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WM, BURR, DOVER, N. H.

WM. BURB. (Resident.)
P. S. BURBANK, J. J. BUTLER,
JOHN FULLONTON, M. J. STERRE,
A. K. MOULTON, J. M. BAILEY, A. K. MOULTON,
J. M. BAILEY,
G. T. DAY,
JONA. WOODMAN,
HOSEA QUINBY,
HOS O. B. CHENEY. D. M. GRAHAM. H, E. WHIPPLE.

for ing terms:

For one gear in advance,

" If paid within the year,

" If not paid till after the close of ...

Post Office (1998) and sensely the man of the hard they make remittances, dec. Remember, it is not the name of the towns where they reside that we want, but the name of the Post Offices at which they receive their papers.

Any arranguments will be inserted in the Star at dollars a square for three insertions, and at the same r

the lives of men, to elevate the character and promote the happiness of the human race, it could not have been the work of designing knaves or wicked impostors. No instance can be found where wicked men have established a system of pure morality among their followers; and good men would lay no claim to an inspiration they did not enjoy. It follows, then, that if we can show from the Bible, evidence of preminent purity in its requirements and influence, it must have proceeded "out of the mouth of the Most High."

1. Let us examine. In the decalogue there may be said to be two tables. The first enjoin ing piety toward God, the second regulating our intercourse with mankind. What crimes would be committed against society, if this law would be committed against society, if this law would be committed against society, if this law worked the conditions in the conditions in the conditions. The first enjoin of the mouth of the conditions where the decision of inspiration that the "law is made for the lawless and disobedient—for man-stealers," &c.?

\*Arguments from the word of God. Daniel says: "The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men and GIVETH it to whomsoever he will, a discretch up over it the basest of men." See Chap, 4: 17. He also appointed laws and officers in numerous cases. He gave to the ancestors of the whole human family and of course to all nations, the just law of nations: "He that

1.25

58

TERWS:
The SLAN is p blished every WEDNESDAY, on the following terms:
For one gear in advance,
The standard from the necessity of the case.

\$1.50

The difficiency of politics is, "The science of government."

3. An argument from the necessity of the case.

have mothing to do with ruling over men not comflict course, nor a single operation of nature that is, not governed by certain and fixed, laws. Even a warm of bees has its government, and if it is quere is slifled; confusion and death indice to find the conflict of the For one year in advance,

If paid within the year,

If not paid till after the close of the year,

All Ministers, (ordained and licensed,) in good tanding in the Free will shapist connext on, are authorized put requested to act as agents in obtaining subscribers, and lo collegaing and forwarding moneys. Agents are clieded and remitted lowed to per ceat, on all moneys collected and remitted lowed to per ceat, on all moneys collected and remitted. Sciences are seared as with a not tron, so that search and others should be particular to give the roat Office (County and State) of sub-orders for whom they make remittances, to. 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.

Try where the law is a dead etter, and the nofor any longer period.

All oblituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter, or giely can secure life against the bowie knile and pistol or protect females from insult, outnessed the writers.

there are conditions in which no degree or faith involving factors and conditions in which no degree or faith involving factors and pistol or protect females from insult, outnessed and calamities worse than death. But I need not go to the degradations of a slave holding MORNING STAR.

For the Morning Star.

EVIDENCE OF THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE FROM THE PURITY OF ITS PRECEPTS.

The argument drawn from the miracles and prophecies recorded in the Bible, forms, what is called the external evidence of the Divine integration of the Scriptures. So conclusive is this evidence, that we might here safely rest the argument. But we have evidence arising from the moral precepts and influence of the Bible.

It is readily admitted that, if the Bible is a corrupt and demoralizing book, if its influence tends to discourage virtue and promote vice, it is a very strong objection to its Divine authority. But it must also be admitted that, if the teachings of the Bible are pure and holy, and its influence tends to purify the heart and reform the lives of men, to elevate the character and promote the happiness of the human race, it politics?" I think, dear sister, in such a practical or the divity waters of politics?" I think, dear sister, in such a practical or the divity waters of politics?" I think, dear sister, in such a practical or the divity waters of politics?" I think, dear sister, in such a practical or the divity waters of politics?" I think, dear sister, in such a practical or the divity waters of politics?" I think, dear sister, in such a practical or the divity waters of politics?"

our intercourse with mankind. What crimes would be committed against acciety, if this law was actually the practical rule of life? Moses taught the children of Israel that they should love God supremely, and a stranger or neighbor as themselves. The prophecies contain many warnings against lying, stealing, idleness, adultery and murder, and indeed against every sin. The prophets taught that God required of men that they should "deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God." Under the Christian dispensation the claims of the moral law are not abrogated, but explained so as to prohibit every sinful dears. Christianity leaches that we should love our enemies, and to good for security firstleast, there we have any discontinuous contents. The whole human family and of course to sall nations, the just law of antions, the just law of the whole human family and of course to sall nations, the just law of antions, the given for the government of his church or his disciples, can repeal his law given to the whole human family and of course in the given for the government of his church or his disciples, can repeal his law given to the whole human family and of course in the given for the government of his church or his disciples, can repeal his law given to the whole human family and of the shed." Hence no law given for the government of nations, nor abrogate our oblimation of obedience to God as subjects of human government. Human family and of course in the disciple that they should have been dearly and in the whole human family and of the shed." Hence no law given for the shed." Hence no law given for the government of nations, nor abrogate our oblimations, the work of nations, the whole human family and of the whole human family and of the shed." Hence no law given for the whole human family and of the shed." Hence no law given for the whole human family and of the shed." Hence no law given for the shed." Hence no we should love our enemies, and do good for evil. Christ embodied the whole law in one short expression: "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

In fine, the whole teachings of the Bible are to establish the law of love, as the law of fraternal intercourse in human society. Let this law be universally observed, and the whole catalogue that be" are appointed by God, while with their universally observed, and the whole catalogue that be" are appointed by God, while with their mercanics. God has nothing to do. "There is

of human vices would be ended. Wars and perversion, God has nothing to do. "There is rumors of wars would cease. Slavery, with all no power but of God." This is the language of rumors of wars would cease. Slavery, with all its attendant evils, would at once be abolished. Intemperance, with all its woe and misery, would be done away. Political intrigue would be ended, jars and commotions in private life would be unknown, and each would rejoice in his brother's welfare, and in the general prosperity. Laws to restrain the wisked would, not be needed; jails would be untenanted; and this world would be transformed into a paradise, where we might with propriety say, "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwelf together in unity."

Rosseau, an infidel philosopher, admits that the purity and sublime morality taught by Jesus, proves that the gospel merrative was no fection. That it was folly to compare Scerate and his doctrine with Jesus and the gospel he taught. Many infidels have been obliged to admit this same truth.

W.

Prop. H. Rulers are responsible to God.

Bro. Burr:—The following is a copy in part of a letter written by Eld. David Marks, June 22d, 1842, in reply to a communication from a high esteemed sister, who was grieved in hearing that he taught Christians that it was their duty to vote for human freedom. Times have since changed, but if you judge that it has not become altogether inappropriate to the present aspect of the cause, you are at liberty to publish it.

Dear Sister:—

A single sentence from yours will open the whole subject: "I felt inclined to take my pen immediately on the receipt of this intelligence, and entreat Eld. Marks not to mingle in the dirty waters of politics."

In the Rulers are responsible to God. That rulers are responsible to God. The tree responsible to God. That rulers are responsible to God. The supposition would be to quote a Prop. II. Rulers are responsible to God.

Extra problem in a sensing pro

said counsel? Had I time, I could introduce a large number of instances where God's ministers that had been supported by the express command of God. They taught them the great principles of justice and right-counses in relation to human government and this was mingling in politics. It seems to me that nothing could possibly please the devil more than to have all God's children and ministers withdraw entirely from politics, thus giving up the "acience of government" wholly to wicked men, not even teaching them asy moral or religious obligations on the subject.

But the pressure of other duties calls me to close this command that it is the fullest the withering element of all the parts. It

And as your columns are open to free expression of opinion upon such subjects, I would ask the privilege of giving my views through the same, and with all due deference to the opinion of the brother referred to.

I. What the text does not mean.

II. What it may signify.

I. I think it does not mean aternal suffering, or what is generally understood by the second death, whatever that may be.

1. It is against the character of God, who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind, ever interally, and upbraiding none. He declares him self to be a merciful God; our knowledge of him declares him such; his warks declare the same. And when we say thatall men must suffer eternal death, or receive from his hand ever lasting punishment for the sins of another, it detaches from his goodness and merciful death is one on dition that we negfect to avail ourselves of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of salvation, and live, neglect and suffer. If the penaltics are synonymous, (that, entailed by Adam's sin, and that merited by our own,) then the serpent's language proves false to every each, and every infant and child that dies without repenaltics. The apostle did, not so express it. I Cor. 20:21. For since by man came death, which has no power on those of the first rection. It is evident from the language and every infant and child that dies without repenaltics. The apostle did, not so express it. I Cor. 20:21. For since by man came death, which has no power on those of the first rection. It is evident from the language and every infant and child that dies without repenaltics are synonymous, (that, entailed by Grand and the condition of the serpent's language proves false to every each and the condition of the serpent's language proves false to every each, and true to every dead, ungodly so the second death.

Again. We think it is evident that transgression upon the mind, and because the first proves, in that ticondemns them in the strong-text proves, in the ticondemns them in the strong-text proves, in that ticondem

DOVER N. H., APRIL 23, 1856.

God given no counsel in relation to human government? If he has, what is to be the fate of this immortal principle. Thus the prophet that minister who neglects to study and teach said counsel? Had I time, I could introduce a God hath made man upright." We have reas-

by the "science of government" wholly to wicked men, not even teaching them asy moral defe, for he say, "as I live have no pleasure of other duties calls met. to religious obligations on the subject.

But the pressure of other duties calls met. to solve this communication in haste, and this I will do by ginnip adding that it is the fullest and clearest conviction of my beat judgment and of my heart, that those ministers who do not study understand independent of the world, the World of God in relation to human government, will be found guilty of a very serious and important omission as to the work of has assigned them. \* In dient seryant, David Marks.

David Marks.

David Marks.

To the Morning Star.

To the Morning was cited to what purported to be an explanation of the above text—which explanation does not correspond with the idea I have been in the first of associating with that language.

And as your columns are open to free expression of opinion upon such subjects, I would ask so one to entertain a doubt. Objects of sense

-50 K3 BROTHER DUNN AND THE WEST.

BROTHER DUNN AND THE WEST.

Bro. Burr:—I had hoped not to be called out again on this subject, and that the matter at issue between Bro. Dunn and myself had received a final quietus; but in this I am disappointed.

In the Star of April 2, Bro. D. appears again, and modestly charges me with "false quotations, insult," &c., &c. Against these, from such a source, I seel it duty to attempt a defence,—With the indulgence of the Editor I will do so as briefly as possible. Bro. D. in his "First," says: "Most of his [my] article is based upon false quotations." And, "I never said that III., or N. III., was well watered." &c., &c. Why does the brother split hairs? In the article to which I replied, Bro. D. says: "More than three-fourths of the country [the west] is well watered!" And in a paragraph where N. III. is the topic, he makes "Rock Prairie" the only exception, and points out "Northwestern III..," in particular, as being "as well watered as any State in the Union." Now put this and that together, and by the brother's own language, three-fourths of N. III. is "well watered," and "the northwest part" in particular, "as well as eny Smate in the Union." In a general quota
issue was the position of the writer sometime ago. He was in a village at a distance from home and had a number of calls to make on important business, and he intended after making these to reach the railway depot in time for the cars which would carry him home. Somether were starting, and a man said, "You are just three minutes too late."

And this will be the condition of many hearets of the gospel. They are now engaged in a business which takes up their time and attention and they allow it to hinder them from giving heed to the concerns of eternity. Yet they have no intention of continuing to neglect salvation. They would shudder at the bare possibility of dying without hope. But the business in which they are engaged is perfectly lawful in itself, the pressure upon them at the present time is great, and they think there is ample time three-fourths of N. III. is "seell vatered," and "the northwest part" in particular, "as well as any. State in the Union." In a general quotation I accredited him with saying, on the above authority, that "N. III. was as well watered as any State in the Union." In all candor, I do not see any misrepresentation here; certainly none was intended! I really thought for some reason, that "Northwestern III." and N. III. were both in the northern portion of the State! And it therefore did not occur to me that I was quoting falsely in using the term "N. III.," although the reference particularized, might more properly belong to Northwestern III.

The next case of "false quotation," Bro. D. selers to as follows: "Northing was said [in Bro. D.'s first article] about the occupancy of landbut actual cultivation, and that with reference, to a much larger territory than he mentions,"

Tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum again. The broth-

a much larger territory than he mentions."—
Tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum again. The broth-

For the Morning Star. THREE MINUTES TOO LATE.

Tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum again. The brother forgets what he wrote. I attributed to him, "not a tenth part occupied," while his language was: "Not a tenth ounder cultivation." Here I would ask the Bro. how much more the word "tenth" signifies when applied to "cultivation," than when applied to "cultivation, than when applied t play of words can be seen in the brother's of a preceptor, and the trustees have sent to this charge; while a cause depending on such ARGU-school, to procure one; would you like to take.

MENT must be in extremis. Since Bro. Dunn's charge of that school?" The expression of joy instantily forsook his countenance. The working his paragraphs, and since he "said nothing of the muscles of the face revealed a struging his paragraph, and since he "said nothing about the occupancy of land;" yet the following slipped off the point of his pen; and is that probably from which I caught the naughty term, "occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially are occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially are any occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially are occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially are any occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially are any occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially are any occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially are any occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially are any occupied!" Ohio and Ia, are yet but partially are and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred ollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred ind still unpaid, & a salary of seven hundred dollars and sti

state self-refuting, and I leave it in the pit itself has digged.

A word of the grave charge of "insult to every engrant from New England," Nobody hut Bro. D. has made the statement's this discussion, that "The emigration from the East is from the lower grades of society it?" I have expressed that many of the world's scape-graces cluster to the furjuland, and in westerly parlame become "SCALAWAGS" when they get out there too! This fact much of western society to apinink shows; while much other western society is a state of the society to apinink shows; while much other western society to apinink shows; while much other western society to apinink shows; while much other western society and beauty and beneficence, in the state of the society to applicate that the service of many and the service of many and the service of the society to applicate that the service of the society to applicate the service of the

another, be that other whomsoever it might of all his human brotherhood, a relation to which his heart was most keenly alive and his life correspondently active. This love of his neighbor had the ardor and strength of a passion, that seemed to carry him even beyond the letter of the a great law, prescribing the measure of love to his neighbor as the equal of that he allowed to himself. They are not few, who will agree in the fentiment, that in much, he in this life anticipated what a great philosopher in morals declares as existing in those in the heavenly world, the love of neighbor more than self.

By a life of half an hundred years, of such a heart and the deeds of such a heart, what wealth of true gold is his, "where rust corrupteth not, nor thieves steal!" What honor, such as God confers! What ame, where it shall be said, "Inasmuch as ye did it to these, ye did it unto me!" What recompense, where his works follow him! And though none there were to follow him to the grave who could call him father, literally—though none are left to perpetuate his carthly house and none as his literal posterity; yet were there to follow him to the grave, weeping, and are there to perpet-

NUMBER 3.

item posterity; yet were there to follow him to the grave, weeping, and are there to perpet uate his virtues on earth, the more-to-be desired sons and daughters of his goodness.

ANTHONY BURNS, who escaped some years since from Virginia bondage, was re-aptured in Boston, taken back, and was subsequently redeemed, and is now at school in Oberlin, has been for several years a member of the Baptist church in Union, Fauquier Co., Va. After be coming located in Oberlin, he sent a line by mail to his old pastor, Rev. John Clark, requesting a letter of dismission and of general recommendation. The only answer, made to this, was a communication, in the Front Royal Gazette, Nov. 8, 1855, over the name of John Clark containing the sentence of excommu below, and a good deal more, intended as a defence of slavery from the New Testament, and a rebuke in the name of the Lord against all Christian Anti-Slavery men, but especially those who befriended Burns, and who affiliate with Oberlin.

We give Mr. Burns' reply this week; ou own, in behalf of Anti-Slavery. Christians, in next number.

The reply of friend Burns appears at his request ;-contains his own sentiments-gotten up with some aid, and will be forwarded to his

ANTHONY BURNS TO REY, JOHN CLARK AND THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT UNION, FAUQUIER CO.,

In answer to my request by mail, under date July 13, 1855, for a letter of dismission in fellowship and of recommendation to another church, I have received a copy of the Front Royal Gazette, dated Nov. 8, 1855, in which I find a communication addressed to myself and signed by John Clark, as paster of your body, covering your official action upon my request, as follows:

"THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST, AT UNION,

To all whom it may concern: Whereas, Anthony Burns, a member of this church, has made application to us, by a letter to our pastor, for a letter of dismission, in fellowship, in order that he may unite with another church of the same faith and order; and whereas, it has been satisfactorily established before us, that the said Anthony Burns absconded from the service of his master, and refused to return voluntarily—thereby disobeying both the have and order and manualthough he subsequent from labor, (as he was before his arrest and restoration to his master,) have therefore,

Resolved, Unanimously, that he be excommunicated from the communion and fellowship of this church.

For the Morning Star. DAY IS DYING. W. L. C. S. C. S.

Day is dying ! day is dying ! Hush the breath and list to hear How the meaning winds are sighing.
Then anon grow atill with fear;
Darkly, are the shadows resting.
On the brow so young and fair,
Which looked down in silent bless;
As we bowed in morning prayer.

Dying! O what thought of sorrow,
Thy young life so soon is fled;
One as fair may come to-morrow,
But those wilt be pale and dead.
When the flowerets are unclosing,
Breathing forth a lay of love,
Thy blue wings will be reposing
In the calm, sweet depths above.

Resting on thy cloudy pillow,
Thy fair cheek is growing pale;
Over land and over billow
Floats the saddened spirit's wail.
Evening's shrouded form is coming
O'er thy tomb her tears to shed;
Silvery stars will soon be humming
Funeral dirges by the dead.

Farewell, loved one, thou art fading;
While we muse with tearful gaze,
Angels' snowy wings are shading
From our eyes thy golden rays;
Upward through the cloudless azure,
The recording one has sped;
Let we rough our dear lost treasure. Late we mourn our dear lost Day is dying! day is dead

For the Morning Star. HOME JOYS. A union sweet, of willing minds!
O'tis a blessed treasure,
Whenfheart in kindred heart-throb finds
A holy, happy pleasure.

And seated round the evening fires, And seated round the evening nres,
With calm, contented faces,
The heart hath lost each vain desire,
And banished sorrow's traces.

Then gently on the parents' ear Will fall the quiet breathing, That rises from the cradle near, Around the heart enwreathing

And precious is the holy time, When soul and voice ascending, We ask of God for joys sublime, That ne'er shall know an ending.

Then if so dear the home-joys given, Where friends so soon are parted, How bright must be the bliss of heaven, Home of the faithful-hearted!

# The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star. WHEN MAY CHILDREN COME TO JESUS ? A Series of Authentic Sketches for Girls and Boys. CHAPTER II.

ABOUT EMMA D----

Mr. and Mrs. D- were very pious people and early taught their little Emma to love and everence her Creator. But at the age of six years she was not a Christian. True, she was not a had child, as we use the term sometimes. but she had not given her heart to God, and consequently was not a perfectly good child. She thought she was not old enough to become pious, and frequently said to herself, " When I get a little older I will repent of all my sins." One day, when about seven years old, Emma

went into her mother's room, and, sitting upon a little stool at her feet, said, " Mama, if I should die now, what would be-

come of me ?" Mrs. D—— looked upon her child for a ment in silence, then said,

" That is a strange question for you to ask, "But wont you answer it ? If I was to die,

where do you think I would go?"

"If you were a Christian, you would go to heaven, if not-"

" You know what the Bible says, darling. have read it to you often." "Yes, but would I go to the bad place?-

What have I ever done so very wrong?" " You have not given your heart to God, my child, and this you know is one of his first re-

Emma sat for awhile in thoughtful silence, then rising, slowly left the room. She was evidently thinking seriously of becoming a Christion, so Mrs. D did not say much to her,

thinking it better to let her have her own way in such an important undertaking. For several days after the above conversation Emma was very serious, and her mother frequently noticed that she had been weeping. At uch times she would say over comforting passages of scripture, often repeating those blessed words of Jesus, " Suffer little children to come

unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." At length a great change came over the little girl: her sadness passed away, and a deep and holy joy usurped its place. Her beau-tiful eyes beamed with a glad light, and the sweet smile that hovered almost constantly around her lips, was an index to her happy heart. Upon being asked by a pious friend what her feelings were before and since her conver-

sion, she made the following reply, " Then I felt very heavy here," placing her hand upon her bosom, " and was afraid to die; but now I feel just as light as can be, and would ant to die and go to heaven, was it not for dear papa and mama who would weep for me."

For the year that followed Emma's conver

sion she was verily like a sunbeam, for her presence ever brought light and joy and gladness with it. At home and abroad she was the same, never saying or doing anything that she believed to be wrong. She was faithful in her attendance at the stated prayer meetings of the church, in which she frequently bore a part, and never in cold or storm was she absent from the Sunday school, which she loved very dearly. She was indeed a child of Christ, and many who looked upon her said she was a treasure in an earthen vessel, and predicted for her an early entrance into Paradise. Mr. and Mrs. D lowever, were not willing to believe their little one was in danger. They could not bear to think her bright, beautiful form must be laid away in the damp earth, and whenever the unelcome fear came into their hearts, they would put it away, saying to each other, "She will live to be the comfort of our declining years."

But it was not so to be. When Emma's ninth summer came round, it brought on its balmy breath a fearful epidemic, which blighted many buds of promise, and filled many a home with mourning. Among the stricken ones was little Emma D.—. One day buoyant with health and happiness, the next she was writhing beneath the heavy hand of disease; and when the physician and neighbors came in, the fearful whisper went roused, "She must die." For several days she lay in a very distressing situation, and though unconscious most of the time, the few intervals of reason she had she spent in praying and talking of Jesus, the angels and ho ngs. She said she was willing to die, for new she should go to heaven and dwell to her parents and the friends who were weep-

While her white lips murmured a prayer—

"Jesus can make a dying bed

Feel soft as downg pillows are.' The death-dew gathered above her brow, The light in her glazing eyes grew dim; The struggle came, she was dying now, But her faith was strong and her hope in Him Caused a sweet smile to hover around her face,

Lighting it up with a nameless grace,

As bidding adieu to things of the world, She calmly crossed cold Jordan's tide, And passed right thro' the gates of pearl, Which angels opened wide.

There was joy in heaven, harps were strung, And melody rose, harmonious, free; As sweetly in chorus the scraphs sung,-"Welcome, sweet sister, there's room for thea; Welcome, sweet sister, we've waited long For you to join our heavenly throng;

We've hovered round thee on time's shore Messengers of peace in hours of pain-But welcome now, thy sorrows are o'er, Thou ne'er shalt weep or suffer again." Fast fell the bereaved ones' bitter tears

As they gazed on their beautiful dead; And the't of the long and weary years That she must sleep in her coffin-bed; While they should wander, sadly, alone, Cheered no more by her voice's gentle tone Blessed no more by her beaming smile— Warned no more by her faithful prayer— Pointed no more by her holy life. Up to the land where the angels are.

Tho they saw not the angels, nor heard the s That welcomed sweet Emma home to the skies, They knew a crown had awaited her long; And as sadly they yielded their cherished prize

and wasted, eyes dim, and locks bleached by time, "and last scene of all, is secured childishness and mere oblivion; sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything." But we do not believe in growing old. Time alone does not ocommit such merciless depredations, and were it not for sorrow and disease and "sable colored melancholy" the crown of years might be a blooming one, and we might oftener greet those who are "written down old," but whose names was so intense that the strait of Dardanelles,

who would never see again her fiftieth summer. who would never see again ner initien summer. We might have taken her to be thirty-five, though she had not the marks which this number of years usually leaves upon the American woman's face and form. The "kindly plumpness" had not come to hide the wrinkles, and yet they were not there. Her hair had the rich closs of youth and creen in civilian profes.

health, and never have been what is considered robust; but this may be one reason, I have never had the ill-health which is the certain trian army. In 1344, all the rivers in Italy

"model women" which are so conspicuous in all model milliner's show cases, and those living beings who consent to be moulded after this fashion are not only destitute of ease and grace, but soon find germinating the seeds of a disease.

but soon find germinating the seeds of a disease which banishes every trace of beauty.

No less destructive are tight, thin shoes to the adornings of face and form, which it is

On the tenth day of her illness, the angels came from out the pearly gates of Paradise, and took little Emma's spirit to a purer and better world. Her last breath was spent in prayer, and the last words that fell from her lips were, "Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Here are some verses I have written on the death of Emma: perhaps you would like to read them:

BOW EMMA DIEDS

Friends gathered around the bed of death, Whereon a lovely and loved one lay:
And as fainter grew her faltering breath, Her angel spirit they strove to stay; But scraphs came from the better land, And beekened to her with their shining hands; And heavenly light beamed in her eyes, While her white lips murmured a prayer—"Jesus can make a dying bed

Flesh can make a dying bed and wild animals, lay about in profusion! The ground on which they lay at the bottom of the valley and sandy substance and no vapor was perceived. The sides were covered with vegetation.

It was proposed to enter it, and each of the party having lit a cigar managed to get within twenty feet of the bottom, where a sickening, nauseous smell was experienced, without any difficulty of breathing. A dog was now fastened to the end of a bamboo and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party, with their watehes in their hands, observed the effect. At the expiration of fourteen seconds he fell off his legs, without moving or looking around, and continued alive only eighteen minutes. The other dog now left the company and went to his companion; on reaching him he was observed to stand quite motionless, and at the end of ten seconds fell down when the minutes. A fewl was now thrown in which died in a minute and a quarter, and another, which, was thrown in after it, died in the space of a was thrown in after it, died in the space of

minute and a half.

A heavy shower of rain fell during the time A heavy shower of rain fell during the time-that these experiments were going forward, which from the interesting nature of the ex-periments was quite disregarded. On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on the right arm. The effect of the weather had bleached the bones as white as ivory. This was probably the remains of some wretched rebel hunted toward the valley, who had taken nelter there, unconscious of its character.

OUR YEARS APPARENTLY DIMINISHING AS WE ADVANCE IN AGE.

We are all sensible, in proportion as we advance in age, how much shorter a year appears to be than it did in earlier days. Let a man who has passed his grand climacteric, look back upon the time he spent at school or college, and it seems as if a life had been passed at each.—
Let the same man look back on the last four or five years, and, in comparison with the former, they scarcely appear more than so many they scarcely appear more than so many months. Well then, let us suppose a person to have numbered the allotted three-score years and ten, or by reason of strength to have come and ten, or by reason of strength to have continued on this earth for many hundred anniversaries of his birth, and if each year should diminish in proportion to the number already passed, as it is reasonable to think it will, to what a narrow span must a year be reduced! Thus in all probability, nay to an al-most certainty, the antediluvian life appeared to the then inhabitants of the earth far less protracted than we are in the habit of supposit But this thought may be carried still far They bowed in meekness under the rod,

While a prayer at eas from their hearts to God.

AGE AND BEAUTY.

These are terms we seldom see combined.

We are accustomed to "youth and beauty," for though they do not invariably accompany each other, they are very naturally associated in our minds. But age is only another name for from the sum of the same of t yond the limits of this world, but will lose it-self and be swallowed up in the wide ocean of eternity?—Christian Observer.

DEMARKABLE EXTREMES OF COLD. In the year 401 the Black Sea was entirely was so intense that the strait of Dardanelles and the black Sea was entirely frozen over. The and the black Sea was entirely incentive. Sea was entirely incentive and the ice was heaped in such quantities in the cities as to cause the walls to fall down. In 850, the Adriatic was entirely frozen over. In 891, and also 893, the vines were killed by ber of years usually leaves upon the American woman's face and form. The "kindly plumpness" had not come to hide the wrinkles, and yet they were not there. Her hair had the rich gloss of youth, and green in girlish profession, and her sprightliness and garty were not unseemly, though the same exuberance of spirits characterized her twenty years before.

"How have you kept so young?" I said. "when other women of your age are bowed and stricken and prematurely grey?"

"Why I don't know," she answered, modestly, unwilling to manifest a consciousness that this was all true of herself.

"You have always had good health perhaps?"

"You have always had good health perhaps?"

had months and years of ill-buried with snow. In 1292, the Rhine was never had the ill-health which is the certain consequence of thin shoes and tight corsets!"

Ah, this is what only physicians and wise people know, that hollow and leaden-hued eyes, sallow complexion and whitening locks are the indications of a peculiar ill-health. Strange it is that any woman who ever looks in a mirror should think herself improved by being screwed into a vice. The actress upon the stage divests herself of every thing that can bind or fetter. The lungs of the songstress cannot play unless they are free, and the motions are not graceful unless the limbs are untramelled. The opposite of every thing like grace and beauty are the "model women" which are so conspicuous in "form and cattle. The old of 1740 was scarcely inferior to that of 1692, and "to Zuyder Zee was catirely frozen over. In

THE MICROSCOPE.

No less destructive are tight, thin shoes to the adornings of face and form, which it is every woman's special desire to preserve.—
From sickness, wasting sickness, there is no possibility of escape. But suffering does not necessarily destroy beauty or bring on premature age. It is mostly the ill health which carelessness and crime produce that convert beauty into desformity and make what we so loved to look upon hideous in 'our eyes. When the waist is unnaturally compressed, the face is first unnaturally flushed, and then ghastly pale; the hands are large and red, and every motion constrained.

We into the minutest stars; by our motion on the surface of the globe, and by its motion, we measure space, and are at once convinced that pale; the hands are large and red, and every motion constrained.

We inquired into the minutize of the dress to which our friend ascribed her prolonged youth and gladness of heart, and found it what most. American ladies would pronounce "shocking" and decidedly vulgar. The shoes were not only large but of strong, thick leather, and were worn indoors and out; the stockings thick and warm, and the dress in every part, so loose as to give ease to all the motions. The lady was a lady, high-born and high-bred, and could do what she pleased without incurring the charge of ignorance or volgarity. So we think can any lady, who does not treapass upon indiscretions and improprieties, and if there is anything decidedly vulgar, it is thin or fancy slippers in the public street.

"There is nothing new under the sun," and we are sware that we have suggested no novel

fully convinced that it pays, I wish to recom-mend it to my brother farmers. I have tried it mend it to my brother farmers. I have tried it on grass, corn and potatoes—have tried it alone, and in the compost heap and in all situations it has proved faithful to its trust. As a top dressing for grass, it gives a green color and lux—in figure and in the compost heap and in all situations it has proved faithful to its trust. As a top dressing for grass, it gives a green color and lux—full figures for grass it gives a green color and lux—full figures for grass it gives a green color and lux—full figures for grass it gives a green color and lux—full figures for grass it gives a green color and lux—full figures for grass it gives a green color and lux—full figures for grass f

umer upon the standard for the princets of the phasets, and the standard for the phasets of the pha

A MONSTER RAILBOAD.—The Newark Advertiser, speaking of the magnitude of the New-York and Eric Railroad, and its operations,

Says:

"The whole number of cars and locomotives on this road, is 3,188, which, if coupled together, in one train, would reach a distance of twenty-one miles, and be able to carry 150,000 persons, in one day, from New York to Lake Erie. The company has in its employ not less than 4,000 persons, whose pay per month is \$125,000, or \$1,500,000 per year. There are single miles on this road whose grading cost not less than \$170,000, and one bridge near Susquehanna, built upon seventeen stone arches, at the cost of \$320,000. The number of miles from lersey City to Dunkirk is 457, and is run over by the evening express train, in sixteen hours. The company has in its service six printing tickets that are never used but once, blanks, etc."

CHARGOAL AS A FERTILIZER.

For two years past I have used some fifty loads each season of refuse charcoal, and being fully copyinced that it pays, I wish to recommend it to my brother farmers. I have tried it.

Hother passed as windowly observed, where the passed of th

ONATHAN P. BAKER is a member of our firm from this date.

GEO. D. VITTUM & CO. Dover, April 1, 1856.

NOTICE. THIS certifies that I have given JOSEPH P. BODGE, my son, a minor, his time, and that he Hills certines that in a bar in the state of the sat liberty to trade and act for himself. I shall not claim any of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness—Allen White.
Centre Ossipee, March 19, 1856.

Only 25 cts. a pint, and 37 1-2 cts. for a large bottle.
COMPOSED of the host Roots, Herbs and Barks
U in the world, in such a manner as to act directly
upon the seat of disease. This is the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of billious Diseases
and Liver Complaints, and may therefore be
used as the best preventative and remedy for that
afflicting scourge. Fever and Ague. They also
cure and eradicate from the system. Jaundice in its
worst forms. Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Humors of
the blood and skin, Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Pain in the side
and bowels, Languor, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite,
and all kindred complaints, caused by a disordered
stomach or bad blood, to which all are more or less
subject in spring and summer. They will cleanse,
purify, heal, strengthen, regulate, build up and
keep in order the whole system. In a word, they
always do good, try them.

Office, 99 Union St., Boston. Sold by all dealers
in medicine, everywhere.

On the fines.

Nex. L. Cariton, Lawrence, was cured of Cancer.

A lady in Leonister was cured of Cancer.

A lady in Leonister

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CURE PERFORMED BY THE GREAT
EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY!

EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY!

A TTENTION is requested to the following letter from Y. Veranus P. York, E.g., formerly of Meredith Village, now of Landaff, N. H.

Rev. Walter Clarke - Dear Sir. - Among the thousands of thankful hankful that I ever heard of the European Cough Remedy. I was afflicted with a cough for more thanks for your vaturable cough medicine, for I am truly thankful that I ever heard of the European Cough Remedy. I was afflicted with a cough for more than two long years, a part of the time very severely. I tried almost every thing that I could hear of; and also quite a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I was then advised to try your European Cough Remedy and accordingly try yo

taining the quantity of four small ones, 75.

Lalso beg to recommend my VEGETABLE FAMILE FAMILE FILE FAMILE They are excellent in Billous and Liver complaints.
They are so compounded that they act at one upon the stomach and bowels, the kideys and the skin, and 1 be lieve are equal to anything of the kind in this or any other country. Price 25 cents person.

The European Cough Remedy and Vezetable Family. Prom Exeter, 8.09, 11.30 A. M. & 51.2 P. M.
From Haverfell, 8.50 and 8.05 A. M., 12.20, 5.05 & 6.15 P. M.
Me, late Apathecary and Pharmaceutical themist in one standard support of the country of the c

prevent FEVERS, COROCAT PEPSIA, &c.
Thousands on thousands of bottles have feen used
whin a very few months with entire satisfaction. If a
within a very few months with come with find that he does

w thin a very few months with entire authention, man uses it in his family once, you will find that he not calculate to be out of it, if it is possible to get thundreds are now well and active who would have h

A SURE AND SPEED CLAR.

Witness—Allen White.
Centre Ossipee/ March 19, 1856.

V. ELLIOT,

(OMMISSION Boaler in BUTFER, CHEESE, LARD, BEEF, SALT, FISH, and all kinds of bunores, will effect a permanent of COUNTRY PRODUCE, No. 21 Washington St., New York.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in FISH, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, No. 21 Washington St., New York.

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in FISH, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, No. 21 Washington St., New York, New York ALLIED OINTMENT & HUMOR SYRUP.

street, Lawrence, Mass., to Whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Redding & Co., 8 state street; Brewer, Stevens & Cashing, 90 Washington street, Boston; E. Crafts, Jr., Charlestown; A. H. Field, Providence R. I.; J. A. Perry & Co., Manchester; E. S. Russell, Nashua; D. Lethrop & Co., Dover: H. H. Bay, Fortland; Wm. Black, Augusta, Guild & Haflon, Bangor; Wm. Dyer, Waterville; J. G. Cook & Co., Lewiston: Dr. & Sawyer, Biddeford, Me., and by Agents everywhere.

[1y4] Sold by JAMES H. WHEELER, Dever, N. H.

BROTHER DUNN AND THE WEST.

In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington st., Near the City Hall, Dover, N. H. WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

taught. Many inides nave admit this same truth.

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The argument drawn from the miracles and prophecies recorded in the Bible, forms what is called the external evidence of the Divine inspiration of the Scriptures. So conclusive is this evidence, that we might here safely rest the argument. But we have evidence arising from the moral precepts and influence of the Bible is a corrupt and demoralizing book, if its influence tends to discourage virtue and promote vice, it is a very strong objection to its Divine authority. But it must also be admitted that, if the teachings of the Bible are pure and holy, and its including that a community might be found in which there are odesperadees, let it once be known, that no government principles are practically held and carried out there, and thieves, robbers and prates would flock like swarms of locusts upon the defenceless inhabitants, committing rapine and robberies without number. Had you been in the place of the yoog woman in Lowell into whose bosom a pretended lover plunged a knife, and could you in that hour have seasonably called on human government to protect you, would your conscience have reproached you for drinking in an hour of trial the "dirly waters of politics?" I think, dear sister, in such a practically admitted that a corrupt and demoralizing book, if its influence tends to purify the heart and reform the lives of men, to elevate the character and promote the happiness of the human race, it could not have been the work of designing

the lives of men, to elevate the character and promote the happiness of the human race, it could not have been the work of designing knaves or wicked impostors. No instance can be found where wicked men have established a system of pure morality among their followers; and good men would lay no claim to an inspiration they did not enjoy. It follows, then, that if we can show from the Bible, evidence of preminent purity in its requirements and influence, it must have proceeded "out of the mouth of the Most High."

1. Let us examine. In the decalogue there may be said to be two tables. The first enjoin ing piety toward God, the second regulating our intercourse with mankind. What crimes would be committed against society, if this law was actually the practical rule of life? Moses taught the children of Israel that they should love God supremely, and a stranger or neighbor as themselves. The prophecies contain many warnings against lying, stealing, idleness, aduity of nations, nor abrogate our oblias themselves. The prophecies contain many warpings against lying, stealing, idleness, adultery and marder, and indeed against every sin. The prophets taught that God required of men that they should "deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God." Under the Christian dispensation the claims of the moral law are not abrogated, but explained so as to prohibit every sinful desire. Christianity teaches that we should love our enemies, and do good for evil. Christ embodied the whole law in one short expression: "As ye would that men should do unto you, do we even so into them." In fine, the whole teachings of the Bible are to establish the law of love, as the law of fraternal intercourse in human society. Let this law be filled by an ungodly wretch. So "the powers and its ungodly wretch. So "the powers and its use, as there is between an office and an officer. intercourse in human society. Let this law be universally observed, and the whole catalogue of human vices would be ended. Wars and rumors of wars would cease. Slavery, with all its attendant evils, would at once be abolished. Intemperance, with all its woe and misery, would be done away. Political intrigue would be unknown, and each would rejoice in his brother's welfare; and in the general prosperity. Laws to restrain the wicked would not be needed; jails would be untemanted; and this world would be transformed into a paradise, where we might with propriety say, "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Rosseau, an infidel philosopher, admits that the purity and sublime morality taught by Jesus, proves that the gospel narrative was no fiction. That it was folly to compare Socrate and his doctrine with Jesus and the gospel he taught. Many infidels have been obliged to admit this same truth.

An office may be holy and important, though filled by an ungodly wretch. So "the powers that be availed by an ungodly wretch. So "the powers that be analythed with all its be" are appointed by God, while with their reappointed by God, while with their reappointed by God, while with their are appointed by God, while with their are appointed by God, while with their are appointed by God, while with their reappointed by God, while with their are appointed by God, while with their are appointed by God, while with their reappointed by God, while with their reappointed by God, while with their reappointed by God, while with their are appointed by God, while with their reappointed by God, while with their are appointed by God, while with their reappointed by God, and their nearly of our reappointed by G

beging to complete to seed the seriatural obligations and dates of Christians in their political principles and action. I should be a traitor to Christianity, and that dod would damn my soul for my undifficulties. Do not understand me to believe that all to the ministers are in the same situation. God holds me responsible to use the best light have. "To a man that steement any thing unclean," to him it is unclean." As you doubtless secored to me hornesty, and will readily concede that I ought to act on my own faith, you will not think me wrong in declining to yield to your entresty till some one can constneam by independent that the following propositions and arguments are not sound doe trine and sound appear that the following propositions and arguments are not sound doe trine and sound appear that the following propositions and arguments are not sound doe trine and sound appear that the following propositions and arguments are not sound doe trine and sound appear that the following propositions and arguments are not sound doe trine and sound appear that the following propositions and arguments are not sound doe trine and sound appear that the following propositions and arguments are not sound doe trine and sound appear that the following propositions and arguments are not sound does the analysis of the proposition of an imprirant principle.

Prop. II does not not a trink to have each the sound appear to the proposition of an imprirant principle. The following proposition of an imprirant principle. The following proposition of an imprirant principle. The following propositions and arguments are not sound does the sound appear to the proposition of an imprirant principle. The following proposition is a second principle of an imprirant principle and principles are appeared to the principles of the principles and principles are appeared to the principles and principles are appe

DOVER N. H., APRIL 23, 1856.

W.S. BURIAR, DOVER, N. S.,

FINTO S. S. J. BURIARS,
P. S. BURIARS,

surely die. Whereas eternal death is on condition that we neglect to avail ourselves of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of salvation, and five, neglect and suffer. If the penalties are synonymous, (that entailed by Adam's sin, and that merited by our own,) then the serpent's language proves failse to every Christian, and true to every dead, ungodly person, and every infant and child that dies without repentance. The apostle did not so express it. I Cor. 20:21. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." It cannot mean everlasting punishment, or the second death, which has no power on those of the first resurrection. It is evident from the language and its connecting, the two great events of man's resurrection. As there is no resurrection from the second death, it must mean the first death, the death of the body, which through Christ, is to be restored, and endowed again with that was lost by sin. Roman 5:12. "Wherefore as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin. And so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."

It is evident from scripture that all do not suffer the econd death. Moreover there is no provision made for the econd death the econd death, the death of the bedy which the world, and death by sin. And so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."

It is evident from scripture that all do not suffer the econd death. Moreover there is no provision made for the econd death, the econd death, the econd death, the econd death, the econd death of the bedy and order, be the given as the fourtain of life is subverted, an inward struggle succeeds, and bitter panga attend his course, of awful forebodings of retribution; therefore he "fleeth when none pursueth."

Now conscience burns like a furnace, and will not suffer the temples of his head to take any rest. For there is no peace with the body, no peace with conscience, no peace with the body, no peace with cons

suffer the second death. Moreover there is no derstood—engaved upon the walls by an unprovision made for the escape of those who suffer it. We are taught that their destiny is Death is certain as the effect of original sin,

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, stream without a fountain, an effect without a have nothing to do with ruling over men not. The Bible, in its teaching, does not conflict t, stream without a fountain, an effect without a cause, nor a single operation of nature that is not governed by certain and fixed laws. Even so much as teach them any moral or religing with truth in science or nature. If it did, we assume of beea has its government, and if, its queen is killed, confusion and death follow to the whole family. Reasoning from analogy it follows that men should have a government among themselves.

2 and government founded on the fewenty.

non-resistant abolitionists.

Prop. III. God requires his ministers to teach this responsibility.

What class of men are prepared and qualified to understand and teach moral and religious obligations on any and every subject if God's ministers are not? The farmer teaches husbundry, the mechanic the arts of mechanism, the lawyer the principles of law, and the physician has science of medicine. And who else but the minister of the gospel is prepared by close study to expound the law of God and show its application and obligations in relation to all the principles of human conduct? Has God given no counsel in relation to human government? If he has, what is to be the fact of that minister who neglects to study and teach said counsel? Had I time, I could introduce a large number of instances where God's ministers to the great principles of justice and right eousness in relation to human government and this was mingling in politics. It seems to me that nothing could possibly please the devil more than to have all God's children and minister.

the express command of God. They taught them, the great principles of justice and right.

The express command of God. They taught them, the great principles of justice and right.

The express command of God. They taught them, the great principles of justice and right.

The express command of God. They taught them, the great principles of justice and right.

The express command of God. They taught them, the great principles of justice and right.

The express command of God. They taught them, the great principles of justice and right.

The expression is the great principles of justice and right.

The expression of the parts and the parts and the pressure of other duties calls me to close this communication in haste, and this justifies and clearest conviction of my best judgment and of my heart, that those ministers who do in other words, the Word of God in relation to the faulty indigration to make some little to the words, the Word of God in relation to the words, the Word of Words and the words are the words and the words In looking over the Star No. 51, my attention was cited to what purported to be an explanation of the above text—which explanation does not correspond with the idea I have been in the hibit of associating with that languing.

And as your columns are open to free expression of opinion upon such subjects, I would ask the privilege of giving my views through the same, and with all due deference to the opinion of the brother referred to.

I. What the text does not mean, II. What it may signify.

I. What it may signify.

I. I think it does not mean eternal suffering, or what is generally understood by the second death, whatever that may be.

I. It is against the character of God, who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind, ever overcoming evil with good, giving to all mentiorally, and upbraiding none. He declares himself to be a merciful God; our knowledge of him declares him such; his works declare the same. And when we say that all men must suffer eternal death, or receive from his hand everlasting punishment for the sins of another, it detaches from his goodness and merciful dealings to man. It is opposed to the intuition of the mind, opposed to our sense of right and honor, opposed to the word. For the penalty of the prohibition in this case was unconditional, for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. Whereas eternal death is on condition that we neglect to avail ourselves of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the first of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the first of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the first of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the pardon offered in Christ, adopt the terms of eatening the side of t

sealed; there is an impassable gulf between but is hastened by our own sins, and overtakes them and the righteous. Therefore it cannot its victim sooner than moral or physical laws mean that the gift of God is deliverance or eter-demand. And if we call for the rocks and

For the Merning Star. THREE MINUTES TOO LATE.

BROTHER DUNN AND THE WEST.

Bro. Burr 1.—I had hoped not to be called out again on this subject, and that the matter at issue between Bro. Dunn and myself had received a final quietus; but in this I am disappoint.

In the Star of April 2, Bro. D. appears again, and modestly charges me with "false quotations, insulf," &c., &c. Against these, from such a source, I feel it duty to attempt a defence—With the indulgence of the Editor I will do so as briefly as possible. Bro. D. in his.

"First," says: "Most of his [my] article is based upon false quotations." And, "I never aid that Ill., or N, Ill., was well watered," &c., &c. Why does the brother spik hairs? I to the article to which I replied, Bro. D. says: "More than three-fourths of the country (the west) is seelf watered?" And in a parsgraph where N. Ill. is the topic, he makes "Rock Prairig!" the only exception, and points out "Northwestern Ill.," in particular, as being "as well watered, and any State in the Union." Now. put this and that together, and by the brother's own language, three-fourths of N. Ill. is "seelf watered," and is not short home that was any State in the Union." In all candor, I do not see any misrepresentation here; certainly none was intended I really thought for some any State in the Union." In a general quotation is not court for me that I was any State in the Union." In all candor, I do not see any misrepresentation here; certainly none was intended I really thought for some any State in the Union." In all candor, I do not see any misrepresentation here; certainly none was intended I really thought for some remon, that "Northwestern Ill.," and N. Ill. was as well watered as any State in the Union." In all candor, I do not see any misrepresentation here; certainly none was intended I really thought for some remon, that "Northwestern Ill.," and N. Ill. was as well watered any State in the Union." In all candor, I do not see any misrepresentation here; certainly none was intended I really thought for some remon, that "Northwestern Ill.,"

Bro, Dunn of the very things of which he makes complaint. For instance; as though such a subterfuge was worthy of him, the brother three successive times in his first article, by more or less torturing, assumes to quote me as saying that I would "tell all about the West;" the proof of which I challenged him to show! But he wisely passed it over in silence!

4. Bro. D. is either in great doubt as to the extent of his travels in the West, or, he is most

successive times in his first article, by more of seas tortung, assumes to quote me as a sping that I would "tell all about the West," the proof of which I challenged him to show? I was the proof of which I challenged him to show? I was the proof of which I challenged him to show? I was the proof of which I challenged him to show? I was the proof of which I challenged him to show? I was the wisely passed it over in allence?

4. Bro. D. is either in great doo't, he is meter doo't, he was the has travelled "the proof of which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it is the was the has travelled the spin of the committee of the truth the second he says he has travelled the proof of the truth—and the second he is the proof of the truth—and the second he is the proof of the truth—and the second he is the proof of the truth—and the second he is the second he i

er forgets what he wrote! I attributed to him, "not. a tenth part "occupied," while his language was: "Not a tenth under cultivation." Here I would ask the Bro. how much hore the word "tenth" signifies when applied to "cultivation," than when applied to "cocupancy?" Does it indeed mean "a much larger territory?" I stand-corrected in the technical use of the term; but had just as lief have the other in the argument. Nothing but a mere play of words can be seen in the brother's charge; while a cause depending on such argument. Since Bro, Dunn's first article was gritten confusedly, not number-instantly forsook his countenance. The workfirst article was written confusedly, not numbering his paragraphs, and since he "said nothing ing of the muscles of the face revea first article was written confusedly, not number ing his paragraphs, and since he "said nothing about the occupancy of land," yet the following about the occupancy of land," yet the following slipped off the point of his pen; and is that probably from which I caught the naughty term, "occupied!" "Ohio and Ia. are yet but partially occupied!" "Ohio and Ia. are yet but partially occupied!"

Bro. Dunn's "Second" contains nothing to notice, so I pass to his "Williams and future prosperity came up before him! The cause of God and precious souls also came up before him. The temptation was strong but grace was stronger. "I should like to be able to pay my debts, but think that duty requires me to remain here at present," was the Chris-Bro. Dunn's "Second" contains nothing to motice, so I pass to his "Third;" in which he says: "His reference to my opportunities for viewing the west are quite amusing, "&c., &c. I will suggest here, that he "amusement" properly arises from the manifest use the brother has made of those "opportunities!" The amplitude of these no one doubts; but that the deductions from them are "impartial," no unprejudiced mind for a motion of the second of the se

best is self-refuting, and Tleave it in the jut itself has digged.

A word on the grave charge of "insult to evry emigrant from New England." Nobody
hut Bro. D. has made the statement in this discussion, that "The emigration from the East is
from the Jower gradies of society!" I have expressed that many of the world's scape-graces
cluster to that hiry land, and in western parlance
cluster to the thirty hand of western society too
plainly shows; while much-other western society shows that it is made of better material.

My language has never expressed or implied
that New England has ever furnished more
than an average share of rogues for the
Vest
and more, that the latter is indebted to New
England for four-fifths of its good society I have
no doubt. Why did not the brother quote the
language expressing what he charges to me
For the good reason that it warn't there!! Had
theen so, he could not have withheld the preclose item!! It would have dashed itself on to
paper in spite of him!! I leave the brother in
the midst of his fustian, to enjoy it as beat he
may.

In conclusion I remark

In conclusion I remark

In conclusion I remark

L. That if any incorrect impression has been
given by the manner in which I have quoted
brother Dunn's language, it has been unintentional and unseen by me, notwithstanding the
light the brother has attempted to throw in that
direction. And of the furnithanding
the conditional of the conter in
the midst of his fustian, to enjoy it as been the
light the brother has attempted to throw in that
direction. And of the furnithanding
the condition of the was writelight the brother has attempted to throw in that
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direction. And of the furnithanding the
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direction. And of

stowed to worth the kinds of regards it shows tional and unseen by me, notwithstanding the light the brother has attempted to throw in that direction. And

2. That since Bro. D.'s first article was written ab hoe et ab hac, it would not be strange if some misconstructions should occur in a reply.

3. No writer in my knowledge is so guilty as Bro, Dunn of the xery-things of which he makes complaint. For instance; as, though such a subterfuge was worthy of him, the brother three a sun, could but obscure or mar its glory. Not the greatness of world's wealth, nor that of ficial place, nor of popular notoriety of any kind, was your decreased citizen. Yet was his, to a high degree, the judgment, perception, tact, activity and ingenuity for wealth-bringing business and at the sun, could but obscure or mar its glory. Not the greatness of world's wealth, nor that of official place, nor of popular notoriety of any kind, was your decreased citizen. Yet was his, to a high degree, the judgment, perception, tact, activity and ingenuity for wealth-bringing business and at the sun of business and at the sun of business and at the sun of bondage.

I disobeyed; and by the good ham of bondage.

I disobeyed no law of God revealed in the thousand in the sun of bondage.

I disobeyed no law of God revealed in the thousand in the sun of bondage.

I disobeyed no law of God revealed in the thousand in the sun of bondage.

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I disobeyed no law of God revealed in the sun of bondage.

I disobeyed no law of God revealed in the sun of bondage.

I disobeyed no law of God

Finally: I entertain the best of feeling to ward my reviewers. Bro. Bigelow acarcely having merited any other. Yet the unmerited severity of Bro. Dunn, rushing out of the field as he came in like a frightened horse, making his bulwark a succession of sweeping, unsubstantiated charges which he leaves for somebody else of to prove; certainly requires the exercise of larger charity, especially to have a high opinion of his method of argumentation.

F. MOULION.

F. MOULION.

F. MOULION.

F. MOULION.

Coarseness of feeling, of language and of action and a carcal with him in all the strength of a great heart and to all the accomplishment for which his means and faculties gare him ability, and as he found opportunity. His was not of the hearts that deportunity, while they are waiting, as they fancy, for occasion to do some conspict out of the control of the control of the impurity of sin, and the strength of a great heart and to all the accomplishment for which his means and faculties gare him ability, and as he found opportunity. His was not of the hearts that deportunity, as they fancy for occasion to do some conspict out of a great heart and to all the accomplishment for which his means and faculties gare him ability, and as he found opportunity. His was not of the hearts that deportunity, as they fancy for occasion to do some conspict out of a great heart and to all the accomplishment for which his means and faculties gare him ability, and as he found opportunity. His was not of the hearts that deportunity, the hearts that deportunity, the hearts that deportunity, as they faculties gare him ability, and as he found opportunity, and in the partner," even as servant, but all the accomplishment for which his means and faculties gare him ability, and as he found opportunity. His was not of the hearts that deport his partner," even as Paul himself was to Phile mon!

You charge all right, are laws, they must be found accounts of the hearts that deport him and it heartners, are a servant, but all the accomplishment for t

NUMBER 3.

great law, prescribing the measure of love neighbor as the equal of that he allow himself. They are not few, who will agt the sentiment, that in much, he in this life cipated what a great philosopher in mora clares as existing in those in the heavenly at the love of neighbor more than self.

By a life of half an hundred years, of su By a life of half an hundred years, of such a heart and the deeds of such a heart, what wealth of true gold is his, "where rust corrupteth not, nor thieves steal!" What houor, such as God confers! What fame, where it, shall be said, "Inasmuch as ye did it to these, ye did it unto me!" What recompense, where his works follow him! And though none there were to follow him to the grave who could call him father, literally—though none are left to perpetuate his earthly house and none as his literal posterity; yet were there to follow him to the grave, weeping, and are there to perpetuate his virtues on earth, the more to be desired sons and daughters of his goodness.

ANTHONY BURNS, who escaped some years since from Virginia bondage, was re-aptured in Boston, taken back, and was subsequently redeemed, and is now at school in Oberlin, has been for several years a member of the Baptist church in Union, Fauquier Co., Va. After becoming located in Oberlin, he sent a line by mail to his old pastor, Rev. John Clark, requesting a letter of dismission and of general recommen-dation. The only answer, made to this, was a communication, in the Front Royal Gazette, Nov. 8, 1855, over the name of John Clark. containing the sentence of excommunication as below, and a good deal more, intended as a defence of slavery from the New Testament, and a rebuke in the name of the Lord against all Christian Anti-Slavery men, but especially those who befriended Burns, and who affiliate with

We give Mr. Burns' reply this week; our own, in behalf of Anti-Slavery Christians, in next number.

The reply of friend Burns appears at his request;—contains his own sentiments—gotten up with some aid, and will be forwarded to his

ANTHONY BURNS TO REV. JOHN CLARK AND THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT UNION, FAUGULER CO.,

July 13, 1855, for a letter of dismission in fell-lowship and of recommendation to another church, I have received a copy of the Front Royal Gazette, dated Nov. 8, 1855, in which I find a communication addressed to myself and signed by John Clark, as pastor of your body, covering your official action upon my request, as follows:

"THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST, AT UNION, To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, Anthony Burns, a member of this Whereas, Anthony Burns, a member of this church, has made application to us, by a letter to our pastor, for a letter of dismission, in fellowship, in order that he may unite with another church of the same faith and order; and whereas, it has been satisfactorily established before us, that the said Anthony Burns absconded from the service of his master, and refused to return voluntarily—thereby disobeying both the laws of God and man; although he subsequently obtained his freedom by purchase, yet we have now to consider him only as a fugitive from labor, (as he was before his arrest and restoration to his master,) have therefore.

restoration to his master,) have therefore,
Resolved, Unanimously, that he be exce

der obligation to stay with him, or to return vo-untarily, when once escaped.

You charge me that in escaping, I disobeyed God's law. No, indeed! That law which God wrote on the table of my heart, inspiring the love of freedom, and impelling me to seek it at every hazard, I obeyed; and by the good hand of my God upon me, I walked out of the house of bondare.

# MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1856.

AM I A CHRISTIAN? All who believe in the Christian religion must admit that the above question is of vital consequence to each one. Other questions may be important, relating to agriculture, the arts, finance, politics, and morals; but so far as in dividual welfare is concerned, this transcends them all. If a Christian, I have promise of the life that now is, and of that to come. Should prosperity crown my lot here, I look beyond to a yet higher and better sphere. Should I have adversity, suffering, sorrow here; yet peace and hope reign in the heart, and when the conflicts of a brief hour are past, the blissful scenes of eternity await me. It is then a great and blessed thing to be a Christian. Who would not be one? But am I a Christian? The world is full of false appearances—the heart is deceitful above all things. There is great

danger of resting on a false hope. One looks abroad on the face of nature, the placid streams, smiling landscapes, hills and untains, lakes and oceans, the sun, moon and stars. God made them all. My God, is he not ? And do I not love him? Yes, I do .-He goes out at the close of day. How quiet and peaceful. The sun is sinking behind the western hills. How beautiful—the earth, the clouds, the sky. He gazes with delight. How beneficent the being who made all this loveliness for the service of man.

He returns to his home to receive the kind greetings of loved ones. He takes his Bible and reads the sweet psalms of David, the heavenly words of Jesus. He attends at the house of worship, and the minister takes for his text "God is love," and unfolds its sentiment. His heart beats responsive to the whole. He loves God, there can be no doubt of it. He can even say with the apostle: "I delight in the law of God, after the inward man." Rom. 7:22. Is he not then a Christian? Unless higher evidence can be furnished than that already given, we

This pleasant young man appears well on the surface : but probe his heart, scan his motives, as the omniscient eye doth, and you may find it the seat of moval corruption. Pride, ambition, selfishness may reign there. He has never seen himself a vile and helpless sinner, his heart has not been broken in view of his guilt : he has never bowed at the lowly cross of Jesus, never confessed him before men, never entered upon the self-denving duties of the Christian religion. Looking upon himself in these aspects he obliged to confess himself at best a legalist, and that he is yet " carnal, sold under sin." Of course then he is not a Christian, for " to be carnally minded is death." But here some representative of old traditions

may sten in, and gravely tell us, that we must expect to sin while we live; that the more sinful we feel ourselves to be, the more sure we traditions on this subject, unless authorized by the inspired word. And what do we there learn? "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh but after the spiral-For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus, hath made me free from the the law of sin and death." " For when ve were the servants of sin, ye were free from righteousness. But now being made free from sin, and become servants to God, ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life." Such plain declarations will sweep away a thousand vain traditions According to the Scriptures, he who is a Christian has had a new, a heavenly birth; all

his sins have been forgiven, and his heart renewed by grace, changed from love of sin to love of holiness, from selfishness to benevolence. With him old things have passed away and all things have become new. His heart and life, before sinful, are now holy. Not that he is, or ever will be in this world,

beyond the reach of temptation, the power of conflict, the liability to sin. Here is the Christian's warfare. But it is his privilege to be a constant victor in the strife. "This is the vic-tory that overcometh the world, even our faith." The difference between the Christian and the

sinner is not that one has conflicts, and the other not. Both have them. But the difference is, that the Christian habitually overcomes sin, while the sinner is habitually overcome by sin. Whose committeth sin is the servant of sin; while he whom the Son makes free is free in-

light, the other of darkness. Christ is at the head of one, Satan at the head of the other .-There is no middle or neutral ground. "He that is not with me," said the Savior, " is against me." Every moral being is on one side or the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

"He that doeth righteousness is righteous. He that committeth sin is of the devil." "By their fruits ye shall know them." If the heart is under the dominion of the selfish passions and propensities, and in the life the fruits of the flesh are produced, vain is the hope that such a one is a Christian, whatever may be the convictions of the reason, the conscience, the moral the motives, and the fruits of righteousness ap-pear in the conduct, Christ will own such as his of each one to have a comforting assurance, and no one should rest until satisfied of his spiritual condition.-J. J. B.

NOT SECTABIAN.

onal, you may be; have a church, a denomination, that you call yours; but do not at this age of the world be sectarian. A disposition that seeks to build up one's own church and denomination without regard to other churches and denominations, ought never to be ions of Christians are to endeavor to language."

According to the representation of our reliver and they are to help others to live. Coperation to preach the gospel to every creature

good." This should be the feeling of all the writers were so guided by the Divine Spirit belong to another denom cherished more and more.—P. s. B.

nany things are accidental. purely accidental, while the events themselves God, when he speaks to causal. God may have a design in the former only what, God directed. as well as the latter. Their relation to God is evidently designed, but that they are designedly related to each other is not so evident.

The wonderful conjunctions of providence may be studied, but they should not be superstitiously multiplied or regarded. The flying of birds, the sight of the new moon over the left shoulder, the crossing of one's path by a hen, or any other ill omen of the kind, or any good omen, has nothing to do with mere correspon dences, however calamitous, or fortunate, with which we can discover no natural, moral, or religious tie of causality. - J. M. B.

THE TRANSFIGURATION

Christ was about to make his final visit to Jerusalem. He took three of the apostles, who were frequently with him alone, and went up n a mountain to pray. A short time previousyhe had warned his disciples of what should events he felt the need of retirement, meditation and prayer. How long he was engaged in prayer we are not told, but probably a good while, for the disciples became heavy with His face shone as the sun, like that of Moses after being with God forty days on Mt. whiter than cloth was ever made by bleaching. Here was a resemblance to the heavenly state. the glorious body, the robes of light in which

the glorified are clad. Nor was this the only approach to heaven. I'wo of its inhabitants were permitted to join their band-Moses, the illustrious founder of ful prophet, who after fulfilling his earthly mission, was translated immediately to heaven without passing through death. They appeared in glory and conversed with Jesus about his approaching sufferings, and triumph. The disciples, Peter, James, and John, saw and recognized them, and greatly enjoyed the scene,

tions. The soul is conscious after death, as and acquaintance in heaven. If Moses and Elijah knew each other, and were companions in heaven, the same is doubtless true of others. When we go to heaven we shall see and know those of whom we have read so much. This we infer from the fact that the disciples knew these distinguished visitants. Finally, the inhabitants affairs of earth, as Moses and Elijah did. Perhaps our dear departed friends are often near us. Let all this be an incitement to us to live so that we may be prepared to join that bright throng on high.-J. J. B.

> PLENARY INSPIRATION. CHAP. IV.—TESTIMONY OF THEOLOGIANS.

Bible theory, in opposition to the licentious and their meaning by the usus loquendi, and to vague theories of our opponents. It is the one place implicit confidence in them as "a light which has been adopted by our writers on inspiration generally, that embraces the thought and inate our pathway to the realms of bliss, caus the proper language to express it. Dr. Knapp ing it to grow brighter and brighter until the defines it to be "an extraordinary Divine influ-perfect day. -J. M. B. ence upon teachers while giving instruction, whether oral or written, by which they are taught what and how they should write and speak." Dr. Calamy endorses the same. Dr. Henderson labored against extreme notions of inspiration, yet he acknowledges it has reference to words-that God supplied the writers as the exigences of the cases required, with ability suitably to give expression to the matters with which they were inspired." Robert Boyle remarks, "We must carefully distinguish between what the scripture itself says, and what is only said in it. Holy men of God were acted by the Holy Spirit, who both excited und assisted them in penning the scripture, yet there sentiments. But if Christ, principle, love, rule are many others besides the author and the penman, introduced speaking there," Dr. Gill: referring to this fact, says, "yet the writers of true servant and beloved son. It is the privilege the books in which these sayings are, were under Divine impulse, inspiration and direction to commit these several things to writing."-"God suggested and imprinted upon their minds," said Dr. O. Gregory, " matters, word, and order, especially whenever they related to facts, discourses, or doctrines, the communica-tion of which is the great object of scripture." Dr. Doddridge speaks of the Scriptures as " Divine oracles written by the extraordinary influence of the Holy Spirit upon the minds of the authors." Gauson says, "It is the book that is indulged. Christ prayed that his people "may inspired, and totally so. The Scriptures are all be one" as he and his Father are one. All given and guaranteed by God, even in their very

viewer, our modern American theologians have aught to be the watchword, and not the shibo-eth of partyiam. We are journeying, Judah, that he is alone in his position; for error never oth of partyiam. We are journeying, Judah, that he is alone in his position; for error never ology wants vot in the expectally, when the Bible is as made of which the Lord bath said I will give it sailed; but we will let our theologisms exact by and Se

you, "Came thou with us, and we will do you for themselves. Dr. Woods says, "The sacred BURR, Dover, N. H.

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T

churches and ministers of Christianity.

Be denominational; as a Christian have a home, and don't be always funning away from it. Love your church, and in faithfulness and it. Love your church, and in faithfulness and it. love, seek to build it. Do not fret against an nothing, either as to matter or form, which he other's church; do not say any evil of another did not see to be suited to the great object of a church. Do not carry a cold shoulder toward Divine revelation." Dr. Robinson observes, fellow disciple; love him just as much, if he "The sacred writers always wrote under the ation. This is right, influence, or guidance, or care, of the Holy duty-the better way. Missions have tend- Spirit, which sufficiently established the truth ed greatly to unite denominations. As Chris- and Divine authority of all scripture." Dr. tians grow older, and become better, they are Stowe remarks, "If truths before unknown were less sectarian. Progress is in the right direct to be communicated, the Holy Spirit revealed tion-let it go on. Let all Christians love one them; and if future events were to be foretold. another-it is the law of Christ. And let the the knowledge of them was imparted by the rue brotherhood of Religion be cultivated and same Divine Agent. So far, also, as the mode of communicating was necessary to the purpose intended, this also was directed by the Holy Spirit." " Nothing is more evident," says Pro This term is sometimes applied to events Stuart, "than that when God has spoken to when the cause is not to be found by us. Not men, he has spoken in the language of men; that they have no cause, but simply that it is for he has spoken by men, and for men." Barnes beyond our power of detection. In this sense very explicitly observes, "In regard to all that is recorded in the Scriptures, it is to be held There is another sense in which this term is that the Hely Spirit so presided over the minds nployed, and that is not in reference to casualbut to relation. All events have a secondary ror, and to secure the exact record of such things and a primary or ultimate cause, with which as were necessary to be known to man. The they are connected, while they are connected sole object is to secure a fair record—to state with each other only in point of time and place. things as they are." Even Dr. Channing, with Thus the concurrence of two events may be a tincture of orthodoxy, says, "We believe that may be referred to their respective secondary forms, if we may so say, to the established rules causes, and finally to God. A total eclipse, a of speaking and writing." Watson styles the destructive pestilence, and a devastating war, Bible "a communication of the will of God may all happen about the same time, and their through the agency of men." That agency ncurrence be casual while their occurrence is was employed to express in language what, and

CONCLUSION. We must say, in conclusion, that he who entertains loose views of inspiration, is guilty of a gross and dangerous heresy, in which difficul ties are multiplied, confidence in the Scriptures impaired, and man hurried on to the dark abyss of skepticism. With corrupt Scriptures, im-perfectly inspired, our case is truly deplorable! But it is not so, as we have already seen.

The controversy in regard to what is inspired whether words, thoughts, or both, often degenerates into a useless logomachy. Is thought all that is necessary to be imparted to the human mind? And is it less difficult to conceive how this can be done without words than with them? Do we not think in words; -at -least when our thoughts become definite in our own minds, do we not find them in the garb of language?-And is it sufficient that inspired thought be left befal him at Jerusalem. And in view of those in vague chaos, for erring human nature to mould and embody in words? We might as well on familiar subjects leave the thought to the writer without inspiration. Indeed this is the next step! If because men can writer they sleep. Suddenly a wonderful change came over need no inspiration, so because they can think, they need no Divine assistance there, at least on many subjects of the Bible. We are liable to Sinai. His garments became white as snow, mistakes in writing as well as in thinking. In making a revelation, God could trust one man alone as well as the other; and is there not a demand for an inspiration that extends to both? If there is not, and the language is left to human wisdom, then the Scriptures are liable to all the imperfections and fault of style, to which other human authors are subject; and we the former dispensation; and Elijah, the faith- are at perfect liberty to criticise and improve them in this respect. It would make a vast diff ference in reading the word, whether we consid ered it the language of God, to remain uncon taminated by our sacrilegious hands, or of man open freely to our animadversions! How, then, would our confidence in it be weakened? should have a right to consider Paul, in this saying, it is good for us to be here; and place, unfortunate in his selection of words, and in that, deficient in his language, as if he fails a more permanent abode. But soon there was to express the thoughts he designed. Here John another change, and Jesus was left alone with was careless, and there faulty; and in another place he disregarded the nature of the subject. Aside from its immediate occasion, this won-derful spectacle affords some pleasing suggesseen from the example of Moses, who died and and if we did not at once plunge into universal was buried many ages before. There is society skepticism, we could very soon readily follow Theodore Parker in that treatment of the Bible which would irretrievably lead to the same result. With him we could easily believe in the inspiration of the Koran or of the Shaster. which doubtless contain some truths as immuta ble as the Bible itself, and which, in its lan guage may be referred to the same source !of heaven know, and have an interest in the Why not? With Parker we could believe in the "absolute religion," or in the truth of all religions-that "many a swarthy Indian, who howed down to wood and stone,-many a grim faced Calmuck, who worshipped the great God of storms,-many a Grecian peasant, who did homage to Phœbus Apollo, when the sun rose and went down,-yes, many a savage, his hands smeared all over with human sacrifice .- shall come from the east and the west, and sit down In our position on this subject, it not "hav- in the kingdom of God, with Moses and Zoroas ing been a favorite branch of study with our- ter, with Socrates and Jesus"! But no! thank self for several years," we make no pretensions God. "We have a more sure word of prophe to originality or depth of research. We have cy,"-the Scriptures of eternal truth, which it is stated what we believe to be the common sense, our privilege to search, i. e., study and arrive at

> FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY. The April No. of this excellent Periodic been issued. The following is its table of

CONTENTS. I.-Doctrine of the Universal Sleep of th Dead, and Final Destruction of the Wicked. Arguments in favor of the doctrine answered. II.-Limitations of Human Knowledge. III.—Church Membership—Its Conditions.

IV.—Greek Philosophy. V.-Spirit of Christianity. VI - Life and Times of Bishop Hedding.

VII .- North Carolina Freewill Baptists. VIII.—Contemporary Literature. 1. History of the reign of Ferdinand an Isabella, the Catholic; History of the Con

Isabella, the Catholic; History of the Con-quest of Mexico; History of the Conquest of Peru. 2. History of England, from the Accession of James II. 3. The Heathen Religion, in its Popular and Symbolic De-velopment. 4. Sabbath Evening Readings on the New, Testaments 5. The Commu-nion Sabbath. 6. The Island of Cuba. 7. A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States 8. Edith Hale. 9. The Bible History 8. Edith Hale. 9. The Bible History of Prayer. 10. Systematic Beneficence. 11. Daniel, Verified in History and Chronology. 12. Selections from the British Poets 13. Humorous Poems of Thomas Hood 14. The Elements of Natural Philosophy 15. Inside View of Slavery. 16. Al Aboard; or Life on the Lake. 17. Sacret Philosophy. Philosophy. 18. Patriarchy. 19. A Memoir of the Rev. Sidney Smith. 20. Extracts from the Diary and Correspondence of the late Amos Lawrence. 21. The Christian's Great Interest. 22. The The-The Quarterly is issued in January, April Ja

We tearn from Bro. E. Knowl.ton, that he serts, spring "free love" and other licentious doctrines. If assertion were equivalent to proof, anything might be proved. By the way, it is a little odd that the established ritual of the Episcopal Church rests or consented to leave for a time only to serve the cause of liberty, the demands of which seemed to uniformity under Queen Elizabeth (1558) was

self, but of the British Parliament. The act of uniformity under Queen Elizabeth (1558) was passed against the votes of all the Bishops present in the House of Lords. Their Lordships "gave in" Sith most loyal grace, and now it is held to be something monstrous that all the \$417,07, to be equally divided between our Home and Foreign Mission Societies—which has been received per Bro. S. C. Weatherby, of Havana, N. Y. Haraman, N. Y. Haraman Havana, N. Y. He example is worthy of imi-fluence of American institutions and habits of

Various Paragraphs.

The King of Prussia is setting himself to the abor of inquiring into those acts of intolerance of a German community, with which he had be-which are charged upon some of his officers, come intimately acquainted at the West: and taking measures to insure religious liberty to Baptist Christians.

rect, none more consistent, or who exhi-much devotion to the cause of Christ. The The Armenian converts to Protestanism are The Armenian converts to Protestanism are very strict observers of the Sabbath, and surprise the English visitors by their exemplary observance of God's ordinances.

The Armenian converts to Protestanism are deviction to the came of Christian and every strict observers of the Sabbath, and surprise the English visitors by their exemplary observance of God's ordinances.

Rev. Dr. Jones, a distinguished Presbyterian minister of Georgis, is earnestly advocating the education of slave children in the Sabbath Schools.

New Orleans has three colored Methodist New Orleans has three colored Methodist

Episcopal churches, and three colored local eachers who are slaves—one is the driver of a dray, another a carpenter, and the third a porter lieve this is the result, to a great extent, in a wholesale coffee store.

Sweden.—In reference to the great religious awakening, a writer from Stockholm says:—

Stockholm says:—

Sweden.—In reference to the great religious awakening, a writer from Stockholm says:—

Sweden.—In reference to the great religious awakening, a writer from Stockholm says:—

Sweden.—In reference to the great religious books. The influence of soul-saving truth upon

Never before in the history of the country has there been such a day of the Redeemer's power -such a season of excitement about matters of vital religion among all classes of the people." At present there is not an active lawyer, phycian, or minister in Maine, who has been fifty

dained at Portland in 1809, is now the oldest The New York Bible Society is meditating the plan of publishing the Bible in newspaper

vears in his profession. Rev. Dr. Nichols, or-

form for more general circulation. An English clergyman a few weeks stated in a public meeting in London, that the number of youths whose names are enrolled the books of Sunday-schools as regular attendants throughout England, is no less than two millions and a half

A STRANGE BUSINESS.—An advertisement resently appeared in a Canton paper, which said the Church service, and the number Church festivals to be diminished. that a certain person was ready to make "idols from twelve feet high to the size of a marmoset nonkey, or the most hideous monster that can be conceived, to inspire awe or reverence for re- a layman of one of the churches in New Engligion." Let us hope that this man will soon be land, sat musing on the eve of the new year, obliged to shut up his shop, and betake himself and he said within himself, "How sweet is to a better business.

A gentleman in Alabama 'owns a manuscript States. It was written a thousand years ago. The owner gives the following description of t:-The book is strongly bound in boards of He immediately began by embracing ever moothness little inferior to satin. The pages are all ruled with great uniformity and beauty, letter, beautifully executed, and splendidly illu-minated with red, blue and black inks, which minated with red, blue and black inks, which still retain their vivid colors; and no two of the capital letters in the volume are alike. Some monk, probably, beguiled many a weary hour of his monotonous life in writing and ornament. ing this rare and valuable relic.

A single agent of the New York Bible Socie ty visited the past year over ten thousand families, and found about one-seventh of them wholly destitute of the Scriptures, and others partial-

BIBLE PRINTING IN SPAIN .- A correspo dent of the Times writes from Madrid as foldent of the Times writes from Madrid as follows: Another question which Senor Battles Many to be your wife?"

Minister.—"Thomas! do you desire to have is about to bring forward is relative to the printing of the Bible here in Spanish, without notes, which the ecclesiastical authorities will not permit, but which Senor Battles contends to be perfectly legal. Mr. Alton, an English clergyman at Gibraltar, has, I believe, mooted this question. It appears that, by the law of 4822, respecting the press, a tribunal of appeal nom-inated by the Cortes was to be formed as a supreme court to try all cases connected with it; and Senor Battles will insist on the Government carrying out this law. If this be done, the Bible case will be brought before this tribunal on appeal from the ecclesiasticle censure, which Senor Battles contends is only valid against comments or writings on scriptural and religious matters, and not against the simple. The hands of the two were then joined to printing of the Bible without note or comment. gether. —"Thomas and Mary! You are

THE ORIGIN OF TOLERATION .-- The leading rticle in Putnam's Monthly for April is upon religious freedom in America. The writer first practically inaugurated this truth on our continent. He then takes occasion to expose the unfounded pretensions set up recently by one Mr. Davis, of Baltimore, on be all of the Roman Catholics of Maryland, as "having

for the work of preaching as the clergy of the Church of England. The great majority of us were never trained at all! We are sent forth about style, manner, elocation, and the like

Editarial Correspondence.

ling new in Maine The Maine I aw of the Her con

eet" have made themselves wings, and have ecutive axe in words as follows: flown away-men, women, children, and soldiers "I do hereby remove Woodbury Davis, and flown away—men, women, children, and soldiers have risen up quickly, and departed, resigning have risen up quickly, and departed, resigning Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine." is one Pelissier and Simpson are in cannon, chakoff are under the careful watch and guardiing new in the Crimea!" We have had some

REFORMATION IN SARDINIA.—The following are the nine articles proposed as a basis for the reformation of the Sardinian Church to be brought forward in the next session of the Par-1. The Roman Catholic Church of Sardinia of Judge Davis, to bolster up the national Ne-praska Administration, and to leave the Maine

5. Tradition, as a source of dogmas, to be declared of no force.

6. The reading of the Holy Scriptures to be Such is the battle fought, and such the victory llowed, and their explanation left to the con-cience of each Christian. 7. The Lord's Supper to be received under

made it and the men who didn't make it.

SENATE.

nly one in the Legislature as returned by the

list of members.

didn't help them.

oth forms.

8. The celibacy of the Church to be no longer compulsory.

9. The Latin Language to be no more used in

the piety of German emigrants is most hopeful

and when truly converted they become ofte

times the most stable and devoted members of

evangelical churches. A colporter of the Amer-

ican Tract Society speaks in the following terms

"I know of no Christians who are more co

gone, and there is only a girl fourteen years old professing religion she will attend to it. I have

leclares its independence of Rome.

2. The King of Sardinia is the Sovereign Pr

tector of the Church of this kingdom.

3. The priesthood to be paid by the State.

4. The Canon law and the decisions of

ouncil of Trent to be abrogated.

iament at Turin :

How good also to Live! A few years ago, would be to die this year!"

But he checked himself, and said, " No. 1 pr Bible, which is the oldest book in the United fer to live and serve God, and if it please him, I will live, and I will labor to bring as many souls to Christ this year as possible."

old English oak, and the leaves are fastened to opportunity to converse personally with whom gether by thongs. The leaves are of parchment soever he met, about the interests of their souls of a most superior quality, of a fineness and The first person he accosted was a very gay and wealthy young lady, who indicated no serious ness at the time, who was wholly irreligious and written in the old German text, and divid- and who said that she had never been convered into chapters and verses. The first chapter ed with before in relation to the salvation of her of every book is commenced with a large capital soul. She became serious, sought religion, ob-

fore been accosted on the subject.

The Boston Olive Branch gives an account of a marriage which took place in a church in Boston. In front of the altar or chancel stood the bride and groom, and before them the officiating clergyman. A prayer was offered and then came the simple questions:-

Thomas.—"I do."

Minister.—" Mary! are you willing to have

Minister.—"Mary! are you willing to have Thomas to be your husband?"

Mary.—"I am."

Minister.—(addressing both) "Do you promise before the Lord to live together in love; to be faithful to each other through life, according to the divine laws of the marriage covenant?

nant?

Both.—"We do."

The gentleman here turned to the lady, and placed the ring on her hand, in the presence of the people.

Minister.—"In giving this ring, Thomas, do you, in the name of the Lord, espouse Mary to be your wife?"

your wife?"
Thomas.—"I do."
Minister.—"In taking this ring, Mary, do you receive Thomas to be your husba Mary.—"I do."

now husband and wife. You are no more twain, but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." maintains that Roger Williams in Rhode Island with a benediction the assembly was dismissed. This seems to us a most beautiful and appropriate ceremony.

A SAD PICTURE OF THE MORMONS. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, fought the first great battle of religious liberty." A correspondent of the New York Tribune, The only fault we find with the writer in Put- who recently conversed with an intelligent am, is that he is not half severe enough. Too gentleman from Utah, says that he gave an horlong have the settlers of Maryland received a rible account of the moral and social condition credit to which they have no claim at all. Their of the Mormons, with whom he spent some highest idea of Liberty (the famous law of 1649) months. He left them wallowing deeper and denounced death and confiscation of goods to deeper in the slough of filthy sensuality, with a deniers of the Trinity. And yet in our days a man of liberal education writes a book to glorify whole fabric of imposture is exploded by the these folks as the originators of toleration.

English Theological Education.—Rev. J.

women are nearly all anxious to fly from the C. Ryle, the popular author, who is a clergyman a sealed as the spiritual wives of the English establishment, thus characterizes of the English establishment, thus characterizes "sealed" as the "spiritual wives" of the scountheaverage theological education of the clergy drelly hypocrites who propagate and uphold of that body. It would suit the most inveterate hater of theological seminaries. "I must in fairness concede that there are probably no Protestant ministers on earth so badly trained

to do the most difficult work in the world, to away with the troops and trains passing from address large bodies of men in a popular style time to time through, or coming from Salt Lake address large bodies of men in a popular style time to time through, or coming from Salt Lake about the most important of all subjects, the salvation of their souls. But we are never taught would get away, if they could. Such pictures the total souls are presented by many of these deceived and abused women can be said as a second as a secon points, on which an university degree is no help at all. Our sermons must necessarily be nothing better at first than experimenta."

of them never heard or dreamed of the "spiritual wife" system until it burst upon their amazed vision on their arrival at Salt Lake. And such og better at first than experiments."

vision on their arrival at Salt Lake. And such
a mixture of profanity and blasphemy, nonsense. The Curse of Private Judgment. This is the significant title of one of the Churchman's recent editorials. The principal curse, in the editor's eyes, seems to be that so many obsticated in their sermons and other religious exercises, cannot be paralleled in the world. A charge strong enough to do their duty—to do fine to be the "one Apostolic Church." In communication title of one of the Churchman's imputed assumption and buffoonry as is contained in their sermons and other religious ex
"one approximate of Private Judgment of 1000; in the Legislature of ent to the requesty from and failing there is little scruple as to the makes ent of Episcopalians. From this, he as a troublesome intruder is disposed of.

La la carte de la

this city) made a most elequent appeal in favor of probinition, and has thereby brought down upon himself the wrath and curses of the Rum emnation—Hong at last—A lone elergyman anxious to Power. We learn from Mr. Morrill that he elp-build the gallows—The men that wouldn't help— will accept the invitation of a temperance meet-Judge Davis headless—Thirty-one minus afteen decisions suistained—Maine State Seminary not repealed,—Something better—Revival of religion.

Will accept the invitation of a temperance meeting in this city to write out his speech for the press, if he can find time. Mr. Wedgewood of press, if he can find time. Mr. Wedgewood of N AUGUSTA, April 16, 1856. Cornish led off in the House. He is a student Dear Brother : - There is nothing new in the of old Parsonsfield, and well represented not

imea!" So Gortschakoff telegraphed a few only his town but the honor of his alma mater. lays after the fall of Sebastopol. Nothing very The Davis tragedy is also ended-every chapnew," says the Russian Commander -of course ter closed -from that of his condemnation before ot!.. The Malakoff is taken-the Redan is de- his triat in the High Court of His Majesty ted—the strong holds of Nicholas, Alexan- King Caucus duly held in the cellar of the er, and Constantine are left behind - fortifica- itol, to the farce of his appearing before the two ler, and Constantine are left bening - lorinea- no, to the jurce of his appearing or the Representatives' the water's edge—a city burned to blackness—Hall. (Hon. Messers. Choate, Smith, and Paine seventy millions sterling, independent of the looking on,)—even down to the fall of the Ex-

All is ended-ended? No-there is no end the balls that load them, projectiles, grape, gunpowder, &c., &c., which once belonged to Gortsrocked with excitement than now. At most, hakoff are under the careful water and proceed with excitement than now. At most, anship of the allied generals. "There is noth- Judge Davis has been beheaded for a simple erng new in the Crimea!" We have had some ror of opinion, which, as able jurists believe, will be found, on the decision of our full bench, to or we may have a day or two of storms—" more be no error at all. And if the full bench, to be no error at all. And if the full bench do sustain Judge Davis, "where," as Mr. Choate It is about so with us in Maine. "Fusion" Judge Davis be, and where will you be, gentle-It is about so with us in Maine.

Judge Davis oe, and where the part of a Judge men, who condemn him?" Never did a Judge alias Freedom and Slavery, have been conalids Freedom and Slavery, have detailed and bravely, but "Alliance" was too strong and bravely, but "Alliance" was too strong man—a man of talent—a quiet, peaceful man—a Maine Law man—an old Liberty Party for her. The sun of the second Monday of September last went down upon her defeat.

"Alliance" then triumphed. She carried her this is the man that is taken from the Supreme "Alliance" then triumphed. The this is the man that is taken from the triumph on the second day of January into the bench for giving a decision, which, if an error, State capitol in this city. She retained it there was one in favor of THE PROPLE! The truth State capitol in this city. She reached days—
until the 10th inst.—just one hundred days—
has also lately come out, that Governor Wells
she used it there to strike down the Maine Law,
himself who has just removed Judge Davis, did to repeal the personal liberty bill, to revive the have, while himself was a Judge upon the s me parder of drunken musters, to cut off the head Judicial bench, 15 out of 31 of his decisions set

State Seminary to say: "and I only am escaped would leave, think you, how many judges with their heads on?

Such is the battle lought, and such the victory won by the "alliance" (not "fusion"—that is an awfully wicked word!) of Democracy and Straight-Whiggery. "Fusion" is only Schastopolized—that's all—there is nothing "new" in polized—that's all—there is nothing "new" in To crown all, Mr. Levensaler of Thomaston But to be more particular. The Maine Law they could not do it—the clause is conditi But to be more particular. The Maine Law When we raise \$15,000, the State is to give us is dead. She, fair daughter of the skies (for every thing that is good comes down from God) was most insultingly and brutally arrested in Building is up, and our school is put in operahe Portland riot, which was "got up" last June he Portland riot, which was "got up" last June tion. We have raised \$23,000—\$8000 over and above what we were required to raise—and or her especial benefit. She was tried and above what we were required to condemned on the second Monday of Sept. in this very Legislature has paid us the \$5000 in this very Legislature has paid us the \$5000 in money. Here, then, is a solemn contract—account legally sitting, with Democracy, and Whiggery of the "straitest sect," and rumsel-

rs, and men nearly dead with delirium tremens knowledged to be so by the Legislature—and ragged to the polls, and drunken Irishmen so no power can set it aside. ragged to the polls, and drumen read their votes,

But why this attack on Free-will Dapuss.

Why did not some member introduce a bill for gnorant that they could not read and high and praying why did not some member and thousands of dolprofessors of religion, and here and there over the tate a minister, to witness, "then and there," lars given by the State to other denominations gainst her. She was alive after the 10th of Sept.

and institutions? We will not answer. We mily as the prisoner in his cell awaiting the only as the prisoner in his cell awaiting the body, for temperance and freedom. They have day of his execution—her moral power was taken their stand, and they will, God helping gone—she was a dead letter upon the statutes.

Her gallows was made, one half of it, on the

31st day of March, and here are the men who The \$10,000 dollar clause repealed would have raised us up friends that those who sought to Yeas-Messrs. Ayer, Barnes, Blaisdell. Crane, Yeas—Messrs. Ayer, Barnes, Blaisdell. Crane, Farley, French. Holland, Jones, Junkins, Ke-zar, Lowell, Marden, O'Brien, Robinson, Row-ell, Swasey, Talbot, Thompson.—18.

Heaven knows, we did not feel it duty to write zar, Lowell, Marden, O'Brien, Roberts, Rear, Lowell, Swasey, Talbot, Thompson.—18.

Nays.—Messrs. Bean, Butler, Morrill, Shepard.—4.

April 1.

Heaven knows, we did not see the state of the subjects upon which we have written. O'l our State! Our country!! Kind Father in Heaven, save them. Rum-slavery Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Weston stated that he was out of his —what scourges they are! We are sick at the No. Weston stated the "Liquor Bill" passed to be engrossed, and that he was decidedly in favor of that bill, as amended, he desired the privilege of having his name recorded in the in our church here. Bro. G. W. Bean has been her. Heagan made a similar request, desiring laboring here, as we have been employed in the

as he had voted for the various amendments, to agency for the Seminary. God has blessed his ote for the bill as perfected.

Mr. Shepard hoped the request of the two labors, and souls have been converted. He has Mr. Shepard hoped the request of the two Senators would not be granted, because if they were kept from voting for such a bill, they would doubtless be preserved from a great deal of remorse in days to come.

The Senate granted the request, and the names of Messrs. Weston and Heagan were recorded in favor of passing the bill to be engrossed. Mr. Weston is a Methodist minister, and the

English Correspondence.

And here, too, are the men who made the Birth of an heir-Louis Napoleon-The Peace Conferen Progress of Temperance—Louis Kossuth—Scottish General Assemblies—Wesleyan Conference ther half of the gallows, and the men who ENGLAND, March 28, 1356.

House—April 3.
Yeas—Messrs. Andrews, J. C. Baker, R. M.
Baker, Bean, Blake, S. C. Blanchard, D. H.
Brown, E. Brown, H. Brown, R. P. Brown, Burspicious event for the Napoleon dynasty. But ett, Burleigh, Came, Cannell, Chandler, Charles, of this a few at least cherish grave doubts. The Clark, J. B. Coffin, Collins, Cutter, Dakin, Dar- imperial regime does not possess the element of Clark, J. B. Coffin, Collins, Cutter, Dakin, Darling, Davis, Eaton, J. Foster, O. Foster, Frost, Fuller, Goodale, Goodwin, Haley, Hammond, Hanscom, Hasty, Hewes, Hobart, Hooper, Hunton, Hunt, Hyson, Frish, Knight, Levensaler, Little, Lyman, J. Merrill, Miller, Milliken, A. Little, Lyman, J. Merrill, Miller, Milliken, Miller, Moore, Morton, Nason, Owen, Palmer, Patter, Patterson, Pike, Prince, Putnam, Record, Reed, best despotism cannot but be a shame and a Patterson, Pike, Prince, Putnam, Record, Reed, Rich, Russell, Sawjer, Shackley, Smith. Stanwood, Sweat, Talbot, Titcomb, Todd, Treat, ing the noblest intellectual and moral life of Trickey, Wall, Watson, Webster, D. Wentworth, Wing—78.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Baker, Barrows, J. Blanchard, Britton, W. Brown, Cargill, Chamberlain, Chase, Cachran, J. W. Coffin, Curtis, M. Currier, R. S. Currier, Cushman, Deering, Ding. Currier, R. S. Currier, Cushman, Deering, Ding-ley, Duren, Elden, Emerson, Fisher, Gilman, Gould, Gregg, Ham, Handy, Hinea, Hodgdon, Howes, Hume, Hurd, Johnson, Lancester, Leach, Lindsay, Lunt, Marr, Mayo, McCilvery, A. Mer-the porty of freedom may give no sign. But

Lindsay, Lunt, Mary, Mayo, McChrery, A. Merrich, Mitchell, J. L. Moore, Morgos, Morse, He party of freedom may give no sign. But the conviction will settle down on every French Neal, Norris, Norton, Pearson, Fishon, Pool, Pray, Sargent, Scammon, Silsby, Stanton, Stin, That now, either Louis Napoleon must be expelled, or France lost. Opposition will be expelled, or France lost. Opposition will be walton, Wedgewood, Weed, H. Wentworth come determined and implacable, and, sooner or later, will make the grand attempt. This desor later, will make the grand attempt. This des-Thus arrested, tried, condemned, with gallows potism may have brought blessings to France. all built, hands and feet tied, cap drawn down, But we have misconceived the nature of despotand rope adjusted, what had Gov. Wells to do ism, if these benefits are to gain for it our apbut to "cut rope," and swing off the Maine plause. It is its essential evil that it cannot ex-Law to strangle and die? He did this on the list along with freedom of thought, with the nat-7th inst., when he gave his signature to the Re- ural expansion of the intellectual life of gnation peal and License Bill. Report has it that the that it casts into a deep sleep those highest pow-Governor says that in three years, hardly a man ers which most ennoble man, and defeats, as far will be found willing thouse that he was ever in as human power can defeat, the intention of the favor of a prohibitory law. This may be so- Creator in their implantation.

but, then, we cannot read the future—so we Louis Napoleon wandering through Europe. don't know. We are glad to announce that firm of purpose, self-possessed and calmy deservthere were several men of the majority who ed our respect; struggling to attain his position would not give their votes to do so wicked a in France, when the choice lay manifestly bething as to legalize hundreds of grogshops in tween victory or ruin, he might also command our State—to place such a temptation as is the our sympathies. But Louis Napoleon making wine bottle before the young men of Maine—to himself a member of the family of dynasties, atfill op our fair borders with poverty, pauperism, tempting to resuscitate the traditions of the orphanage, widow-hood, profanity, Sabbath-monarchy, and holding out no prospect to France preaking, violence, riot, and death. There were of a restoration of liberty, deserves no respect. such men, thank God, in the Legislature of 1856; These will be the feelings with which Napoleon

House. Mr. Morrill (Hon. Lot M. Morrill of before many days have elapsed we may expec

learn that with treaty of Paris, has been TARBOX, Bangor, Me. It will be gratefully received, and acknowledged through the Star.

Yours Truly, LAZARUS GOTT.

Quence of Turkey having asserted her independence of Turkey having asserted her independence. guence of Turkey having asserted her indepen-dence by refusing to allow the late edict of the Porte to be embodied in the terms of peace. But we do not anticipate that this will .m. ly retard the issue, and at all events the Christian Potentates of Europe have clearly a right which owes its existence to their interference. So far as concerns Russia, another campaign

1000

and the

would have effectually prostrated that haughty and encroaching power. But France too plainly showed symptoms of impatience, and Eng-land would not have been justified in carrying on the war alone. We believe, however, that Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon have done all that statesmanship could judiciously effect to secure terms befitting the occasion, and that if we have not got all that might have been desir. The work is still progressing. ed, and material guarantees for the continuance of peace are wanting, still the peace, such as it is, will be found to be honorable, and, we venture to hope, lasting. And let us venture to hope that the momentous events of the last few years may be made to subserve the gracious purposes of God's Providence.

And let us venture to ed his people in Taunton, and manifested his saving power in the conversion of about twenty-five souls. The work has been characterized by

progress of temperance in this country. In 1854, we are told, the consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom authority, showing the Parish authority, showing the Parish authority, showing the Sabbath school. There seems to be a general interest, not only in Taunton, but in the surthe United Kingdom was 26 148,511 gallons; in 1855 it was 22,186,077 gallons. In Scotland alone, the consumption of spirits has fallen praises of their Redeemer. from 6,569,730 gallons to 5,355,612. Scotland has obtained a law by which the traffic in intoxcating liquors is prohibited on the Sabbath ;

land and Ireland.

We cannot but cherish the idea that the great the working classes. No reasonable doubt, innot too much to say that it may, in a considerable degree, be owing to the diffusion among them of temperance principles. The work goes on silently and unobservedly, but gradually and surely; our working classes are beginning to learn that there can be cheerfulness without intoxication, enjoyment without madness. This diminution of the foul practice of inebriety must tional expenditure must, through it, be largely diminished. Yet, incredible as it may appear, there are not a few who regret the diminished consumption of spirits on account of the diminished revenue from the excise. Such men deserve our pity, but merit also stern indignation. A tax is a means to an end. It is imposed in order that the state may defray those expenses which are necessary in order to keep the nation safe, peaceable, and happy. But internal security and happiness come with sobriety, and for exery ten fewer drunkards, we shall have at least

The noble exile and patriot, Louis Kossuth, has fallen into difficulties, and a public subscription is about to be set on foot to supply him with the means of subsistence. It is understood that for sometime past Kossuth had exhausted whatever means he had been able to bring with him from abroad. For a long time he earned a scanty pittance by his connection with some of the weekly journals. It was at first thought that

eign affairs was not altogether to the taste of Englishmen. The monotony of his style tired eke out his means of living by an occasional lecture in some of the more obscure parts of the metropolis. His necessities have at last reached the ears of that octogenarian writer, Walter Savage Landor, who, in a letter to the Times this.

His necessities have at last reached the ears of that octogenarian writer, Walter Savage Landor, who, in a letter to the Times this.

H. G. Woodworth. week, appeals to the sympathies of our countrymen, and heads the subscription with £10 or HELLENVILLE, Jefferson Co., Wis .- Our ch. and it is possible Kossuth himself may spurn it. We number near forty. I have baptized since than the bitterness of alien bread.

The General Assemblies of the "Free" and "Bond" Scottish churches always meet in the month of May. It is a usage of long standing for the ex-moderators living to nominate the presiding officer every year, and for the Assembly Bedford & Eric church left the Q. M. and unit-The General Assemblies of the " Free" and to adopt the nominee of the ex moderators without discussion. Dr. Thomas M'Crie, son of the famous Dr. M'Crie, the historian of John Knox and Andrew Melville, is to be the Moderator of in the Q. M. We trust the God of heaven with the Q. M. We trust the God of heaven with the Q. M. We trust the God of heaven with the properties of the the Free Church next May, a man 'eminently fitted for the high station. Dr. Crombie is nominated to preside over the "Bond" or Extablished Church of Scotland; but the younger ministers are determined to resist the nomination, and are putting forward Dr. James Robertson for the Moderator's chair.

The Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the President's chair—the Rev. John Bowers, of the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the President's Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and there are two candidates for the Wesleyan Conference meets in July, and the word in power and with the word in power and with the word in power and with

## For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr :- I would take this opportunity will. Our Q session was not large in numbers, but to acknowledge a valuable donation received from the F. W. B. society and friends in Bangor, amounting to between \$18 and \$20, which was greatly needed, and for which they have my since thanks.

If the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent and the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent lociety in B

If the lociety in Bangor were on a permanent basis it would be an incalculable advantage to our denomination, located as it is, in a city where there is a flourishing Theological Seminary in successful operation. This Institution frequently receives students from F. W. B. families. Were the F. W. B., society in the city a fixed fact, they could throw their arms around promising Joung men who might enter the Seminary from time to time, and save them to our denomination, whereas now many of them are lost to us. The first step that can be taken toward their permanency, by brethren at a distance, will be, to give them a good lift on their meeting house. The house is needed, and they need your assistance. It would be quite superfluous for me to add, that they are worthy of your assistance. In order to get a house, they must, for the time being, be considerably dependent upon the benevolence of our denomination. They have organized, and are ready to commence operations. Come, brethren and friends, the time has arrived for action. They are needly, and are ready to go to work as soon as the folkhooming aid shall be received. Please

Rebibuls, Etc.

We have been favored of the Lord, with so to demand that a profession of the faith of Christ shall no longer be visited with death by a Power quickened. A number of backsliders have nanifested a desire to return to the fold of Christ. There seems to be a prospect of a more extensive work of grace. nfinite mercy display his almighty grace in the E. H. HART. conversion of sinners. Ross' Corners, Me., April 10, 1856.

WENTWORTH, N. H. The Lord is reviving his work in Wentworth. A few sinners have

J. D. Cross.

TAUNTON, Mass., April 10, 1856. Bro. Burr :- The Lord has graciously revisitposes of God's Providence.

A remarkable document has just been made public on gowrnment authority, showing the Sabbath school. There seems to be a general

S. D. CHURCH.

Bro. Burr :- God has poured out of his spirand there is therefore a greater proportionate ton, Wyoming Co., N. Y., of late. I have held it in a glorious manner in the town of Benningdiminution of intemperance there than in Eng. ton, Wyoming Co., N. 1., or and I think I never saw more good accomplished in so short a time. falling off in the consumption of spirits indicates a growing intelligence and self-respect among opposition, but it soon died away, and unusual solemnity seemed to rest on the whole congrethe working classes. No reasonable doubt, in-deed, can be entertained of the fact; and it is dominate. Heads of families and blooming youth arose from their seats, and, in a subdued tone, declared their determination to break away from the service of sin and satan, and devote themselves to the service of God the remainder of their lives. We did not invite them forward to anxious seats, so called, but simply to arise. Most of the subjects of the work tell on our prisons and poor-houses. The nafessions, told their resolutions, and asked the prayers of Christians-the same night returned to their families, took down the long neglected Bible, reah a portion of scripture, fell upon their knees, husband and wife together, and for the first time in their lives addressed a throne of grace. Quite a number erected their family altars, previous to making any public move. When the meetings first commenced but two or three in a full congregation could be prevailed upon to speak or pray in public, but now it is no uncommon thing to hear fifty or sixty speak in the same meeting. There have been over sixty converted and reclaimed. Last Sabbath I baptized eight happy converts, and among the number was my eldest daughter. We contemplate organizing a church here soon. Good union prevails among the different de-Yours in Christ. nominations. H. N. PLUMB

Bennington, N. Y., April 8, 1856.

DUPLAIN, MICH., March 28, 1856. his name would prove a spell of power upon the Bro. Burr :—I commenced holding a series British public; and so, judging from the enthuof meeting at what is called Coopers Corners, siasm with which his first appearance amongst seven miles south west of my residence, the us was welcomed, it might have been expected. 12th of Feb., and continued them evenings for The connection of Douglas Jerrold with Lloyd's two weeks. The Lord blessed us abundantly The connection of Douglas Jerroid with Lioyd's paper had sent the circulation up some thirty or forty thousand; why should not the advertised econnection of Kossuth send the Sunday Times up to an equal amount? But it did not. In fact, he soon quarrelled with the proprietors of that paper, and then transferred his services to the connection of the connection had a some that paper, and then transferred his services to the connection had a some that paper are connection of the connection had a some that the paper are connection of the connection had a some that the connection of the connection had a some that the connection had a some that the connection of the conne the Atlas, with which his connection had a somewhat longer duration.

But the deeply-injured exile was " nothing if not critical," and constantly criticising our for
Geo. W. Lewis.

WARREN, Ill., April 8, 1856. them, and they soon ceased to regard his arti- Last Sabbath was a good day for our cause in cles. His writing in the Atlas closed at Christ- Warren. I had the pleasure of waiting upon mas last, and since then he has attempted to five happy converts in baptism. Some five more

H. G. Woodworth.

\$50. The Times looks coldly on the proposal; is prospering in this place very well at present. There is surely a career in England open for a I came here twenty-two, and the prospect is still man of his powers. Anything would be better good.

J. G. HULL.

chair—the Rev. John Bowers, of the Wesleyan
College, Didsbury, and the Rev. F. A. West, of
the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven. Our Liverpool. An Englishman. brethren and our foes have prophesied our downfall. May the God of heaven disappoint them. If we humble ourselves under His mighty power, and be obedient to his call, he surely

EXETER. Me. The March term was held with EXETER, Me.—The March term was held with the church in Charleston. The roads were so badly blocked with snow, that there were but few in attendance. No reports from the Next assion with the church in Exeter, Friday, June 13, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

R. B. Foss, Clerk pro tem.

R. B. Foss, Clerk pro tem.

and Bloors of Eld. S. Butter. Eld. Wm. Mack the Lord Mayor of London made oncial proportion of the meeting, which resulted in the conversion of some precious souls, and the reclaiming of wanderers. Next session with Brookfield church (school house, south road). The introdutory discourse will be delivered by Eld.

Huron, Ohio.-Held its last session March 28th and 29th, with the church at New Haven.
The churches were all represented, both by
letter and delegation. The meetings of worship were spiritual and the preached word truly edifying. Elders O. Hicks, from Iowa, and N. R. George, from Seneca Q. M., labored with us on the occasion. Next session with the Fittsville church, June 27th, 1856. REUBEN SNYDER, Clerk.

PARSONSFIELD, Me. Held its last session with PARSONSFIELD, Me. Held its last session with the church at Limerick. The attendance was good. Twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents was contributed for the Foreign Mission.—Next session with the Cornish church, four miles North of Limerick corner.

S. PENDEXTER, Clerk.

Mr. Lane's affidavit explains that the draft was made by a committee appointed by the Kansas Legislature, and the rough draft originally adopted, but the committee were empowered to correct the phraseology. Mr. L. prays the Senate to receive the memorial.

Mr. Harlan spoke in favor of the Kansas memiles North of Limerick corner.
S. PENDEXTER, Clerk.

BELKNAP. N. H.-The Jan. session conwened with the church at Gilmanton Iron Works. The churches were fully represented, and the business of conference harmonious.— The meetings of worship were solemn. The brethren who preached, evidently were divinely assisted. The meeting was protracted severa days, and a precious revival enjoyed, in which en more than fifty hopeful conversions. May session with the church a Alton Centre. EZEKIEL TRUE. Clerk.

For the Morning Star. ORDINATION. -Bro. GEORGE W. DUNN was publicly set apart to the work of the gospel ministry on the 30th day of March, at New Haven, by a council from the Huron Quarterly Haven, by a council from the Huron Quarterly
Meeting, in the following order: Sermon by
Elder H. W. Vaughn; reading of the scriptures
by Elder N. R. George; Prayer by Elder
T. Dimm; charge by Elder J. Wheeler; hand
of fellowship by T. Dimm.

For the Council, REUBEN SNYDERS.

The sentiments were assented to. Republican
Mr. Douglas said the Democrats in the coming election will take issue with Republicans on
the slavegy question, and will go before the
country upholding the Kansas act and the doctrines it involves.

Mr. Wilson said he didn't disown the name

# Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting.

Yates & Steuben Quarterly Meeting. The next term of the Yates and Steuben Q. M. will

Gibson Quarterly Meeting. Friday, May 3), 2 o'clock, F. M.
N. B. The churche; are requested to forward by theilelegates m and to meet the demand of the Yearly Meeting a sending a delegate to General Conference in Oct.-next.

Casegarges, Com.

Michigan Central Quarterly Meeting. . Will be held with the church in Orelious, (?) \*riday, May 1 - Conference to commence at Po'clock, P. M., at Barns' hool house.

WM. E. WHIENEY, Com.

An adjourned session of the above named Conference will be held in the F. W. B. Vestry, Gardiner city, commencing May 6, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is much desired:

\*\*Per order.\*\* n desired:

The American and Fossion Bials Society will hold its next session in the 'fliver street Baptist meeting house in New York city, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 'fland 8th days of May next; services commencing on Wednesday, at 1012 A. M. Rev. Robert E. Pattison, D. D., President of Watervills College, will be interested and the decision of the Society will be interested and the session with addresses from the following brethren: Rev. Thomas H. Caldicott, S.D. O., of Boston; Rev. Prof. Dodge of Mattison University's N. Y.; Rev. S. W. Adams, D. D., of Cleveland, O.; Rev. N. Brown, D. D., Missionary to Assam ; Rev. Wm. C. Richards of Providence, R. I.; Rev. H. W. Read, Missionary to New Mexico; Rev. Konnard A. Fleishmann, pastor of the German Bap church in Philadelphia; Rev. Geo. B. Ide, D. D., of Springfield, Mass., and Rev. W. Hague, D. D., of Albany.

\*\*Rev York, April 1, 1856.\*\*

MEDNESDAY, April 16. Senāte. —Mr. Seward offered resolutions that uninhabited islands hereafter discovered by Americans shall be the possessions of this Government, and any valuable products thereof be confirmed to the discoverers and their heirs: The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, The Bounty Land bill was briefly debated, but was laid aside to give opportunity for Mr. Jones of Iowa to speak on Kansas affairs in reply to Mr. Harlan.

\*\*House:\*—Nothing was done beyond voting to work your control of the Kane expedition at \$5 per copy. The motion was adopted under the previous question by four majority, and a resolution to reconsider was laid on the table.

chool.

Also, our thanks are due our friends at Meredith Neck for a donation of twenty-six dollars. May Reaven reward them.

S. J. PITMAN.

Meredith Centre.

O. B. PITMAN.

Post Office Addresses.

Rev. C. S. Paart, Harmony, Me.

"JAMES M. HUTCHINSON, Harmony, Me. CARLTON SMALL, North Berwick, Me.

H. G. WOODWORTH, Hillsdale, Mich. HENRY BELDEN, Benson, Vt.
ALMON JONES, Waupun, Wis. Brood JENEINS, Millard, Walworth Co., Wis.

"A. SMERT. Newport, N. H.
"War-Psor, Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y.
JAMES A. MCKENZIE, Providence, R. I.

# General Intelligence.

POREIGN NEWS. Liverpool dates have been received to the 1st

inst. The treaty of peace has been signed by cannon, illuminating, &c. English demonstrations much quieter. Ratifications cannot be exchanged within 4 weeks. Steamer Africa arrived out 31st. The Baltic brings the state of Mr. B. B. Chapman to retain his seat as Belegate from Nebraska Territory, and in favor of Mr. Hiram P. Bennett.

shown.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. | ceeded to sign it. The moment the signatures were completed, the signal was given, and the

Palmerston said, that though a treaty of peace Boon Co., Ill.—Held with the Manchester & had been signed, yet it was determined by the Caledonia church. An interesting season was enjoyed. The brethren and sisters manifested a desire to put forth greater efforts for the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth. Next session with the Cherry Valley church, to be held at school a house in Deacon C. Dunwell's neighborhood, four miles south of Cherry Valley will be deemed satisfactory by England and by Europe. It would be found that the objects for which the war had been under the constitution of the treaty will be deemed satisfactory by England and by Europe. It would be found that the objects for which the war had been under the constitution of the consti P. S. DOOLITTLE, Clerk. jects for which the war had been undertaken. had been accomplished fully. It would be found that the integrity and independence of Tuscarora, N. Y.—Held in Cameron, Feb.

22. The reports showed that there was some revival among the churches, and good attendance on public worship. The introductory discourse was preached by Eld. Wm. Mack. It was hand it has put an end to a war which every the moral government of God, and was ap-friend to humanity must have naturally wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundation of a peace, which, he trusted, was ap-friend to humanity must have naturally wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundation of a peace, which, he trusted, would be listing and enduring. On Monday the Lord Mayor of London made official pro-

the state of siege as being carried out with the utmost vigor. Everything was subjected to military dictation, and the Austrian General Greneville, appears as the real Governor of the city. Upwards of 300 arrests have been made, The Auditore Bordi was still alive, though no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Monday, April 14. Senate.—Mr. Harlan presented an affidavit made by Col. Lane, on the subject of the Kansas memorial, which was presented to the Senate by Gen. Cass, and feturned by the Senate.

Mr. Lane's affidavit explains that the draft

Mr. Douglas stated the reasons why he objected, because the document had been materially altered since its authors saw it.

Mr. Hale replied to Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Pugh spoke against receiving the me-

orial.
Mr. Hale said Col. Lane had been accused of fraud and forgery, and should be heard in his Mr. Wilson said Mr. Douglas had indulged

e. Mr. Douglas replied, saying he used the word

in Kansas.

Mr. Wilson said he had addressed a large meeting in Delaware, Saturday, distinctly avow-ing the principles of the Republican party, and the sentiments were assented to. Republican

For the Morning Star

ORDINATION. Bro. Leander Curtice was ordained at Lee, Calhoun Co., Mich., at the Feb. term of the Mich. Central Q. M. Sermon, consecrating prayer and charge by Elder F. Walker; concluding prayer by the candidate.

WM. E. WHITNEY,

Chairman of Council.

The involves.

Mr. Wilson said he didn't disown the name of abolitionist; J. Q. Adams, Washington, Jefferson, Jay, Hamilton, Franklin, and the men of the Revolution were abolitionists; the Republican party oppose slavery everywhere, but will not interfere in the States.

Mr. Wilson said he didn't disown the name of the Revolution were abolitionists; the Republican party oppose slavery everywhere, but will not interfere in the States.

Mr. Stewart deprecated the discussion; at the instance of Mr. Stewart the motion to receive Mr. Lane's petition was laid on the table.

House,—The Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. Faber, of Louisiana, contesting the seat of Mr. Eustis.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, asked leave to submit a resolution, closing the present session of Congress on the 4th of July.

Mr. Washburn, of Me., said this movement was intended to smother the Kansas Investigation.

n.
The House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving the resolution, by a vote of 35 against 57, two-thirds being necessary

The deficiency bill was then debated till th adjournment. TUESDAY, April 15. Senate. -Mr. Rusk, June term of the Gibson Q. M. will be held with the from the Post Office Committee, to which was referred the memorials of Messrs. Vanderbilt, May 30, 20 clock, P. M.

and Livingston, reported a bill to encourage new steam navigation lines, to provide for the transportation of mails by sea, and for other purposes.

House.—The House passed the Senate bill authorizing payment to Jacob Dabson for services as a volunteer from California, in the vices as a volunteer from California, in the Mexican war; being a colored man, and the

Mexican war; being a colored man, and the law not permitting him to enter the army, this special act is necessary for his relief.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill being under consideration, the House rejected the Senate amendment, appropriating \$300,000 for continuing the Washington Aqueduct, and without anal action on the bill, adjourned.

aid on the table.

Thursday, April 17. Senate.—Mr. Sumner

We would gratefully acknowledge a donation from our brethren and friends in Holderness and Centre Harber of made a motion that the Committee on Comwenty for dollars in money and other necessary articles, including a beautiful Bible presented by the Sibbath of the commerce known as the Coolie trade, by of the commerce known as the Coolie trade, by which large numbers of the Chinese are trans-ported from their country, in American ships, on alleged contracts for services in distant places. The bounty land bill was further considered.

House.—On motion of Mr. Pringle, the President was requested to have prepared statements showing the appropriations made during each session of the last three Congresses, particularly distinguishing those made on the recommendations of the President, Heads of Departments, and Chiefs of Bureaus; likewise what expenditures was made during the same period, and tures were made during the same period, and whether defalcations have occurred, and, if so, to what amount.

The Senate's fortification bill was then tabled

by a large majority, on the ground that it improperly originated in that body.

The consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill was resumed and debated until adournment.

FRIDAY, April 18. Senate.—The bill to authorise the Executive to facilitate the construc-tion of a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean was considered

the signing of peace was announced in Paris Puritan Recorder says : " A bill has been at and London by salutes of artillery. Paris was last reported in the House, giving to the widows illuminated, and in England the church bells and orphans of old Revolutionary officers, credwere pealed. Three or four weeks will elapse itors of the Government, certain moneys owing ere ratifications of the treaty can be exchanged. them for services abundantly acknowledged, but The details of adjustment have been referred to never requited. It is a claim of more than a com nission. In London, at 1 o'clock, the seventy years' standing, the justness of which Tower and Park guns fired a salute. Flags has never been denied by any vote or Congres-were generally displayed in the city, and from sional report, and never paid. The old officers the shipping. In the other cities similar dis- were retained in the service, while their famiplays were made, but not much enthusiasm was lies were threatened with starvation, by the hown.

Signing of the Theaty.—The Paris correst the earnest call of Washington, that they pondent of the London Times says a council of should be honorably paid at the close of the Ministers was held at the Tuilleries at 11 1-2, war. Payment was made in hearly worthless and remained till 12. The Emperor presided, certificates, which the Government in its povand gave his last instructions, and Count Wa- erty could not redeem, and in its subsequent friends, the time has arrived for action. They are needly, and are ready to go to work as soon that in the church's zeal to convert children, she lowski returned to his official residence to ready to go to work as soon that in the church's zeal to convert children, she lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth, would not redeem; for aggregate lowski returned to his official residence to ready wealth lowski returned to his official residence to ready lowski returned to his offici

unanimously favorable to its passage. Such members as Messrs Mouston and Letcher line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. who perpetually bark at the door of the Treasury, (except when some war bill is to be acted on,) will probably oppose this bill; but it is believed a sense of justice will be triumphant in the House, as it certainly will

in the Senate. The amount necessary to satisfy ANOTHER PERSONS WILthis claim, will, without interest, (not asked for) be about three millions. Its distribution was brought in Philadelphia against Alderman will gladden many hearts of deserving people; James B. Freeman, by James Martin, one of and will be received as the gift of a noble an-eestry. Portions of it will go into the far dis-in the abduction of Col. Wheeler's slaves. The tant Missionary field. Speaker Banks is known complaint alleges that Alderman Freeman, cor-

who may choose to engage in the chase. It with it.
repealed the prohibitory law, under which MINNESOTA. Gov. Gorman in his recent Maine for five years has prospered gloriously, message, stated officially that the Territory confor a brisk trade, and the whole State is to be \$3,000,000 of property. again cursed by an increase of crime, pauperism,

drunkenness and every conceivable abomination of the Tract Society, writing from Lawrence,
er of the Tract Society, writing from Lawrence,

udge of the Supreme Court, and stopped not the bench for having the independence to avow his honest opinions. A BLACKER DEED OF is a raving maniac, made so by intense grief." INFAMY was never consummated by any band of conspirators since the world began.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., both Houses adjourned, after a session of one hundred days. Bills seemingly essential to the proper management of the Government had not been, passed, and members, after wasting much time, attempted to coerce the Governor into granting them an extra session. But Governor Clark very properly refused to grant them more time to perform what should have been completed some time before, and the affairs of the State will, we presume, move forward very much as usual until the session of 1857.—N. Y. Examiner.

To the People of the United State will, we presume the murds of Y. Examiner.

To the People of the United States To the People of the United States.

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pitsburgh Convention of the 22d of February, 1856; to send from each State three Delegates from every Congressional District, and six Delegates at large, to meet in PHILADELPHIA, on the Seventeenth day of June next, for the on the Seventeenth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice

Bresente has confessed his guilt."

President of the United States.

Signed by the National Committee. ance of every American slave, for the deliverance of every American slaveholder, and for the
salvation of the whole country."

The National Convention of the Democratic party for the nomination of analysis.

died a day or two since from excess of exertion in jumping rope. Is said that she jumped about two hundred times without stopping.—

She was immediately after taken ill, and died the next day. This is not the first death from the care of the care the same cause which we have had occasion to record, and should be a warning to children not to indulge in excessive exercise.—Journal.

St. Louis upon its return for \$5000; and the guns were insured for \$3000. Saturday night, 12th inst., causing immense

lamage to property. The Ledger says :

reported on by the proper Committee, who are DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN ORIO.—The storm of

to be friendly to its passage. Mr. Madison ruptly and maliciously demanded of him ex-once reported in its favor. cossive ball in the suit brought before him by The Maine Legislature adjourned on John H. Wheeler, in default whereof he com-Thursday week. The Portland Journal anmitted him to prison: and with unlawful and
swers the question "What has it done," as
corrupt motives did conspire with certain other
follows:—"It repealed the just and constitupersons to oppress and maltreat him.

tional law regulating the registration of the The N. Y. Day Book is advocating the slaveames of naturalized citizens. It repealed the trade—thinks it right and its opponents hyporsonal liberty law, so that our State officers crites. A paper that dares to defend and commay engage in catching runaway negroes; so mend that most atrocious of all villainies—the that every foot of the soil of Maine, is become African slave-trade—ought to be in a lunatic the hunting ground for the human blood hounds asylum or penitentiary, and its editor along

while drunkenness has been dying out; and tained 75,000 inhabitants and that this informathousands of wives and children have rejoiced tion was derived from sources he knew to be in husbands and fathers redeemed; and it has substituted instead of this law a license system made a return of over 60,000, and since then which protects and perpetuates the most diabolical traffic that ever cursed the earth.—
Already are preparations going on in this city in St. Paul alone, it is said there is upward of

It commenced and carried forward a ruthless resides the widow of the martyred Barbour.—
She is as inconsolable as ever, and it is the opina its diabolical deed, till it had thrust him from to death. The widow of the martyred Brown

In a South Caroling paper, called the Southern Enterprise, appears a letter from Hon. J. B. It passed a military bill of 123 sections of O'Neall, in which, speaking of South Carolina waddle and nonsense, as a sop for the citizen College and the young men who are educated

band hung by his Wife.—The Natchitoches (La.)
Chronicle of the 22d ult. gives an account of
the murder of John Rodrigo by his wife and
her paramour, Matthew Bresente. The Chronicle says:

where, placing a rope around his neck, in spite of his prayers and shrieks formercy, they hung him and beat him to death with a stick. After the guilty parties had succeeded in killing their the guilty parties had succeeded in killing their

Signed by the National Committee.

Call for a National Nominating Convention.

Call for a National Nominating Convention.

Call for a National Nominating Convention.

New Hamseners.—S. Cushman, H. Hildreth. Baih: B. Nelson, E. Hills, W. Thompson Gilmanton I. W.; J. Soott, the United States, signed by Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, Wm. Goodell, and 783] others, has been issued for a Convention at Syracuse, has been issued for a Convention at Syracuse, N. Y.; on Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, for the purpose of a nominating men for President and Vice President of the United States, who have the ability, the integrity and the courage to assert their principles, and who will yield their official powers for the deliver-ance of every American slave, for the slave of the every in the formation of

ance of eyery American alaveholder, and for the salvation of the whole country."

The National Conventors of the Democratic party for the nomination of candidates for Pesident and Vice President, is to be held at Cincinnati, O., about the lat of June.

Colonel Freifront has written a letter to Governor Robinson, of Kanasa, in which he avows his entire sympathy with the Free State settlers of Kanasa. It appears from this letter that he and Governor Robinson are old friends, and that they labored shoulder to shoulder in the long and for a time doubtful contest in California to constitute that territory's Free State.

An able paper in the Westminister Review shows that Great President was the same of the Primary aprile from the vary since to take measure, and demonstrates that away as gince to take measure, and demonstrates that such a line of Kanasa, in This of Canage, Mass., has sold the right of his 'Improved Stump Extractor,' for the States of Wisconsin and lows, to a gentleman in Milwaukee, for \$6000.

A New Line of Stramma for Kanasa.

A New Line of Stramma for Kanasa.

The Alton Courier ably advocates the measure, and demonstrates that such a line of steamers between Alton and Kanasa.

The Alton Courier ably advocates the measure, and demonstrates that such a line of steamers between Alton and Kanasa.

Edder Charles Stayens, of Exeter, N. H., has losted that it to be, in spite of Doughas and the Border-Ruffilms.

The forces of Walker, the filibuster, have been defeated in Coata Rica.

Edder Charles Stayens, of Exeter, N. H., has losted with one of the Primary Schools in East Boston, died a day or two since from excess of exeters from the proper of the Primary Schools in East Boston, died a day or two since from excess of exeters in the jumped about two hundred times without stopping—

Board Farries and Canade, and the same of the Primary Schools in East Boston, died a day or two since from excess of exeters in the impair of the primary schools of the Primary Schools in East Boston, died a day or two since f

W. C. Peck, 50; L. Parker, 5,65.

New Agents.

Rev. A. G. Abboty. Book Agent of Otselic Q. M.

to record, and should be a warning to children not to indulge in excessive exercise.—Journat.

The Riple Sezure. Those who seized the grides destined for Kansas have not made a very good job of it. The boat is to be stached at the ground of the grown o

The past week we have received 64 subscribers, and discontinued 21: increase 43. Increase since the commencement of Yol. 31, 39.

damage to property. The Ledger says:

"Suddenly at ten o'clock at night, there arose a fierce roaring of the wind, preceded by a few flashes of lightning and followed with a fall of halistones. Instantly there was a tremendous rattling of window shutters, fluttering of awnings, falting of signs, lifting of roofs, and destruction of walls and even of buildings. The storm was felt with more severity in the northern part of the city, where not less than one hundred and fifty houses have felt its effects in the demolition of chimneys, injury to roofs and damage to walls."

Five buildings were sotally destroyed, and 260 were damaged. Several persons were imjured, and one lady was killed. The total damage is estimated at \$100,000.

and or life membership,
Rev. D. Woodworth, Addison, N. Y.,
One half of a bequast of Eunico Mariett,
Hornby, N. Y.,
Mrs. Dolly Leavitt, North Hampton,
John O. Drury, Litchfield, Mich.,
Miss Eliza Winne, Miss Harries Winne Miss Eliza Winner, Miss Barray Finns, 20 each, 50 each, 25 each; J. Bachelder, L. Avery, I. Bachelder, J. Avery, M. Whidden, R. Gook, 50 each; M. Folsom, F. Folsom, J. Cook, 1,00 each; M. E. Whidden, 19. J. Whiddeng, 25. A. Cook, 21. Campton, Bally Stowe, late of Fendulas, L. A. String of gold beads, Oxford Q. M., Mich., A backwoodsman in the West, A backwoodsman in the West, S. A. Ladd, Mcredith Village, Deidarnia Swallow, Ill.,

WILLIAM BURR, The

Education Society. Mrs. Dolly Leavitt, North Hampton, WILLIAM BURR, The

Anti-Slavery Society.

Ladies' Anti-slavery Society, Nashua,

Books Forwarded. Two packages to Rev. D. Y. Emerson, Portage City, Co-lumbia Co., Wis., by mail. One package to M. M. Sprague, Charlotte, Me., by mail. One package to Rev. James R. Pope, Janesville, Rock Co., Wis, by mail.

If the books noticed as forwarded are not re n due time by the persons to whom they are directly as immediately.

### Married

In this city, March 17, by Rev. S. Curtis, Mr. Amos H Batchelder of Westervors, Sc., Mr. Heman R. Wallace of Alton.

16th Inst. by Rev. E. True, Mr. Heman R. Wallace of Rochester and Mrs. Betsey Wallace of Alton.

In Elisworth, March 30, by Rev. J. D. Cross, Mr. Charles H. Elliott of Rumney and Miss Laura Jane Moulton of E. At Wilton, Me., March 18, by Rev. W. Badger, Mr. John Farmer and Miss Emily Jane Farmer, both of Temple. M. Temple of Websier and Mass Angelede E. Joud of Lisbon.

In Biddeford, Me., April 5, by Rev. W. P. Merrill, Mr. Burleigh S. Emery of Kennebunk and Miss Harrist E. Boothby of B. April 10, Mr. John C. Lombard and Miss Starah H. Ellis, both of Saco.

In Kittery, Me., April 17, by Rev. C. Hariin, Mr. Francis W. Quinby of Charleston, Mass., and Miss Mary E. Williams of K.

At the F. W. Baptist meeting house in Oxford, N. Y., Jan. 6, by Rev. Ethan Ray Citarke, Mr. Oyrus Blackmarr of Plymouth and Miss Emily A. Crandall or Norwich.

In Villanovia, N. Y., March 6, by Rev. L. B. Starr, Mr. Hiram Cornel and Miss Buth Ann Warner.

In Farmington, 16th Inst., very suddenly, Mrs. WAZER-MAN, wife of Rev. Doxter Waterman. Obituary hereafter. In Biddeford, Mc., April 8, CRABLES B., son of Mr. Benj. P. and Clara B. Lowell, aged 5 years and 1 month. W. P. M.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. -April 17

BRIGHTON CATTLEE MARKET.—April 17.

At market—106 Beef Cattle, 960 Stores, Working Oxen, Cows and Caives, 129 Sheep and Lamba, and 3335 Swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra, 59,25 a 9,35; First quality, 89,00; Second quality, 83,00 a 5,50; Third quality, 87,00; Ordinary, not quoted.
Hides—7c per lb.
Tallow—11 a 120; Rough, 8 1-2c.
Pelts—91,50 a 1,75.
Calf Skins—12c.
Pulled Weel.—45 a 48c.
Barreling Cattle—36 a 7.
Working Oxen—340, 145, 150 a 195.
Milk Cows—840, 42, 45, 50 a 65.
Veal Calves—95 a 9.
Sloves.—Vearlings—None.
Two.years old—838, 40, 42, 45 a 50.
Sheep and Lambs—6 to 6 1-2e per lb; 24 a 12 a bgad.
Swins—Wholesale 7 1-2 a 8c; Retail 5 a 9c., Fat Hogs, undressed, 6 1-4 a 6 3-4; Old Hogs, 6 1-30.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET April 16 Beeves—Receipts 3033 head; prices are essentially unchanged, quotations ranging 8, 1-2 a 12; demand less active. Sheep—Receipts 1999; supply short and consequently quick sales at advanced prices. Swine—Receipts 3000; market active and prices unchanged, ranging from 6 a 6 3 degrees weight, to 7.5-4 a 5 3-5 nett.

BOSTON MARKET-April 18.

LEBANON ACADEMY. THE Summer term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, May 21, under the care of the present Principal, W. D. KNAFP, A. B. SAM'I. W. JONES, Sec'y. West Lebanon, April 18, 1855.

SMITHVILLE SEMINARY. AT North Scituate, R. I. Summer term begins April 28. Students thoroughly fitted for Col-lege, for Teachers, or business life. Expenses mod-erate. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

4w3\*]
S. P. COBURN, Principal.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. SPRING Arrangement, April 14, 1856. Depot in Haymarket Square.

Trains from Boston.

For Lawrence, (South Side,) 7, 7 1-2, and 9 3-4 a.

M., 12 M., 3, 5 and 6 1-4 r. M. (North Side,) 7, 7 1-2, and 9.45, a. M., 12 M., 3, 5, and 6 1-4 r. M.

For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 7, For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Kailroads, 7, A. M., 12, M., and 5, P. M. For Haverhill, 7.30 and 9.46, A. M., 12 M., 3, 5, and 6.16 F. M. For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and stations east of Haverhill, 7 1-2, a. m., 12, m., and 5, r. m. For Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 7.30, a. m. and

6, P. M.

Trains for Boston

From Portland at 9.45, A. M., and 4.35, P. M.

From Great Falls, 5.56 & 11.35 A. M., & 6.25 P. M.

From Dover, 6.05, and 11.56 A. M., and 6.45, P. M.

From Exeter, 6.45 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M.

From Haverhill, 7.25, 9 and 11.40, A. M., 1.20, 5.05 From Haverhill, 7.20, 9 and 11.40, A. M., 1.20, 5.06 and 81.2, P. M.

From Lawrence. (North Side.) 6.35, 7.37, 9 1.4 and 11.55 A. M., 1.38 and 5 1.2 P. M. (South Side.) 6.37, 7.40, 9.17 and 11.57, A. M., 1.40, 5.33 and 8 1.2 P. M.

WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup't.

YOUNG MEN: Do you wish to engage in an honorable and profitable business; and thereby YOUNG MEN: Do you wish to engage in an I honorable and profitable business; and thereby make your fortune. If so, send for particulars concerning an employment at which \$1000 clear profit can be made per annum. Address, (post-stamp enclosed,) Box 14, Harmony, R. I. [3w3\*

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Trustees of the Maine State Seminary will be held in the Vestry of the New Free-will Baptist meeting house in Lewiston, on Wednesday, the 23d inst, at two o'clock, P. M., in order to transact any business hat may properly come before the meeting. EBENEZER KNOWLTON, President. OREN B. CHENBY, Secretary.
Augusta, Me., April 12, 1856. 2w2

WANTED!

AGENTS to engage in the sale of STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, including the beautifully illustrated Engravings of the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments. An active person with small capital can easily clear from \$50 to \$60 per month. For Particulars, address D. H. MULFORD,

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These Legs, of an entirely new and peculiar construction, are universally regarded and recommended as an invaluable boon to all who have suffered mutilation by amputation, by all the first Surgeons in Europe and America; by all the institutes for the promotion of the Arts; and the several thous, and now blessed with them in their daily use.

Entirely new, commodious, and neat Establishments have been recently fitted up and opened at Springfield and New York, for the accommodation of patients, where surgical and mechanical skill, of a highly respectable order are associated in the adaptation and construction of these eminently serviceable and heautiful appliances for every species of mutilation by amputation; and with the most triumphant success. Entire extisfaction is guaranteed.

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Table 1. Section 1. Section 2. Section 2. Section 3. Section 3.