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VOLUME XXXII.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, famish, both they and their families; for he alone has the "staff of life," on which they may lean and live. With the truth of their depend-Near the City Hall, Dover, N. H. All communications and business letters should be WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

M. J. STEERE, J. J. BUTLER,
P. S. BURBANK, J. M. BAILEY,
O. B. CHENEY, G. H. BALL,
JOHN FULLONTON, H. E. WHIPPLE.

TERM8: The STAR is published every WEDNESDAY, on the owing terms:
For one year in advance,
's 's 'f paid within the year,
's 's 'if not paid till after the close of
the year,

For the Morning Star. FAMILY PRAYER.

Consider its importance. Whatever may tend to promote the glory of God and, lead to ng stability in his cause, is truly important, and should receive the approbation and hearty co-operation of every professed Christian.

Those who neglect the duty sometimes question

Thousand Miles an Hour!! its importance, and ask with an apparent earnestness, "Where is the command for its observance? Is there a 'thus saith the Lord' in the Bible, making it our duty to pray in the family?" In responding to these inquiries, is it necessary to determine whether we have in the Scriptures a positive command, in so many words, to observe the duty of family prayer? The Bible does not point out any particular form as to the precise method of conducting rea month, and other interests of manifest impor-

cause the Scriptures may not state the manner of bringing them into existence and employing them as means to promote the gospel, that they are unimportant—that we may stand aloof from them as matters of no consequence to our individual prosperity and the good of others?

This conclusion would operate as a paralytic shock to farther success in the great work of saving men from sin and fitting them for the high enjoyment of eternal life. The question should not be, "Is the Bible specific as to how we shall do good?" but does it sanction beneficent enterprises, and command adhesion to every "good word and work," as means calculated to make truth stronger and more efficient in its mission?

his "house serve the Lord" acceptably without it? Can a professed Christian please God without out serving him fully? The importance of this duty is felt when God converts the soul and imparts a praying spirit. If there is then a place in the wide universe where man realizes the new repose in sleep, we and all the inhabitants of parts a praying spirit. If there is then a place we occupied before: that universe where man realizes the necessity of praying and where he ought to pray, it is in his family. However great the cross the depths of space, that in the course of the depths of space, that in the course of the depths of space, that in the course of the may be, he cannot well resist the impression few minutes we spend in walking a mile, we are that he ought to call his family around him and erect a family altar. It is only when the heart the extent of more than 18,000 miles! What the extent of more than 18,000 miles! What an astonishing idea does such a motion convey of the energies of the Almighty Creator." How astonishing to view in imagination this do directly teach the observance of it. When the heart leaves its "first love;" man often becomes wonderfully anxious to know just what the Bible teaches in reference to certain duties.

The importance of it is seen in its salutary influence. His own mind is more fruitful, peaceful and stable. His daily life is more consisting to view in integration this dod of continents, islands, oceans, and its millions of population, which we reside, with all its load of continents, islands, oceans, and its millions of population, which life is ceeding 1,600,000 miles! What an astonishing idea does such a motion convey of the energies of the Almighty Creator."

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fluence. His own mind is more fruitful, peaceful and stable. His daily life is more consis-

principle of right is exemplified in his life. The and as much more before we can enjoy the fruits influence of this duty is felt upon the minds of of harvest. During every breath we draw, and his children. Whether converted in early life or in after years, it serves as a check to a wicked course, and has a tendency to make them strong and steadfast in righteousness when born into the kingdom of grace. The writer remembers well when the altar of prayer was first erected in his father's family, and will have reason to thank God in time and eternity for praying parents. Long years have passed since then; but the altar still stands, and O, how

"Blest is the pious house,
Where zeal and friendship meet;
Their songs of praise, their mingled vows,
Make their communion sweet,

Thus on the heavenly hills The saints are blessed above;
Where joy like morning dew distils,
And all the air is love."

West Bethany Mills, N. Y.

For the Morning Star.

DEPENDENCE ON GOD.

No truth is more important to the Christian, God.

A heart sense of dependence on God is pro-

relies upon his own endeavors, and meets with real or apparent success, he thanks himself and It is his own arm that has brought not another. It is his own arm that has orought salvation. The convert delights to ascribe the glory of his salvation to God; for he is deeply impressed with the conviction, that if the Almoretises and desolation of this sin-desolated dreary world.

Other, let us more earnestly seek to be clothed in the spotless robe of the Redeemer's clothed in the spotless robe of the Redeemer's of God, advancing in his christian course, feeling that his "help cometh from the Lord," devoutly gives thanks for daily blessings—for food and raiment, for home and friends, for providence, and for grace. The doctrine of dependence on God, justly interpreted, is emphatically an active principle. Misunderstood, it is productive of sloth and consequent review for the control of the redeemers righteousness, patiently waiting in the path of duty till our change shall come, the meanwhile singing as joyfully we pass along on our life journey.

"Knell of departed years, Thy voice is sweet to me? It makes no sad foreboding fears, Calls forth no saymathetic terrs. an active principle. Misunderstood, it is productive of sloth and consequent poverty, both temporal and spiritual. One will become, not the less, but the more laborious, who considers as he ought his reliance on the Divine aid. For illustration, A. is a rich and benevolent man. illustration, A. is a rich and cenevolent man. Like the "good Joseph" in Egypt, all the corn and wheat in the land are in his possession. But he freely offers to supply his countrymen with food upon reasonable conditions. Many, howfood upon reasonable conditions. Many, how-ever, not pleased with the conditions, or through the pride of their hearts, or from personal dis-like of the generous man, seek for sustenance elsewhere; but they seek in vain. Their wants press heavily upon them. Their little ones cry elsewhere; but they seek in vain. Their wants press heavily upon them. Their little ones ory for bread, and famine and death are at the door. They try again for help in other directions, but with no better success than before, and at length the only alternative is distinctly before them—they must go to the benevolent rich man, or

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lean and live. With the truth of their dependence on him thus fully developed in their minds, and freely acknowledged, they hasten to accept the necessary means of living, at the hands of him whose offers they refused so long as any hope of supply from another source was cherished. The more profound the impression made by the fact of such dependence, the more active becomes the subject of it—the greater haste and earnestness is exhibited in pressing to the only source of relief. See! from along the valleys, and from over the hills, the starving multitudes rushing to the "good Joseph" for bread. See! the sons of the Patriarch from a distant land, are coming—the brothers, too, who once hated him, and through envy sold-

2,00 him; yes, they come, for corn is nowhere else to be obtained. So flies the feeble saint of the and Ministers, (ordained and licensed,) in good standing in the Free will Baptist comexion, are authorized and requested a net 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.

So flies the feeble saint of the Most High to the "throne of grace," when he feels as he ought, that his strength is in the Lord. Feelings of dependence on God are an essential condition of prevailing prayer. So BY Agents and others should be particular to give the Post Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make resittances, &c. Remember, it is not the names of the towns where they reside that we want, but the names of the Post Offices at which they receive their papers.

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

Sessential condition of prevailing prayer. So hastens the trembling sinner to the Savior, when he distinctly sees, and properly feels, that the only hope of the perishing is in atoning blood. Christ, seem as the only Physician that can heal the sin-wounded spirit, is very sure to dealled upon for the balm of salvation. But be called upon for the balm of salvation. But so long as sinners hope to find a cure elsewhere, involving facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writers.

MORNING STAR.

MORNING STAR. Redeemer, whose merit alone can procure for you pardon, peace and heaven.

A. H. MORRELL. Phillips, Aug., 1857.

Thousand Miles an Hour!! "Time speeds away—away—away! No eagle through the skies of day, No winds along the hills, can flee So swiftly or so smooth as he. Like firey steed, from stage to stage He bears us on—from youth to age Then plunges in the fearful sea Of fathomless Eternity."

ligious meetings. It does not specify how mis-than forty miles an hour. As I sat looking out sionary societies shall be organized—whether its at the rapidity with which telegraph posts, trees, officers shall be men or women, old or young and other objects seemed to fly past us, the It says nothing about Sunday schools, five thought entered my mind, that fast as I was o'clock prayer meetings, covenant meetings once then travelling by rail, I was actually travelling a month, and other interests of manifest important thousands of times faster to Eternity! I felt tance to the maintenance and extension of Christianity. Are we therefore to conclude because the Scriptures may not state the manner nity at the rate of sixty-eight thousand miles an

in its mission?

If the word of God sets the broad seal of its approbation to every good work and calls us to its aid, we may consider the duty of family prayer as claiming our obedience by the authority of God, and therefore of great importance.

"As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord," was the noble resolution of Joshua—a grand and astonishing as it would be, could conresolution to which every person pledges himself at conversion. Can he carry out this resolve without family prayer? How can he and his "house serve the Lord" acceptably without (at the rete of 68,000 miles an hour). How

amidst the gloom of winter we look forward to tent, less harassed with little perplexities, and of greater worth to Zion.

The Holy Spirit lives in his heart, and every principle of right lives in his heart, and every before we can enjoy the pleasures of that season, his children. Whether converted in early life every word we speak, we are carried forward in

pleasing the thought, while separated from "the cle would overwhelm us with astonishment in-loved ones at home," fervent prayers are offered over the cle would overwhelm us with astonishment in-for his success in winning souls to Christ. Scores and would present to view a scene of sublimity along with it in its rapid career, such a spectastanding to-day upon the walls of Zion can re- and grandeur beyond the reach of our present Dear reader, it thus appears that during the

year of 365 days we are actually travelling through space (in our globe's journey round the sun) at the rate of SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND MILES HOURLY!! And as our time of probation on earth is composed of hours, so we are really travelling at that fearful rate of speed to Eternity! to that GREAT TRIBUNAL where you and I must "give an account of ourselves to God." Dear fellow-traveller to Eternity, may you and I so live as that we shall be enabled to give in that account with joy and not with sorrow. O let us not live as do others who so greedily pur-sue the vanities and gratifications of time, which perish in the using and give but a faint amount of pleasure. Nay, let us not live as, alas! too none more cheerfully conceded, none more comforting, and none more productive of obedience, than that which affirms his dependence to take a glance among our churches, even it to take a glance among ou this highly favored land, to see how faint and A heart sense of dependence on God is pro-ductive of gratitude, love and praise. If one darkness and the shadow of death, to see how worldliness and time-serving are eating out the life of religion among them. O, it is indeed a sad, sad sight to see, a condition of things that

"Knell of departed years,
Thy voice is sweet to me?
It makes no sad foreboding fears,
Calls forth no sympathetic tears,
Time's rapid course to see,
From hallowed ground
I hear the sound,
Diffusing through the air a holy calm around.

Thou art the voice of love ; To chide each doubt away; And as thy murmur faintly dies Who as try murmur rainty dies,
Visions of past enjoyments rise
In long and bright array.
I hall the sign
That love Divine
Will o'er my future path in cloudless mercy shine.

DOVER, N. H., SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

Thou art the voice of life;
A sound which seems to say,
O prisoner in this gloomy vale,
Thy flesh shall faint, thy heart shall fail;
Yet fairer scenes thy spirit hail
That cannot pass away.
Here grief and pain
Thy steps detain,
There, in the image of the Lord shalt thou with Jesus reign."

Dear reader, may you and I continually re alize that " Here we have no continuing city.

Ah! when did wisdom covet length of days, 'Ah! when did wisdom covet length of days, Or seek its bliss in pleasure, wealth, or praise No—wisdom views with an indifferent eye All finite joys, all blessings born to die. The soul on earth is an immortal guest, Compelled to stave at an unreal feast; A spark that upward tends by nature's force, A stream diverted from its parent source, A drop dissever'd from the boundless sea, A moment parted from eternity, A pilgrim panting for a rest to come, An exile, anxious for his native home." Lodi, N. J., Aug. 1, 1857.

A FRAGMENT. It is spring. The bursting buds, springing grass, and warbling notes of earliest singing birds, proclaim it. The loosed streamlets are birds, proclaim it. The loosed streamlets are rippling sweet, soothing melodies, and the air creeps through the lungs with revivifying pow-er, winning back the health-hue to many a pal-

roses to bower and field. It is spring-time too in many a heart, where sear autumn and drear winter have held their sway, cheerfully proclaiming so it may yet be in thine, poor, despairing one. Every flower may be withered, every hope blighted, every affection crossed—God's kindly smile can call forth life and beauty from deepest darkness and decay. His breath can warm the parched soil into a freshees of

perfect bloom.

The violets are springing—yes, springing upon Mary's grave—sweet violets, which I found clasped in her cold hand one bright spring day long agone, as she lay lifeless upon this self-same spot. Our poet Mary—bright, beautiful and loving—who wasbled songs of witching sweetness from the full treasure-house of a young and richly gifted soul; songs out-rivalling that fairy songster, the beholingon who quivare in every songster, the bobolincon, who quivers in every nerve with the intoxicating bliss of his own mu-

"As joy itself delights in joy."

den of her heart.

"I would not care, Lilla," she would say, "had I but strength to pour songs to cheer the broken-hearted, for, as Mrs. Stowe has said, in real life we do not die when all that makes life beautiful is dead to us. There are many hearts that live brokenly on, martyrs to a dark fate. I would fain point them to the dawnings of an immortal spring, where unseemly mildews ne'er can come." She continued, "Beside this rill, where I wander first in spring and last in autumn, I have dreamed sweet dreams of the happiness and usefulness that should brighten my future life. Thou knowest, and thou alone, Lilla, for to thee only have I drawn aside the curtain that veiled the inner sanctuary of my heart, all the fond anticipations which, with the loss of my health, must be extinguished. Subdued and chastened, my only ambition now is to be permitted to direct the deluded idolater to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. I have did idolater to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. I have dreamed for the hands, together with a cessation of mental effort, is gradually improving my health, though I am still a daily sufferer.

The case of Dr. Reuben, mentioned by Bro. Cooley, is one of much interest. He was one of the first orphans taken into our Boarding School after my removal to Jellasore. He was a bright lad, and learned well, but was possessed of a vicious disposition. His conversion, however, was clear and distinctly marked. For a season he run well. His improvement afforded us great encouragement. Anxiously we looked forward to the time when he should go out with us to preach Christ to his idolarous countrymen, while he received daily instruction is the Divine word, At length he received the approbation of the brethren, and began to open his mouth

flowers which she had gathered from the olden woods near by—in the other these pencilled and, indeed, through the whole mission by such

"Angels wooing, gently wooing.

Beck'ning upward, hover round,
While I'm passing, gently passing
On to holier ground.

Law me, Ellie, dearest Ellie,
Close beside this rippling stream;
Shed no tears, for I am happy,
Happier than I ever dreamed."

I fled homeward with hurried steps, and told the tale, yet with tearloss eyes. And, despite the wild laments of my friends, I could not feel sorrow at Mary's death, for I knew that the worn and suffering spirit had met a glad release. I felt too that the lyre of heaven had an added chord, and that from Mary's bosom every pang

and passed away.

We robed her in snowy muslin, and laid her o rest where she had fallen "on sleep." With my own hands I planted above her those same violets which she held in hers, and to-day they are freshly blooming, and every bloom is to my heart a closely-written volume of the bright land where the sleeper beneath them has gone to

For the Morning Star.

r God took him. Gen. 5:24.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. NO. 291. And Enoch walked with God; and he was not;

The term walk in Scripture is often applied to the course of conduct. This is the case here.
Enoch was so completely dedicated to God,
soul and body, that every act was of a holy
character. The following interesting particulars

save man from the ruins of the fall. Enoch incorrigible. His wife Leah, brought up in the seized upon this, made it the star of his hope,

d the anchor of his interests, tian woman He was good when bad influences were around be in vain. him. Adam, the first transgressor, was alive most of the time that Enoch lived. Very many all around were in neglect of God, and

great-grandson. God's blessing is upon children's children of the righteous.

Enoch went to heaven. He gained what he was made for, and that for which he anxiously sought. In the midst of his work, his pious toil, he received an honorable discharge, a full dismissal. Soul and body were sanctified. He had no sickness, no pain, no death. He was spared from bidding weeping friends adieu.

"God took him." In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, he disappeared, leaying the fleet ing joys of the world to the wind. Likely as he departed, a band of angels appeared and escorted him to glory.

Hearts could we see now and then one breaking away from heathenism and becoming Christian. But it is not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord, that the work must be accomplished.

I need not tell you how glad we have been to welcome our new missionaries. May they prove a lasting blessing to this people. We are pleased with them. Many thanks for sending us James' letter. We really hope and pray he may become a fellow laborer in this field.

We sincerely hope Dula will be disposed to do well, and be useful to his benighted country-men, but I fear he will find it hard to come

For the Morning Star.

LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONARIES. Bro. Burr :- Well do I recollect writing Bro. Bur:—Well do I recollect writing many letters when in Orissa, which seemed to me little better than lost, as they brought to my solitary abode no friendly response to cheer and encourage my anxious, care-worn, over-burdened spirit. Since returning to America, however, it has afforded me some gratification to learn that many hearts were stirred by such communications to think of, pity and pray for the heather and to swrathize with those who are heathen, and to sympathize with those who are, midst many trials, laboring to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. I would therefore encourage those in the field to continue to use their pen. A great variety of causes may operate to prevent their receiving replies to many letters, which nevertheless will be read and re-read with internevertheless will be read and re-read with inter-est, and do good. At the same time, friends at home should regard it a duty they owe to the cause of missions, to write freely and frequently, and afford their brethren and sisters, (deprived of the sacred pleasures of Christian intercourse, and toiling amidst the gloom of heathenism,) the assurance of their continued interest in their

work, and prayers for its success.

Herewith I send for the Morning Star portions of letters recently received from former beloved associates in that distant field, so long er, winning back the health-hue to many a pal-lid cheek, even as its matured breath brings the roses to bower and field. It is spring-time too in many a heart, where sear autumn and drear in the end destroyed my health, and drove me from my chosen and much loved field of labor. With Sister Smith, I fully believe I might now have been in Orissa prosecuting my labors there, had I returned home and recruited four or five years sooner. But having no one to take my or warm the parched soil into a freshness of place, and my physical strength holding out, I perfect bloom. my nervous system. I do hope that the increase of laborers in the field will prevent the recur-

rence of a like necessity.

Bro. Smith, and other beloved associates in Orissa, may be well assured that there is no lack of disposition on the part of both parents and turn to labor for the conversion of the degraded Hindoos; but the restored health, the education, training and due preparation for such a move, are still mainly in the future, and may be much hastened or retarded, according as circumstance Upon purest aspirations and noblest ambitions fell the darkening shadow, when it fell upon Mary's young life; drying the fountains of hope, withering and blighting all within the garden of her heart. may be prosperous or adverse with us. I trust vide for our own necessities, and less than when in person we were permitted to direct the deluded idolater to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. Labor of the hands,

health, must be extinguished. Subdued and chastened, my only ambition now is to be permitted to sing above with the angels."

Beneath the shade of sighing birches that dipped their pensile branches in the calm, watery surface below, which reflected back their verdant beauty, and where a small cascade rippled and tumbled melodiously over jutting rocks, I found her one bright spring day, lying on the mossy turf, one hand filled with violets and wild flowers which she had gathered from the olden words are described and tumbled melodiously over jutting rocks, I found her one bright spring day, lying on the mossy turf, one hand filled with violets and wild flowers which she had gathered from the olden words are described in the allege and the mossy turf, one hand filled with violets and wild flowers which she had gathered from the olden words are described to the little party.

a revelation, can better be imagined than des-cribed. He confessed, sobbed, cried, begged pardon, &c., &c., and was treated with tender ness; but the cold season passed away without affording evidence of his fitness to be reinstated. In the spring, he entered a medical class at Balasore, taught by Bro. Bacheler, and two years or more, in the study and practice of medicine. During this time he must, according to his own confession, have lived a very ungodly life, though occasionally he would confess and weep bitterly, beg pardon, &c. He made good proficiency in his studies, however, became quite a skilful physician, and returning to Jellasore, became our station doctor, having charge of the Native Hospital, &c. For a time, he conducted himself respectfully, as far as outward appearances go. But by degrees he became so much the slave of his vile and wicked passions as to be an utter disgrace to the Christian com-munity, and after repeated admonitions and remonstrances, I was compelled to discharge him entirely. He seemed indeed a hard if not a hopeless case. Again and again he would come to me, own up his misdeeds, and, getting hold of my feet, beg pardon with many tears—entreat me to flog him, or do anything with him I chose, provided I would retain him in the service of the mission; and once I made up my mind to take him at his word, and went to his house with a whip, run up my sleeve, for the purpose of trying what virtue there was in physical suasion to reform the guilty. But the sight of his faithful, amiable wife and little ones was too much for my resolution, and I was compelled to appeared in his case.

He was religious in early life. Men then lived nine hundred years or more. When only lived nine hundred years or more. Thus, then Thus have then Thus have then the lived nine hundred years or more. Thus here there were not then the lived nine hundred years or more with the lived nine hundred years or more. When only lived nine hundred years or more was a lived nine hundred years or more with the lived nine hundred years or more with the lived nine hundred years or more was a lived nine hundred years or more with the lived nine hundred ye lived nine hundred years or more. When only at about one-third of that age, in the early part of life, in the vigor of his time, he was walking with God. He began to have a family when 65 years old. He was but a youth as men then lived; and very likely he loved God at that time. The most devoted and useful Christians that have ever lived, commenced the service of God early—in the days of youth.

He was pious when the facilities to enable one

God early—in the days of youth.

He was pious when the facilities to enable one to be so were comparatively poor. There was no written revelation; there were no books; the Savior had not died; nor was the gospel preached. There had been an intimation to the first transgressor that there would be a Savior to reclaim so gross a wanderer!—What encouragement this case affords to persever in efforts to reclaim even the apparently incorrigible. His wife Leah property unin the mission school, was an amiable and pious Christian woman. Surely, labor in the Lord shall not De in vain. Thine, J. PHILLIPS. Iowa City, Aug. 12 1857.

LETTER FROM BRO. COOLEY.

many all around were in neglect of God, and in sin.

He was set or fixed in pursuing a right course. The learned say the original which is rendered walked with God, implies this. His will and all his powers were in full determination to do what God required.

He bore testimony against the wickedness of the coming of the Lord with ten thousand of his saints to execute judgment upon evil doers.

God walked with him. That is, God was in company with him. As he lived a holy life, the Divine presence attended at every step. All was light within. His countenance was lighted up with joy and gladness. And there was a halo of light all around him.

His posterity were blessed. Methuselah, his son, lived to the greatest age of any of our race. We are not told what his heavents. son, lived to the greatest age of any of our been called to pass through. We have a good race. We are not told what his character was, deal of trial with our church members, one way but there are reasons for supposing it good.
Noah, the good man who built the ark, was his
great-grandson. God's blessing is upon chilhearts could we see now and then one breaking

ings.

You perhaps have heard of Dr. Reuben's death at Cuttack, and will be very glad to know how highly he was esteemed there. Stubbins wrote me that they esteemed him very highly, and had no doubt of his being prepared for heaven. Buckley, in a letter since, says: "Reuben has left an honored name amongst us."—

They allow his widow three rupees a month, which is very kiad in them. - Certainly his case affords much encouragement to hope favorably

yourself, Sister P. and the children.
Yours, affectionately,
R. COOLEY.

·LETTER FROM BRO. SMITH. LETTER FROM BRO. SMITH.

BALASORE, May 12, 1857.

My Dear Bro. Phillips:—We were truly glad to hear from you by your kind epistle of Feb. 2d, but, oh! how sad we feel when we reflect that such is the state of your health that you are obliged at present to give up the idea L. P. WHITCOMB. of returning to your chosen field of labor in Oris-sa. Still we cannot blame you, sad as we may sa. Still we cannot blame you, sad as we may feel to be deprived of your counsel and labors in this destitute field. Wae often think of you, and wisdom to direct you in all your plans. I mind must be kept under continual excitement, than which nothing could be worse for your nervous debility. Hope you will find a good place for your dear children to pursue their studies. If you locate in some large village, of course you will find a good place for your dear children to pursue their studies. If you locate in some large village, of course you will find such a place. We shall expect to be conversation.

since you hade me adieu, and sometimes have I longed that I might be with you, were it but for one short hour, that I might counsel with you on some trying point, and hear some encouraging words.

thank you a thousand times for searching out Bro. and Sister Hallam, and sending them to our aid. Bro. H. is a dear, good brother, and I have no doubt he will prove a great bless-

m more meek or more laborious. prospering better than can be expected, when we take into account the trials they have had.—
The Lord is truly their Shepherd. I hope you will try to write me as often as you can, and I will be more punctual in writing you. Mrs. S. is writing to Sister Phillips, and she may speak of things which I have passed by. With a great deal of love to you and all your family.

ment of the author of the Dairyman's Daughter: "For conviction, it is true, you must look to your own heart; but for comfort to your own Savior." Here is the extract: "Your occasional doubts and fears arise from too much considering faith and repentance as the grounds, rather than as the evidences of salvation. The truth is that I weak leal of love to you and all your family,
Yours,
B. B. SMITH. Yours,

FROM SISTER SMITH. My Dear Sister Phillips : - 1 hardly feel fit

r not at all by this mail.

We received your last letters all in good time, and were glad to get them, T assure you; but were sorry indeed to learn that there was so little prospect of your return. Who will give the
Bible to the Santals if Bro. P. does not return?

"I the chief of sinners am
But Jesus died for me," Bible to the Santals if Bro. P. does not return? Surely no one is prepared to do it at present.—
It makes me feel very badly to think you stayed here so long as to be all worn out, so as never to be able to come back again. Had Bro. P. gone home at the end of fifteen years, he might now, in all probability, have been here laboring. I trust the day will come when our people will cease to regard it as a calamity for a missionary to revisit his native land after ten or fifteen years' hard service in this wasting climate. From what but it is Christras reclined on, believed in. Sister Crawford writes me, I should think things rested upon, loved, and followed, that new home, and that the children will have good school privileges. We feel sorry Bro. P. can't stop nearer the Board, but he will still do what the stop nearer the Board, but he will still do what we yet desire to be.

for your future prosperity,
Affectionately yours,
D. F. SMITH.

For the Morning Star.

SOMERSET MILLS, Me., Aug., 1857. Bro. Burr: —We find to-day on our arrival at this pleasant village, our dear brother and family (Rev. A. J. Buker) in deep affliction, from the sudden and unexpected death of a joy. very dear and promising little daughter, some six years of age. x years of age.

It had been some nine years since we had the

leasure of meeting; and under very different

trouble. He seemed not a little at a loss, on bition; and then to the grave of worldly honor,

trouble. He seemed not a little at a loss, on his arrival at Jellasore, to know how to act, or in what manner to dress himself. He, however, kept on his pants, shoes and stockings, and put on a cloth round his loins, over his pants, and another over his shoulders. I hope his going to America will not have unfitted him to be useful.

Evening. I had written thus far when the bell called to monthly meeting. We had a very bell called to monthly meeting. We had a very encouraging season, which has done my spirits a deal of good. Some confessed their wanderings.

which is very kind in them. Certainly his case affords much encouragement to hope favorably of those who may fall away for a time, and give us much trouble, as R. did you. He died of small-pox. Adieu, with much love to yourself, Sister P. and the children.

Yours, affectionately, R. COOLEY.

YOURS, Affectionately, R. COOLEY.

Lexington being situated in the north act of the lower penjuals of Michigan; is in part of the lower peninsula of Michigan, is in one of the healthy portions of the state, and our

A WORKING CHRISTIAN.

this destitute field. We often think of you, and try to pray for you, that you may have grace given to bear you up under all your trials, and wisdom to direct you in all your plans. I and wisdom to direct you in all your plans. I think the course you are taking in regard to settling where you can work what you are able in a garden is a judicious one. I doubt not that exercise in the open air will be better in restoring the vital energy to your debilitated nervous system than anything else you could do. It is certain that you should cease to travel and lecture, for just as long as you continue to travel, your mind must be kept under continual exottement.

such a place. We shall expect to see some of your children back to Orissa to labor for this And he did. His Sunday-school class of twentypoor benighted people. Now this would be as the thould be. If you and our dear Sister Philadelia and it was a regular thing at each communion lips cannot return, why should you not give those dear ones God lent you, while here in India, to labor in his cause in this dark land of idols? You may now be doing much more for the cause by training your children for this mission without there being any seadly distressed.

field, than to leave them, and engage more directly in the work yourselves. At any rate, I could never blame you for looking after their ducation.

Thousands of times have I thought of you follow? Yet why should there not be? Is

LOOKING FROM SELF TO CHRIST. There are few readers of religious biography who are not familiar with the character of the ing to our Mission. He is getting on very well who are not familiar with the character of the with the language. Sister Crawford is with them saintly Leigh Richmond. He was remarkawith the language. Sister Crawford is with them now, at your old home, and says that Sister H. is getting on very well in the study of the language. Bro. H., a few Sabbaths since, baptized Calvin Dodge. He seems well engaged in the cause of religion. Pobane, his wife, is about so so, though I think she has began to pray. Adam, Santal, and a boy with him, returned to Jellasore a short time after you left, and still remains there. He also is thinking about the immortal soul. Mahes (native preacher) is still doing well. I travelled in that direction last colding well. I travelled in that direction last cold great was a remarkable for the lovely type of his piety; deep, persuading, and Scriptural, yet genial and attractive. His thorough and life-long familiarity with Christian experience in its various forms gives great weight to his counsels. The following extract from one of his letters to his mother treats of one of the common-places of evangelical religion, yet one which even good ng well. I travelled in that direction last cold and great men are apt to overlook or ignore. greatly endeared himself to me. I never saw of which are overthrown by the simple state-The people at Jellasore and Sintipore are ment of the author of the Dairyman's Daugh-

from too much considering faith and repentance as the grounds, rather than as the evidences of salvation. The truth is, that a weak faith makes the soul as secure, though not so happy, as a strong one; and an imperfect repentance, as we deem it, may be sincere, and, therefore, a work of grace. Our salvation is o write to you or any one else to day, but I not because we do so well, but because He whom we trust hath done all things well. The believer is never more happy nor secure than when at the same moment he beholds and feels

hard service in this wasting climate. From what but it is Christ, as reclined on, believed in sister Crawford writes me, i should think things are moving on very well at Jellasore. We are at present all very well.

The trust you are well settled in your this time, I trust you are well settled in your this time, I trust you are well settled in your this time, I trust you are well settled in your things and the more we shall mourn over sin, in the provided by the provided b and be sensible how very short we come of None are so holy as those who mours they are not so. he can for us.

Bro. and Sister Cooley are at Chaudapore.—
We have not been there this year. My dear husband unites with me in love to you and the children. With much love and our best wishes

Rely simply as a worthless sinner on the Savior, and the latter is all your own, with its accompanying blessings of pardon, acceptance, adoption, and the non-imputation of sin to your charge. Hence will flow thankful obedience, devotedness of heart, patience in tribu-lation, and quiet waiting for the glory of God. Thus salvation is by faith alone, and thus sav-ing faith works by love. Embrace these principles freely, fully, impartially, and you will enjoy a true Scriptual peace, assurance, and

UTTERANCE. The orator must emit sound, and with such a uspices, pleasantly surrounded with cheerful degree of force as the exigency requires. If no growing children, the parents' hope and joy, he cannot make himself heard, his skill in othand growing church, the parents nopeaud joy, and cannot make nimself nearth, his skill in other anticipating the future developments of moral or respects will be of no avail. The sounding worth and intellect, filial kindness and aid, as particular motion of parents only can do—now in blighted hopes and the tongue and lips, yet the sound so modified expectations, not only from the decease of Marys is produced by the breath passing up from the Elizabeth, but two other equally promising little lungs through the larynx; and if you observe ones, which not many years since, were committed to the silence of the tomb—three in all, out force, which expels the breath from the lungs, of five, and the fourth very sick—laid carefully as that which draws the air into the lungs, away till the morn of the glorious resurrection. originates not in the lungs themselves, but anaway thre more of the georeus resurrection.

You, dear brother, and I, and thousands of your readers, have dear, affectionate and promising children, where Bro. B.'s are, still, in the lowly grave, beside some pleasant waters, on the hillside, or hill-top, or in the vale, embowered in shady trees and vines, or naked to suns and the action of the draphragm, it would seem reasonable that all sound is produced by the same cause. It is enough for us to know that such a force is to be exerted by us. This winds—the sacred anot marked by a modest winds—the sacred spot marked by a modest stone and epitaph, or unmarked save by a few stone and epitaph, or unmarked save by a few yourselves, if you will pronounce with deliberflowers. Still parental thought has numbered every sand and grass blade covering the beautiful "ut-terance." Etymologists tell us that utterbut spiritless form, underlying all. It is indeed to be the house of mourning than to the house of feasting." Better to mingle tears and sympathies in affliction, than joy in social gatherings, around the festive board of affluence and carnal gratifications. Better contemplate death, eternity and Almighty God, than the abundance of earthly grandeur possible for human ingenuity and power to gain. Yes, it is better to consign our dear ones to an early you have to command the attention of a large out spiritless form, underlying all. It is indeed ance is "outerance;" but if it be so, utterance do well, and be useful to his benighted countrycorted him to glory,

REMARKS.

1. A holy condition of soul and body is attainable. Enoch was holy, and we are 6.

2. The truly good are blest here, and a glorious future is before them.

3. do well, and be useful to his benighted countrymen, but I fear he will find it hard to come
down to his place, after enjoying so many commen, but I fear he will find it hard to come
down to his place, after enjoying so many commen, but I fear he will find it hard to come
down to his place, after enjoying so many commen, but I fear evently grandeur possible for humen, but I fear evently grandeur possible for humot to go far, little care is requisite; but when
down to his place, after enjoying so many commen, but I fear he will find it hard to come
down to his place, after enjoying so many commen, but I fear evently grandeur possible for humot to go far, little care is requisite; but when
an ingenuity and power to gain. Yes, it is
to command the attention of a large
auditory, the hints thus given must not be disauditory, the hints thus given duties, and the throat, be
in the will find it hard to come
and to command the attention of a large
auditory, the hints thus given must not be disauditory, the hints thus given must not be disto command the attention of a large
auditory, the hints thus given must not be disauditory, the hints thus given duties, and the throat, be
than to follow them through hopeful labyrinths
to the halls of learning, or to command the attention of a large
auditory, the hints thus development of the prevent auditory, the hints thus development of the beauty, sa a perfect daguerre of compass

cles are not allowed full play, and however cles are not allowed full play, and however vigorous he our organization, we utter with difficulty, and soon become fatigued. Our brethren of feeble frame and impaired respiration should especially avoid tightness about any part of the person, even the feet, (when I began to preach, a clergyman seldom wore boots in the pulpit;) for somehow our opposite extremities sympathize strongly, and the speaker, both to think well and to speak well, should be wholly free; besides which, such weak breathers are ordinarily slender, and will not appear the worse for a little voluminous. not appear the worse for a little voluminous-ness of apparel. The throat should, by all means, be untrammeled. Of all modern inven-tions as to dress, the cravat is the most detes-

table. Since, however, we must wear the cumbering superfluity, or brave a strife of tongues, let it be as easy as possible.

On the same principle, a speaker should not press down the cervical muscles by sinking his chin. The ordinary mode of reading sermons betrays us into this vice, the mischief of which is obvious. The mechanism of the lar-ynx is most delicate, and the cunning instru-ment cannot discourse its music if the vibrament cannot discourse its music if the vibra-ting chords be jostled and jangled. Hence the public singer, when about to put forth an unu-sual volume of voice, throws her head far back, and this not only to give expansion to the chest, by the sympathizing movements of the shoulders. but to allow the throat a full chance. Besides, by dropping our only mova-ble jaw against the neck, we prevent, ourselves from sufficiently opening our mouths, and speak with our teeth too nearly together, which causes us to mumble, and particularly impairs the vowel sounds, as you will discover by trying to repeat those letters with lips not well parted. It is on these accounts that reading is more wearisome than declama-tion. I find myself more tired after reading the communion office of my church, which takes nearly twenty minutes, than after preach-

ing a sermon an hour long.

Indeed, multitudinous as are the supposed causes of clerical sore throat, tight cravats and a depression of the chin are fairly entitled to prominent places among them. The lawyers are not so liable to it as we are, and they do not wear white chokers, or read their arguments, or stand rigid as a telegragh-post mov-

To sum up these hints; keep yourself free from constraint of body, hold up your heads like men not ashamed of what you are doing, open your mouths as you would throw open folding doors, and utter what you say, not keep it withyour teeth, or compel it to struggle, ad ex-

tra, through a cranny.

Practice upon these rules, if you have not done so, and you will some day thank me for utting you in mind of them .- Rev. Dr. Beth-

BACKBITING.

If Christians would generally conform to the ollowing rules drawn up by the shrewd and ious Charles Simeon, for the government of is own conduct, much mischief might be saved in churches and communities. The inluence of many excellent people is undernined, and the reputation of ministers often acrificed by idle habits of gossip, without any ntention of doing harm :

The longer I live, the more I feel the importance of adhering to the following rules, which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters:

1. To hear as little as possible what is to the orejudice of others.
2. To believe nothing of the kind, till I am bsolutely forced to it.

3. Never to drink in the spirit of one who circulates an ill report.

4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the

okindness which is expressed towards oth-5. Always to believe that if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.

TO-MORROW.

"The present ours-the future rests with God."
"I will think of these things to-morrow," voice of conscience whispered that he was per-iling his immortal soul for that "which satisieth not." Alas! for the morrow, to him it never came; "that night his soul was required

"I will reform to-morrow," said the poor inebriate, in reply to the pleadings of his wife and family: but that night reason tottered to her throne, and the morrow found him a ray-

ing madman.
"I will arise and go my father," said the unhappy prodigal, "to-morrow I will confess my errors—I will say, 'Father, I have sinned before heaven and in thy sight'"—but ere the

morrow dawned his father was no more. I will certainly give up my evil associates; to-morrow I will enter upon a new course of ife; such was the resolve of one who had fallen into bad company; but that night, mad dened with wine and infuriated with anger, he lifted his hand against his fellow, and the mark of Cane was on his brow. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,"

for who can tell what a day may bring forth -Rural New Yorker.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT. "We must all appear," or, as now it is generally admitted, the words with slight variation should be rendered, "we must all be manfar more searching thought. If we were to employ a homely expression and say, "turned inside out," it would, I believe, exactly express the intention of St Paul; all that is in ward now, and thus hidden, becoming out-ward then; every mask stripped off; every disguise torn away; what every and any man's work has been, that day declaring it; and not according to its outward varnish, but its inward substance. - Trench.

A GOOD REFERENCE. A stranger, entering a Methodist prayer meeting, made some remarks, in the course of which he said, "If you don't believe I've got religion, go and ask my wife—she'll tell you.' The expression came out so bluntly as almost to cause an explosion of laughter. But, is it not a good reference? Many a man's estimates of his own-religion might be proved all vanity, by just asking his wife, and getting an hon-est answer from her. How does his religion

make him act at home? that is the grand

A FAITHFUL MOTHER'S REWARD A Christian mother in New Hampshire had nine children, and sought their salvation more than their earthly welfare. She taught this, and tried to "live out" her teachings. Time passed onward, her children were men and won. In a grave on the north bank of the Ohio, is buried one of them, who deed in the hope of a blessed immortality. In Pennsylvania is a son, said to be a devout elder in the church. In Ohio is another son, the pastor of a church into which he has received several hundred persons converted under his ministry. In Indiana is another son, whose gentle, but fervent piety, whose animated and heavenly sermons have been heard in hundreds of western churches, and whose zeal has identified him with the begining and growth of many scores f home mission churches in Indiana and Ohio is said that every one of that woman's children was a hopeful Christian, and that it was part of the solace of her old age to think that all her grandchildren were growing up under the hallowed influences of family pie-

TEARS .- Robert Hall considered the word "tears" surpassingly beautiful. It belongs to the Saxon family he so dearly loved. The tear itself often glows like a diamond on the cheek where the rose and lily blend. Its mor-al beauty, as a perfect daguerre of compassion

Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM BEYOND THE SEA.

Methods of Writing and Reasons—Various Items—Railways
—Agriculture—Church Architecture—and Church Service
—The Sabbath—Disappointment, and almost grateful for
it—Dr. Hamilton—Sketch of his Sermon—Episcopal Service—Dr. Burns' Chapel and Dr. B. himself—Servants at

London, July 23, 1857. Dear Star: —I write you once more from London; my next letter will probably be dated on the continent, whither I expect to go in a day or two. There is much in this vicinity remaining to be seen, and much seen that is not described. Only now and then an object, a scene or an experience gets a description these letters in any adequate way. I could give you a list of the places visited, and state in a sentence or two how I was pleased with each, but that would be of little interest to your readers. It answers for my private journal, and for that only. It would suggest to me what I had seen, but would not at all describe it to you Let me, before leaving here, just note a few things that strike a stranger, and which I may forget if they be not now mentioned.

THE RATEWAYS. The cars on the Railways here are not long saloon cars like ours, but are less than half the length, and are divided into compartments by partitions, and so greatly resemble coaches. Each compartment holds from six to ten persons, half of whom ride backwards. There are three and sometimes four classes of cars. The fare is higher in the first class than at home— the second class is here about as expensive as the first in the States. The saloon cars I think decidedly preferable to the best cars here. The passengers are mostly locked in when the trains are in motion. There is comparatively little noise and bustle at the stations. There are plenty of porters, and every thing is reduced to complete system. You find out just what car of the train you need to enter, and an ordinarily attentive traveller could hardly get miscarried or lose a piece of baggage. The trains stop and start with great quietness, and time enough is provided for and taken at every stopping-place. After the cars are still one or more persons pass along the whole length of the train calling out the name of the station, and ready to open the door of any car where a passenger wishes to alight. Double tracks are laid on all the principal routes I have seen, and on the Great Western Railway the gauge is about seven feet, and the cars ten feet wide. When once in motion. and the liability to accidents guarded against, they drive on tremendously. I returned this afternoon from Oxford, sixty-four miles-not in the express train-in one hour and twenty-four minutes. Accidents rarely occur on these roads. No thoroughfare crosses the track excepting by bridge above it; at the stations foot passenger are forbidden to cross; and no carriage can approach near. The line of the road is thoroughly fenced in from end to end. The fence is the Hawthorne Hedge-almost the only fence used out of the cities,-strong, enduring, and exceedingly beautiful. Where the roads pass through ruts, the slones on either side are levelled turfed over, sometimes planted with vegetables or flowers. The red poppy seems to have got into the fields almost as extensively as the ox-eyed daisy in New England, and at this season of the year, being in full bloom, the lines of railways often appear like continuous flower-terraces. Over this comparatively flat country a ride by cars is almost as enjoyable as in a private car

Agriculture here has been carried to a great land is all put to use; and is made to accomplish whatever it can. Taste, utility, economy, and skill all appear in it. Half the fields look like smoothed lawns, the slopes are gentle as well as fertile, and glorious old trees and well trimmed hedges multiply landscapes at every point, and make almost every view picturesque A great many women are seen in the fields doing the heavy work-a feature which takes away quite as much in satisfaction as it gives in poetry. The cottages of the tenantry are mostly of brick, varied and often quaint in architecture, and more or less of them rather diminutive in size. and apparently lacking airyness and comfort. Thatched roofs abound, the hay ricks are often more regular in shape than the houses, their ers cut as square as joiner's work, and a roof of thatch gives them protection from the weather instead of the barn. Tiles and slate are also used for roofing; you can hardly find a roof of shingles. Most of the produce is taken to market in little carts drawn by donkeys-deserving all the reputation they enjoy of being models of strength, endurance, patience, and laziness. The early fruits are most abundant in quantity and equally delicious in quality. The season has been a peculiarly favorable one.

THE THAMES. The famous river—the Thames—is rather a diminutive, muddy, mean-looking stream. The less said about it the better for its reputation.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE, &c. The church architecture of the city and vicin ity (places of worship occupied by Dissenters are always called chapels) embraces some fine structures. Of Westminster Abbey-that vast mausoleum of departed greatness, a walk through whose aisles and cloisters seems to bring a thousand years of history thronging solemnly around you,-and St. Pauls-that grand model of a Cathedral only really second to St. Peters at Rome-I do not speak now, for they stand out by themselves, and should be described alone if at all; and a visit can only do them justice. I have attended service in both of them, in the cathedral also at Oxford, and elsewhere. The singing, by a trained choir of boys, aided by other superior and hired musicians. and their voices accompanied by the splendid organs, will impress a stoic. But the reading and recitation of prayers are abominable. The howl of a dog at the ringing of a bell approaches it as nearly as any thing which occurs to me I would as soon wear one of the horse-hair shirts wherewith old anchorites tried to torture themselves into the kingdom of heaven, or walk with dried peas in my shoes in imitation of the monk, or sleep on thistles for the sake of spiritual activity, as be compelled to listen to the repitition of that stereotyped service the two or three times per day it is dragged out in the churches for a fresh crucifixion. If I must choose, I have thought I would prefer to be martyred all at once. It is quite enough to hear that service repeated so often by a master of elocution, who animates it with a soul; the monotonous whine of these surpliced and well-fed ecclesiastics is enough to send one home impatient to burn his prayer-book. It is no marve that a blunt, nervous, earnest, natural preacher like Spurgeon empties the benches of the churches. And that reminds me to say that the apholstery of the churches here is often plain and poor. The floors are often of stone; when otherwise they are apt to be dirty, having but little carpeting, the seats are often a series of

little regard to architectural taste or beauty. SABBATH OBSERVANCE. -

The Sabbath is not very well observed

as usual, the sidewalks abound in fruit stands, &c.; the omnibuses and cabs all keep about their usual business, the parks are thronged sends out immense delegations of pleasure seekhe last Sabbath and its exercises. The previous Sabbath Dr. Burns was away.

and without the slightest pretensions to beauty the flames kindle upon thee," -I learned from the sexton that the pastor was 3. Still more the believer communes with

largely composed of that class. Occasionally, rowed from a native African preacher.) while a glorious paragraph was being delivered Let me speak of the effects of such communwith ever increasing energy and emotion, the ion. half the time occupied in the delivery of the ser- spirit is awakened by this Divine communion ere and there a specimen of his style.

gan by observing that there are some to whom rapacious, coarse, self-indulgent man-it is plain there is no living God, since he is not in all enough he has drank but little from the fountain their thoughts. And the God of Hinduism and of God's pleasures. indicate some of the ways in which we obtain will joy in the God of my salvation." communion with God. Second, I shall speak of 3. Such a communion fits us for God's perfect

1. We commune with God through his works. God's universe but he has provided a counter-So the inspired writers beheld him, and adored part; and so the soul's deepest thirstings will while beholding. God was clothing himself find their objects. It has not entered into our with the light as with a garment, making the thought what that waiting glory shall be; but clouds his chariot, walking on the wings of the we shall see God as he is, and know even as also wind, &c. (The description of the grand and we are known. beautiful phases of nature, and the bringing to. From these hints-setting aside all that may gether of passages from Scripture expressive of be called enthusiasm and cant-it may be seen loration and love, was as original as it was there is such a thing as spiritual mindedness. masterly and impressive.) Looking abroad with The soul may find real and the truest satisfaction mblurred eyes it is almost inevitable that there in God. How sad when any of us feel such a should now and then come over us a great and subject to be dull and dry-to be so dead as well filled cloud, dashing the spirit as with a never to thirst for the living God. shower of glory, and quickening the pulse of There are some islands in the Southern Sea raise. The soul drinks from the fountain of where there are no rivers, and the animals prethe Creator's power and goodness, and leaps up serve life only by drinking dew. When God's

God in his Word. A mar word into a the earth seems iron, and the heavens brass, our book; it is the symbol of his is at that mo- tongues get parched with thirst; but even then ting, the seats are often a series of ment. But if he were to express his thought down deep below the surface are springs and ut cushions, and sometimes without at another time, the word might be very differ-

and upright. One purpose is served thus-it is give place to another, wiser or less wise. But hard work to fall asleep, and harder yet to re- when God puts down a symbolical word, he exmain asleep long. Some of the chapels are presses just what he would always express; we tasteful and spacious, oftener plain, of moderate have his eternal, unchangeable truth. As in his limensions, and arranged within and seated with character, so in his thought—he is the same yesyesterday, to-day and forever." Reading the old letter of a friend, we know what were his efeelings toward us at the time of its date : but wardly. Large numbers of the shops are open perchance we don't know them at all now. The warm breast may have gradually grown cold, or some slight thing may have turned the whole current of his love away; and so we are often comeven more than at other times, and the city muning with the friend that was, rather than the friend that is." But in this great epistle we ers into the country. And now I may speak of commune with one that was, and is, and shall be: His words tell his perpetual thought, and whospever he loved once-his character remain-I felt hardly strong enough for profitable attend- ing-is loved forever. If when the Bible was ance on any public service after returning from written prayer was powerful with God, it is pow Surrey Gardens. We had arranged to be pres- erful now, &c. He who reads in faith, holds ent in the morning at Dr. B.'s chapel, on learn- fellowship while he learns. He needs no whis ng which he "delivered his conscience" on the per from the sky to tell him of his Father's spirbject, stating the reasons why we should not it at this hour; he has only to open this book do it, and urging attendance at the chapel of and spell out the words, and it is as though Baptist Noel, where the services took place in some angel's pen had written the blessed senthe morning and evening at the same hours as tence out on a leaf from the tree of life, and put at Dr. B.'s. As I could not visit Mr. Noel's in it into his outstretched palm ere yet the ink was he evening on account of another arrangement dry. Whatever was true to the believing spirit to which I had consented, hewried to make me once, he knows is true to it still, from the dimly

believe L" ought" to go in the morning. The shadowed promise of a Deliverer at the closed natter was finally compromised by my arrang- gate of Eden, down to this pledge of fidelity, ing to go and hear Mr. Noel, while B., my fel- "When thou passest through the waters, I will ow traveller, should stay and hear Dr. Burns, be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall On arriving at Mr. Noel's chapel-a very plain not overflow thee; when thou walkest through and somewhat ancient building of moderate size the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall

out of the city. Disappointed I turned back, God in the contemplation of Christ. For Christ agreeably to what had previously been agreed reveals the Father. "The only begotten Son, on, and made my way to Regent Square, where who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath de the gifted but" eccentric Edward Irving uttered clared him." He gives us by far the completest his prophetic sentences to the crowds that and most satisfactory view we get of God. And thronged to hear him. A Scotch Presbyterian there lies the chief value of the New Testament hurch now owns and occupies the fine building, record. In David's time, souls panted after God, and the pulpit is filled by Dr. James Hamilton, and in some good cause and design found him, whose name is familiar on both continents. He is the author of a little work entitled "The Lit- manifestation of his glory they could not define, erary Attractions of the Bible," issued by the made them feel their hearts almost breaking with American Tract Society. He is a fine looking joy. What they felt as an undefined and halfman, not far from fifty years of age; his fore- uttered wish, what the prophet longed for, and nead high and full, his hair black as the wing of dimly perceived in the distance, has at last been raven, his eye full of poetry, and his face ex- granted. God's mind and spirit are revealed pressive of the gentleness which wins a child, or in the tenderness, sympathy and condescension the intellectual majesty that awes a crowd, as his of the Son of Mary. There can be no mistake; mood of mind changes. In person he is of met for what Jesus was Jehovah is. That manifesdium height and size, and wears in the pulpit a tation was not a flash of brightness, and then a plain gown and bands. The old Scotch brogue dark cloud coming at once from behind; it was prominent and at times almost amusing; and deliberate and continued. "The Word was made is mere delivery, as far as need be from being flesh and dwelt among us." It is wonderful to faultless. But the moment he begins to unfold observe how John, in his gospel, his epistles and his subject, you forget all mere appendages, and the Apocalypse, first of all comes bursting out realize that you are in the presence of no ordi- with the thought that Jesus appeared to show pary man. The upper portion of his body sways us Jehovah, as if he felt the world was waiting and fro, his eye kindles, the veins seem to to stand reverently still and huzza over the an swell and knot on his forehead under the pres- nouncement. (Quoted from each of these books ure of his thought, the perspiration rolls down illustrative passages, giving the idea peculiar his face, great thoughts and original sweep along force.) He comes at first as the living God you the channel of his discourse, and gems of speech, had longed for, then as a friend and Savior of netaphors, similes, and all sorts of beautiful and sinners, and last of all he closes with the cry, glorious imagery light up the discussion, as an "And the Spirit and the bride say come." &c. Aurora Borealis illuminates the northern heav- That is all that is necessary on this part of the

He is just the opposite of Mr. Spurgeon in alnost every respect. His rhetoric is magnificent adaptation to his state and wants, gets glorious nd beautiful, without an effort to render it so; and grateful emotions; and this emotion, constihis discussions are lucid, his views definite, and tuting a regular feature of life, becomes an evithe sweep of his thought immensely broad and dence that God's spirit is working effectually strong. Lose a single word from one of his within him; he will be filled with peace, filled plendid periods and its perfection is marred with God. It is a fountain not simply to be sadly. It requires the closest attention of looked at, but to be drinked from. (A most somewhat cultivated minds in order to appreci- quaint but touching and lively picture of salva-

hush in the audience would grow deeper, and 1. To be thus filled with God is to be filled men and women would bend forward over the with goodness. A German poet, describing his pews as if restrained until the full 'thought was day of uniting for the first time in celebrating pefore us, and a pause of the preacher broke the the Lord's Supper, says, "I left the aftar filled spell; when the audience would settle back si- with Divine love-with Divinity itself. I took lently into their natural position. It was a rare all church goers at once into my heart. Nature and masterly pulpit effort, so that I became seemed all day discoursing music sweeter than quite reconciled to my disappointment. The that breathed from a wind-harp. The peace of scourse was fully written, but the speaker had God within me had put music even into the either so far memorized it as to diminish great- coarse voices of rustic men, and my heart sung ly his dependence on the manuscript, or else with theirs as with my mother's voice. There was able to clothe his thoughts gloriously as may not always be such poetry and music as is they rose; for his eye was on his notes less than here described, but the same sweet and loving mon. The character and style of the discourse, Just as the touch of immortality transforms as well as the magnetic power of the preacher, a wasted, haggard, gasping man into a radiant rendered it difficult to report him with any scraph, so this peace of God transforms a worldgreat degree of fidelity and justice. I will sim- ly soul. Test yourselves by this; if there is felply give you the outline of his sermon, with lowship with God, it will produce conformity to God. God's forgiveness received, will make the His text was from Psalms 42: 2. "My soul subject forgiving. (This thought was carried out thirsteth for God, for the living God," He be- into a variety of particulars.) A sour, morose,

of the pantheistic poet, is not a glorious living

Presence, longed for and found with satisfaction.

2. It makes us seem for the time almost independent of earthly circumstances and sources On the other hand there are those to whom the of comfort. In the centre of calamities we can living God becomes the chief source of joy. An not escape, the soul looks up and smiles. There influence from above has turned their spirits is a striking example of this in one of the minor God-ward, and in that attitude they rejoice to prophets, as we usually call them. In the train of war, as is often the case, had come the scarceescribes as spiritually-minded, and holy. He ly less inferior terrors of famine. The prophet feels that nothing can cure the soul's fever but a gat him up on his height and looked abroad over drought from the Infinite Fountain, and there the barren fields, and within the desolate homes. he drinks even to satisfaction and delight (Then followed a picture of desolation which no There are two ways in which the living God painter on canvass ever eqalled, so that I found becomes a blessing to the human soul. 1st. my pencil clutched in my fingers, and my When such thoughts of God are employed as breathing painful, before he had finished.) In awaken a comforting experience. 2d. When the midst of the survey, his thought turned up-God comes directly by his Holy Spirit and gives ward, and then his heart began this song. It refreshment. Two fountains feed this stream of came as a harp-tone, soft and plaintive at first, joy-one is in man, the other wells up in heav- but swelling proudly at length, till it raised to a . And yet it is hardly necessary to draw the triumphant burst of faith : " Although the figdistinction very carefully, since the Divine good- tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in ness is the source of both, and the Divine spirit the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and sets both flowing. God living in the heart the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be makes God live all around us to the eye of faith cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd and reflection. "I shall seek," he said, "first to in the stalls, yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I

fellowship in heaven. There are no longings in

speech distilled only as the dew, even then 2. Still more such a soul will commune with souls managed to keep alive. Sometimes, when

baked earth and solid rock, the spring gushes ands of miles away from its sittings. To say up. So when the Savior came, humanity was that the idea of such an association for scientific a dry and thirsty land where no water was. He purposes was borrowed from Great Britian, bebrought forth living streams. In the house of cause such a society existed there before this David the rock was smitten, and the floods gush-began to draw the breath of life, may be quite ed out-not from humanity but through human- easy, and, perhaps, quite as natural as it is easy, And wide as the spirit's gales have spread but there certainly seems to be another and a ais well of salvation, and drink. Draw again; the times, the gregarious tendencies of all peo fill goblets, and flagons, and cups-every thing ple having similar pursuits and tastes. that holds the blessing—tracts, hymns, counsels,
Sabbath school lessons—bear them to the thirst—in Philadelphia in 1848. Since that they have ness and thirst no more."

of the sermon. A prayer and the benediction, the character of the society: ad we disperse in quietness. The singing was ging here, save in the English Episcopal urches, though at some chapels an organ is hat consummation at home.

In the P. M. heard a somewhat distinguished ergyman of the Establishment, named Bellew. very good sermon on spiritual worship, conasting well with the formalities which precedd it. In the evening at half past six we were oreach, and so I will say nothing more of that ervice. Dr. Burns is the same stirring, earnest, with us in a brother's kindness. Heaven's blessg tarry with him and his.

One thing more let me speak of before leavg England. I wish to add my word in connpt of the practice of feeing servants at the orizing them to live by what they can coax or first, provided it be legitimately born into the heedle out of travellers and visitors. You go world. hem taken care of, for so much per week, You facts having a bearing on a theory he has form range to have your meals sent you from the ed, and, blinded, perhaps uncon staurant, if one is connected with the house, fare. The time of your stay having expired, you send for the landledy's bill; it is brought, looked er takes for the foundation of a different bever, found correct, and settled. The bill from he restaurant is disposed of in the same way. You close your pocket-book, and prepare to deplease." Half indignant, you suppose it is the freedom of discussion prevails in these meetings.

A book is kept by the permanent Secretary, in peated. Then comes "boots," perhaps. You ndignantly tell him you have had nothing done o your boots. Unabashed and half offended, he ells you he would have blacked them if you had and any as gentlemen usually do. You deal with sault; if not--why, it is a woman who expects or courtesy, and any body can guess how the atter ends. Go into an eating room, have a plate of cold meat and a biscuit; pay for it, and the old salutation follows, "A trifle for the waitpest, a temptation, a grievance, a horror-and ything else you please. We have not met it the worst form by any means, because we don't sume the thorough gentleman—you can guess why, perhaps; but enough has been seen and felt

ny lips. Since removing to our present quarcould be desired. Pleasant and airy rooms, om the gentlemen. And so a cheerful and rateful good-by to London for the present, and heartfelt good night to all your readers across to the former isolated truth. Yours, G.T.D.

MERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE -Who compose it-Modus operandi-The Montre

ry to make a journey of 350 miles, was soon into a complete chain.

The object of this association is, perhaps, suf- and discussed, and from the published list I infer iently indicated by its name, for the "Advance- we are to have a few more of the same sort .ent of Science," not for the display of what The observations of Mr. Jones on the Zodiacal as been known and published heretofore, but Light, giving facts which go far to establish an o bring out new discoveries and investigations, entirely new theory in explanation of phenome The word "Science" is well selected, for it is evi- na that have for twenty years puzzled the brain dent that those who have most influence in its of the most acute philosophers, created quite a oceedings, demand a strict adherence to facts sensation among those who had watched and opposed to theories, and will listen to no studied these appearances. Prof. Olmstead of cory not supported by stubborn facts. One Yale College said he believed he was the first to ticeable feature distinguishing our times, is bring to the notice of scientific men, the phenom he formation of societies of every kind and for ena under consideration, and he recollected how all sorts of purposes under the sun, religious, he was ridiculed at the time by men eminent for olitical, agricultural, social, mechanical, litera- their philosophical attainments who rejected in y, and scientific. Almost everything now-a toto the idea of the reality of any such thing sys is done by association, from the building as the Zodiacal Light. We are now witnessing a church to the gigantic work of translating a different state of things. Other investigators he Bible and publishing it in the most remote had entered the field. egions of heathendom, from the village debat- opinit a in relation to the nature of the phenoming society, composed of members living but a enon, and he had, from the discoveries of others, few rods apart, to this American society, which been compelled to modify his views. He stood garded their views as extreme, fanatical, and engathers interested listeners and sharers in its now, as ever, ready to yield to facts, and he could titled to little regard. But what shall we say ly tabernacle were dissolved, they had a house backs, and where there are backs they are sharp of the following from the Washington Union, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

sprinkled the mist, Heaven's bow of prom- sufficient reason to account for its existence, and stretches over the earth. Go draw water from that is the one just referred to, the genius of

ng, till hastening to the fountain they drink to been held in places as remote from each other as Cambridge, Charleston, S. C., and Cincinnati. Such is an outline; imagine a spiritual giant It embraces in its list of membership persons nd a true poet both in one, filling it up with from all the States and the Canadas. The folction and action, and you may form some idea lowing rules will throw light on the object and

RULE 3. The Collegiate professors of Natura ngregational without an instrument, and was ex- History, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and lient and impressive. That is the style of Political Economy, and of the Theoretical and Applied Sciences generally, also Civil Engineers and Architects who have been employed in the Construction and Superintendence of Public sed to assist. I hope we may some day reach Works, may become members on subscribing to

the Rules.
Rule 4. Persons not embraced in the above provisions, may become members of the Asso-ciation upon nomination by the Standing Com-mittee, and by a vote of the majority of the

members present.

RULE 5. The amount of the annual subs t Mr. B's. Chapel, where a fine and attractive two dollars; and one dollar in addition shall endience was gathered, but the pastor did not title him to a copy of the proceedings of th

working, and reforming Englishman he has long ones, I think, that have presented papers of any een, and promises to be for quite a time to importance to the society. Those who are ome, though over-doing is beginning to leave members by virtue of rule 4, embracing clergys-traces. He threatens to pay a visit to his men and teachers, doctors and lawyers, are quite rethren in the States and the Provinces as soon numerous. The publication of the proceedings he can make such arrangements as warrant it. of these annual meetings is an important matter

have made no attempt to dissuade him from to all scientific men. It has often happened that is purpose, and pray, in such an event, that he two men have, without any knowledge of each ay fall into no worse hands than we have here, other's operations, pursued for a long time the He gave us a brother's welcome, and has dealt same series of experiments, and have, after la borious researches, arrived at the very same results. Toiling on alone, they have exhausted much of the vigor of life before the object they were reaching after was grasped. As the sole object of the investigator is truth, pure science els, restaurants, &c., and so enabling and au-

o a hotel, engage apartments, arrange to have Again, one man may have noticed a class of interest to build up his fabric, he is likely to ording to the schedule of prices in the bill of have overlooked other facts looking in an oppolief. Now it is apparent that great labor might be, and is, saved by this union of those who are pushing their investigations in the same direcart. The waiter who brought up your trunk tion, and that the results of one's labor will be much more likely to be the truth of science, pproaches, and with a polite bow, or a presump-uous stare, says, "A tiffe for the waiter, sir, they are able to pass the ordeal of a rigid examm as your patience allows, and hurry away if into three sections, on account of the number essible before the chambermaid follows up the of papers presented, so that in three different rooms the reading and discussions may be car ried on simultaneously. Were there no such arrangements, it is evident the session must be try. Sub-section, Ethnology, Statistics and Political Economy.

spectator can decide what food will be likely to suit his intellectual palate best, and go to that make English Hotels suggest other than room where it is to be served out. If he give attention, he cannot fail to be instructed and Yet let me not leave England with a curse on therefore pleased. Here come before him the results of long and patient thought, the meat of an intellectual nut that required strong pressure ters near Dr. B., and at his suggestion, we have to crack it. The summing up only is often given an an intellectual nut that required strong pressure to crack it. The summing up only is often given as pleasant and delightful a staying-place. en. The subject is not generally popularize s could be desired. Pleasant and airy rooms, but given in technical terms to technical minds, our technical terms to technical minds, (if I may be allowed the expression). We may lered brought, neat and excellent cooking, and not see that it has any connection with those insation is obtained from the mistress and not sciences which have to do with ameliorating the condition of man or enlarging the scope of his mind, but soon another subject will come under discussion, which will suddenly give importance

Looking at the programme for the day, the

A case of this kind occurred this year. Last year Prof. Pierce gave a paper in which he entered upon a mathematical calculation of the character of Saturn's rings. It was dry, hard, and unpalatable to most of us, the ignoble mu MONTREAL, C. E., Aug. 17. titude, and the expression almost rose audibly, Dear Star :- Just one year ago, happening "cui bono?"-for good to whom? or wha be spending some of my vacation in this good will come of so much tough thinking? It orthern latitude, and feeling very much pleas- may gratify the author's vanity (though he does and instructed with what I had seen, it oc- not seem to be troubled that way), yet does it arred to me to write a short description of my have anything to do with any other subject ?anderings, and offer them for your pages. My We could see none. It seemed to be travelling mmunication was dated at this place, and of off a great way from home and to be trying t ourse gave no account of what I saw after- grasp at a shadow-for in truth the rings of wards, when I extended my trip westward as Saturn are very shadowy things. But when Mr. ar as Niagara. It is not my purpose now to Jones of the United States Navy read his paper ay a word about that wonderful cataract, but on Friday last, entitled, "Observations on the nply to say how I came to adopt the same | Zodiacal Light at Quito, Ecuador, with deducte to spend my summer vacation that I did tions," and seemed to prove by the observation st year. The American Association for the made there that this light encircled a portion of dvancement of Science held its last annual the heavens traversed by the ecliptic, and when neeting at Albany. It was my good fortune to he gave it as his opinion that it was probably have some days of leisure when I was returning some kind of gaseous matter, forming a ring from the western limit of my journey, and I about the earth at a distance of one hundred herefore concluded to drop in and see and hear thousand miles, and when Prof. Pierce rose to or myself what had been so fully set forth express his opinion in favor of the theory of the out this Society in the papers of former ring, and proceeded to show where and of what ears. I became interested at once, and soon kind this ring must be, if it is a reality, I, for one, ad occasion to regret that I had no more time was beginning to open my eyes to the imporo spend there. When, therefore, I learned, a tance of his calculations last year in relation to nonth or two since, that the Association would Saturn's rings. A link was supplied, and the eet here this year, the question whether the chain was now entire. Such is undoubtedly the dvantages I should derive from it would war- case with every truth and fact in the whole uniant the expenditure of time and money neces- verse of God. They are links for us to join

Many very interesting papers have been read He had expressed his

one and of such importance as to deserve the highest consideration, and he thought our country might well be proud of the manner in which this theory had been established upon facts which had escaped the notice of such men as Humbolt and Cassini.

the Star much farther. I feel myself to be in an ocean of new ideas and discoveries, so that in whatever direction I turn I find a most subsistence and existence had become dependabundant supply of mental pabulum. I will noent on it—a narrow-sighted, intermeddling sickly 'rose water' philanthropy steps in to dis the but one or two other papers. Every body has heard of the operations of

the United States Coast Survey-having to do outline of all the indentations of the coast, taking soundings of all the principal harbors, so as ern possessions depend on the African slave to find out and guard against dangerous, sunken trade. True, it has nearly desolated and begrocks, making accurate observations of the tides, gared the South, so that they are beginning to and winds, and currents, in fact supplying the mariner with just that kind of knowledge which will enable him to avail himself of the advantages presented by every mile of our extended line of sea coast. Now, suppose you have tality of the South are dependent on the Afrian idea that you would like to hear some one who is competent, describe the operations of a party of surveyors. Who could do up the thing etter than the Superintendent of the Coast Survey himself? That individual is A. D. Bache, a great grandson of Ben Franklin, who is always sure to be present at these meetings, and takes an active part in them. He is one of the leading spirits and always speaks to attentive listeners. He delineated the manner of we listeners. He delineated the manner of only, according to this authority, is the slave-measuring a base line on what are called Epping frade natural, but it is also "providential;" Plains, Washington Co., Me. This place was selected because there was no extensive beach offering such facilities as were necessary on the eastern section of the coast. The distance was mething more than five miles. The ground was quite level for three fourths of this distance, and for the other portion the valleys were filled so as to make a gentle grade. The cost of preparing the line before being measured was some hing short of five thousand dollars. Drawings of the instruments used were shown, but I shall e unable to communicate to the readers of the Star any just idea of them by words. Suffice it to say that they were worked with such exreme accuracy that in re-measuring some tweny rods three or four times, there was not varia on equalling the thickness of a pin-head !-He maintains that the whole measured five miles does not vary from perfect accuracy the space

In this connection he mentioned a circum tance that occurred during the measurement hat was peculiarly gratifying to me because I to employ hands from the country adjacent to the line, to perform the rougher and more laborious part of the work of carrying the instruments which are necessarily quite numerous and weighty. In this case some stout lumber men had been selected. He mentioned to them that the best day's work ever performed was in North Carolina, where an extraordinary length had been attained one day that had never since been equalled. The Maine boys said immediately, "We'll beat that." They did exactly what they said they would, and now bear the palm of victory.

Mr. Bache paid them a very fine complimen or the skill they manifested in contrivances to arry forward the tressels and heavy tubes rapidly, in which they furnished him with some new idea in regard to coming at a matter the nearest way.

others equally interesting with those I have mentioned, and some so profound that I could not comprehend the thoughts they were presentng. But I could and did understand Prof Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, discoursing on the physical conditions, determination of climate-Col. Whitlesey, on the fluctuations of Level in the North American Lakes-Prof. Olmstead, on the Aurora Borealis-Prof. Horsord, of Harvard College, my former teacher, or various Chemical subjects-Prof. Guyot of Princeton, author of "Earth and Man," of onics connected with his favorite study of Physal Geography-and Prof. Silliman of Yal college, on "Bank notes and means adopted for the prevention of counterfeiting.

These topics and the names of the person who dealt with them are a sufficient guarantee that this meeting at least of the A. A. A. S. has been worth the sacrifice I made to attend it. And, Deo volente, I shall attend the next.

MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

MINUTES OF GENERAL CONFER-PROSPECTUS.

In compliance with the recommendation of the ast General Conference, we now issue proposals all the sessions of our General Conference, from zenship is in heaven; from whence also we look subjects may readily be found.

pages, printed on good paper, duodecimo, and abuse and the confiscation of their property. vill be neatly bound and lettered. Price 75 cts. They were to go forth into other towns and co As soon as we receive subscriptions for 400 copies the work will be put to press. Eighty-five of Christianity, often having no homes, houses, or copies were subscribed for at the last General lands of their own; but they were happy in the Conference, and unless we receive at least 300 full confidence that their citizenship was in heamore, the expense of publication will not be ven. As Christian duty was their great aim of met. A small edition only will be published.

want a copy of this work, will forward their of heaven was their constant enjoyment. And names, and the number of copies they will take, ecclesiastical history fully establishes the fact to the subscriber, with the least possible delay. that those men and women who embraced the M any brethren, especially at the sessions of Gen- gospel of Christ in the first centuries, afterward eral Conference, have expressed a great desire lived new lives and cheerfully suffered much for for a copy of all the Minutes of Conference. their religion. They can now have one, if the subscription be filled up to 400. Every one who desires to see and preserve the doings of our General Confer ally God's chosen means to bring them nearer ence for the last thirty years, should, without to himself, and in proportion as men draw near-

fail, subscribe for this work. WM. BURR. Agt. F. W. B. Printing Establishment. Dover, Aug. 19.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. so uniformly successful, would not stop short of nies, experiences, and prayers, seemed full o this. Latterly several Southern papers have quiet assurance that they should be accepted by

ing of Mr. Jones' paper. He believed we were the organ of the present National Administraon the eve of a great discovery. Prof. Pierce tion? In an editorial of Aug. 6, after alluding said that the theory now proposed was a new to the progress of discovery and settlement in

Humbolt and Cassini.

But I must not trespass on the columns of sequent on the discoveries of which we have turb the scene, and to mar the work of time, of nature, and of Providence."

This extract, though somewhat incidental in

with the delineation on a map of an accurate the article in which it occurs, means much. It assumes that the value and vitality of our Southwelcome Eli Thayer and his Massachusetts emigrants to Virginia, and any other colonists who will come in and endeavor to recover their worn out and waste territory. Yet the value and vican slave trade! Not only so, but " the sub eistence and existence of the world has become dependent on it." Just think of this-" the existence of the world" dependent on the state

> of things arising from the African slave trade !! This trade is also pronounced "natural" in the face of every legal writer from Blackstone down, and though our own national compact now declares it piracy. Piracy natural! though the Bible declares, " He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." Ex. 21:

> And to cap the climax, the spirit of impartial and universal liberty, which shone so conspicu ously in the heroes of '76, and has swept over the civilized world with the exception of this country and Brazil, this spirit is denounced as " a narrow sighted, intermeddling, sickly ' rose water' philanthropy, which steps in to disturb the scene, and to mar the work of time, of nature, and of Providence." Could you compress more than that into a dozen lines?

> This comes from no fanatical extremist or iresponsible individual; but is the editorial pro nunciamento of the Washington Union of the 6th of August last; the paper, which as declared in the same number by a contem-porary, "reflects the views of the Administraion nearer than any other publication." Is it not high time that the people prepare for the worst? If not only our whole land is laid open to slavery, but the floodgates of the African slave trade are again to be thrown open by law. it is surely time that every one knew the de

RETIREMENT.

Retirement has its uses and abuses. Men who would shun the burdens of active life by withdrawing from its duties, do not exhibit the roper spirit of Christianity. The gospel of hrist directs to another mode of life, and the command, "Son, go work to-day in my vinevard," cannot be construed to mean. Retire to onseteries and immure vourselves in the cloisters of punperies. To shut yourself out from all ociety, to withdraw from your fellow men, from all participation in worldly matters, is not the true way for mortals to live nearest heaven.

Retirement has sometimes been over-praised. It may be quite time that a life-time solitude should be rebuked. Bayard Taylor says, in his usual freeness of expression, "There never was a greater humbug than the praise of solitude : it is the fruitful mother of all evil, and no man covets it who has not something bad or morbid in his nature," and dares any disciple of Zimmerman to try the effect of such solitude as he was compelled to experience the half his time in Norway.

But retirement from the busy, stirring, josting, for the purpose of serious meditation, sober and earnest self-examination, has its uses -By occasional retirement, to shut out the whole world for an hour, perhaps, for half a day, to question thoroughly the conscience, and comthe Christian for the race, for the warfare .-Choose your home, and the solitary spot, some 'mountain apart," and there with solitude around and God overhead, study to know thyself, fellow Christian! In secluded loneliness with all the world far withdrawn, summon be fore you eternal scenes, interests lying beyond the mists of time, awful scenes on which you are soon to enter, and from such a stand-point, eek to know yourself and duty. And from such retirement, when you have wrestled with God and prevailed, go forth with armor newly and freshly girded, to mingle with, and labor for, your fellow men.

CITIZENSHIP IN HEAVEN.

Paul affirms of his fellow Christians in those for the publication in one vol. of the Minutes of times of suffering and persecution, "Our citiits commencement in 1827 to the present time. for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ; who An index will be inserted in the book, by which shall change our vile body, that it may be fashthe action of the Conference upon the various ioned like unto his glorious body." Phil. 3: 20. This cheerful hope and full expectation pre-The work will contain between 350 and 400 pared the primitive disciples to suffer personal

life, what the gospel required was their measure It is hoped that our ministers, and all who of obligation. So the Christian's precious hope

Whatever the circumstances that cut off the Christian from worldly prosperity, they are usuer to God are they filled with the joys and assurances of heaven. Not unfrequently have we seen invalids, who had no hope of long life, or of restoration to health, very happy in the solaces of the Christian religion-even living, for months before their death, and while able to This trade bears in itself the marks of so deep be about and to mingle in religious worship, as trocity, and has so long borne the stamp of if within the borders of the heavenly land, in the reprobation of the civilized world, declared pi- Beulah that Bunyan describeth, to whom heaven racy by our own nation, that the idea of any se- seemed a living reality, and their citizenship in rious attempt to revive it would seem to be predict almost a possession. Such Christians have posterous. Far-sighted men have indeed for felt strong, and have spoken strongly. At this years past declared their conviction that the moment we have in liveliest remembrance, minslave power of our land in their annual strides, isters, lay brethren and sisters, whose testimoopenly advocated its revival; but most have re- the Beloved in the day of death. Perfect love ON THE RACE COURSE.

A while since, sitting at the window of a journal at Calcutta, as follows: A while since, sitting at the window of a friend, overlooking a certain race course, this friend pointing that way, asked, with rather a significant look, "Do you not see that man there, trying the speed of his horse with the others on the course?" at the same time pointing him out so that I recognized which he meant. "Yes." "Well, that is a minister. We often see him out there, and that too Saturday after-see Before that targe course was built, he are indifferent to such a day. It has been urged there is about." What! thought I, a minister out on the race course measuring the speed of the real intention is to "turn a penny." his horse with professional horse-racers and other gamblers in that line! Saturday afternoons to try anew their ancient practice of congregaspeat thus! What incongruity! I could but tional singing. He says: feel sad at the thought. The influence of such steps in a community must be anything but favorable to the cause of vital piety, to the dearest interests of the church, to the salvation of souls.

True, a certain class would applaud him, and call him a good fellow, would perhaps attend his meeting and plead up for him as not being one of your bigoted sort of men as ministers generally are, but a good soul, willing for the world to enjoy its sport. Still these very men, when

stands a member. He can hardly be aware of the unfavorable effects to the church arising from his moves. Still by a little sober thought he must be led to see it.-H. Q.

Various Paragraphs.

liberty among his subjects of Sweden and Nor- cent. on the entire assets. way, by submitting to the Diet the proposition for their ratification. It is entitled, "A law respecting a more extended religious liberty, and matters appertaining thereto."

Universalist Trumpet, complains of a great loss of interest among Universalists in the meetings of their Conventions, which used to be attended by large bodies of the people, but the best works on African languages. Mr. Koattended by large bodies of the people, but the best works on African languages. Mr. Kowhich now excite but little attention beyond the Bornu, Vei, and Yoruba languages were,

Bombay Times recognizes in the present muti- francs-£48-was awarded to him, with a high nies simply the commencement of the great battle between Christianity and caste. This battle has been impending ever since the English arrived in India; and those who admitted high Brahmins iato the army have selected as the battle-ground the ranks of the army. They the gospel. not the missionaries, have converted the battle into Christianity versus the army. The only cure is, instead of making the army a great Brahmin machine for perpetuating the distinctions of caste, to make the Brahmin become a casteless servent of the State. The whole struggle is Christianity versus Brahminism struggle is Christianity versus Brahminism, Point, to give place to Rev. Mr. French, a

want of evangelical and faithful ministers, says the Christian Observer, to occupy vacant pulpits that church. From the quietness not the greatest-for a higher standard of per- army we have a government religion. sonal piety, and more fervent and Christ-like devotion to the Spiritual interests of men, in ministers, is no doubt of more invariant to personal ministers, is no doubt of more invariant to personal ministers, is no doubt of more invariant to personal ministers, is no doubt of more invariant to personal ministers. ministers, is no doubt of more importance to tion none but Episcopal chaplains have been or the church than the increase of their numbers dered there for duty, and it is understood that -yet the want of more laborers is felt in al- arrangements have been made to perpetuate most every part of the land. It is not confined Only half the corps of naval chaplains are Epis

whom the people desire for their ministers. In thrusting themselves into every available the O. S. Presbyterian church there, are more tion of influence and power, is coming to than seven hundred congregations reported vacant. In the N. S. church there are four hundred and covered and seven hundred congregations reported errors. If the Episcopal is to be the government church, let it be made so, fairly and

The Baptist Union of England and Ireland station or refused orders, to accommodate the at its last meeting passed the following reso-demands or convenience of Episcopalians. You, lution :-

" Resolved, That the Session regard with the deepest and most lively interest the present position of the question of slavery in the United States of America, especially in relation to the pulpit. That, while the Union has long bewailed the wide implication of Christians tian professors in the sin of slavery itself, the ters of the gospel in relation to it, and to declare the high honor in which they hold the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., of New York, for the Christian courage and fidelity with which he has, both from the pulpit and the press, proclaimed the whole truth of God, and vindicated the liberty of messenger to mankind. And that a copy of this resolution be "He was born in the Hilltown, During the Market of the deceased the state of the stat

missionary, writing in the last Home Missionary of a glorious revival of God's work in his those times. As early as his 9th year he is said those times. region, mentions the following incident:

ness, running night and day; but whenever the hour for a meeting arrived, whether in the end his constitution, and probably confirmed end his constitution, and probably confirmed end his constitution. day-time or the evening, the mill was stopped, and all hands were permitted to attend. Here, ertion; so that, although set to the loom, havwhere money brings three per cent, a month which rate of interest the proprietor was actually paying at that time for capital to carry while plying the shuttle. on his business—this fact possesses some significance. As a brother minister remarked, this silent saw-mill may, in the providence of the book led him to contrive a machine for grinding a series of longer and by the help of a paste-

er segular establishments, no less earnestly, and more powerfully than any eloquence of At this period he began to contribute essays to the lips can speak Seek first the kingdom of at Perth, where he wrote the 'Christian Philos-

REMARKABLE CONFIRMATION .- A Tong in- and in a short time ran through several editions. scription of a thousand lines, taken from the success of that work induced him to resign his position as a teacher, and retire to Broughton Ferry, near Dundee, where, in 1827, Henry Rawlinson and three other eminent and in the 53d year of his age, he established scholars for translation. Their translations, himself in a little cottage on the hill, to the aswhen compared, were found to agree not only in the general purport of the document, but very frequently were verbally the same. The complete success of the experiment establishes years, when the chill of age stayed his hand, his the correctness of the system of interpretation in which, under different forms and by various by which the inscriptions on the monuments methods, he not only, as an American divine has

O, what are not such experiences worth, both to The British Government and the East India themselves, lighting up the vale of death with Company are criminally implicated in demoralthe presence of their Redeemer, and to us who izing India, both by manufacturing idols for Hindoo worship and endowing temples for Pagans to worship in A new sin is rebuked by a converted and intelligent Hindoo, editor of a

noons. Before that race course was built, he are indifferent to such a day. It has been urged could frequently be seen racing horses along the road here. He is said to have the fastest horse

Baptists formerly were universally opposed to

they look away down deep in their own hearts, far below the influence of present selfishness, find a place where such ministers are lightly estemed, or absolutely despised.

I do not say in which of the United States this was, or of what denomination the man form leaping and shouting for deep emotion.

The entire assets of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, are reported at \$643,224 44 liabilities, \$173,232 70; nett capital, \$470,091 The Christian Advocate has an interesting 74. On this the aggregate profits the year just letter from Halle, Prussia, of July 9, in which past were \$35,147 10, while the nett profits are the writer says that King Oscar has come out only \$15,854 74, or a little more than 3 1-4 per decidedly in favor of the extension of religious cent. on the nett capital, and less than 2 1-2 per

"The wealth of the sinner is laid up for the just."

An interesting illustration of this truth is re and matters appertaining thereto."

Rev. Thomas Whittemore, editor of the church Missionary Society. In the November number of "Church Missionary Record," the causes of the Indian Mutinies.—The tion for this prize; and the first prize, of 1,200 been made, in the providence of God, to promote

EPISCOPACY IN THE ARMY AND

When Mr. Davis, the Secretary of War, re not Christianity versus the inhabitants of India.

Episcopanian, the incument being a Fresolvent an, it was surprising that so little was said in regard to the haughty demands of the Episcopal church, which seems to insist on its right to drill the young men who are to be the officers and new fields for ministerial labor, is the great ference, and the fact that Episcopahans have alwant of our times. An exchange paper describes it as the greatest want of the age. If

to our section of the Presbyterian church; it also exists to an equal if not greater extent in the Old School and congregational churches.

Many of them are without pastors or stated supplies, because they cannot find the men before this. This conduct of Episcopalians, and if it were not the fact that Episcopalians are determined to "establish" themselves at Annapolis, just as they have at West Point, some other than an Episcopal chaplain would have been ordered to the Naval Academy before this. This conduct of Episcopalians, and if it were not the fact that Episcopalians are oppositely assistant to a supplies are oppositely assistant to a supplier and the supplies are oppositely assistant to a supplier a hundred and seventy-one congregations with-out pastors or stated supplies.

ernment church, let to be able to be a community of the supposi-accept chaplaincies in the navy on the supposi-DR. CHEEVER AND THE ENGLISH BAPTISTS. tion that they are to be treated within the tion that they find themselves detached from a ty, but they find themselves detached from a Messrs. Editors, will do a good service by bring-

ing this subject before the public, and giving your views.

A NONCONFORMIST.

-Watchman & Reflector.

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS DICK. Intelligence has been received of the death of Session cannot but pronounce an emphatic and the "Christian Philosopher," and many other ly more strenuously made to muzzle the ministers of the gospel in relation to it, and to design the control of t vertiser we are indebted for the following brief

"He was born in the Hilltown, Dundee, forwarded by the Secretaries to the Rev. Dr the 24th November, 1774, his father being A PREACHING SAW-MILL.—A Minnesota Mungo Dick, a small linen manufacturer, and a member of the Secession church, by whom he was brought up with the exemplary care comto have had his mind turned to astronomical studies by the appearance of a remarkable me There is a steam saw-mill in our place, teor. His father intended to bring him up to which, at that time, was doing a heavy busi-

this silent saw-mill may, in the providence of God, have preached more effective sermons, as to the paramouat importance of spiritual interests, than any that were heard from the pulpit.

How many of our Christian business men are preaching with their "saw-mills," or other search as a student in his twentieth as a scalar establishments. opher,' which deservedly became a favorite work

at Nineveh and Babylon have been deci-phered.

methods, he had own philosophy from heaven to earth, but raised it from earth to heaven."

For the Morning Star. AMERICAN REFORM TRACT AND

This Society has secured the labors of J. W. Vail, of Milwaukie, Wis., well known in this State for his untiring labors in our new settle-ments in years gone by as the agent of the S. ments in years gone by as the agent of the S. S. Union. Bro. Vail spent a part of the day Sabbath, the 9th ult., with our people at Honey Creek, presenting the claims of the Reform Society, and giving his reasons for withdrawing

Those reasons had long been weighed and passed upon by our congregation, and of course appeared to us very weighty. For the general information of the readers of the Star, I give some of them: I. On account of the studied silence of the

American Sabbath School Union upon the sin of slavery.

1. In refusing to give their own views of the

bearing the gospel has upon slavery, and
2. In suppressing works incidentally alluding
or by inference applying to American slavery;
witness the suppression of "Jacob and his Family in Egypt." II. On account of the catering of the Society

generally to the slave power.

After a donation for the general good, our congregation purchased a full list of the books and tracts as yet issued by the Society, making quite a spicy addition to our old Union library, I will assure you. Some of these publications I will assure you. Some of these publicat are decidedly rich in thought, and pictures in style. Such are the "Gospel Fruits" picturesque Fruits" and

God against Slavery," by Cheever.
The whole number may be had by to E. Terry & Co., 198, East Water St., Milwau kie, Wis., at a cost of \$4,60; or at the office of publication, No. 28, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. M. WOODMAN

Rebibals. Etc.

Rev. M. D. REEVES writes that he has been members, which is erecting a meeting house.

Bro. Burr:—I wish to say, through the Star that there seems to be a field opening in Abington, Mass., for a F. W. B. minister to labor; and prayer is ascending to God that he will build a F. W. B. church here. We had a conference meeting in the P. M. of the 21st ult., in which nine persons met. It was a weeping time, and called to remembrance former happy days, when we had the privilege of meeting with the chh. to which we belonged. Three came forward and confessed their wanderings, and manifested a good determination to extra property of the called the remainder of the cable, still over 2,000 miles in length, and perhaps sufficient to units the

INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

The 15th session of this body was held with the Franklin church in the Ripley Q. M., on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of August. Rev. E. S. Stites, Moderator. Reports from Q. M's were not so encouraging as could be desired. usual degree of union and steadfastness. At-the meetings for worship, we were favored with the presence and labors of brethren Walker and Stone. The time and place of holding next session will be announced in due season.

H. ADKINSON, Clerk.

In view of the very recent decease of Rev. E. Wooley, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Indiana Y. M. Minis-

deepest sorrow of the decease of our beloved brother and fellow-laborer in the Christian mineld spread out before us, and the very few laborers remaining to occupy the same, feel that we have sustained a loss which to us seems ir-But that we look upon the sudde death of our dear Bro, as being one of the mys ourselves under the hand of our God.

the bereaved family and friends and with the no reason to suspect.

church in this part of God's vineyard. for publication in the Morning Star.

The conference appended the following brief

notice of the subject of the above resolution:

To us but little of Bro. Wooley's early history is known. He was an Englishman by birth, grew to manhood received a hope in Christ.— He was sent out by the Baptist Missionary to the Western States, and after a short stay with which he united, and in which he labored as an acceptable and able minister of the New Covenant until his death. He leaves a kind and miable widow, four children, and a large circle of friends to lament his decease.

W. G. M. STONE, Sec'y.

* SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

he Four Mile Grove church. Our southern churches were fully represented, but the northern ones have not yet thawed out this season, or, if

olding our Q. M. from Friday Sabbath to Friday before the 4th Sabbath of Feb'y, May, August and Nov. We hope every church will without fail raise what they can each uarter for Foreign Missions, as we voted to do at our last Nov. session. We received \$14 this session from three churches.

DANIEL CLAY, Clerk.

Motices, Appointments, Etc. FREE-WILL BAPTIST PRINTING ES-

TABLISHMENT. TABLISHMENT.

The annual meeting of the Free-will Baptist Printing istablishment wit be held at the Office of the Morning Stat this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1837, at 11 o'clock i.M.

Dover, Aug. 22, 1857.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The Free-will Baptist Anniversaties for the current year, will be held at Provideuce, R. I., with the Roger Williams helper, commoncing Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

1. ANT-SAVERR SOCIETY. Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Speakers: Revs. S. Curtis, Theo. Stevens, E. Scott.
2. Homs Missions, Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock,—speakers: Revs. G. W. Bean, O. T. Moulton, L. B. Tasker.
3. TEMPERANCE, Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Speakers: Revs. D. Waterman, F. W. Sträight, A. K. Moulton.
4. FEMALE MISSION SOCIETY. Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Speakers: Revs. J. Phillips, M. W. Burlingame, E. M. Tappan.

M. Tappan.

5. Sabbarn Schools, Wednesday evening at To'clock.

5. Sabbarn Schools, Wednesday evening at To'clock.

5. Sabbarn Schools, Thursday at 9. o'clock, A. M.—

5. FOREIGN MISSIONS, Thursday at 9. o'clock, A. M.—

5. Speakers: Revs. J. Woodman, G. T. Day, D. W. McKoon.

7. EDUCATION SOCIETY, Thursday, Oct. S. at 2. o'clock,

P. M. Speakers, Revs. H. E. Whipple, M. J. Steere, J. J.

Sutler. Thursday evening may also be occupied by the Educaion Society if desired.

DAN'L P. CILLEY,
J. B. DAVIS,
A. D. WILLIAMS,

Great Falls, Aug. 22, 1857.

[22]

R. I. & Mass. Yearly Meeting. The next session of this Y. M. will be held, with the E. Baptiat church at Greenville, R. I., commencing Tuesday, Sept. 16, at two o'clock, P. M. Introductory sermon by Rev. A. D. Williams; substitute, Rev. J. B. Davis. E. M. TAPPAN, Clerk.

Vermont Yearly Meeting. CORRECTION. Those who may travel by railroad to at-end our Yearly Meeting, will stop at Jonesville, not Janes-ille, as we read in the Star of Aug. 12. E. B. FULLER.

The next session of Prospect Q. M. will be held with the thurch in Monroe, commencing Friday, Sept. 25.

JAMES A. VARNEY, Com. mington Quarterly Meeting . -Will be held with the church in Weld, Sept. 9th and 10th. A. H. Morrall, Clerk. Phillips, Me., Aug., 1857.

Prospect Quarterly Meeting.

Wolfboro' Quarterly Meeting -Will hold its next session at Middleton-Conference riday, Sept. 4. B. F. PARKER.

The next session of this Q. M. will be held with the Hop, inton church at Fort Jackson, Sept. 12 & 13—Conference in Friday the 11th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. L. D. Atwood, Clerk. Hopkinton, Aug. 24, 1857.

-Will hold its next session with the church in Warrer Sept. 26 and 27-Conference 25th at one o'clock, P. M. E. B. Fuller, Com. Huntington, Aug. 25.

-Will hold its next session with the Cherry Creek church Sept. 12 and 18. A. M. RICHARDSON.

Oswego Quarterly Meeting -Will hold its next session with the East Paris church N.Y., six miles east of Parish Village, on the Camdroad, Sept. 4th, 6th and 6th. A general attendance requested. N. A. GARDNER.

Rev. Aaron Ayer, Milton Mills, N. H. Moses Stevens, Springfield, Me.

General Intelligence.

The most important item of intelligence by the Atlantic, which arrived on the 26th ult., is the breaking of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.-It occurred on the morning of the 11th ult. It preaching at Frankford, Minnesota Territory, had been payed out successfully 335 nautical where God has revived his work, and he has miles, and the last 100 miles of it in water baptized seven and organized a church of 20 over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at a rate of rather more than five knots an hour. At the time of the accident there was a heavy swell on, the Niagara going at the rate of four knots an hour, and as the engineer found that the cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the brakes to be applied more firmly, when unfortunately the cable

in length, and perhaps sufficient to unite the two continents. The Directors were sanguine Will brethren pray for us, that our faith fail two continents. The Directors were sanguine not; and some of the F. W. B. ministers make of ultimate success, but had not decided whethus a call? Inquire at North Abington depot er to have more cable made, and try again immediately after the equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another Summer.

INDIA.—Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but each time were repulsed with great slaughter.

The city was reported full of sick and wounded, and the cholera was prevalent. Reinforcements had commenced reaching the

British camp. Further mutinies are reported to have taken place in several other districts.

The Bombay and Madras armies remained oyal. The Punjaub continues quiet. At Sira, Gen. Vencortlandt had attacked and

ompletely defeated the insurgents, inflicting Gen. Woodburn's column had completely rushed the rebellion at Aurungabad.

Intelligence had been received of a mutiny of troops at Mozandabad, Tyrabad, Soctopore, Sangor, Nowgong Bandar, Futtyghur, Inhow, and Indore. Pishawar is disturbed, and three regiments have been disarmed there.

Calcutta was more tranquil, and the nativ teries of an all-wise Providence, and humble bankers are gaining confidence. The papers say we have seen the worst of it, for there are no I more regiments to mutiny except those of Bom-3. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with bay and Madras, the fidelity of which there is

4. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be presented to our esteemed sister Wooley; also that a copy of the same be forwarded that a copy of the same be forwarded a failure, said :

"In the first place, the soundings that have been taken are probably the least satisfactory portion of the whole undertaking. They were taken by the navy, the coast survey, and by the was raised up in fashionable life, and after he grew to manhood received a hope in Christ.—
He was sent out by the Baptist Missionary in any reasonable degree. In crossing the Atlantic on the usual route to and from Great Bri tain, 'colored water' is frequently met, indicat-ing soundings at no very great depth; but extending over a comparatively small surface.

Nothing is known as to the form or material of the sides of these submarine mountains .-

They may be very precipitous and very rugged so steep where they decline down into deep water of two or more miles, that the telegraphic rope will not accommodate itself to the side, and may therefore remain suspended in the water for a long distance, from the crown of the sea ROCK RIVER, Ill.—Held its Aug. session with the slightest motion of the rope from the move-ment of the water, would chafe it through.— There may be, and probably are, deep chasms at the bottom of the ocean, where again the tele-graphic rope will not accommodate itself to the steep sides, and where it must remain suspendthey have, they do not flow south, as is seen they have, they do not flow south, as is seen sides, and where it must remain supported steep sides, and where it must remain supported across the aperture for a long distance unsupported by the bottom. The general inequality of the ocean bottom, to say nothing of the before the 3d numerous accumulations from foundered vessels th Sabbath of for centuries, such as anchors, guns, stone ballast, and the indestructible positions of cargoes, must add to the dangers as to the durability of

so small and comparatively so frail a cord.' There is certainly every reason to suppose that the bottom of the ocean is as uneven as the land, and we have never seen a sufficient reason riven for the belief that there was a continuous plateau between Ireland and the coast of New-oundland. It is highly probable that in paying out the cable it found a resting place upon summit of some submarine mountain, and that, checked in its rapid descent into the valley below, the cable snapped from its own weight. In the account of the accident it is stated that "the engineer found that the cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, and considered it necessary to direct the brakes to be applied more firmly."—Boston Journal.

One of the most prominent citizens of Missouri-the owner of twenty-one grown-up slaves, besides their progeny-has offered to emancipate all, provided general emancipation could be secured. He knows and says that the rise in real estate, consequent upon the abolition of slavery in Missouri, would fourfold pay for the slaves.

A little girl, about ten years old, who sometimes attends the flag in the absence of her parents, at the crossing a little East of the Havannah station, on the New York Central Railroad one day week before last fell asleep upon the track, and was run over by a train and instantly killed.

Mr. Wrather, who lives near Murfreesboro',

Tenn., recently corrected for some fault a female slave. She left the premises, but returned at night and destroyed her three children, by hanging two and drowning the other in a well. She then took her own life by hanging herself to the post on which the sweep pole of the well rested.

J. O. Brayman, editor of the Democrat. of Chicago, was arrested on the 21st for robbing the Post Office drawer of money letters, which were found in his possession. He-waived a preliminary examination, and was held to bail in \$9,000 to await a trial. One of Dupont's powder man

ton, Del., exploded at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, injuring six men. Alexis I. Dupont had one leg broken, and was internally injured.

since, between 12 and 1 o'clock, one of the offi-cers called at a house on Massachusetts street, and attempted to force an entrance. He tried the door, then the windows, then the door again. give it up. centage of the slaves in the population of that 'Let me in,' he replied, 'You won't be hurt.' She again told him to leave immediately, and cried at the top of her voice for help. For several minutes he continued to try the door and windows, and the ladies continued, greatly alarmed, and remonstrated with him with all slaveholders in the State is now only 500, and slaveholders in the State is now only 500, and blow his brains out,' at which the officer hastily left, and was not seen again. The ladies say they had never fired a Sharp's rifle, and did time they have been practicing with both a rifle and revolver, and they now declare if the wretch ever appears again, they shall greet him with cold lead at the door."

14, writes of the Massachusetts Senator:

"Mr. Sumner has improved constantly in health, and is now able to bear considerable factions. Though he is still obliged to be very con-

cold lead at the door."

Gov. Robinson has been tried for treason and acquitted, in spite of the hostile malice of Judge Cato and the adverse construction of the jury. Everything apparently was arranged for his conviction; notoriously biased and incompetent jurors were empanelled, the judge's rulings ast we shall hear about these "treason trials." The signal failure of this petty attempt at perecution must recoil upon its abettors with way for Australia. It is said that

Elihu Burrett's National Anti-Slavery Conention was in session at Cleveland last week. general government an agent for the people in emancipating the slaves, and that each State should pay \$150 for each slave; and further, that each State should pay the Slaveholders \$75 for each slave emancipated, the latter sum to be raised by land the conditions and the slave emancipated. The particular crimes of which these men were guilty have been before the public during the last year, and have attracted an unusual share of attention. Sermons have been preached, homiles have been read, and leaders have been written about them. usone ad nauseam. But raised by land tax and the former by govern-there is a terrible sameness in these cases w National Compensation Emancipation Society was organized, and the following officers chosen: President, Prof. B. Silliman; Correspond-

y any in our knowledge, among whom the ut-Not long since there was a school in their disto all the children

The telegraph lines were prostrated, and the as being both useful and reasonable. ailroad track considerably damaged.

medicine, and the other of the homeopathic. The out any reference to the patient's vomiting.two systems are thus fairly matched against Professor Rochester has reported two cases each other, and a sharp rivalry will be inaugu- poisoning by the same terrible drug, successfulrated in the good work of saving life.

Six slaves of William Bulware, of Henrico, and mustered poultices outside. Va., were recently convicted of an attempt to An Illinois Farm. The Chicago Journal says

the curtained bedstead.

Sunday is now generally observed in New closed, and though liquor may be obtained in yoke of oxen and 50 horses are employed. streets.

the Court. The book is now in press.

The Democrat State Convention of Ohio, late-The Democrat State Columbus, adopted resolutions going held at Columbus, adopted resolutions going Journal of Commerce says: the whole length of the Dred Scott decision, tendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane,

ing faculties."

The Teeth.—At the Dental Convention recen. tive power, is our house tumbling about our ly held in Boston, some of the dentists asserted that the main, if not the sole cause of defective teeth, was the use of saleratus and cream of tartar in the manufacture of bread, and Dr. Baker gave the result of some experiments which had made by soaking sound teeth in a solution of saleratus. The teeth were destroyed in four-teen days. Mr. Spaulding of St. Louis did not teen days. Mr. Spaulding, of St. Louis, did not believe that alkali injured teeth, but acknowledged that saleratus did. Saleratus, in his press remarks:

ushion, and while walking the room with it, field presents a living mass of luxuriant green. tumbled and fell. Her whole weight came The Freeport (Illinois) Journal estimates the

size of a half dol'ar." d.—The Union of the 26th says Messrs. Chap- good for one county, certainly. man & Co., c.f New Hampshire, have leased this A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser estimates the wheat crop of Illinois this year at

Mr. B. Merriman says that persons struck by the conclusions are correct, as almost any one who should see these extensive fields would be least three hours. During the first two hours they should be drenched freely with cold water, and if this fails to produce restoration, then add salt, and continue the drenching for another

Kansas. The Lawrence correspondent of A Methodist preacher, by the name of Green, the St. Louis Democrat accuses the U.S. troops has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment stationed at Lawrence of very disgraceful con- in the Maryland State Penitentiary-for what duct. He says:

"They have recently adopted the practice of riding about town and calling on all the ladies they could get an introduction to, and sometimes they have called unceremoniously without an introduction. They are usually drunk when upon this gallant mission. In most cases, these intruders have been very coolly and scornfully rebulked. crime, think you, kind reader ?-for having in

But a darker chapter is untold. A few nights | Missouri Election.—The St. Louis Republican

None but ladies were in the apartment. They were greatly alarmed, and cried out, 'Who's there!' He answered, in a low voice, 'Me, me —a friend,' 'Go away; who are you, about this house at this hour of the night?' she cried. she cried. centage of the slaves in the population of that slaveholders in the State is now only 500, and the force indignant womanhood could command. Slaveholders in the State is now only 500, and One of them had found a Sharp's rifle, and of these only twenty possess from ten to twenty made towards the door with it, fully determined slaves, and 672 have less than five! The proto shoot him if he did not leave. As she neared the door, another lady cried out, 'Be quick;—
of slavery there at all, are due solely to the corof slavery there at all, are due solely to the corrupt combination of political parties.

SENATOR SUMNER. -The London correspondent of the Boston Traveller, under date of Aug.

vere unjust as well as insolent, and the outside | ILLUSTRIOUS CONVICTS.—Under the head of ressure of the immediate community was the "Age of Fraud," the London Christian against him. But the plain principles of the Times makes the following remarks. What an case were too strong even for the twelve men amount of talent among this list of convicts, and elected to condemn him. We trust this is the what a flood of woe and disaster have resulted from the crimes of these eminent men :

"A notable batch of convicts is getting under han, Bates, Robson, Redpath and Agar, with a number of the lesser lights of the fraternity of crime, are to be sent out in the same ship, fulfil the term of their sentence on the other side of the world. It is an instructive and im-A series of resolutions was introduced, the prin-pressive lesson. Seldom has such a ship's com-cipal of which was one proposing to make the pany sailed from our shores—seldom has the beauty ment bonds. This was finally adopted. A compels attention, and shows a deeper than an accidental cause. When men are a state of society as that which obtains in civilized countries, it needs must be that offences come. There will be annually a certain proportion of murders, man-slaughters, highway robberies, thefts and misdemeanors. The average may rise or fall with the harvests, and the flac In Ischna, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., there is a tuations of the political barometer; but a ceramily named Farwell, unsurpassed in numbers tain amount of the ordinary forms of crime may

ost harmony of feeling has prevailed for years. Remedy for Bloated Cattle. Mr. A. Cornwall of Penfield, N. Y., a few days since had a trict composed of twenty-six scholars, all cous- yearling heifer so badly bloated from eating ins, and the school was taught by an own aunt clover that she could not walk. Remembering that he had heard of tar as a remedy, he applied A terrible hurricane passed over the town of a small quantity to the root of the tongue-Woodland, Wis., on the 21st ult., destroying making three applications at intervals of a min every house in the place. Mr. Fox, the Rail- ute or two. The animal soon recovered entirely, road Station Agent, was run over and instantly and chewed her cud in a few hours. He thinks killed, while endeavoring to stop a train of a remedy so simple and effectual should be genfreight cars which the wind had set in motion. erally known, and we therefore give it publicity

An Antidote to Struchnine .- Dr. Shaw of Tex-The City Hospital at Chicago has been placed as, states that he has found sweet oil, drank by the Board of Health under the charge of two freely, a successful antidote to strychnine in medical boards, one of the allopathic school of two cases. The oil is to be poured down withly treated by a free use of camphor internally,

kill their overseer, and two of them sentenced Mr. L. Sullivant, in Urbana, has a specimen Ilto be hung, and the other four to be transported. linois prairie farm. It contains over twenty The combined value of these chattels was thousand acres, although only about 7000 are yet under cultivation. It employs over 100 Ventilate your Bedrooms.-It is stated that a men this year. 3000 acres are planted in corn, pird suspended near the top of a curtained bed- and it is estimated that the farm will produce at stead in which people are sleeping will general- least 15,000 bushels of wheat this season, besides y be found dead in the morning, from the im- large quantities of barley, cats, flax, &c. Mr. ure air generated by their respiration. Small, Sullivant employs five reaping machines this close sleeping rooms are often as dangerous as season, and threshes immediately after cutting, employing a steam engine in the latter operation. A school is kept on the premises for the York. Never before have so many stores been education of the children of the workmen. 125

many places, by side doors and rear entrances, The July Immigration at New York. The aryet there is very little drunkenness seen in the rivals of passengers from foreign countries at New York, in July, footed up 27,192, against-Col. Benton has written a review of the Dred 16,202 in the same month last year. There Scott decision. He takes ground with Judges were from Liverpool 12,068; Bremen 4,058;-Curtis and McLean, and against the majority of Havre 3,800; Amsterdam 37; London 1,205; Hamburg 2,954.

A Terrible Pest. A St. Helena letter in the

"The island has been sorely pestered these and approving the course of the Administration. few years past by a species of small white ant, Importance of Laughing. - Dr. Ray, superinthat was brought here in the wood of a vessel from the coast of Africa, and now swarms by tendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, millions in all our houses, stores, trees, &c., &c. says, "A hearty laugh is mot" desirable for It first has wings, which very soon drop off, and mental health than any exercise of the reason- then this mite eats into wood, cloth, provisions, trees, vegetables, and everything that can be destroyed; and the first we know of its destruc-

tar in the manufacture of bread, and Dr. Baker evil. Houses thoroughly repaired are in less

The Crops, The Terre Haute (Indiana) Ex-

opinion, was not alkali. Dr. Kendrick, of New Orleans, considered the great means of keeping the teeth healthy was to keep them clean.

Saleratus, in his press remarks:

"Everywhere the farm yards are filled with large stacks, and the barns literally groan under the support of the heavy loads stored away in the teeth healthy was to keep them clean. the teeth healthy was to keep them clean.

Sad and Singular Death.—The Boston Traveller says that an inquest was held in New York, on Thursday, 20th ult., upon the body of a little girl named Jane Eliza Davis, who died at the support of the heavy loads stored away at their mows. The grass crop is splendid, and their mows crop is tle girl named Jane Eliza Davis, who died at bosom so flattering a prospect. We heard one the residence of her parents, No. 488 Grand farmer say he would gather from seventy-five talks look alstreet, under very remarkable circumstances.—
On Tuesday evening, she took a needle from the cushion, and while walking the room to the cushion, and while walking the room to the cushion.

apon the needle and forced it into her left side, product of wheat this year in Stephenson Co. at he point striking her heart. A physician who 1,333,000 bushels from 66,000 acres under culwas called was unable to find it. She lingered tivation. The town of Buckeye alone will yield ill the next morning, and died. A post mortem 100,000 bushels. Calling the yield a million examination revealed the fact that the point of and a quarter at 75 cents a bushel, the crop will the needle had been driven into the right oricle be worth \$937,000. They think the quantity of the heart. At every pulsation the needle had which they can export as surplus will bring caused laceration, and when the examination \$737,000. An estimate is then made of severwas made the wound was found to be above the al other articles of export from agricultural sources, the whole aggregate of which will ze of a half dol'ar."

The National Hotel at Washington to be Re-open-amount to near one million dollars. Pretty

hauling and thoroughly renovating it, with a 35,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop at 290,view of soon opening it to the public. 9 000,000; and, says the writer, I am persuaded

salt, and continue the drenching for another portions of New York is said to be almost a total hour.

Divorces in Indiana. The Indianapolis Journal says: "There are sixty-three divorce cases on the docket of our court, at the present time, of which fifty have been brought by non-residents, who have availed themselves of our shameful laws. The new law, requiring two years' residence, will dry up this diagraceful flood of divorce cases, and leave us with only the shame of our domestic difficulties.

shame of our domestic difficulties.

It appears from the above, says a correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, that Indiana has taken a step in the right direction. The courts of that State have broken up many a family, not a member of whom, except the individual who went there for the express purpose of obtaining the divorce, was ever within the jurisdiction of the State, or even lived within five hundred miles of it. Many women who could not journey thither have had their rights thus sacrificed. It is well for the honor of the State that it can no longer be said that a husband or wife, discontented with their marriage vow, but wife, discontented with their marriage vow, but having no legal cause for divorce at home, can travel to Indiana, and after a week's residence.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. ardson, E. Sanbornton: J. Langley, S. B. French, New Market; C. Woodman, W. Thoraton, Market; C. Woodman, W. Thoraton, J. W. Lewis, Brown's Corner: N. Feabody, New Portland; A. S. Dudley, Kingheid; B. Dunton, S. B. Walton, Mercer; N. Strout, Steep Falls; Vermont — D. Noyes, Tunbridge; W. R. Cheney, Stowe; New York, — S. Franklin, S. Rathburne, E. Pharsalla; E. Worden, Rennfield; I. Whitman, Scottsburgh; W. Nichols, J. Sherwood, Apalachin; I. Jennerson, Bradford; D. Woodworth, Addison; J. D. Stone, S. Pultney; L. Canfield, French Creek; E. A. Hill, J. C. Lord, Fairport; S. H. Prince, Odessa; A. Spaulding, Catharine: Office States, A. Spaulding, Catharine: Office, Fieldville, Pa.; M. Hewitt, Kersey, Pa.; I. Coleman, Hellen, Pa.; I. Wallace, Talbertville, C. W.; G. A. Tucker, T. Harrington, E. Killingly, Conn.: H. Addinson, Bennington, J. C. Carter, Jederson, O.; F. Dewitt, Lenox, O.; J. Thompson, Tiskiwa, Ili.—\$1.50 each
S. Collins, Deerfield; H. Bickford, N. Anson, Me.; A. Treadwell, Cornish, Me.; W. R. Sinclair, Newtonville, Ms., (to No. 17, Vol. 22); I. Allen, Hartford, Mish.—\$2.00 epch. to No. 11, Vol. 221 1. Alien, hardord, abelingable gab.

R. Conrier, Candia Village; G. W. Keyes, S. Berwick, fe.; T. Wells, Jr., Wells Depot, Mo.; L. Quint, Lowell, fs.; H. A. Jackson, Freeport, Ill., (to No. 62, Vol. 327) S, Elmore, N. Helman, Lenox, O.; L. Brown, Minneapolis, f. T.; J. Algard, Grand Springs, Wis.—\$3.00 each.

A. Thompson, Sylyla, O., 1,40; A. C. Seevens, Lacon, Ill., O3: H. Glidden, Cowansyille, C. E., 1,25; J. Bachelor, 60; M. J. Giover, Woodstock, 5.60; R. O. Boston, New Janyton, 60; J. Prescott, Vassalboro', Me. 50; R. M.

Receipts for Books.

E. M. Tappan, 2,00; E. Tuttle, 50; R. D. Richardson, 10, 0; J. Coffrin, 1,75; J. Griffin, 50.

Subscribers for the Star. J. Bollace, 1; I. Coleman, 1; W. Vary, 2, D. Stone, 1; B. C. Koon, 1; S. E. Stone, 1; B. R. Sargent, 1; E. A. Hill, 1; The past week we have received 9 subscribers, and disontinued, 5; increase, 4. Decrease since the comme

> 1,00 WILLIAM BURR, Treasure

Foreign Mission wo little brothers, 46
Triend, for retreem a piedge,
Triend, for retreem a piedge,
Triend, for streem a piedge,
Mrs. Lousia Melbouald's life membership,
male Mission Sciely, Vt., toward the education of
a Hindoo boy,
usan Prince, Alpine, N. Y.,

ev. P. M. Hobson, Steep Falls, Me., interest on

WILLIAM BURB, Treas "The Quarterly. Subscribers for the 5th Volume. Previously announced, H. Meader, Manchester, fa.,

by mail.
ne package to Harriet P. Stone, S. Pultney, Steuben Co.,
N. Y., by mail.
ne package to Samuel Thompson, Browington, Vt., by If the books noticed as forwarded are not received due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they ould notify us immediately.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION !- Agents and others ending money to the Star office, will please put the whole sum in one bill, if practicable, or, if this cannot be done, in as few bills as possible. Never send stamps, except for fractions of a dol-

D. S. HEFFEON is Treasurer of the New York State Mission Society. All who have monies for that Society can forward them to him at Utics, N. Y.

H. BLACEMARB, Sec'y.

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He has no other office either at Chicago. Buffalo, Pittsburgh, or elsewhere. He is never absent from New York, and no physician elsewhere is anthorized to use his name.

Married

In this city, Aug. 15, by Rev. J. M. Durgin, Mr. DaWiff C. Dungin of Carbondale, Pa., and Miss Caroline A. Chapman of Parsonsileid, Mc. In this city, Aug 20, by Rev. A. Caverno, Mr. William H. Eaton of Lyun, Mass., and Miss Frances M. Caverly of New Market In Monville, Mc., Aug. 26, by Rev. E. Knowlton, Mr. Sibridge H. Bradstreet and Miss Sarah A. McCardy, both

At Great Falls, Aug. 14, EDNAH GERTRUDE, Infant. daughter of Cupt. John E. and Mrs. E. A. Downing, aged 6 weeks and 4 days.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . . August 27. BRIGHTON MARKET. August 27.
At market 125) beef castle, 50 working oxen, 140 cows nd caives, 42 0 sheep, 150 shoats, 350 fat hogs.
Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last sek; about the same prices were obtained for a like unity, viz.:—Extra \$9 a 9,50; first quality 8,50 a 9; seoud 7,2; a 8,2; third 6,2; a 7.
Working Ox: u—Sales at \$9, 4,15, 13, 142, 169 a 165.
Cows and Gaives—Sales \$44, 27, 31, 37, 41, 43, 52 and 60.
Sheep—Sales small ion \$2,92, 3,50, 4, 4,37, 5,25 a 6,27.
Shoata—Voris shaats, prime quality, to peddle 9 a 9 1 4; this shoats \$ a.8 1.2; old hogs 7, 8 a 8 1.2. Atretail, from to 11.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET ... Aug. 26. Beef advanced 3 4a 1c per lb; r ceipts short, only 2:00 tread, against 4:00 last week; enotations 9 a 10 1-2 for poer to 12 a 12 1-2 for first quality, 13 a 13 1.2 for premiam, closing unsettled and dult. Matton declined 75c a 31 per head, receipts nearly 14,000, market active. Swine rearce and firm at last week's rates, receipts 2500.

BOSTON MARKET . . Anonst 98 Corn Exchange—The wishte for Flour continues steady, with sales of common brands Western at 26,75 a 6,90° fancy brands at 7 a 7,25; and extras at 7,50 a 9 per bbl. Southern is quiet at 7 a 7,25 for common and fancy, and 8 a 9 for extras. Corn is dull and tending down, with more free arrivals; the sales have been at 985 for Southern yellow, and 93 a 94c for Western mixed. Oats are selling at 80 a 65c per bushel. Rep. 1,95.

Provisions—The market for Provisions is steady, with sales of Pork at \$21,50 a 22,80 for prime; 25,50 a 26 for mess; and 27 a 28 for clear, and extra mess. Lard 18 a 16 1-3c in bbls and kegs; and Smoked Hams 13 a 14c per b, cash and 4 mos.

PARSONSFIELD SEMINARY. PARSONSFIELD Statement of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the second day of Sept. next, under the charge of Mr. MALCOLN MOINTIRE, a graduate of Bowdoin College, da young gentleman of much promise, and who comes highly recommended as a teacher;) assisted by Mrs. KATS Mc-ARTHUR, who has during the trage his has beyn connected with this school, given perset satisfac-

ion. MOSES SWEAT, Secretary. N. Parsonsfield, July 28, 1857.

** Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your mis-ies that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupt, and your garments moth eaten."

The sun was setting o'er the hills, And on the mountain old and grey, Down which were singing silver rill Lingered the fading tints of day. The night-bird piped a mournful tune, The cricket chirruped in the wall, And o'er the smiling face of June A sable curtain seemed to fall.

Pale, haggard, on a velvet couch, Hung round with richest tapestry, The rich man lay, whose icy touch Spoke freezing words of death to me As when the joyous forms of earth Are fading from our raptured sight, And nature's kind, devoted child Is ushered into deepest night.

Thus thro' the depths of that sad soul Are stirring thoughts of deepest woe, And clouds of blackest terror roll Thro' all the dark expanse below. A tremor agitates his frame, Cold sweats are damp upon his brow, Life's taper gives a flickering flame,

'Tis waning, feebly burning now. There is a contest, such as ne'er That brave rich man had known before. A struggle now is passing here, And, ah! 'twill very soon be o'er. He thought his happiness secure, So strong and valiant he had grown, But in this dark decisive hour,

His valor and his strength had flown. O Death, thou mighty conqueror, How still and silent is thy tread Thou, with an all-resistless power, Canst bow the highest, proudest head. Nor gold, nor lands, nor burnished steel, The victor's blows can turn aside. No bribe the monarch's heart can feel. Nor human skill the strife subside

The spirit lingered,-for the chain Which bound it to its house of clay, Was fastened with a golden seal, The work of many a toilsome day Bring me a dollar, let me see That burnished picture once again-Dying-ah! no, it cannot be,

Few friends around that death-bed scene Were lingering-fewer still the tears Of sympathetic grief I ween, Love softened not their fitful fears! Low words were whispered,—not of heaven Nor angels shining thro' the gloom, No flowers of hope to them are given, To throw o'er death a sweet perfume

The lawyer, with his parchment there, Eager to note the last bequest. The disappointed, hopeless heir, Still gazes on that heaving breast ; The parson, with a sageful look. Upon a velvet seat reclines, Searching in vain God's holy book To find some cheering, hopeful lines

He reads-and O the burning truth That breathes in every glowing line, "Go to, ve rich, for misery now Shall ever more your soul enshrine Your riches now are cankered o'er, Your garments eaten by the moth. And cries of wrong have gone before, And reached the Lord of Sabaoth.

"'Twere easier, thro' a needle's eye,

That a huge camel may be driven. Than for ye rich men, when ye die, To gain admittance into heaven. O darkness, such as ne'er was known In Egypt's night, now gathers round The rich man's soul, that awful groan Is mingling with the gloom profound. The same bright sun o'er golden fields

Is glowing in the eastern sky, And nature, from a sweet repose, Unfolds her bright and dewy eye; But in that gorgeous forest home, The strife o'er-rigid and cold The captive lies, the proud rich man, No more his spreading lands beholds

Few are the tears that ever fall Above his grave, -or if at all One gush of grief is offered there, ome poor, sad heart in deep despair Is sighing that there ever lived A man so rich, with such a heart, That felt no warmth at sorrow's smar

Be mine the wealth of those who feel The beatings of another life. Then death shall nobler joys reveal. And sweetly end all mortal strife. Niagara Falls.

The Family Circle.

"Winnie Waters," in her reply to Farmer,

says that her sketch of "Madam Smith's situa-" was taken from life, which I do not doubt : that she had ample room for her censure, I will admit; yet that all farmers' wives are so, I still question, "Winnie" says that her "sketch was hurled at a great and prevalent evil, namely, the overworked mothers and wives of the farming community." I supposed by her sketch hat she meant the whole collectively,; and, as it seems by her reply that she did not, I am satisfied that she intended to do good, whether her article failed of its intention or not. It is a fact, and one that cannot be too severely censured, that a portion of our farmers do overwork themselves and families; yet the sins of this class should not be placed upon the whole.

I will admit that her sketch is a life-like pic-

ture of too many of our farm-house homes; still when we intend to hit the black sheep only, we should be careful not to aim at the whole flock The duties devolving upon the mother, incident to the well-being of her offspring, are many; and no person will deprive her of attending to those duties, unless the almighty dollar is paramount to all other considerations. I know paramount to all other considerations. Think that too many of our farmers, and not only farthat too many of our farmers, think more of mers but men in all occupations, think more of clearing their six hundred a year, than of the happiness of those around them. This I think to be a great sin, and any course that will reform The farmers are placed in a situation to enjoy the most happiness of any class of people, if they will rightly use the means placed within their reach. Every farmer should conduct his business, in-doors and out, in a manner that will secure to each member of his family ample time for rest, amusement, and for the improvement of the mind. I have often wondered that some farmers, placed as they are in a situation to enjoy all the comforts of life, should so conduct their business as to make their homes one continued round of bake, brew, wash, scrub, jump and strike, from morning till night, week out and week, in, year eafter year, not even allowing themselves or families time for the enjoyment of those pleasures which alone make life desirable.

Concord, Aug. 18, 1857.

THE DISHEARTENED SCHOLAR.

Mrs. Campbell returned home to a late din-ner, and remarked Dora's pale and languid expression.

" Are you well, my dear?" said she.

"O yes, mamma, quite well."
"Have you been out to-day?"
"Not much, mamma; I have been busy all-day. And after you have dined, you will come into the study, and see what we have been

The long wished-for hour arrived. Dom-placed her theme in her mother's hands, and with an anxious heart retired to the other end of the room. Some minutes elapsed, and then Mrs. Campbell said:

"You have not taken a comprehensive view on the one hand or the other-either in exact-

self-taught artist, like Dora, it was certainly a do it thoughtlessly, to please our friends, perbeautiful performance, Mrs. Campbell's attention was directed solely to an unfortunate line pleasures we derive are really serving to make in the building which was a little out of the our children disobedient and irreverent, to make perpendicular.

"My dear Dora, one of the most important Harwood.

things in good drawing is the straight line, and here you are sadly at fault. Your trees are very pretty; and the foreground would have looked well, if you had taken more care with

the building."

Much more of the same kind was said, and prominent view. Dora, too much dispirited to speak, slipped out of the room unperceived. The greatest effort she was capable of making had proved unsuccessful, and a withering feeling of greatest effort she was capable of many greatest effort she was capable of disappointment passed over her. Her affectionate heart never once thought of casting blame upon her mother; but her resolution was checked, her rising ardor chilled, and that proper confidence in her own powers, which is so necessary to insure success, almost destroyed.

And thus it is that mothers of families, and teachers and guardians of youth, are accustomate and guardians of youth, are accustomate and guardians of youth, are accustomated on the property of the we have thought a good deal of it since; and we trust not without profit.

"Bob," screamed out a bright-eyed little girl, somewhat under six years of age, to a youngster the curbstone making hasty-

their control. They think to stimulate the young by showing how far they are yet removed from the standard of excellence at which they are aiming; whereas, if the far-off summit is ever to be gained, it must be by many slow you mean? where do you learn such talk!" exclaimed her mother, in a wondering tone, as she called the steps, courtesying to a friend. is ever to be gained, it must be by many slow and patient steps, by hopeful encouragement and cheerful assiduity on the part of teacher as well as learner; there must be "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little, and there a little."

"Why, mother, you see we are playing, and the part of teacher as well as learner; there must be "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little, and the part of teacher as well as learner; there must be "little, and little."

"Why, mother, you see we are playing, and the part of teacher as well as learner; there must be "little hove and I am scolding him just

"When I was a child, I spake as a child, I when I was a child, I thought as a child."

How many of us forget that we ever did so! A long, interval has passed away, and the little world of thought and feeling in which we once lived and moved has faded from our recollec-tion. And yet the world of childhood is as real and as important to the little beings concerned therein as are any of the great events which encircle and inwrap some great actor in the present busy scenes of life; as far as resuls are conent busy scenes of life; as far as resuls are concerned, much more important; for it is the seed-time of a future harvest, and from these seemingly trivial and unimportant influences the stirring events of future days will spring. Children are keen observers, and often, when we little support it are drawing infarances from the to enjoy ourselves at fishing, and spiling, for we dren are keen observers, and often, when we little suspect it, are drawing inferences from the circumstances which surround them, which are so many separate stones in the building of their future character. They are reflective, too, in spite of the atmosphere of gay hilarity in which a merciful God has bid them revolve during all the years of happy childhood; but so delicate are their perceptions of good and evil, so dim and indistinct even to themselves the thousand sources of their little joys and sorrows, that we should be most careful, lest upwittingly we

formation, and to cast a reproach upon them for that is in reality the appointment of One who cannot err. "To one he gave five talents, and to another two."—Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours.

A WORD TO YOUNG LADIES. the same house with him, that her—life was a had the appearance of only a simple mass of constant proof of the truth of the Christian religion. Often the simple request of a lady will keep a young man from doing wrong. We have known this to be the case very frequently; and young men have been kept from breaking the Sabbath, from drinking, from chewing, just because a lady whom they respected, and for into the water. They fluttered along till they have they had an affection, requested it. because a lady whom they respected, and for whom they had an affection, requested it. A fell among the tall grass up in the cove. The tract given, an invitation to go to church, a request that your friend would read the Bible daily, will often be regarded, when more powerful appeals from other sources would fall unheeded upon his heart. Many of the gentlemen whom you meet in society are away from the influence of parents and sisters—and they will only the head and neck of the reptile, and had an idea how large a one it was or if I had influence of parents and sisters—and they will respond to any interest taken in their welfare.—
We all speak of a young man's danger from evil associates, and the very bad influence which his dissipated gentleman companions have over him. We believe it is all true, that a gentleman's character is formed to a great extent by the ladies that he associates with, before he becomes a complete man of the world. We think, in other words, that a young man is next, when the sake had his body braced among the roots of the stout reads, he took his head out from uncompanions.

ware, then, what kind of influence it is that you are constantly exerting. An invitation to take a glass of wine, or to play a game of cards, may body, and then straightened up and looked me in the face again. I gave another grab at kindle the fires of intemperance or gambling, which will burn forever. A jest given at the expense of religion, a light, trifling manner in the face again. I gave another grab at dodged me, in spite of all I could do.

I next felt the snake's body working its way the heave of Could be a spite of all to the country and the snake's body working its way. in the Home Journal.

PARENTAL VANITY.

rompts parents to make a display of their chil- around my left thigh, and the rest of him turndren, to show off their dawning intelligence, or wit, or excellence, by saying things to draw them out, or by repeating in their presence what they may have said. All this is in itself a minute from the time he first got the turn very trivial; it is ful the natural; innocent outflow of affection, you may say, and yet nevertheless it has a powerful effect in moulding the temper, and bearing, and character of children.
It tends most inevitably to make them flippant, and conceited, and arrogant, and self-willed.—
And parents who have found great amusement one blow on the mouth that hurt me considera-

of your subject, Dora; and I do not think your igllustrations are very well chosen. There are two mistakes, too, in the grammar, and one in the spelling. I should hardly have expected that at your age. Where is yours, Maria?"

"I will bring it, mamma; but I want you to look at Dora's drawing first—she has finished it."

The drawing was brought; and though for a self-taught artist, like Dora, it was certainly a do it thoughtlessly, to please our friends, perthem self-willed and impertinent .- Rev. E.

"I have found," says Addison, "that the mer who are really the most fond of the ladies—who cherish for them the highest respect-are Much more of the same kind was said, and the music, the translations, etc., underwent the same discouraging scrutiny. All that was really good was left unnoticed, and faults, such as they were, were brought forward into most prominent view. Dora, too much dispirited to respect is mistaken by them for neglect or want of love."

somewhat under six years of age, to a young are irreparable injury they are inflicting on the young and sensitive minds that are placed under their control. They think to stimulate the young by showing how far they are yet removing the young by showing how far they are yet removing the property of the

Miscellany.

sources of their little joys and sorrows, that we should be most careful, lest unwittingly we brush away the cobweb of feeling they have so carefully spun—the fairy framework upon which so much depends.

Somuch depends. We are apt to forget that the mental power to follow them, especially into such a place. Most of those that I saw were the common

strongest and most dangerous.

However, I was destined soon to have my eyes opened. One afternoon I saw a flock of black ducks fly over the house, and I was sure they We wish to say a word to you, young ladies, lighted on the lake; so I seized my double-bar-

words, that a young man is pretty much what the stout reeds; he took his head out from unhis sisters and young lady friends choose to der my foot about as quick as a man could comhis sisters and young lady friends choose to der my foot about as quies as a minerodic commake him. We know a family where the sismake him. We know a family where the sisters encouraged their younger brother to smoke, boat and get my gun, and try to kill this felthinking it was manly, and to mingle with gay, low; and I had just turned for that purpose dissipated fellows, because they thought it when I felt something strike my leg, as though somebody had thrown a roope around it, I fooked. he became just like them, body and soul, and abused the same sisters shamefully. The influence began farther back than with his gentleman the act of clearing his body from the grass. I companions. It began with his sisters, and was carried on through the forming years of his character. On the other hand, if sisters are

If a young man sees that the religion which it is youth he was taught to venerate, is lightly thought of, and perhaps sneered at, by the young ladies with whom he associates, we can hardly expect him to think that it is the thing for him. Let none say that they have no influence at all. This is not possible. You cannot live without having some sort of influence, any more than you can live without breathing.—
One is just as unavoidable as the other. Beware, then, what kind of influence it is that you are constantly exerting. An invitation to take

the house of God, or any of the numerous ways in which you may show your disregard for the souls of others, may be the means of ruining manner for time and eternity.—Genio C. Scott, think there might be some serious werk, and the single the house souls of the state of the souls quicker I took the snake off the better. So I just grasped him as near the head as possible, by taking hold where he was around me, and PABENTAL VANITY.

Another cause of the growing disobedience and want of filial reverence in the midst of us is parental vanity. I mean that feeling which another turn about me. His tail was now

And parents who have found great amusement in these displays do discover, when it is too late, that they have erred—they find that the children take advantage of their accredited elevenness; they become impertinent; and how can they be checked at fourteen or fifteen for what was thought very interesting when they were four or five? Many persons, you know, say seconds before I discovered that he'd soon that it is the misery of man to learn only when it is too late to profit by it; that the leasons of experience are really understood only when experience are really understood only when experience is at an end. And, indeed, this would to right; then up between the legs to my right seem to be true of the great practical theme so, on with the second turn; thus bringing his then, seeing the mistakes we have made, either

that the centre of his body was no bigger than his head! The black skin was drawn to a tension that seemed its utmost; and yet I could tell, by the working of the large hard scales upon the belly, that he was drawins if that is the cue, only a select audience of speciment that is the cue, only a select audience of speciment.

head found him, in a state of hunger, his stomhead found him, him a state of hunger, his stomhead found him, him a state of hunger, his stomhead found him, him a state of hunger, his stomhead found him, him a state

We wish to say a word to you, young ladies, about your influence over young men. Did you cert realize that you could have any influence at all over them? We believe that a young lady, by her constant, consistent, Christian example, may exert an untold power. You do not know the respect and almost worship which young men, no matter how wicked they may be themselves, pay to a consistent Christian lady, be she young or old. A gentleman once said to a lady who boarded in the serve house with him, that her—life was a had the appearance of only a simple mass of The stitches started; they gave way! This re- man presented a sad, shrunken and em could command, with hope of life, of home, of

ured, and found to be eight leet and four liches. Southwest of the large elm in the hollow are in length! It was a month before I fully recovered from the effects of that hugging, and to this day there is something in the very name of snake that sends aschill of horror to my heart!— years ago; those on the Park street mall were

rished some fifty years since, was a man of of the Federal school of politics, chance

but then this should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together and live as man and wife, dispensing with all forms of the marriage convenant. The old Governor used frequently to call upon Rogers and talk the matter over with him, and endeave.

of what use, then, could a mere matter of form
be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound "to take up the cross,"
and live according to the rules they professed?
The Governor's logic was powerless.

Han ever before. An negroes are sold for cash, which is supplied by means of Northern sight drafts, which are disposed of to the brokers.—
Enough of these sight checks are sold to cash, which is supplied by means of Northern sight drafts, which are disposed of to the brokers.—
Enough of these sight checks are sold to cash, which is supplied by means of Northern sight drafts, which are disposed of to the brokers.—
Enough of these sight checks are sold tor cash, which is supplied by means of Northern sight drafts, which are disposed of to the brokers.—
Enough of these sight checks are sold tor cash, which is supplied by means of Northern sight drafts, which are disposed of to the brokers.—
Enough of these sight checks are sold to supply the Richmond market with Northern exchange.

As before remarked, at no period before did this

long pause, "why will you not marry Sarah? to know, that the increase in slaves greatly Have you not taken her to be you wedded wife?"

"Yes, certainly," replied John, "but my con-

science will not permit me to marry her in the (and which, it is confidently asserted/are likely to prevail for some time to come,) is subjoined Very well; but you love her?"

now with the left hand, and my idea was to pass his head around my back till I could reach it with my right, and so unwind him. I could press the fellow's head down under my arm, but to get it around so as to reach it with my right hand, I could not! I tried; I put all my power into that one arm, but I could not do it. I could get the head just about under my armpit; but here my strength was applied to a disadvantage. Till this moment I had not been really frightened. I had believed that I could unwind the serpent when I tried. I never dreamed what power they had. Why, only think, as strong as I was then, and could not put that snake's head around my back! I tried it till I knew I could not do it, and then I gave it up. My next thought was of my jack-knife; but the lower coil of the snake was directly over my lower coil of the snake was directly over my pocket, and I could not get it.

I now for the first time called out for help. I yelled with all my might, and yet I knew the trial was next to useless, for no one could easily gain the place where I was, except with a boat. Yet I called out hoping against hope. I grasped the snake by the body and pulled—I tried to break its neck. This plan presented itself with a gleam of promise; but it amounted to nothing. I might as well have tried to break a rope by bending it forward or backward!

for a joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke, and when it is denied a pun it clampore in joke. The truth is, we are victims of gossip. News has caught the hydrophobia. Newspapers are bundles of scand the read a punit clampore in joke directly over my for a joke, and when it is denied a pun it clam

A full minute had now passed from the time when I first tried to pass the snake's head around his acts of every day, good or ill, as exhibited his acts of every day, good or ill, as exhibited my back.

His body had become so elongated by his gradual pressure around my body, that he had room to carry his head around in a free and symmetrical seurce. He had slipped from my grasp, and when I next caught him, I found that I was weaker than before! I could not hold in the sum of the sum of the sort of creature that what we remonstrate against as morbid and demoralizing is, the custom so common of going into all the vile details, and daguerreotyping to on the vast scale of cities and continents. The nim! The excitement had kept me from no-the life the wound, blood, lust, or villany. Give icing this till now. For a few moments I was ticing this till now. For a few moments I was in a perfect frenzy. I had leaped up and down, cried out as loud as I could, and grasped the snake with all my might. But it availed me nothing. He slipped his head from my weakened hand, and made a blow at my face, striking me fairly upon the closed lips.

But the moment of need was at hand. I felt the coils growing tighter and tighter around my body, and my breath was getting weak. A severe pain was beginning to result from the pressure, and I saw that the snake would soon have length enough for another turn. He was drawn so tightly, that the centre of his body was no tightly, that the centre of his body was no large.

hard scales upon the belly, that he was drawing himself tighter still!

"For God's sake!" I gasped, stricken with absolute terror, "what shall I do?" What could I do? The enemy for whom I had at first held so little thought, was killing me slowly, openly, and I had no help! I, a stout, strong man, was being actually held at the deadly will of a black snake! My breath was now short, faint, and quick, and I knew that I was growing purple in the face! My hands and arms were swollen and my fingers numbed! I had let go of the snake's neck, and he mow carried the upper part of his body in a graceful curve, his head vibrating from side to side with an undulating motion of extreme gracefulness.

had found him, in a state of hunger, his stomach free from food, and his muscular force unimpaired. A second time I staggered, and objects began to swim before me.

A dizzy sensation was in my head, a faintness of meat and rotten vegetables to our dinner of the story of the sto A dizzy sensation was in my nead, a laintness of meat and rotten vegetables to our dinner at my heart, and a pain the most agonizing in tables, and we fought just as little serve up to our readers all the loathsome, wicked, and pestody free. He had drawn himself certainly three feet longer than before. He darted his. We do not require to be told every morning head under my right arm, and brought it up that man is weak, is vile, that society is out of head under my right arm, and brought it up over my shoulder, and pressing his under jaw firmly down there, he gave a sudden wind that made me groan with pain. Each moment was an age of agony! each second a step nearer to death!

My knife! O! if I could but reach it! Why not? Why not tear it out? My arms were free. Mercy! why had I not thought of this before, when my hads had some strength in the most vivid colors. "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."—

The stitches started; they gave way! This result gave me hope, and hope gave me power. appearance. She said that, ten years ago she Another pull with both hands, and the pocket was married in Manchester, to an itinerant viowas laid bare! With all the remaining force I linist, and until his death in February last, at Halifax, she had travelled with him about the could command, with hope of life, of home, of every thing I loved on earth in the *ffort, I caught the pocket upon the inside and bore down upon it. There was a cracking of the threads, a sound of tearing cloth, and my knife was in my hands.

I had yet sense enough to know that the smallest blade was the sharpest, and I opened it. With one quick, nervous movement I pressed the keen edge upon the tense skin, and drew it across. With a dull, tearing snap the body parted, and the snake fell to the ground in two pieces! I staggered to the boat—I reached it, and there sank down. I knew nothing more till I heard a voice calling my name. I opened my eyes, and looked up. My father stood over me with terror depicted on his countenance. I told him my story as best I could. He went up and got the duck I had taken from the snake; the other one he could not find; and also brought

other one he could not find; and also brought is 6,392 feet in length, of 217 yards more than a the other one he could not find; and also brought along the two pieces I had made of my enemy. He told me he had heard me cry out, and at once started off in the large boat after me, though it was a long while ere he saw my boat. I had being only about 50 English elms. There are heart of the white and silver. ain there over half an hour when he found me. about 80 maples, chiefly of the white and silver-When he reached home the snake was meas- leaf species. Of lindens there are about 70 .ared, and found to be eight feet and four inches Southwest of the large elm in the hollow are

set out in 1824.

Cause of the War of 1812 .- The manner in MARRIED IN SPITE OF THEMSELVES.
Old Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who

Old Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished some lifty years since, was a man of some humor, as well as perseverance in effecting the ends he desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by New-London people, the place where he resided, is the following:

Of the various sects which have flourished for their day and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogersites, so called from their founder—a John or Tom or some other Rogers—who settled not far from the goodly town aforesaid.

The distinguishing tenet of the sect was the aforesaid.

The distinguishing tenet of the sect was the denial of the propriety and scripturality of the form of marriage: "It is not good for man to be alone." This they believed; and also that one wife only should "cleave to her husband," but then this should be a matter of agreement the should be a matter of agreement agreement and the country and the owner of the garden instantly put the pig to death with a pitchfork. At the demands of the propriety and also that who, but for the Legislature, and his neighbor, who, but for the quarrel, would have voted for him, voted for the Democratic candidate, who was elected by a majority of one. At the election of a United States Senator, a Democrat was

and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John nor Sarah would give up the argument.

It was a matter of conscience with them—they were very happy together as they were—they were very happy together as they were.

It was a matter of conscience with them—they were very happy together as they were—they were very happy together as they were. The Governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of John one day, and meeting with him, accepted an invitation to dine with him. The conversation, as usual, to dine with him. The conversation, as usual, the stated that if the market declines, say \$50 to stated that if the market declines the same than the same that the same than the rned upon the old subject.
"Now, John," says the Governor, after a affected. It is estimated, by those who assume

to prevail for some time to come, is subjoined for the information of the renders of the South: No. 1 men sell readily for \$1300 to \$1400; "Yes,"
"And cherish her; as bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh?"
"Yes, certainly I do."
"And you, Sarah, love him, and obey him, and respect him, and cherish him?"
"Then," cried the Governor, rising, "in the name of the laws of God and of the Common wealth of Connecticut, I prenounce you to be husband and wife."

The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail; the knot was tied by the were of no avail; the knot was tied by the is safe to say that negroes, good or bad, comhighest authority in the State.

Obituaries.

HANNAH R., wife of Asa A. Hall, and daughter of Ellis and Nancy Morey, of Corinth, Vt., died in Dorchester, N. H., May 10, aged 21 years. Sister Hall was converted and baptized under the labors of Rev. E. Adams in Manchester, N. H., some four years since. From that place she removed to Dorchester; where she died in great peace. From the time of her conversion to the time of her death, she devoted herself with great fidelity to the cause of Christ. May this affliction be sanctified to the good of those who mourn their loss. Her remains were brought for interment to West Fairlee, the place of her nativity. Funeral discourse by Rev. L. T. Harris, from Ex. 15:24 and 25.

A. HANSON.

Died in Stoneham. Mass., August 15th, Mrs. MARGARET A., wife of Isaiah W. Palmer, of Not-tingham, N. H., aged 23 years.

EDWIN LORD, son of the late William Lord, died EDWIN LORD, son of the late William Lord, died of lung fever in Sanford, Me., July 23, aged 29 yrs, At an early age his father died, and he was left to the care of a pious mother, who gave him a religious training. Up to the time of his last sickness he had neglected the interest of his soul, although he believed religion to be important in order to be saved. He found the Savior, it is hoped, while ow his sickbed, and died a very happy death. A short time before his death he said to his wife, whem he saw weeping, "Weep not for me, for L long to be at rest," and admonished her to live so as to meet him in heaven, and bring up the little one in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Thus was our friend cut off in the prime and vigor of life. The town has lost a good citizen and worthy man.

H.B. TRAFTON.

Died in Wakefield, June 29, Colman Danforth.
Bro. Danforth gave himself to God and united with
the F. W. B. church in Aug., 1839. Another beloved brother has left this world to unite with those
above, to celebrate the praise of God eternally,
while the widow and calldren are left to mourn.

Departed this life in Novi, Mich., June 24, Phil., IP WARREN, aged 74 years and 29 days. He was born in Bridgewater, Masse, and experienced religion at the age of sixteen. He married and settled in 1807 in Dorchester; thence moved to Detroit, Mich., in 1816. There he united with the M. E. church. From Detroit he moved to Dearborn in 1829, where he lived till he buried his third and last wife. About four years since he moved to Dearborn in 1829, where he lived till he buried his third and last wife. About four years since he moved to Dearborn in 1829, where he lived till he buried his third and last wife. About four years since he moved to Dearborn in 1829, where he lived till he buried his third and last wife. About four years and a captainted with him, he being in the bounds of the F. W. B. church in Commerce, of which I am the paştor, and so far was he from a bigoted sectarian that he united with us in almost all our prayer and covenant meetings, and although he retained his standing in the church of his choice, he was of great help to the religious interest of our church. He was a very devoted Christian. His piety was deep rooted and abiding, and his end was that of the saint. His funeral services were performed by the writer. Text, "I have fought a good fight," &c. SANUEL WIRE.

Died in Andover, Ohio, August 15th, Deacon A. Twitchell, aged 66 years. He was a member and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and officer in the Cherry Valley F. W. B. church; and

Died in Amesbury, Mass. "Aug. 1, sister Maria A. G. daughter of Eliphalet and Mary Swett, in the 32d year of her age. Sister Swett professed religion several years ago, lived an exemplary life, bore her sickness, which was long and at times very distressing, with Christian fortitude and resignation, and died with a good hope in Christ's James Rand.

Died at Enesburgh Falls, Vt. August 3, Mary

This Institutions.

tion, and died with a good hope in Christs'

JAMES RAND.

Died at Enosburgh Falls, Vt., August 3, Mary
G. Ladd Kendll, daughter of Rev. D. Merrill
Ladd, and wife of Mr. M. D. Kendall, aged 27 yrs.
The subject of this notice experienced religion when
only ten years of age, and for many years indulged
a hope of sins forgiven, and at all times exhibited
the true religious element. Subsequently, however, she lost in a measure her evidence of acceptance
with God, and did not live at all times entirely consistent with a religious profession, yet never abandoned the hope of heaven through the merits of a
crucified Savior. A few months previous to her
death, her attention was called anew to the subject
of religion, and she sought and found again, the
pearl of great price. Her last sickness was protracted and painful, yet she hore it with unusual
foritude and Christian resignation. Her last hours
of conscious existence were peaceful and triumphant. This stroke of Providence falls most heavily upon the husband, the parents and sister of the hant. This stroke of Providence falls most heaving upon the husband, the parents and sister of the eccased, yet the whole circle (and it was very urge) of relatives and friemds feel deeply the loss; it will they believe their loss her gain—that though being the provided of a lost one of its brightest ornaments—a conschold is robbed of a precious jewel—a husband eprived of a loving and loved-wife—yet a priceless em has been added to a Redeemer's crown.

O there are voices Low and still. Low and still,
That do the heart's
Wild throbbings quell;
For they whisper. —'ye
In a happier day
May meet with those May meet with those Who have passed away." W. O. TOWER. Died in Topsham, July 28th, Mrs. CATHARINE GRAVES, in the 80th year of her age. She made a profession of religion some fifty years since, was baptized by Elder Ephraim Stinchfield and united mitters thursh in Roydoin. She mystained a

baptized by Elder Ephraisa Stinchfield and united with our church in Bowdoin. She sustained a Christian character, and was sustained to the last in Christian hope. Has left several children somewhat advanced in life, and a number of grandchildren.— May they follow her as she followed Christ. Even down to old age, all God's people shall

Impartial, eternal, unchangeable love;
And when hoary hairs shall their temples adorn,
Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be Discourse from 2 Cor., 5:8.

Discourse (rom 2 Cor., 5.8.

M. W. B.

DEATH OF REV. EDWARD WOOLEY.

Departed this life on the 31st July, in the 41st year of his age, Rev. Edward Woold, you formerly from near Leaden. England, the place of his nativity. His decease took where in Manchestes, Dearborn Co., Indiana, at the residence of Bro. I Buttefield, after an illness of twelve days. He has left a kind, agreeable, plous widow, and four pchildren, and numerous friendig, to lament his death. Bro. Wooley was sent of the by the Free Communion Baptists to Jamaica (West Indies) as a missionary, where he labored for five or six or more years, when on account of poor health, he left for the United States; became acquainted with the Free Will Baptists, gaid united with them some six or seven years, when and unfinioning defender of the gospel trate, uncompromising with sin of whatever kind; a clear and profound reasoner, and an able minister of the gospel of Christ. He labored some in Ohio, visited Indiana, and long will be remembered his faithful labors in the West. Bro. Wooley attended a regular course of medical lectures in Cincinnati Medical College; had turned his attenty to that scheme in the gospel of the first of the complaint (congastive fevery) and, although the convention of the complaint (congestive fevery) and, although the complaint (congestive fevery) and, although and hody were too. mucif for his physical fraint to end the complaint (congestive fevery) and, although a papers please copy.

Died in Morris, Otsego Ca., N. Y., July 3, Dea.

Died in Morris, Otsego Ca., N. Y., July 3, Dea.

Milan, Ripley Co., Ia.

The Grecatest Medical Remedy of the Age.

The REDICAL REMEDICAL REMEDICAL REMEDICAL REMEDICAL REMEDIC

Died in Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., July 3, Dea. Nathaniel Lewis, aged 78 years and 7 months.—His disease was dropsical consumption. Deacon L. was born in Hopkinton, Co., R. L., and after his conversion united with the Seventh Day Baptist ch. of that place. After his removal to Morris, he united with the F. W. B. claurch in New Berlin Centre, maintaining his connection with said church antil, I believe, it lost its visibility and became extinct.—His prospects for cternity will be understood when a remark he made just before he died is related.—Restless from pain and the advances of disease, he was asked how he wanted to be laid, in order that he might rest. "I want to rest in Paradise," was his laconic reply. He leaves a widow and eight children, while he is absent to be a guest with the redeemed at the great supper of salvation. He expired sitting in his chair, after a sickness of nine mos. Sermon by the writer on the 4th; after which his remains were deposited in his family burial ground, to rest until called up by the "voice of the archangel and the trump of God."

S. S. Cady.

Departed this life in Caseo. Me., Aug. 2, in hope

Departed this life in Cased, Me., Aug. 2, in hope of eternal life, sister ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Joseph B. Staples, in the 70th year of her age. The subject of this notice embraced religion some fifty-nine years ago, and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Raymond; but when the church was formed in Caseo some four years since, she united with that. She lived a godly, praying life, and in all the changes and new doctrines that have come up, as she said on her dying bed, she never had changed her views; but remained the same, walking in Christ as she received him. She has left a husband and eight children to mourn their loss; but their loss is her gain. Her funeral was attended by the writer on the 4th, in company with Rey. H. Chandler, and a discourse was delivered by the writer on the 4th, in company with Rey. H. Chandler, and a discourse was delivered by the writer, from Ps. 116:15.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

PRING Arrangement, April 6, 1857. Depot in Haymarket Square.

Trains from Boston.

For Lawrence, (South Side, 7, 7, 71-2, and 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, and 6 10 P. M.

For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 71-2 A. M., 12, M., and 5 P. M.

For Haverhill, 7.30, A. M., 12, M., 3.00, 5.00, and 6.10 P. M.

For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and stations east of Haverhill, 71-2 A. M., 12 M., 3, and 5 P. M.

Chandler, and a discourse was delivered by the writer on the 4th, in company with Rey. H.

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Chandler, and a discourse was delivered by the writer on the 4th, in compa Departed this life in Casco, Me., Aug. 2, in hope

WE have this work in two sizes, 18mo, and 32mo.
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18mo. in sheep,
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Landossed Morocco, "gilt edges,"

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WE are frequently receiving small orders for our Books from distant parts of the country, to which the cheapest and safest mode of conveyance is by mail. For the convenience of all cencerned, we have prepared the following table, which shows the eash prices of our Books, single and by the dozen, with the cost of postage added. Orders accompanied with the cash, at these rates, will be immediately filled and despatched to any part of the United States east of the Rocky mountains by mail, postage paid:

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3	single	сору ,75	,18	,93
į	do o do	dozen 6.75	1,96	8,71
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N	do do do.	dozen 7,56	1,92	9,48
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9	do do	dozen 5,63	,80	6,43
	Life of Colby,	single ,50	,10	,60
	do do	dozen 4,50	1,15	5,65
	Life of Marks,	single 1,00	,20	1,20
ğ	do do	dozen 8,40	2,34	10,74
	Church History,	single 1,26	,26	1,51
ľ	do do	dozen 10,50	3,10	13,60
	Christian Melody,	single ,62	,06	,68
N	do do	dozen 5,25	,69	5,94
	Sacred Melody,	single ,25	.04	,29
v	do do	dozen 2,10	,37	2,17
Ĺ	Zion's Harp.	single ,25	,05	,30
,	do do	dozen 2,10	,57	2,67
ï	Church Member's Book		,05	,35
t	do do do	dozen 2.52	,60	3,12
9	Treatise,	single ,20	,03	,23
0	do	dozen 1,68	.34	2,02
t	Facts and Reflections,		,03	,23
	do do	dozen 1,68	,36 -	2,04
8	Thoughts upon Though	t single .25	.04	,29
b	do do do	dozen 2.10	,48	2,58
	Manual	single .25	,04	,29
	Manual,	dozen 2.10	,45	2,55
	Appeal to Conscience,		.02	,16
	do do	dozen 1,18	(1)	1,57
*	Communionist,	single .08		,10
	11	dozen ,67	,02 ,17	,84
9	CONTRACTOR AND		504	STEEL SHOW

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

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This institution considers itself fortunate in de-ing able to secure the services of Prof. Eminger as Teacher of music. Mr. E. has made music his pro-fession for life—is a native German, and has been in the United States only some four years. He has instructed hundreds in this country. C. O. LIBBY. Executive F. LYFORD, G. W. BEAN, W. H. LITTLEFIELD, Committee

RHODE ISLAND SEMINARY. THIS Institution, known heretofore as the Smith ville Seminary, having passed into new hands, will be opened for students on Monday, Sept. 7th,

will be opened for students on Monday, Sept. 7th, under the direction of Rev. W. COLGROVE, and Rev. A. COLBURN, A. M., Principals, with a full corps of able and experienced assistants in the several departments. The Fall Term will dontinus eleven weeks.

Stages leave Danielsonville every day, and Providence twice a day for this place, and these students who come during the first three days of the term, will, by calling at No. 17 Westminster St., be furnished with free tickets from Providence, and half the fare will be refunded to those who come from Danielsonville. The fare from Providence is 40 cents, and from Danielsonville 75 cents.

Circulars, with full particulars, will be sent on application. application.
North Scituate, R. I , July 24, 1857.

DR. I. J. WETHERBEE, SURGEON DENTIST. Office --- No. 10 Tremont Row,

WANTED---AGENTS TO sell STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, including the Beautifully Illustrated Engraving of the "Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments."—An active person with a small capital can make \$50 to \$60 per month. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD,

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Connects with the first and second up trains, and the second and third down trains, on the Cochecho 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

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16

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

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7.5

7.6

84

From Dover, 5.50, 10.55 A. M., 3.10, 5.05 P. M.

1.25

2.60

From Exeter, 6.35, 11.35 A. M., 3.54, 5.50, P. M.

From Haverhill, 7.12, 9.30, A. M. 12.20, 5, and 6.40

From Landings.

Trains for Boston.

No. 1.5

No. 1.5

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Trains for Boston.

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We do not send out this work on commission; but from Lawrence, (North Side,) 6.30, 7.25, and 9.60, a. M., 12, M., and 6.20, p. M. (South Side,) 6.32 when a dozen or more are purchased, and 20 per cent, on approved credit of six months.

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