of the cheapest vessels, per ton, ever yet constructed. She will not rock and pitch with the waves, but will rise majestically on the shoulders of half a dozen of them in a row (a good lift for them at that,) and be passed along upon their giant forms, like the acknowledged mistress of the deep.—N. Y. Examiner.

Examine grain in the milk, and it will be found to consist almost totally of starch, gum and sugar, the abundance of sugar giving it a weetish taste. Let this grain ripen, and the starch, gum and sugar are hardened, and in part changed to woody fibre, that is, husk or bran.—But cut the grain while scarcely out of the milk tress of the deep.—N. Y. Examiner.

THE SHEKEL OF ISRAEL.

The present coin is from a drawing procured at Rome, and represents a piece which must have not to cut grain before it attains its full develope. at Rome, and represents a piece which must have been coined during the time the Jews were so-journing in the Holy Land under their own kings, and cotemporaneous with the first Temple, which brings it to a period of about 700 years B. C. The Hebrew characters upon it are much like the style of our own American coin; for while the legend upon ours reads, "United States of America," this in the same position on the outer edge, bears the inscription, "Jerusalem the Holy." While one side bears the resemblance to Aaron's rod, as mentioned in Numbers xvii. 8, on the other, which has the imprint of the pot of incense, is inscribed in the Hebrew characters the words "Shekel of Israel." According to Leviticus v. 15, this coin Hebrew characters the words "Shekel of Israel." According to Leviticus v. 15, this coin was one of the counts of reckoning and offering, where the person had committed a trespass through ignorance.

The decidedly superior value of straw cut green, is another important item to be taken into account. The increasingly high price of hay, and the advance in the demand and value of

ted in the history of the Israelites by the devi-ces engraved on the piece—the destruction of the rebelling priests, and the blooming of Aaron's

WAIT.

HOW IT STRENGTHENED HIM. We believe we have got hold of an original anecdote that never was printed before. A stu-dent of one of our State Colleges had a barrel of ale deposited in his room—contrary, of course to rule and usage. He received a summons to

"Yes, sir."
"Well, what explanation can you make?"

en to my room, I could scarcely lift can carry it with the greatest ease."

The student was discharged without special reprimand.

The student was discharged without special should they hatch, the worms stand but a poor chance to make an entrance into the bark. reprimand.

DYING CONFESSIONS.

The Toledo Blade, remarking upon she recent execution of Return J. M. Ward, in that city quotes the remark of Dr. Bond, an eminent physician of Baltimore, who said that fifty years' experience at the bed sides of the sick and dying had taught him that the most decentive more approaches the remark of the sick and dying the sick and dy

thereon as follows:

\*\*People are very apt to think, when a criminal denies his guilt on the gallows, in view of such awful circumstances, that he must be innocent. But the history of criminal law shows that nothing is more erroneous than such an opinion; and the dying speech of Wafd, in contrast with his written confession, goes still furnished. trast with his written confession, goes still fur-ther to show how little dependence can be plac-ed on a man whose life is one everlasting duplic-ity. If Ward told the truth on the scaffold, he ity. If Ward told the truth on the scaffold, he lied repeatedly before. If he told the truth in his confession, he lied on the scaffold. Whichever dilemma we take, the result will go to show that the view of certain death does not make

ometimes, even suddenly. The common exthan the strong, for the strong use their strength and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves—the former do not.—

As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong weak men live longer than the strong was the strong was to cut the body like a honey-comb.—Mass. Ploughman. temper. The strong are apt to break; or, like the candle, to run; the weak burn out.

THE INVETERATE TALKER. There are a great many marks by which you can distinguish the inveterate talker. We can only give a few. He generally talks about nothing.
 He almost always repeats the same story

3. He is rapid in utterance, and impatient of 4. He talks loudly, and wants all to hear.

5. He thinks a great deal of himself, and big I's" are numerous in his sentences.6. He edges words in constantly when other people wish to talk. 7. He is a great bore.

# Agricultural.

WHEN TO GATHER CROPS.

This is an important topic. To cut grass when it is "ripe," and grain when ready to shell out, is far from economy. Careful observations and experiments, as well as chemistry, teach us that all grass and grain crops, to be consumed as food for man or beast, should be cut down before maturity. Many of the roots, also, are better for promature gathering. Potstoss may well. fore maturity. Many of the roots, also, are better for premature gathering. Potatoes may well be ripened in the ground; and, were it convenient to make the separation, we should say let grain, designed only for seed, remain upon the native stalk, in the field, until nearly ready to fall off. As we have said, experiments carefully made have proved conclusively that wheat, for example, if out six to twelve days before full maturity, yields not only a greater bulk and weight, but more and better flour, than if allowed to stand until "dead ripe." We have frequently published the direct trials which have established this fact, and will not take space to repeat them here. Let us look a little into the reasons for such a result. It will not be disputed that a pound of gum or sugar, or starch, is better food than the same amount of wood or woody fibre.

In his glorious presence living.

They shall never, never die."

L. J. M.

Died in Wells, Me., June 7, Frank E., son of Oliver B. and Abby A. Littlefield, aged 7 years and Summts. He was a detailed by a supply and relatives deeply feel their loss.

C. G. C.

Died in Raymond, July 7, Mr. John F. Folsom, aged 37 years. A devoted Christian and worthy member of the Methodist church.

Com.

Died in Repring, of consumption, John Frank E.

LIN HACKETT, aged 19 years. He was a son of Got ourse he was the earthly hope of the parents of course he was the earthly hope of the parents of the property of the parents of the property of the world of the property of the world of the property of the world of the property of the property of the world of the property of the world of the property o

state, and you stop the natural change into woody matter, and thus secure a larger propor-tion of the desired starch, sugar and gum. It A Wall Street Broker has had struck off a imber of fac similes of the Hebrew Shekel.—

The present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is made from the present coin is from a drawing proported to the present coin is from a drawing properties and the present coin is from a drawing properties and the p

of the Censer, with the Incense thereof, full stock, render it important to give more attended and Abihu, with others of the rebellious that a stock, render it important to give more attended and Abihu, with others of the rebellious out straw, and corn-stalks, if left standing until dab and Abihu, with others of the rebellious fully matured, are little better, and little else priests, having presumptuously put strange in-cense in their censers, and went into the Tabernacles to offer, (in direct contravention of the orders of the Deity through Aaron the High cess as soon as it is practicable to remove orders of the Deity through Aaron the High Priest,) for which offense the ground opened and swallowed them—being the first account we have either in sacred or profane history, of an earthquake.

Two important events are thus commemorative stress of grain by too early gathering, if thereby you secure a greatly superior quality of feed in the stress. the straw?

The reasons for cutting grain early apply with equal force to all crops gathered for forage.— Taste a stalk of grass just as it is losing its flower, and you will find it sweet, succulent and tender. A few days afterward, it is more like a Of course it is very hard to wait. No matter whether you have to wait in certainty or in doubt, whether in the fulfilment of a promise, or the arrival of a "shipload of money," waiting is tedious, and one feels that patience is a virtue. Young Hopeful cannot wait for dinner, and spoils his appetite and digestion with apples and bread and butter. Older grown, he can not wait for his majority, and borrows.—
Tell people to wait, and they answer that life is all waiting, that they have waited long enough, and waiting makes fools. Yet waiting is the school of moral strength; the grandest achievements have to be waited for. Small minds are always fizzing and leaking, so when the time comes, they are found either stale or empty—

London Times. above stated thoroughly understood and practic ed upon. - Am. Agriculturist.

TH APPLE TREE BORER.

The eggs of this insect are of the size of a pin's head, and of a brown color. They soon hatch appear before the President, who said:

"Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room."

when put in a secure place, and the young worms soon find their way into the tree, provided, nevertheless, that the bark is moist and tenders. der-as it will be if you suffer grass to grow high around the trunk where you will find the bark wet till mid-day.

"Well, what explanation can you make?"

"Why, the fact is, sir, my physician advises me to take a little each day as a tonic, and not wishing to stop at the various places where the beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel taken to my room."

"Indeed. And have you derived any benefit from the use of it?"

"Ah, yes, sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room. I could scarcely lift it. Now I at the roots will now be dry, and the eggs ex-

experience at the bed sides of the sick and dying had taught him that the most deceptive moments of a man's whole life are those in which he lingers on the very boundary between life and death, and the words then spoken reflect the prevailing motives of their lives; and moralizes thereon as follows:

The leave worms, during the first season, enter no farther than through the bark, where they grow to the length of one-third of an inch, as any one will find who hunts for them in October. They then bore into the wood and continue in the tree for two years, when they bore out again and are found about the first of July, introduced with wines on to go and denosit more.

with a penknife or a narrow chisel, but it is doubtful whether such wounds are not as injuri-Man.—But few men die of age. Almost all ous as the boring of the worm, for in two years die of disappointment, passional, mental or bodhead advances but a little way, generally eating The passions kill men out less than a foot from the ground. And since we have learned how to prevent the entrance of pression, choked with passion, has little exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young; weak men live longer affected by a single born. A tree is not much affected by a single born, but they are sometimes so nearly a to cut the body. the worms by a cheap wash at the right time of

## Obituaries.

Died in West Lebanon, Me., June 20th, of scarlet ver, EDWARD EVERETT, son of Jonatha Hannah W. Wentworth, aged 3 years, 10 months and IT days. This dear boy was the pet of the family and neighborhood; and with the stricken parents we say.

Dear Eddie, thou art gone; Thy voice no more we hear; Transferred to happier clime, We hope to meetsthee there. Also, in West Lebanon, June 29, of croup, Calen, son of William F. and Armine W. Wentworth, aged 3 years, 2 months and 25 days. He too was a child of much promise. His seath was sudden, and until a few minutes before he expired was wholly unexpected. And as anxious parents o'er him bend,

While with his speaking eyes, He looks a sad adieu; The spirit wings its way Where joys are ever new.

Died in Bethany, N. Y., June 8, 1854, of summe complaint, Helen Amelia, daughter of Bro. Ed win and sister Jane E. Hyde, aged 7 months and

CYRUS CAMPBELL.

Died in Benton, Bro. Amos G., son of Dea. Windton and Theodosia Torsey, aged 27 years. Bro. Torsey professed religion five years age with his amiable wife, and they were baptized by Rev. G. W. Cogswell soon after they experienced emancipating grace. That fell destroyer—consumption—settled upon him about twelve months ago, which terminated his earthly existence. We believe he died happy. He requested, when dying, the Christians who stood around to sing "We are going home."

Made arrangements for his funeral, selecting the text, &c. He has left a wife and one child, parents, one brother and one sister, with many friends. May God sanctify this dispensation of his Providence to all.

B. S. MANSON.

Distriction of the providence to B. S. MANSON.

B. S. MANSON.

Odo do dozen 7,56

do do dozen 5,63

Life of Colby, single ,62

do do dozen 8,50

Church History, do do dozen 1,50

Christian Melody, single ,62

do dozen 5,25

Sacred Melody, single ,22

do dozen 2,10

with the poet,

Firm as his throne his promise stands,
And he can well secure
What I've committed to his hands
Till the decisive hour.

As a Christian, she was meek; as a companion, she
was affectionate and worthy; as a member of society, she was much beloved and highly esteemed; and
in death she is deeply lamented. She has left a
companion and three children, with a large circle
of relatives, to mourn their loss; but we trust their
loss is her eternal gain. Funeral sermon by Elder
Thomas Wyatt. Tex, 1 Cor. 16:54 and 55.

D. BOYNTON.

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Thomas Wyatt. Tex, 1 Cor. 10:54 and 56.

D. BOYNTON.

Died in Chichester, May 8, sister HANNAH L., daughter of Noah and Sarah Mason, aged 25 years and 2 months. Sister H. experienced religion when quite young. When dying, she expressed a willingness to go.

Departed this life in Pittsfield, May 24th, sister HANNAH Litton, in the 76th year of her age. Sister Tilton experienced religion when about sixteen years of age in a meeting held by Elder Benjamin Randall at the house of old Bro. J. Tucker, where the power of God was so manifested that the meeting continued till "break of day:" She united with the first Free-will Baptist church in Pittsfield, organized by Elder Randall, of which she continued a worthy member. She was a noble wife, a faithful and devoted mother, a kind neighbor and friend. She has left a husband and eight children, with numerous other relatives, to by Dr. Harris. eight children, with numerous other relatives, to mourn their loss. But they sorrow not without hope; for her end was peace. For several weeks previous to her death, she longed to depart and be with Christ, and prayed often for patience to wait his time.

with Christ, and prayed often for patience to wait is time.

J. Harver.

Died in North Hampton, June 4th, of consumption, Bro. Samuel Batcheldes, in the 77th year of his age. Our brother lived and died a Christian. It hink he professed religion nearly fifty years ago, when there was a powerful reprod. in Hampton.—Most of those with whom he enlyved his early Christian attachments, he'e passed away better him. For quite a number of years previous to his death, Bro. B. attended the meeting in North Hampton, (Little River.) and always manifested strong attachment to the Christian cause. We think his constancy and faithfulness in the cause of Christ worthy of particular notice. He enjoyed the society of his brethren in private and public, hence we greatly miss him. Bro. B. lost the companion of his youth more than twenty years ago; has had fourteen children, eight of whom have died before him. The other six (two sons and four daughters) are left to mourn the loss of a worthy parent. May this affliction be sanctified to their spiritual good. Funeral services were attended on the Sabbath, June 7th, in the presence of a multitude. Sermon by the writer, assisted by Elder Clark of Hampton.

Text, 2 Cor. 6:4.

Died in Derby, Vt., April 19th, Miss Marcella. S., daughter of H. E. and Sophronia Johnson, aged I7 years, 10 months and 13 days. She was a young lady of much promise: her pleasing and amiable disposition, gentle and winning manners, won, in a life though short, the love and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. But, alas disappointment lurks in every prize. Consumption early marked her for its victim. The best medical skill proved unavailing. Slowly and surely she faded away. Her last sickness of three months was borne within cheerful patience and calm resignation. Marcella, like too many others, neglected to give her heart to the Savior while in health. This she wery such esgretzied when on her death-hed but she was enabled to trust in Christ in her last days, and gave a pleasing evidence that she

sive her heart to the Savior while in health. This she very much represted when on her death-hed but she was enabled to trust in Christ in her last days, and gave a pleasing evidence that she was prepared to exchange this world for another. She looked upon the near approach of death with calmness and composure, distributed her things among her friends as dying presents, and while all were weeping around her, she, with a sweet smile, would beg them not to weep. It was a beautiful Sabbath morn when the angel of death came to transplant this lovely flower, in all her freshness, to a more congenial clime. The agonized parents and sorrowing brother and sister to bwed beneath the stroke and wept as never before. She to them made earth's JROST & FOLSOM, of Manchester, N. H., manufac.

That finds not here an end."

Com.

Died in Salem, Meigs Co., Ohio, June 14. Mrs. Susannah Camle, consort of Mr. George Cable, in the 51st year of her age. She formerly belonged to the Methodist, but in August, 1849, she and her husband became connected with the F. W. Baptist, and joined the 1st Rutland church. Since their removal to Salem, she also became a member of the Freewill Baptist church in that place, and remained as such until death. For the interest and prosperity of the church she ever manifested an affectionate regard, being a constant attendant on public worship when health permitted. Not only this, she was faithful to bear public testimony of God's goodness and mercy in the congregation of the living.—She was afflicted for a number of years past with a cancer on her breast, which at times rendered her unable to attend to household duties, and which finally terminated her earthly existence, after enduring the most intense sufferings, to which she submitted with the utmost composure and Christian resignation. A short time previous to her final departure, she called her family and relatives to her bedside, and gave them instructions expressive of her wishes for their future welfare and happiness, selecting the place where she wished to be interred, and the minister she wished to officiate at her funeral. She leaves a husband and five children, who deeply mourn her death.

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From Exeter, 6.35, 11.35 A. M. 5.50, P. M.

From Exeter, 6.35, 11.35 A. M. 5.50, P. M.

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A. M., 12, M., and 5.20, P. M. (South Side,) 6.32

7.30, and 9.63 A. M., 12.03, 12.40, 6.22 and 7, P. M.

WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup'l.

Departed this life in Wolfboro', July 7, sister MARTHA, consort of the late Elijah Estes, aged 81 years. She was baptized about thirteen years since, united with the lat F. W. B. church in Wolfboro', and lived a worthy member till death. She has left two sisters, two sons and two daughters, to mourn their loss.

L. B.

Died in Edgecomb, Me., June 23, sister Surina, wife of Samuel A. Sherman, aged 46 years. She died the death of the righteous. She entered the dark valley shouting and praising God for present enjoyment and future prospects.

CYRUS CAMPBELL.

Psalmody, 18mo. in sheep,

75. 18

Psalmody, 18mo. in sheep, text, &c. He has left a wife and one child, parents, one brother and one sister, with many friends. May God sanctify this dispensation of his Providence to all.

B. S. Manson.

Died in Thornton, May 23, of consumption, sister Harmer, wife of Nro. George H. Grant, and daughter of Thomas and ydia Boynton, aged 32 years, 7 months and 9 days. The deceased sought and found the Saviden the days of her youth, was bartised at the age of 10 years, and joined the F. W. Baptist church at Thornton Gore, of which she remained a worthy member until death. Fa her protracted illness, she had hopes that she should recover her health again to provide for her little children; but as she drew near her end she gave them up and said the will of the Lord be done. When asked if her hope was strong in God, she could say wish the poet,

Firm as his throne his promise stands,

And he can well secure

What I've committed to his hands ,68 5,94 ,29 2,47 ,30 2,67

Homoopathie Physician and Surgeon.

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this lovely flower, in all her freshness, to a more congenial clime. The agonized parents and sorrect organical clime. The agonized parents and sorrect here made earth pathway pleasant; but now their once happy home is made lonely, for the family chain is broken—a golden link is severed. Community wept at her departure, and sorrowed that she should die a young. But although she mingles no more in the family circle around the fireside with those to whom she was ever dear, nor is met in any of the walks of life where her voice was ever music and her smile gladness, yet she mingles in society of a figher and holies, character, and, we trust, that her happy spirit is now singing praises around the throne of God. Her remains were followed to the grave April 21, by a long procession of the youth of the place, and their sade countenances and falling tears told how dear she was to them and how deeply they felt their loss. Funcral sermon May 10th at the Congregationalist house, to a large and sole ma audience by Rev. J. Frazier. Text, Psalms 90.14.

"Friend after friend departs; Who hath not lost a friend? There is no union here of hearts, That finds not here an und."

COM.

Died in Salem, Meigs Co., Ohio, June 14, Mrs. Susanyani Canilles, consort of Mr. George Cable, in the filst year of her age. She formerly belonged to the Methodist, but in August, 1849, she and her husband became connected with the P. W. Baptist, and joined the list Rulland church. Since their removal to Salem, she aled became a member of the Freewill Baptist church in that place, and remained as such until death. For the interest and prosperity of the church she ever manifested an affectionator regard being a constant attendant on public worship when health permitted. Not only this, she was faithful to bear public testimony of God 28 goodness and mercy in the congregation of the living.—She was affilied for a number of years past with a cancer on her breast, which at times rendered her unable to attend to household utiese, and which and live remain

ARE YOU SICK ?

unable to attend to household duties, and which finally terminated her earthly existence, after enduring the most intense sufferings, to which she submitted with the utmost composure and Christian resignation. A short time previous to her final departure, she called her family and relatives to her bedside, and gave them instructions expressive of her wishes for their future welfare and happiness, selecting the place where she wished to be interred, and the minister she wished to officiate at her funeral. She leaves a husband and five children, who deeply mourn her death.

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