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VOLUME XXX.

P. S. BURBANK, JOHN FULLONTON, A. K. MOULTON, J. M. BAILEY, A. K. MOULTON, G. T. DAY, JONA. WOODMAN, HOSEA QUINBY.

O', B. CHENEY. D. M. GRAHAM.

H. E. WHIPPLE.

by them.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Star at two dollars a square for three insertions, and at the same rate

All oblituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter involving facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writers.

MORNING STAR.

For the Morning Star.

may not be improper to submit a few remarks actions indirectly sanction intemperance and concerning the pretended miracles of the heathen, and of the papal, and other sects claiming the Christian name. It is well known that many individuals have professed to have the power of working miracles. They made the power of working miracles. They made the power of a universal helicity of the pretension, because of a universal helicity of the pretension, because of a universal helicity of the pretension of the papal, and other sects "Peter," a recent writer in the Dover Gazette, who, like Diotrephes of old, prates against ministers "with malicious words," quotes Christ's assertion, "My kingdom is not of this world," the power of working miracles. They made this pretension, because of a universal belief that no man can work miracles except God be with him, and that God will not interpose and work a miracle to establish a falsehood. Hence work a miracle to establish a falsehood. Hence men pretending to be sent of God to establish religion, profess to have the power of working miracles. But the miracles of the heathen and papal church and others, will not bear the application of the testsato which all miracles should be subjected. They were wrought in favor of this world; then would my servants fight that I have the miracles about the subjected to the Jews: John 18: the established religious superstitions, in the midst of ignorance and superstition. They were wrought, not to declare the glory of God, but for the personal advantage of those who pretended to perform them. The scene is laid at a distance; they were not published at the time and place where they are said to have been done. They are related on hearsay, or were done in the presence of a few interested persons, and were never open to the full and fair investigation of the public, especially of those who were capable of detecting imposition. How unlike the miracles attending the ministry of Jesus and his apostles!

Is this extract teaches anything, it asserts.

at Proconnessur, that Aristeas died there, but "laws of Palestine;" and farther and more that his body could not be found for seven monstrous still, that they must "yield obediyears; that afterwards he appeared and made ence" to the laws of "the kingdoms of the years; that afterwards he appeared andsfade verses, and then disappeared; and three hundred and forty years after this he was seen at Metapontum, where he erected an altar to Apollo, and a statue for himself close by it, telling them that he had once been the crow that or lowed Apollo into Italy; after which he vanished again. The pretended resurrection of this man was compared by Celsus with that of Jesus Christ." How absurd to compare such a story with the resurrection of Jesus. "In the first place, Herodotus, who first mentions it, did not the laws of "the kingdoms of the earth," which required their subjects to worship idols!!! Such are the anti-Christian and anti-apostolic doctrines of the meddlesome and time-serving politicians who arrogate to them-serving politicians who arrogate to them-serves the right to retuke ministers for preach-lowed Apollo into Italy; after which he vanished again. The pretended resurrection of this man was compared by Celsus with that of Jesus Christ." How absurd to compare such a story with the resurrection of Jesus. "In the first place, Herodotus, who first mentions it, did not with the resurrection of Jesus. "In the first place, Herodotus, who first mentions it, did not write till four hundred and ten years after it. Secondly, he gives it on hearsay; and lastly, it is an idle tale, to which no man of sense car give the least credit; it being impossible that any. Metapontine, then living, could know a man that had been dead no ably experience to instill into their pupils "a love of the cachers to instill the cachers give the least credit; it being impossible that any Metapontine, then living, could know a man that had been dead nearly four centuries before."

Guilty of it.

After stating that the law requires school teachers to instill into their pupils "a love of country." "Peter" asks. The reader who is desirous of examining the pretended miracles of the heathen and the p. 177, and he will be satisfied that not one of tion, to hate his country and its laws?" em will bear the tests that distinguish true W. As this question implies an actual untruth, and its author is probably a teacher himself, it miractes.

For the Morning Star. .. RELIGION vs. IRRELIGION.

It is a common remark made among scoffers and rejectors of the religion of Christ, that their eternal salvation, to hate their country and those embracing it are men of weak and nar- its laws, is as "false" as was Capt. Irijah's insothose embracing it are men of weak and narrow minds, and only such are led away by its delusions; while they attempt to pass themselves off as persons of superior sense and enlarged views. Now it may not be amiss to look "Peter" think, were Lto assert that all ministers the tendencies of religion, as compared with the tendencies and results of irreligion. And in this way we may be able to arrive at some conclusion as to which will be most likely to give a largeness of mind, and elevate and enong. Harmselve and virtually declared that he would the present liquor law of New Hampshire, and virtually declared that he would conclusion as to which will be most likely to give a largeness of mind, and elevate and enno-

spect to extension, but also in respect to dignity, duration, and all kinds of perfection. Now man law that allows slaveholders to carry slavehilosophy opens and enlarges the mind by the general views to which men are habituated in that study, and by the contemplation of more law that dries up the widow's tears, feeds and numerous and distant objects than fall within the sphere of mankind of the ordinary pursuits to the abodes of mourning and woe, by probibof life. And for this reason the philosopher iting the sale of rum as a beverage, is to be judges of most things very differently from hated and made void. The triumph of their

there find proof conclusive that the sun is an sale of rum, are guilty of possessing such a hundred times larger than the earth; and the spirit, in the name of justice and humanity what fixed stars are placed at such a distance from shall be said of the spirit of those who go for fixed stars are the earth, that a cannon ball, in its continued the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the sale of rum on rapid motion, would not arrive at the nearest of thousand years. These ideas at once expand children and wound two others of them rather than have them returned to slavery? In view shocks and overwhelms the imagination; the numan intellect cannot grasp it and kingdoms the slave system, those who charge the oppoand provinces and thrones vanish at its pres-ence. But the Christian religion entitles and ors, should hang their heads for shame enlarges the mind beyond any other profession whatever. Whilst this teaches us, the earth and the transient enjoyments of this life are to be accounted "as the dust of the balance, the drop of the bucket, as less than nothing." It works are the profession with the profession ments by remembering "them that are in bonds as bound with them," and who ask that the nation shall obey his commands to "break every voke" and "let the oppressed go free," "Pe-stream of the profession of the ministers who obey God's requirements by remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them," and who ask that the nation of the bucket, as less than nothing." It works are the profession of the ministers who obey God's requirements by remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them," and who ask that the nation of the bucket, as less than nothing." It works are the profession of the ministers who obey God's requirements by remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them," and who ask that the nation of the bucket, as less than nothing." It works are the profession of the bucket, as less than nothing the profession of the bucket, as less than nothing the profession of the bucket, as less than nothing the profession of the bucket, as less than nothing the profession of the bucket, as less than nothing the profession of the bucket, as less than nothing the profession of the bucket, as less than nothing the profession of the bucket, as less than nothing the profession of the profession of the bucket, as less than nothing the profession of the prof drop of the bucket, as less than nothing." It opens wider to our view the intellectual world. The perfections of the Deity, the nature and excellence of virtue, the dignity of the human soul, are plainly manifested. Astronomy opens the mind, and alters our judgment with regard to external beings—but Christianity produces universal greatness of soul. Philosophy increases our views in every respect—but Christianity extends them even beyond the light of nature. How mean must the most exalted upon earth appear to the eye of Him, who, in one glance, takes in all the innumerable order of blessed spirits, radiant with glory and perfection! And how little must the amusements

nothing of greater force to subdue the inordinate course are more disposed to obey political dem-motions of the heart and regulate the will, agogues than God in the matters that "Peter"

OFFICE OF THE MORNING-STAR,
In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St.,
Near the City Hall, Dover, N. H.

By All communications and business letters should be directed to wm. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

EDITORS:

WM. BURR, (Resident.)

BY BURRI, (Resident.)

It matters not whether a man be influenced by passion or reason. These are first wrought tupon by some object, and the soul is moved in proportion to its apparent magnitude. Therefore the irreligious man, whose prospect, is filled with earth, and sense, and mortal life, is moved by these comparatively mean ideas to actions proportionably mean and low. But the mind, whose views are enlightened and extended by the stay from the bulbers. The number of Christians is flow small who stay from the house of God because the minister urges the Bible requirements against intemperance and slavery.

Most are ABOVE attempting to gag him for dounnel sent them through our missionaries, who would gladly convey to them such tokens of interest and brotherly affection.

WM. BURR, (Resident.) whose views are enlightened and extended by religion, is animated to nobler pursuits by most ublime and remote objects.

Now I would fain ask the impartial man to

judge who has the noblest sentiments or greater views; he who receives through the inlets of sense his stinted notions,—or he whose senti-Sense his stinted notions, or he whose sentiments are raised about the common taste by anticipating those delight which will satisfy the soul when all its forces are expanding in the immortal state? He who looks at nothing beyond this life—or he whose hopes and aims are standing in the Free-will Baptist connexion, are authorized and requested to act as Agents in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed 10 per cent. or all moneys collected and remitted by them.

There was no joy in all created things, No drop of sweet, that turned not in the end To sour, of which the right com man did not Partake—partake, invited by the voice of God—his Father's voice—who gave him all this force are expanding in the immortal state? He who looks at nothing beyond this life—or he whose hopes and aims are lost in the endless length of eternity? He who derives his spirit from the elements—or he who thinks he is inspired by the Almighty?

There was no joy in all created things, No drop of sweet, that turned not in the end To sour, of which the right com man did not Partake—partake, invited by the voice of God—his Father's voice—who gave him all His heart's desire. And o'er the sinner still, The Christian had this one advantage more.

hat when his earthly pleasures failed, and fail They always did to every soul of man, He sent his hopes on high, looked up and reached His sickle forth, and reaped the fields of heaven, And plucked the clusters from the vines of God."

New Gloucester, Feb., 1856.

For the Morning Star.

"POLITICAL PREACHING." Under this caption, or something like it, sin-THE BIBLE. NO. 19.

Before leaving the subject of miracles, it against them, rebuke those whose words and

established religious superstitions, in the should not be delivered to the Jews; John 18:

Jesus and his apostles!

Take as an illustration the following:

Take as an illustration the following:

If this extract teaches anything, it asserts that Christ taught his disciples to obey the Jewish rulers by ceasing to preach the gespel; and also that he required them to sustain circumcision which was enjoined by one of the

"With what propriety can the teacher urge arch of Rome, may consult Horne's Intro., er exhorts him on the peril of his eternal salva-

is hoped that he will remember that the law requires teachers to impress upon the minds o their pupils "a sacred regard to truth," as well as love of country. The implied assertion that preachers exhort their hearers, on the peril o ble the character.

The mind of man scems to adapt itself to the different nature of its objects. If it is conversant in little and low things, it is contracted and debased; and in the contemplation of great and sublime ideas, it feels a proportionable enlargement. The greatness of things shows plainly enough who hate the laws of the contemplation and the contemplation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of this state, shows plainly enough who hate the laws of the contemplation. judges of most things very differently from common men. What appears to them as important, seems to him of little consequence, for the chargement of his mind gives expansion to his thoughts, and by comparison many things seemingly large are rendered small.

All parts, and branches of philosophy and of speculative knowledge are useful in this respect, and especially astronomy is adapted to remedy a little and narrow spirit. For example: We there find proof conclusive that the sun is an hese for the space of an hundred and fifty has recently caused a mother to kill one of he

fection! And how little must the amusements of sense, and the ordinary pursuits of men, appear to one who is engaged in the noble pursuit of assimilating himself to the Deity—which is the proper employment of every Christian! But religion has not altogether to do with the understanding; and while it gives to the mind the most comprehensive views, there is nothing of greater force to subdue the inordinate. DOVER N. H., FEBRUARY 27, 1856.

who stay from church under the pretence that they don't want to hear politics in the pulpit, are known in some cases to read on "God's holy Sabbath" some of the most rabid and abu-sive political papers of the land! But let min-isters be prudent in their reproofs of the monster vices which politicians are seeking to shel-ter from just rebuke; the number who leave

that can take part with slaveholders and their apologists in their unjust and inhuman contest with freedom, so surely his authority will yet prevail, and liberty will be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. Then the rejoicings of emancipated millions will drown the ravings of their haters and oppressors.

PAUL.

For the Morning Star.

resolved to kill his children, and take the reins of government into her own hands. And so they were all destroyed but Joash, then a small child, not more than a year old, whom friends hid and kept concealed.

Six years passed with this idolatrous, wicked, murderous woman on the throne of David in Jerusalem. There was no Jenu in the kingdom to ride furiously up to the throne, make its steps stream with the blood of those on it and about it, and take possession himself as had been

THE MISSION FIELD. NO. 28. NATIVE PREACHERS.

Those who have the gospel must send it to have who have it not. Ministers of Christ in Christian lands must be willing to part with the comforts of home, to leave behind them the There are probably more than 4000 native assistants engaged in connection with the various Missionary Cocieties. The American Baptist Guite a meddling with politics by a priest and on the Sabbath too in this case! For some time sion Society have 6 of these native preachers in about ministers meddling with politics. But it connection with their two stations in Orissa. Their names are, Mahes, Silas Curtis, Elias sin of slavery. Ministers have been connected in original transfer.

The writer has two letters from one of these, (Elias Hutchins) extracts from which will show was no ado about it. But if any of them speak the piety, simplicity, devotedness, and earnest desire for usefulness of this young man, and will serve as a fair specimen of the spirit manifested others. The first letter was written in 1854, and was translated and forwarded by Bro. Phil-

ips. The following extracts are given: My dear elder brother: In the month of Sept. last, I received your etter, and reading it, my mind became happy. My dear elder brother: letter, and reading it, my mind became mappy.

I ought to have written you at that time. Be pleased to pardon my fault for not having done temporal interest of the minister is more generally looked after than formerly. If a subscription ally looked after than formerly. If a subscription ally looked after than formerly.

amilies have broken caste, a young man also, whose wife is likely soon to join him. It thus (church members and those who are not) we are At first Daniel and I were alone. Our master (teacher) Phillips, Sahib, has labored very hard for us. Till this present time he has continued to pray that the true religion may spread among

At present the brethren many salutations to you two.

Pray for me, that I sinful and unworthy, may

ray for me, that I sintu and unworthy, may serve the Lord until death. Pardon my mistakes in writing. ELIAS HUTCHINS."

The second letter was written in 1855, in Oriya, and was translated by Bro. Bacheler.

" Most magnanimous and virtuous W. H-O my beloved brother H. You are like my

has given me strength to serve him, therefore I onstantly bless him.

Beloved brother, for yourself and family receive many salutations of love from my two per-sons (himself and wife). In the month of Oc-tober of last year, I received your letter, but now how it is with you, I do not know, but a sefulness, we shall not be likely to go off at should I receive a letter, then I should be able either end of the bridge.

to know. But as for me I am like a child born out of due time, because when I think of matters that concern my Lord (I am ignorant). am indeed a child of the devil, but the Lord being merciful to me, has delivered me from the snares of the devil. My Christian father Phillips Sahib has with

vord of God true.

proved to be lies, and the word of God true.

At present I and Daniel go out together, preaching the word according to the strength that stand, our agreements with it are not kept. God has given us, and we constantly look to him Slavery must have all or nothing. It will have

To you and your family I send unnumbered principles of moral action: one is that of acting

sisters in your country. I am weak, pray for me. Please forgive all mistakes in writing. If I continue to live, who knows but I may write times, and am watching with intense interest to mother letter? Wednesday, month of Sentember, 1855.

From your little brother, ELIAS HUTCHINS," Who does not rejoice that such men have not volves all the principles and methods of strength: Who does not rejoice that such men have not only been converted, but are diligently employed in preaching the gospel to their countrymen?

Shall we not pray for them that they may re-

For the Morning Star. SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. NO. 262. A MINISTER IN POLITICS.

And there was she slain. 2 Kings 11: 16. The destruction of wicked Ahab's house ter from just rebuke; the number who leave them and the sanctuary because the truth is preached is small, while multitudes left the Savior because they hated his faithful preaching, and his bold reproofs of selfishness and sin procured his crucifixion.

Temperance and freedom are making glorious progress; and as surely as God has no attribute that can take part with slaveholders and their resolved to kill his children, and take the reins apologists in their unjust and inhuman contest.

it, and take possession himself as had been done in Israel. But there was a priest of the Lord, a minister of the Mosaic worship, and after Athaliah had reigned six years, he was moved to rid the nation of her. All was well planned. The lad Joash, seven years of age, Christian lands must be willing to part with the comforts of home, to leave behind them the blessings of civilized life, and go to preach among the heathen "the unsearchable riches of Christ." But missionaries have long ago come to the conclusion that they are not likely to be sent out in sufficient numbers to evangelize the world; hence they have sought out those among the native converts who have talents for usefulness, and having given them suitable instruction, ess, and having given them suitable instruction, that those engaged in reforming the nation were have employed them in various ways; some as accused of treason, it was not the last. None teachers or catechists, others as Scripture readhad committed worse treason than herself. Jeres, and some others have been licensed or or-holds commanded to have her out of the house. It was done, and she was immediately put to

Societies. The American Baptist ceptably, while Jehoiada, the priest, lived. The Free-will Baptist Foreign Mis-in our land great complaints have been made Hutchins, Daniel P. Cilley, Rama and Japhet. sin of slavery. Milliaters attended with political parties, voted, attended or vote against slavery, O, "that alters the case; and some have screamed, &ministers are into politics, and we'll not pay them, nor hear them preach." Consistency, how strangely perverted!

For the Morning Star. DONATION VISITS.

pleased to pardon my fault for not having done so. I was very glad for the zealous instructions you gave me, and come whatever may, I am resolved never to forsake the service of the Lord. In mercy, he brought me into his service, as a kind of first-früits unto Christ, from among the Santals. I therefore desire that, at all events, I may never become ill-savored, (backslide.) I desire that others, my brethren, my countrymen, the Santals, may, seeing me, turn unto the way of the Lord."

temporal interest of the minister is more general ally looked after than formerly. If a subscription is circulated and all raised on that which can be, and only about two thirds or three quarters of enough is secured to keep him and his family through the year, a donation visit furnishes an opportunity for those who will not subscribe to contribute something, and thus the minister is enabled to get through the year. They draw together all classes and thus turn their attention towards the minister is more general ally looked after than formerly. If a subscription is circulated and all raised on that which can be, and only about two thirds or three quarters of enough is secured to keep him and his family through the year, a donation visit furnishes an opportunity for those who will not subscribe to contribute something, and thus the minister is more general ally looked after than formerly. If a subscription all looked after than formerly. If a subscription all looked after than formerly. of the Lord."

He goes on to speak of the evil doings of the Santals, and of their false gods and impure worship, and adds,

They draw together all classes and thus turn their attention towards the minister and his people. They often render more friendly the several churches in the same town, they mingle together at the several pastors' houses. None "But the Word of God is like a two-edged should ever be suffered to pass without suitable sword. Lately, two aged females with their religious service. The pastor's house is the place for religion.

ow in all sixteen people, (Santal Christians.) should, as a denomination, ignore learning, and thirst Daniel and I were alone. Our master maintain that ignorance is the mother of devotion, as some seem to have done, and perhaps

Now J. F. is not the 'only one who has used this kind of language, and I confess and declare here are all well and zealous in the service of the Lord. We two (himself and wife) send the Lord. We two (himself and wife) send the lord. come acquainted with any individual who helder such doctrines. I am quite sure there are none such in the West What Bro I F has found in the East I know not. -If there are any in the range of his acquaintance, I hope he will, with the greatest patience, go and instruct them. But I wish to say that ignorance is no more the mother of devotion than learning is; but if learning or ignorance is the mother of devotion think devotion must burn very slow and dim. older brother. At the present time, the Lord But I maintain that the Spirit of the eternal has preserved me from trouble and sorrow, and God is the author of all true devotion. Having this Spirit, the poor and ignorant may worship God acceptably, and the learned can do no more, though the man of learning may be in a ondition to do much more good in the world.

Now, Bro. J. F., if we can instruct the ignornt, and keep learning in its proper place of So farewell in love, SAMULL WIRE.

SLAVERY A DISTURBER.

(Extracts from Domestic Correspondence.) Slavery comprehends the most shocking in-My Christian father Phillips Sahio has with great labor given me instruction. He has labored to instruct the poor Santals, suffering as much as life could endure that they might learn the true word. O my brother H., the Santals plunders, assaults and lacerates the bodies of the true word. O my brother H., the Santals are like beasts, worshipping gods and goddesses, plunders, assaults and lacerates the bodies of but by worshipping them, what will they obtain? men, and shuts up their souls in ignorance. It That, they are not able to answer. Some say, 'If we serve them, we 'shall live,' some say, shall secure riches.' We reply, 'Then why are you so poor?' or 'If they can preserve your lives why do your brothers, friends, and beloved evils on all parties, and threatening to crush all children die ? When you come to die, you in general corruption and ruin. Of all the dangers will find the technings of the gods false and the that beset church and State in this country, ord of God true.'
When you consider the deeds of the gods, those arising from the institution of slavery are you find them indeed fools, not having even the knowledge of beasts. Beyond this the Santals worship many things. If they find a stone or a block of wood, they will bow down before them. They drink much grog, they assemble together, and dance sing drink and the most momentous conflict of the times, and then even the santal state of the most momentous that our country has together, and dance sing drink and the most momentous that our country has ogether, and dance, sing, drink and play on in. seen, not excepting that of the revolution which struments, wielding their warlike weapons as they dance. They worship animals, snakes, must conquer or be conquered. It must crush dead men, fish, birds, and many other things. all opposition or be crushed. We cannot serve But the word of the Lord will certainly increase among them, for that which we have heard has God and Mammon, and we cannot have communus, and those who have taught us, love us ion with God and satan at the same time. We still. The teachings of the gods has been are already experiencing the difficulty of this

for wisdom.

O, my brother, I try to preach the true word, but I have neither wisdom nor strength, so I constantly ask this of the Lord, that I may ever must itself be blotted out and overturned. t. Patrick's purgatory. In the midst of Loch bergh, or Red Lake, there was a rocky island, hich was called St. Patrick's Island, or the urgatory for refractory, incurable Catholics. preach in his strength. When I first began to This is the character not of slavery only, preach I was very fearful, but the Lord strength but of all wickedness. There are but two alutations, and please be merciful, and let one more letter be sent to me. Let my loving salutations be given to all the beloved brethren and sisters in nour country. I am weak, pray for go barefooted upon the sharp stones, and I am intensely interested in the events of the

> see those other and greater events which must inevitably follow. The right is stronger than the wrong, for two reasons; first, because it in-

Brond M.

my sowl—indade I'll lose my sowl!"
"Why; Brian, what makes ye think that?"

and a make it is a count that the same around the about

There is a heart "in sympathy with rascality." do you know that?"
"By the word of God," said the preacher.

It has a fellow-feeling with whatever is mean and base. Its tender emotions are moved towards rascals, but avowedly it has no sympathy with a good man. Observe how keenly he can seizing the preacher, he said, "What ails me, sir? I don't feel bad any more at all, at all; pressed, and how he loves to vent the spite of I'm all clane within."

"You are converted," the preacher replied.

his deprayed heart against it. This comes so "And when will you convert again? I'd like near to loving sin for its own sake that we shall to have Molly converted."

henceforth be careful how we venture upon the declaration that such a state of mind is naturally impossible. When all a man's sympathies wife he exclaimed, "O, Molly, I'm all clane with villiany and all his batted tuyng against the Lord Jesus has converted my sowl." are with villiany, and all his hatred turns against On Sunday morning he took Molly with him to are with villiany, and all his hatred turns against goodness, it cannot be any great mistake to say that he loves pure wickedness for what it is. It does not pay cost to split hairs on the difference between this and that. Can the devil be any worse?

We do not wonder that such a man should the rights of suffrage in Kansas. Whatever of mischief and wrong he does not do will fail of here, you heretic dog!" (Many a man has thus mischief and wrong he does not do will fail of here, you heretic dog!" (Manya man has thus being done for lack of cunning and power, not for lack of denravity. heart.)

Many a sad thought clusters around such a You have deceived me, you arch heretic," facts. Can it be that God's image in man ever continued the priest; "you have been to hear become so debased? When it does, can such the swaddlers."

men enjoy heaven? Are they not rather incarnations of the spirit of the pit?—Oberlin Evangelist.

"Yes, yer riverence, glory be to God! I have been converted and so has Molly."

"How dare you speak to me thus! Go down on your knees, before the altar and pray to the virgin, or I'll curse you, bell, book and candle." Finding him unyielding, he then uttered the [At a meeting held in Jane-street M. E. were placed around, and at the ringing of a appears God's word is spreading among them.

These two women having broken caste, a great obstacle has been removed, for among the Santhoughts to the many readers of the Star, rising out of some remarks found in Star No. 34, presument.

Taking believers and unbelievers and unbelievers and unbelievers and unbelievers. to plead the cause of the Irish,) as an illustra- toes. He was cursed in all tion of the ignorance and superstition of the and circumstances in life. Such a curse everlasting malice only could invent. The person cursed was cut off from all the sympathies and aid

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC COWHERD:

Romanists in Ireland.]

Romanists in Ireland.]

He commenced by relating a story told by one of the Irish preachers. In a certain part of Ireland there lived a farmer. On a certain occurrence with the circumstance of the congregation; and if he was a merchant, mechanic, or laboring man, all custom would at once be withdrawn. After the curse he was casion the preacher, who was traveling the drawing heard of him, determined to pay him a visit, which he accordingly did. Almost as soon as he entered the house the son of West Molly led consistent and pious lives, died in the permitted to leave, and he went out, notwithley opened his message, and requested the priviley opened his message, and requested the priviley of preaching in the neighborhood. This Mr. Arthur, flustrates the condition of a vast was granted; the word of God was attended with power; the Lord opened the farmer's heart, as he did that of Lydia of Thyatira, and he opened his parlor and invited the preacher to make it a preaching place. This of course was

pened his parlor and invited the preacher to make it a preaching-place. This, of course, was accepted with gladness, and it was not long before the farmer and his family, and several of the neighbors, were happily, converted to God. A class was formed, and the farmer was appointed its leader. He had in his employ a cowherd, a Roman Catholic, who, hearing of what was going on, became wonderfully alarming the converted to God. In many hamlets in Ireland, there is no Bible, what was going on, became wonderfully alarming the convergence of the same stock as the original Irish, the Welch language and literature were flourishing while that of Ireland was going into decay. The Irish, he remarked, were looked upon everywhere as hewers of wood and drawers of water, and the same stock as the original Irish, the Welch language and literature were flourishing while that of Ireland was going into decay. The Irish, he remarked, were looked upon everywhere as hewers of wood and drawers of water, the control of cowherd, a Roman Catholic, who, hearing of what was going on, became wonderfully alarmed. It was his custom to bring the cows home at a certain hour in the day; but whenever the period arrived for the meeting he was always sure to anticipate the time by an hour, so that he might be away, and not be annoyed by the might be away, and not be annoyed by the might be away, and hearing the more many be seen men, women, chilten and control of the more many be seen men, women, chilten and control of the more many be seen men, women, chilten and control of the more many be seen men, women, chilten and control of the more many be seen men, women, chilten and control of the more many be seen men, women, chilten and control of the more many be seen men, women, chilten and control of the more many be seen men, women, chilten and control of the more many be seen men, women, chilten and control of the many hamlets in Ireland, there is no Bible, not even a book. In six counties, comprising seventy-four towns, there is not one bookseller, and in all this region nothing can be seen scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely defined, out of which the smoke creeps sluggishly, or comes out at the door, where may be seen men, women, chilten and the many hamlets in Ireland, there is no towns to the many hamlets in Ireland, there is not one bookseller, and in all this region nothing can be seen scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely defined to the mid cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud chimney scarcely but mud cabins, brown and dingy, with a mud cabins, brow "swaddlers," as the Methodist preachers were called. While he was using all his precaution, the Spirit of God was silently, yet powerfully, be found. If you were in the midst of this be found. If you were in the midst of this working in the soul of the simple-hearted man. He had heard enough of the gospel truth, by rumor and otherwise, to awaken him to a sense of his lost condition, and he became sad and dispersional and the soul of the sum of the soul of his lost condition, and he became sad and dispersional and the soul of the sum of the soul of th

ABOUT GOSSIP.

pirited. As he went moping about with a de-jected countenance, unfit for work, his wife said to him one day: "Brian, what ails you? You are good for A curious idea prevails pretty generally, that thing."

it is not altogether right for people to indulge
"Molly, my dear, I'm afraid I'll lose my in a little quiet gossip about the character, the "Lose your sowl, man; how's that? Are actions, or even the business of their acquaintances or neighbors, as though we are not all your dues and duties? What The monstrosity of such an idea is so great as how you have yo we ye been doing? Have ye been robbing to excite contempt so strong, that language can not be found to express the virtuous indignation 'Nae, Molly; the truth is I'm afraid I'll lose that swells so many bosoms. A pretty truly! And yet it is a singular fact that an idea has always prevailed; but the belief has "Because," said the deeply convicted man, not been of any great moment, inasmuch as it is or arrely reduced to practice. Occasionally 'm all dirty within !"

so rarely reduced to practice. Occasionally madvice is, that ye go immediately to the some one will be so strangely eccentric as even aist, and tell him all about it."

Brian accordingly went to see the holy father, about the private character and affairs of people about the private character and affairs of people. It is refreshing to know that such rebukes do not have a lasting effect, and generally cause a further unlimbering of the tongue, as a practical manifestation of the most absolute independence. The anti-gossip theory sounds very nice, but aying, "O, holy lather, I'm all dirty within!"

"O, you dog," said the priest, "you have een to hear the swaddlers preach."

"Not I. ver riverence I. but, for enough of the tongue, as a practical manifestation of the most absolute independence. The anti-gossip theory sounds very nice, but the deal is simply preposterous that such a plan could be practically carried into effect. Why the wheels of society would at once be "scotchn to hear the swaddlers preach."

Not I, yer riverence; I kept far enough ed," tea-parties would be deprived of their y from them. To be sure I did, and never a me of them have I heard preach!"

The priest then tried to alay his fears about osing his soul, telling him to come to confession, and attend the mass, and all would be well, their evenings at home. Not gossip, indeed! But, alas! Brian grew worse and worse, until What an absurdity in this enlightened and independent age!

dependent age!

Mrs. A. appears in costly garments; certainly Mrs. B. has a right to whisper to her neighbor that she is ruinously extravagant, and that her husband owes for them, and cannot pay his And, indeed it was a purgatory, a bleak and debts, though probably she only surmises such dreary spot, and the banished one was obliged to be the fact. Mrs. C. gives a large party; of to go barefooted upon the sharp stones, and kneel upon his bare knees, fasting and praying to the virgin, until he was restored, or had suffered sufficient to atone for his sins.

Brian accordingly went to Loch Dergh, and crossed over to St. Patrick's purgatory, where he went through with the penance on his bare knees. After remaining there some time he returned home.

course, Mrs. D. did not wish to be invited, and she declaims against such entertainments from a sense of duty, and not because she was neglected. Mrs. E's, husband keeps his carriage; and certainly Mrs. F. is privileged in circulating the fact that his great-grandfather worked for his daily bread. Mrs. I. has moved into a new house, thoughtless of the fact that Mrs. J. is confiding to others a startling narration of the course, Mrs. D. did not wish to be invited, and

turned home.

As soon as his wife saw him, she said, "Well Brian, you won't lose yer sowl now."

"Och, dear," he replied, "I've been to Loch Brian, but I'm dirtier than I iver was before!"

"Dergh, but I'm dirtier than I iver was before!"

"Well, then, ye must go and see father Tom, of riving Prison Life and Reflections." The passage is on gape 401, under the date of Feb. 10, 11 846, and relates to the same notorious String-fellow, who has been recently at the head of the armond rufflans who have sought to smite down evil liberty in Kanass, and how was then State. Attorney for Missouri.

In the conversation here detailed, Thompson was asking String-fellow's interposition for his pargion, to which S. replied in the service of the same on the same of the part of the service was asking String-fellow's interposition for his pargion, to which S. replied is pargion, to which S. replied in the service was asking String-fellow's interposition for his pargion, to which S. replied is a service of the season of the service was a saking String-fellow's interposition for his pargion, to which S. replied is a service of the season of the service was a service of the season of the service was a self-section for his pargion, to which S. replied is a service of the season of the service was a self-section for his pargion, to which S. replied is a second of the service was a self-section for his particular to the service of the season of the service was a self-section for his particular to the service of the season of the service was a self-section for his down as a first special section for his work, and as usually the section of the service were expressed by Swartou as weak men having little Mrid, and led into it by you. It was a subject to the section was a section of the service were expressed by Swartou as weak men having little Mrid, and led into it by you. It was a subject were expressed by Swartou as weak men having little Mrid, and led into it by you. It was a subject were expressed by Swartou as weak men having little Mrid, and led into it by you. It was a subject were expressed by Swartou as weak men having little Mrid, and led into it by you. It was a subject when the service was a subject which were the service was a subject which were the service was

assists them to come at the consciences of men, and as it were to handle them with hands: whereas, without them, whatever reason and oratory we make use of, we do but make use of

stumps instead of hands."
Inquiries—1st. Must we not infer from the foregoing, that the great secret of the success of these men as laborers for God, was their deep-2nd. We must not believe that the same

deep-toned piety continues to be the secret of all success in spiritual things at the present day?

3rd. Ought not, then, this type of piety to be egarded as the first and highest of all qualifica-ions in the minister of the gospel, or other spirtual teachers? 4th. Do our churches, ministers, theological

ange with this principle—and if not—and a bedutiful sermon—a polished style and a pleasing address—are, after all, the first and highest qualifications to be aimed at and sought after—
why marvel at cold churches, worldly preachers,
and few conversions? View this matter as we
may, it is certain that the fruit will be of like character with the tree. Erroneous principles bring forth mournful and disastrous results. 5th. A guilty one cries out, "Is it not quite time to awake out of sleep in this matter?"-Congregationalist.

TIME AND ETERNITY.

A lady once looked into a book and saw a word which made her much afraid. She could not sleep that night. She loved life. She loved this world. She did not wish to leave it. The word she saw in the book was "ETERNITY." It is a solemn word. I do not wonder that it fills the minds of sinners with fear. Yet the pious do not hate the word. They think of it

often. They love to think of it.

But what is eternity? It is like a sea which has no shore; a race that is never all run; a river that has no spring and no mouth, yet ways flows. It is forever-and-ever. time told by hours, days, months, years and ages. We speak of an eternity past, and of an eternity to come. Yet there are not two. But we so speak, because we are at a loss for words. We go back, back, back, until our minds tire; but we come not to any point where eternity began. We go on, on, on, until we can go no further, and yet there is no end.

A teacher in a blind school, once gave this

sum to one of the boys. He was to work out in his mind: "A pile of sand is ten feet high ten feet wide, and seventy feet long. Each square solid inch contains ten thousand grains. A bird comes every thousand years and akes away one grain at a time. would it take to carry away all the sand?' little blind boy soon gave the answer, which was, that it would take 120,960,000,000,000 What a long row of figures! not form an idea of such a sum. Now put all the sand on the sea-shore into one heap; and let a bird take away one grain every thousand years till all is gone, and yet that would not be

he end of eternity. Eternity has no end.
Some of the ancients tried to give some idea
of eternity by drawing a circle. A circle has no end. In that it is like eternity. But in no other respect. We can measure all circles. But we cannot measure eternity. None but

God knows what it is.

Men's bodies may die, but shall live again. But their souls live on, and on, and on, forever. Nor do angels ever cease to live. All angels and all men shall live as long as God lives.

SALVATION NEGLECTED.

We do not need to reject the gospel to inactive our condemnation; we have only to neg-ect it. We have but to leave things to take heir natural course, and the end of them is ure to be death. We are like men gliding lown a dark and rapid river, and nearing a fall. We need make no exertion, pull no oar, spread no sail. We have but to fold our hands and sit still, and the drift of the stream is nough. We may amuse ourselves with the varied scenery of the country as we pass down, we can muster coolness, or indifference suffient. The roar of the fall may not even be permitted to disturb our false and fancied secu-rity. The dash and the plunge will speedily rity. The dash and the plunge will sp awaken us from our dream, if nothing else Or, we are as men in a house, when the fire is raging. There we need do nothing to insure destruction. The fire gathers strength rapidly. It will soon reach us. It knows no fear, heeds no outcries, feels no nity. outeries, feels no pity.

Or, what is more like our case, we are as a man who has swallowed poison. He has to do no more, to take no other steps. He has only no more, to take no other steps. He has only to neglect the remedy for a few days, and the poison works its own way. It loses no time, never flags in its fell work. Slowly, but surely, it saps every foundation, fastens itself in every spring and stream of life. The antidote may ome too late. There is a point he cannot cross safety. Beyond a certain limit, all the power of medi ine, all the skill of man cannot save

him.

We are not in a better, but in a worse position than this. We have swallowed the poison. Sin is the subtlest of poisons, the surest, the worst deadly. It never failed when left to it. most deadly. It never failed when left to itself. It never lost a victim on whom its deadly fangs were once fastened—unless when the ONE REMEDY for sin was applied. There is but one emedy for this disease, but one antidote for this poison, but one way of escape from this destruchoself, but we way to escape from this destruc-tive power. We cannot escape by sitting still. Neglect is as sure to bring destruction, as if we were rushing on to meet it. It is only a ques-tion of time. If we do not settle the question, it is daily settling itself. The final solution of it cannot be ar removed. Once settled, it is set-tled forever. There is no mercy beyond the grave. There is no pardon in the world of spirits. The grave is the dividing-line between mercy and judgment. It is now or never—nou

MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1856.

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PETER WARMING HIMSELF.

Simon Peter figures largely in the evangelical ready eloquence, made him ever conspicuous in the gatherings of the apostles, and among the personal followers of Christ. Yet this same Simon, son of Jonas," with all his boldness and zeal, failed more remarkably than any other apostle, Judas excepted, maintain an even, consistent Christian life. He it was who declared himself ready to die with his Master, and yet, he it was, who was first to deny him. But it is due to him to say, that, after the resurrection he never falters. By that event he is so confirmed in the gospel, that he is ever swift to all self-denying and self-sacrificing Christian service. His feet no longer linger upon the threshold of duty. He is then ready to every good word and work; and at last he chooses a death more dreadful than his Lord's, deeming himself unworthy to suffer only as his Lord had suffered. Such was Peter,

The Son of God is betraved. Judas has re ceived the reward of iniquity, and done the deed which has made his name accursed to all generations. Jesus is in the hands of his enemies, and undergoing a mock trial in "the house of Annas, the father-in-law of Caiaphas, who is high priest this year." He whom Peter had professed to love even "unto death," and by whom his affection has been so warmly reciprocated, is undergoing the most shameful ignominy from the most bigoted and malicious men. It is in Jerusalem; and the whole city is moved -some with curiosity, some with hate, some with fear, and some with the warmest and tenderest sympathy with the illustrious sufferer. Angels of God are taking a lively interest in the exciting matter, and waiting on the innocent victim with their cheerful ministries. And the Great Father looks down upon his suffering Son, with such emotions as an infinite mind can feel.

Now, in the midst of this general and excited interest, where is Peter, "Simon, son of Jonas," who has so often affirmed his love to Christ stronger than death-where is he? Is he standing by his betrayed Lord, ready to catch upon his own arm the blow aimed at him? Is he rallying the spirits of his afflicted and desponding brethren, and attempting to inspire them with hope that all is not lost! Where is Peter? Is he upon his knees in solitude pleading with God in his Lord's behalf? Or is he the victim of despair, and somewhere swooning u pon the ground, or wild with agony! Where is Peter, the brave and heroic Peter? He was forward to protest that he would never forsake his Lord-where is he now? Alas, for the weakness of human resolution. Peter is standing "outside" and "warming himself!" He now shrinks from taking any apparent and active interest in what is going on within, striving to conceal his discipleship, and at length boldly denying it. The servants of the high priest. and other persons who chance to be present, are standing and warming themselves with an indifference, for which their ignorance may in part atone. And lo! Peter is with them, making work for a most bitter repentance.

But let us not be relatively too severe on Peter. Those other disciples who forsook their Lord and fled, are to be regarded as acting quite as reproachful and wicked a part as did he who, attempting to follow him as he had prom ised, found his courage fail, and, in an evil hour, denied that he ever knew him. For as he sinned violently, he repented bitterly, and e ver after, as if instructed by so sad an experience, stood firmly forth, the advocate and defender of the Christian faith.

But what was intended as an introduction some practical remarks has swollen to the spacious significance of an ordinary article for these

The indifference which Simon manifested, as above noted, is by no means peculiar to him. Christ is betrayed, condemned, crucified in all the sins of the ages-of this age. Now, as in the beginning, there are many of high church pre-

" Heed not their Master's griefs and tears." The present is an age of drunkenness. The evils of this dreadful form of intemperance are all around us. Sighs, groans, tears social, political, moral wretchedness-all the evils that go to swell the black catalogue of crime and woe, are constantly swarming up from its filthy cesspools! We have seen with our eyes the sorrows of those who hasten to its shrine! We have seen the ragged garments and ragged souls -the pale and wild widowhood, and the depraved and miserable orphanage which spring from it. We have seen our jails filled with the miserable wretches, and our gallows hung with the ruined sons of sorrow which intemperance has provided! We have heard the frantic appeals of heart broken anguish, and seen our fellow beings waste away beneath it! All this and more! All this and infinitely more, we have seen, and sympathetically felt. And yet how many of us, in the very midst of the general distress, and of all the excitement of this recrucifizion of Jesus in the persons of his poor children, have manifested a stoical indiffer -" stood and warmed ourselves!"

And let it here be said, that there is very great danger that this shall be our sin at the present time. Never was there a time when in difference to intemperance in this State, was more criminal, and cruel, than now. The present is indeed, here and in many other places, a crisis. Many a family throughout this State, who had not hoped for many years, are now be ginning to hope. And what prayers they are offering, that the law of prohibition may b strictly enforced. And how should Christians, under God, answer their prayers. Let them not be indifferent! While smiles of hope, are gleaming through tears of fear, upon the faces of hundreds of old and young, and, while, thro' many a hitherto cheerless home, rays of conjugal and filial light and love are beginning to gleam, and the diabolical hopes of the enemy are all poised upon the activity of Christian and od men in taking care of the Judases, who

for money, betray the fatherless and the widows, let us not stand with Peter and warm ourselves with the servants of satan's high priests! But this is a thing which not a few are doing. There are many, who, for political, or pecuni ary, or some other considerations, look indiffer-ently on, while the bones of multitudes of their fellow beings, are being crushed within the scaly folds of the serpent of the still. Their sin is the sin of Peter. Their master is being crucified and they heed it not. Happy will it be for them, if, like Peter, they repent, receive pardon, and become confirmed in the practice of high and self-denying Christian duty. Satan desires them also. Like Peter may they escape, by decision.

numbers of the present volume without charge. history. His forward, earnest manner, and his selves, their position, or their associates; the In the opposite column there was more variety. Some could hardly be said to stand, but were supported in the ranks, red-eyed, red-nosed, loated-faced, trembling-limbed, fresh from the esspools of vice. Each platoon of these was led on and drilled by a sergeant grog-seller or par-room politician. However unnatural such a spectacle might appear, there was nothing unnatural in finding them in the position in which us at the time, was, to behold in the same rank, side by side with those, a larger number of decent looking, respectable men, and even some whom we had often seen taking an active part n temperance measures on other occasions This was puzzling, to see those professing to be and known to be temperance men elsewhere, so uddenly changed on the day of election.

Our later observations have been very much of the same kind. Rumsellers and their victims, with the whole corps of bar-room politicians, could do little to stay the onward march of temperance, were it not for the succor they receive from sober and even temperate men The truth lies in a nutshell. While rummies of every stripe care not a fig for party, when the "good creature" is at stake; many otherwise very worthy people, and true friends of temperance, will vet sacrifice their temperance principles, at the sound of some obsolete unneaning watch-cry of party. "You are not going to leave the party?" This is enough to righten some out of their wits.

Now we have nothing to say here for or against any political party as such. But this we have to say, that temperance is no political party question. The rights of community need protection; drunkards' wives and children, and frunkards themselves, need protection. A nost effectual form of this is found to exist in strong prohibitory statute, or Maine Law. netite P

as they would not soon forget.—I. J. B.

KANSAS.

away the legal voters, and done most of the sectional.-G. H. B. balloting themselves. Not only so, but they have in armed bands swarmed lawlessly through the country, pillaging, robbing, murdering the The New York Independent is carrying on

nost atrocious. There is not a shadow of as victims of lust. this question on the ground of popular sover- liverance. The issue of the contest is certain. territory. Let them establish a government, away. Whoever attends the next anniversary they apply for admission into the union, let the men's souls. Some of the strongest men in the Kansas be received on her application; and let conflict will be sharp and desperate. But truth the majority decide. This will be peaceful, must prevail. That mighty moral force must

following Christ, if need be, into the hall of his But as friends of human rights, freedom, to carry Christianity to the South, where bar- is beginning again to be sought by the study of following Christ, if need be, into the hall of his ignominy and to the cross of his crucifixion.—M. J. S.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW HAMPSHIEE.

We have on several occasions seem the friends and foes of temperance pitted together face to face. We shall never forget the first time, in a town pneeting, when, on a practical question of well be known first as last. If this is the game

But as friends of human rights, freedom, humanity, religion, we cannot be indifferent, if all appeals to reason, to peaceful measures, to a just ballot are rejected; and brute force, in the hands of lawl ss ruffians is encouraged and sastained to crush the innocent. The country will not bear it, humanity will not endure it.—

If such is the demand of slavery, it might as town pneeting, when, on a practical question of well be known first as last. If this is the game witnessed at New Hampston past fully, in the last of his crucifix, humanity, religion, we cannot be indifferent, if all appeals to reason, to peaceful measures, to a just ballot are rejected; and brute force, in the hands of lawl ss ruffians is encouraged and sastained to crush the innocent. The country will not endure it.—

That BOX.

That BOX.

That BOX.

Those who attended our last Anniversaries will remember the promise of a spectacle to be indifferent, if all appeals to reason, to peaceful measures, to a just ballot are rejected; and brute force, in the hands of lawl ss ruffians is encouraged and stational for the carry Christianity to the South, where barhumanity, religion, we cannot be indifferent, if all appeals to reason, to peaceful measures, to a just ballot are rejected; and brute force, in the hands of lawl ss ruffians is encouraged and stational for the carry Christianity to the South, where barhumanity, religion, we cannot be indifferent, if all appeals to reason, to peaceful measures, to a just ballot are rejected; and brute force, in the carry Christianity to the South, where barhumanity, religion, we cannot be reason, to peaceful measures, to a just ball and foes of temperance pitted together face to face. We shall never forget the first time, in a If such is the demand of slavery, at might as town meeting, when, on a practical question of well be known first as last. If this is the game this kind, a poll of the house was ordered.—
Two long lines were formed. In one line stood undeceived, the better. There is too much men, who were evidently not ashamed of themveins of the American people to admit that the substantial, orderly, useful people of the town. blight and curse of slavery shall be extended, especially by force, over our free domain.

It should be understood by all, that the noise now made by the slave propagandists is the merest bluster. They have so long cor quered in this way, like the net child by scream ng, that they have now no other recourse.-But let the friends of human rights and free dom stand firm, as in the late contest for speaker, and a bloodless victory is sure. Let then they were. But, what very much perplexed be firm and true, and what can 250,000 slaveholders expect to gain by violence and war?— They make war on the North, or on the free erritory of the country? The very idea is preposterous. We have already yielded so much so long to their intimidations and whining, that we have already made ourselves as a nation the scorn of the civilized world, and derision of the heathen. There is a limit beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Protection must be afforded to outraged innocence, it is as mportant surely as lenience to offenders --The claims of right are as imperative as those

In history we read with deep sympathy of he sufferings and persecutions of the Albigenses and Waldenses; of the perils of our forefathers rom the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage. Our brethren in Kansas are in the midst of equal persecution and peril. Upright, moffending, Christian men are liable at any time to be shot down, their dwellings pillaged, and burned, their families exposed to brutality. Let prayer be made to God in their behalf .-Let us have faith in him, and in humanity, ever remembering that faith without WORKS is dead. being alone.-J. J. B.

WHO ARE TRAITORS !

Who are traitors to the Union? The oppo nents of slavery! Does Massachusetts, Ver-This all good citizens should support at the bal- mont, or Ohio, threaten to withdraw from the t box, and elsewhere. And they should be Union, and repudiate the Constitution? Not eterred from it by no allurements or intimida- at all. No firmer friends of the Union exist ions of party. Cannot true temperance men than these very enemies to slavery. They have nake as much political sacrifice, if need be, in not rallied to the cry of disunion, have no upport of their principles, as the devotees of threatened, proposed, or advocated it, and have Bacchus will, at the behest of a depraved ap- often submitted to wrong, rather than excite their opponents to treasonable measures. But We understand that strenuous efforts are it has been a hackneved threat of the slave nowow made throughout this State to repeal the er. "We will leave the Union: resist the gen cohibitory liquor law passed by our last Legis- eral government, violate, repudiate the Constiature. This there can be no hope of effecting tution, if the North fail to comply with our wishwithout division in the temperance ranks, and es." The South have threatened rebellion for the withdrawal of a large part of them from years, ridiculed the Declaration of Independence. the support of this law. But we cannot believe pronouncing its self-evident truths self-evident n such a result. We have too much confidence lies, and then with insulting effrontery have n the intelligence, principle, consistency of the charged the North with projects of dissolution cople of the old Granite State. If the pres- And many have been verdant enough to believe ent law is imperfect, it is open to amendment. the charge, but more have villainously asserted Let care be taken that good men and true be it for political purposes, when they knew it to be elected to the Legislature, who will see that, if false, and have taken advantage of the known any change is made in the existing law, it shall be devotion of the North to the Union to awaken a change for the better. It is altogether too fears, deter from the discussion of slavery, and late to think of going back to the old rum and elevate to office treacherous men, tools of optoddy system. It is a shame even to mention pression. Every honest endeavor to curb the the thing. If persons, for partisan or other growth of the slave-power has been denounce purposes, are aiming to obtain the repeal of the as sectional, unpatriotic, fanatical, criminal. But law, let true temperance men make at least cor- the champions of slavery have been reputed naresponding effort in its support. It would be tional, patriotic, honorable. No greater fiction an excellent thing to have a good, earnest tem- was ever perpetrated. The South is as destiperance meeting in every school district. The tute of patriotism as of religion. There are result would be such a rout of the foe in March scarcely as many true patriots among them as there were holy men in Socom. The ronly Col is slavery, and in church and state everything is held subservient to this.

Amid all the bluster recently made by let- But the tables are being turned. The infamy ter writers, messages, and proclamations on of rebellion, factiousness, fanaticism, is being ap-Kansas affairs, it may be difficult for some to propriated where it belongs. The lion skin has understand the real state of things there. The already slipped enough to show the animal's effort in most of these manifestoes has been more ears, and it is understood better every succeedto conceal and bewilder than to explain. Some ing day that the South has no regard for the by all; such as these: That the Kansas-Ne- and use its wealth to strengthen and extend sla raska bill was passed by its supporters on pop- very. Their policy is intensely selfish, and they ular sovereignty. Let the people of those ter- would sooner crush every other interest or in ritories decide upon their institutions for them stitution in the land, than allow slavery to be selves. Without that principle the bill could curtailed a particle. They care for nothing else. never have been passed. Again, that the in- labor to promote nothing else, hate everything abitants of Kansas, so far, have had no privi- and everybody that will not serve it, and make lege of deciding any thing for themselves .- it the Alpha and Omega of their politics and re-Wherever an election has been held under the ligion, though it curses them and the nation like authorities recognized by the general govern- blight and mildew. And the more this is seen, ment, hundreds and thousands of armed row- the less does the hypocritical cry of politicians dies from the border counties of Missouri have affect the people, the more bold and earnest are poured in, seized the polls, overawed or driven their efforts to make liberty national and slavery

TRACT SOCIETY.

free citizens, and endeavoring to destroy whole crushing war against the policy of the Tract Sotowns. Again, that the free citizens in self ciety in regard to slavery. The Society argues, protection have at length peaceably organized prays, flings the dust of sophistry in the face government, and prepared to defend them- threatens, flatters, shows wrath, talks piety, and selves as best they could. We are not aware exhibits curious signs of distress, while the Indethat the above positions are denied by any.

This is truly a most sad and fearful state of to the very heart of their citadel, to their extreme hings. Who that is candid and disinterested, consternation. We are rejoiced at this, because but must sympathize with these their oppressed it promises to force the Society from its disand outraged fellow citizens? Who that ad- graceful do-nothing position in regard to a catamits the right of self-defence, will blame them logue of villanies unsurpassed by the blackfor defending their homes, firesides, families est incidents of crime the world ever beall they hold dear on earth to the last extremi- held. Neutrality has been impossible on this ty? Yet under all circumstances we are op-subject for years, and the Society has really been posed to war and earnestly deprecate it. Where on the side of crime, and is guilty of giving aid was any important question ever rightfully set- and comfort to oppressors. It has done much tled by appeal to arms, that might not as well good, and, we fear, as much evil. It may have have been settled peaceably? After all the converted some infidels by publishing Nelson, expenditure of life and treasure in the Crimea, Paley, Watson, but has made more by conniving if peace shall be at length concluded, it will at slavery, robbery, adultery, persecution. It ave things very much as they were before the has spoken incessantly against sleeping in meetmmencement of hostilities. War among ing, using tobacco, dancing, going to theatres, ivilized nations is irrational, and wholly un- &c., but has refused to speak a word against buyustifiable: but civil war is the worst of all.

Civil war in Kansas at this time would be selling children by the pound, and fair maidens

necessity or reason for it. All the present agita- The STAR has for years condemned this policy tion and peril are plainly chargeable to the an- in the Tract Society, Sabbath School Union, and nulling of that ordinance by which our fathers Bible Societies, but the leading religious papers perpetually guaranteed that country to freedom. have approved and defended them. But, bless But ignoring the past, we are willing to meet God, the light is breaking! there is hope of deeignty. We are far from believing in the in- It is only a question of time. The march of true fallibility of the decision by ballot, but it is bet- Christian sentiment on this subject is more and ter every way than the decision by brute force. more firm and rapid, and ally after ally comes The ballot is better than the bullet. Let then up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. the inhabitants of Kansas be allowed for once to The distress of the enemy increases; we shall hold an election by themselves. Suffer none to triumph; this stain upon Christianity, which vote but those legally entitled to vote in the has so long disgraced the church, will be wiped authorizing or prohibiting slavery. Then when of the Society will hear discussion that will stir nuestion be put to the whole Union, shall nation will be arrayed on either side, and the democratic, equal : and all will acquiesce in the come over to the side of humanity, justice, true piety. It must, it will become a mighty engine

ng what it should be. Previous to last year And the ed, of very little service to the School.— Romanizers and the Strict Protestation. Within the year we have been enabled to make to make to more additions, chiefly of text books, and those of most constant reference. But of standard dug from the mine by our Christian thinkers; of most constant reference. But of standard discontinuous constant reference constant refe thousand dollars could be better invest-I than in that box. That would make a ox worth looking at, and gladden the eyes nd encourage the hearts of not a few. You ers the subjoined document, and sincerely rould have better furnished ministers, and more hope that it will be well pondered by steresting sermons for generations to come, them. There is something in the highest depart of a volume for the use of those prenade to Rev. O. B. Cheney, Augusta, Me .-

OLD-FASHIONED REVIVAL.

Last week on Friday evening I attended a prorillage felt its influence. - J. M. B.

ing and Exhibition in Schools, Academies and Private Circles, and for General Reading. Morris Cotton, 120 Washington St., Boston.

ns more than one handred new, original diarues, among which are those that are long, ort, humorous, serious, witty, amusing and structive-all having a high moral tone. It is

er -- a Cale ndar for all time, giving the days of ag Room, for every place of business and for every family, for School Rooms, Legislative lalls, Court Rooms, Banks, Insurance Offices,

1 For the prosperity of the church of Christ: Halls, Court Rooms, Banks, Insurance Offices, c. He has issued also a Post Office Register, showing the time of closing the Mails-Meal mi Hour Register-Passenger Train Register, &c., c. These Registers need but to be seen and examined to be fully appreciated. For

ARTIFICIAL LEGS (PALMER'S PATENT) A manufactory has recently been opened in extension of His kingdom, and to put an end e city of New York at 398 Broadway in adlition to the establishment at Springfield, Mass., and Philadelphia, both of which are to be ntinued. The public generally, and even the ofession, have but a very inadequate concep-on of the importance of this manufacture of tificial limbs, or the consummate ingenuity and rfection of the mechanism, unless they have ad the opportunity of visiting one of the estab-shments of Palmer & Co. who have become f world wide celebrity in this department.— he multitude of mutilations requiring the aployment of artificial limbs, and which rgery is ever increasing, far exceeds the esmade a few years ago, when Mr. Palmer vented the leg for his own use, and which he sworn ever since. Hence the demand now quires these three manufactories for its sup-, and the artistic skill with which they are structed defies all competition at home or

Palmer's limbs are worn by ladies and gentle en in New York, London and Paris not only rithout detection, but so admirably constructed is the mechanism of the joints, that the parts of mutilation are concealed so effectually as to defy detection. We often see a lady promenading Broadway, whom nobody suspects of having undergone amputation, whose artificial limb made by Palmer & Co., is for all the purposes f ease, gracefulness in walking, every way equal to the other limb which is uninjured. Such an eventor should be rewarded as a public bene-

Mr. Palmer has the most ample testimony rom the first Surgeons in the country of the ast superiority of the Artificial Legs invented ast superiority of the Artificial Legs invented and manufactured by him over all others; and ger, Captain.

For the United States—R. Baird, G. H. we advise all who are so unfortunate as to be want of such an article, to be sure and obain Palmer's Patent. See the advertisement of server. Palmer & Co. in another column.

RELIGION IN GERMANY

Rev. Abel Stevens, in one of his letters to

been sustained openly by the king, who is thought by good Germans to be a decidedly pious man; allusions, however, in the public prints to his drinking habits, may make this inion somewhat uncertain. At any rate, the pinion somewhat uncertain. At any rate, the covernment seems thoroughly convinced, since he events of 1848, that spiritual and personal eligion can alone secure public morals and order, and the rulers are doing much to promote collection. ded an important committee, called the upper ecclesiastical council, and composed of gentle-mentyell known for their decided orthodoxy. t has nominated a multitude of zealous pastors o different parishes, promoted general visitawhich thousands of Protestants, hid away amor Roman Catholic populations, shall be reached by the ordinances of their own faith. A very

volution now going on in Germany, its great ational indication is the decline of Rationalism. have treated at length on this subject, and d now only one passage; it is a comprehen-

athorities, Krummacher, sis own down-right, significant style;
"The universities are witnesses to the truth a the first ranks; there are only a small number of the property of the style o

will remember the promise of a spectacle to be witnessed at New Hampton, next July, in the shape of a box of books, for our Theological Library, which would then be seen making its way hither. We have felt much interest in the prospects of that box. So especially have our students. All know that books are to the students. All know that books are to the students. Though our Institution was first denominated "the Li-are but feeling their way. Some in preaching are but feeling their way. Some in preaching are but feeling their way. Some in preaching are but feeling their way. Some in preaching the saxious question in our country, and the anxious question in our country, and the saxious question in the subject of souls. With such instrumental ity, the people will reach the truth, if the spirit of God breathe upon it. It is difficult now the find a spot absolutely without life, although there are fee we living communities except it was a spot absolutely without life, although there are fee we living communities except it was a spot absolutely without life, although there are feel we wive people will reach the truth, if the spirit of God breathe upon it. It is difficult now to go God breathe upon it. It is difficult now to go God breathe upon it. It is difficult now to go God breathe upon it. It is difficult now to go God breathe upon it. It is difficult now to go God breathe upon it. It is difficult now to go God breathe upon it. It is difficult now to go God breathe upon it. It is difficult n ar Institution was first denominated "the Li-are but feeling their way. Some, in preaching are but feeling their way. Some, in preaching their way. Some in preaching their way. f a Library to those seeking to qualify them elves for greater usefulness in the ministry; yet is well known that our Library is far from bewhat it should be. Previous to last year was extremely meagre and uninviting; inputes between the Unionists and Lutherans, the Romanizers and the 'Strict' Protestants. You

> PRAYER FOR THE WORLD With much pleasure we lay before our rea

through the means of that box. Is there one gree interesting and touching in the idea of conwho would grudge a dollar to furnish a volume certed prayer on the part of sincere and de voted followers of the same Savior, and heirs of paring at this school of the prophets; so that the same promises in all parts of the world, in ey may make the most of their time, and go behalf of the kingdom of Christ and its greciou orth earliest and strongest to the whitened interests. The times, too, seem to demand arvest? Remittances in money, or other com- more than ordinary union and earnestness in unications with reference to the box, may be prayer on the part of Christians in Europe and America It is not to be denied that there are many signs in the horizon which may well claim their serious attention. The subject of closer union in prayer between members of the universal church was brought forward at the racted meeting in Cape Elizabeth, which has been | Evangelical Alliance meetings in London in a session four or five days. After preaching an in1846 and '51. And the late Conference at ers of divine grace poured down at Penteor the Gospel applied to the Intercourse of Indiritation was given for those who desired religion Paris prepared the following appeal, which take the front pews for prayers, and without is submitted by twenty brethren of different arging about sixty came forward, many of them countries, and commended by them in the ads of families. These, together with some name of the Conference, to Christians through wenty who had previously indulged hope, pre- out the world. We hope that this appeal will nted a wonderful display of Divine grace upon be extensively published in our country; we are the heart. It seemed as if every person in the sure it will be joyfully, acted on by tens of thousands of Christians among us of every denomination. It is entitled :

Conference of Evangelical Christians of all countries, assembled at Paris, Aug., 1855. INVITATION TO PRAYER FOR THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD. This is not a collection of old pieces, but con- Addressed to all Christians by the Paris Con-

ference. Since the year 1846, when renewed efforts were made to promote a closer union between the members of the church universal, man Christians have agreed among themselves t of the church universal, many ast the thing to fill the place for which it was unite in prayer on a particular day in ever week. The number of those who have adop EVERY DAY REGISTER. N. M. Buffington, of Fall River, Mass., has issued an every day Reg.

brethren.
The Paris Conference reiterates this appeal, e week, the month and days of month per-and urges the adoption of the practice upon al tually. Designed for the Desk, the Count-their brethren. They invite all Christians to

especially imploring the blessing of God on missionary labors, whether home or foreign established in those countries to which the pe sons whose signatures are attached to this do ument belong.

2. For the union of Christians in each cou

sale in this town by E. J. Lane and D. Loth-rop & Co.

Ty, and for the union of Christians of different countries, as all constituting the different mem-bers of the same body, which is the church of

move those obstacles which prevent the universa

every system of error, idolatry and unbelief opposes itself to the doctrine of the 4. That He would be pleased to hasten the general accomplishment of prophecy, and of those promises in particular which are made to

Israel, and to the world at large through them 5. That all who unite in those prayers may, through the grace of the Holy Spirit, progress in faith, in sanctification, and in spiritu Monday morning is the time which has hith rto been observed for this united prayer.

Christians who receive a copy of this appea

are requested to have it translated in languages of their respective countries. that Christian families should be invited to pro ere and circulate them, and to exhibit the their houses, in order that as great a number supplicants as possible may present themselves every week with the same supplications before the throne of God their Savior on the day ap

For France.—G. Fisch, J. H. Grandpierre. For Germany.—F. W. Krummacher, Ed untze. For England.—C. E. Eardley, Barr John

Glyn.
For Switzerland.—Alexander De St. George, Adrien Naville.

For Italy.—L. De Sanctis, J. P. Meille.

For Holland.—Elout De Souterwonde, A.

Capadose, M. D.
For Belgium.— Ed. Panchaud, Leonard Anet.

For Denmark.—C. H. A. Kalkah. For Sweden.—C. Bergman, Pastor; J. Ber

Stuart.
For Turkey.—W. G. Schauffler.—N. Y. Ob

Various Paragraphs.

NEW SCRIPTURAL MUSEUM.—A new museur the Christian Advocate, gives the following state- is projected in London. It is to be called the ment of the present religious condition of Ger- Scriptural Museum; and its purpose is to afford a series of illustrations of Bible history, The evangelical movement in Prussia has geography, and manners, embracing all the various departments of Biblical knowledge. The Earl of Chichester is President, and the Rev. D. Edwards, Secretary. It is proposed to establish a library in connection with the Museum;

BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY, KY .- A colporter was recently employed by the Breckenridge County Bible Society, Ky., to make a thorough exploration of the county, and he has just finished his work. He has labored 104 days, visled plans by iting 1,112 families, of whom 180 (about onesixth) were destitute of the Word of God. Twenty-three of the destitute families were unportant measure was taken by the minister able to read. Sixty-seven Catholic families were worship not long ago, by which the popular visited, and the most of them supplied by sale ducation of the kingdom is organized on a coroughly Christian basis.

While these particular facts show the moral by this exploration is, that in forty of the families that were destitute of the Bible, either the husband or wife, or both, were members of a Protestant church

sive testimony from one of the best German Sunday.—A correspondent of the Notes and authorities, Krummacher, of Berlin, and it is in Queries says, the only words in English for the SUNDAY .- A correspondent of the Notes and first day of the week, before the existence of Puritanism, were Lunday and Lord's day. The ber in which Rationalism is dominant. Specula-former of these expressions was used by our tive philosophy has passed its golden age; truth Saxon ancestors, with all Teutonic nations. The

latter was adopted from the Christian form of PASTORAL CHANGES .- It is stated that in the Southern Europe. Saturday, in Italian, still re- Andover Association of Congregational Ministains the name of Sabbato. The word for Sun- ters, embracing eighteen churches, fifteen of the day, in Russian, means resurrection; "identi-number have dissolved their pastoral connection fying the day, as the southern nation do, tho' within less than five years, and four of them more significantly, with the great triumph of have changed twice within the same period.

uit Vicar general of Pennsylvania, when told undisturbed, are Rev. Messrs. Blanchard of that he could not take the oath of naturalization Lowell, Clark of Chelmsford, and Phillips of Meto America without violating the oath of ordi- thuen. nation to the Pope, pronounced it a mistake; A Texan correspondent of the Protestant remarking that any part of the oath of allegi- Churchman says :- "We want clergymen in ance to this country which may be incompatible Texas-and we want those who are willing to with the first and great allegiance to the pontiff, endure hardship as good soldiers of Christ-

ceived by the king. His Majesty asked them creasing demand?" when they would bring their families and make It is now said that the Protestants of the his royal city their home. When they replied, Russian empire are allowed to have the Bible, if "Not this year," he expessed disappointment, they can get it; but the searcity of that bread of and told them he would pay all the expenses of life is very great, and whole villages of Protestheir removing. Soon after he sent them a tants are found, which have not a single copythousand rupees, saying that it was only an ex- and among one hundred and twenty children aspression of good will, and out of respect for the sembled at a church, not one had ever seen a nemory of his royal father, and not to impose Bible or a Testament. any obligations on the teachers. When he left, The government of Sardinia is determined on he expressed a very kind wish for them to return soon with their families. The missionaries sple, despite of the priests; and the Sardinian feel encouraged in the belief that the time has officers and soldiers in the Crimea show great arrived in the providence of God to commence zeal to procure and read the Bible; the Catho

Showers of Grace.—The same missionaries he would not oppose its distribut tate that from January to July about fifty per- Two Chinese evangelists from Hong Kong that station, in different villages, with the hope zeal in their hearts. that they would all soon be occupied by suitable teachers. No less than three thousand Dr. Dawson, "was overwhelming to our poor A. Merrill, D. D., of Middlebury, Vt..) to the

During the past year the number of ordained ing decision. fourteen hundred and eighty-seven-making an name, is found to be the Rev. Joseph A. Collaverage of a little more than nine members to ier, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, of

The Directors of the London Missionary Soeety have heard of the death of a venerabl Missionary, Mr. Davis, who landed in Tahiti in 55 years of missionary labor in Polynesia.

On board the ship Cæsar, before Cronstadt, here were, last year, three only that professed Christ, but now there are between sixty and a hundred: more than half of these can rejoice in the pardoning love of Christ, and have the witness of the Spirit-results attributable to the labors of Nelson, Ryding, Lindalius, and other

There are at least 400,000 Sabbath school apers issued monthly by the Sunday school esses. These issues amount to 4,800,000

COWPER'S CAUTION TO AUTHORS .- " An author by profession has need narrowly to watch his pen, lest a line should escape it which by possibility may do mischief when he has been long dead and buried "

Last year, a Burman Missionary, Rev. A. T. Rose, dissolved his connection with the Execuonary Union, and became pastor of the Eng- years ago. Our citizens, of all lish Baptist church at Maulmain. About the same time he sent a communication to Dr. Hague of Albany, announcing his change of relations, and expressing an earnest wish to seminary. All denominations meet togeth preach to the heathen, if he could be supported for our monthly concert. And although one The result of this application has been that a pretty house of worship, capable John F. Rathbone, Esq., of Albany, has assumed the whole support of Mr. Rose, who will, probably, commence a new mission among the

Church has been formed among the British sowing precious seed, the fruits of which will be troops quartered in and about Balaklava. The springing for generations yet to come. imber of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have formed themselves into a socie ty is about three hundred, and a Missionary is bout to be sent to them by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. This band of worshippers sent or a supply of hymn books: most of their old supply having been lost at the battle of the Alma and Inkerman. The Liverpool Wesleyans, having been the first who heard of this matter, sent forth a supply.

The prejudices of the bishops and priests in Greece against the Scriptures are passing away; not less than five, at least, of the arch-bishops and bishops are favorable to the circulation of the Bible among their people: the government also is well disposed, and ready to have the Testament taught in the schools; and the people stand ready to receive the word of life. Greece has 550 government schools, embracing 40,000 children: the demand for "the books" is consequently large. The modern Greek Testament

A convert from Mohammedanism is now live ng with his family at Malta, compelled to leave his native country by a well-grounded fear of capital punishment, for apostasy from the faith of the false prophet; in some sense they are the first fruits of missionary labor among the Turks; he is a man of tried piety, and may hereafter be he is a man of tried piety, and may hereafter be and sisters who are capable of feeling for the eminently useful, should the way be prepared woes of the destitute, and appear ready to lay for his return home.

THE LAST PROTESTANT IN MADERIA. -- Some ears ago there was a considerable number of people in Maderia, who in spite of their priests, ere readers of the Bible. That heresy, as it was called, appears to be now quite suppressed. The transgressors mostly emigrated to America, impelled partly, perhaps, by the general distress in the island from the failure of the vines, but much more by a system of incessant annoyance to which they were subjected. One of them remained on the island, a Senhor de Reis, a man of considerable property. This man is lately dead. In his will he warned his friends stitute herself a life member, " as we shall be that he was sure his body would not be allowed to be interred in the cemetery, but that that was giving next time." Can any one doubt that such of no consequence. So it has turned out. He an one is a far happier spirit, and the means of was refused burial at all for three days. At much greater good to others, than the one who length twelve policemen were sent out to see the body buried in the highway-road leading to doles out mere driblets in a grumbling, grudg Porto de Cruz, and to prevent any friends foling manner? Reader, which would you prefer

Six vacancies have occurred during the past four EASY CONSCIENCES.—It is said that the Jes- months; and the only three ministers remaining

and the question is, where shall we get them? KINGS SHALL BE NURSING FATHERS .- Messrs. We want some thirty or forty immediately; and Dawson and Kincaid, missionaries of the Amer- the demand will probably be for many years ican Baptist Union in Burmah, have recently much greater than the supply. From whence visited Ava, where they were very kindly re- can we hope to draw to meet this annually in-

lie chaplain himself called for a Bible, and said

sons have been baptized in connection with the have reached Melbourne, Australia, where ar Prome mission, some of them men of talent and already congregated 30,000 Chinese, and where promise. A native teacher at Toungoo sent information that 37 new zayats for preaching and on Missionary work among their countrymen, teaching had just been built, in connection with with the Scriptures in their hands, and hallowed

AWARD OF PREMIUM ON PEACE.-The under-Karen converts were waiting to receive the or- signed, appointed a Committee to award a predinance of baptism. "The intelligence," says mium of \$500 (offered by the late Rev. Thomas ainting hearts. It is as marvellous as the show- author of the best treatise on " The Right Way, viduals and Nations," have come to the follow-

ionaries in the service of the American They award the said premium to the author Board was one hundred and sixty-five, and the of the manuscript marked No. 6, who, on the number of members added to the church was opening of the sealed envelope containing his Geneva, N. Y.

J. W. PARKER.

This volume of three or four hundred pages is 1801, and died in his work at Papara in August now in the press, and will be issued in a few ast in his 85th year. He died on Lord's day weeks by the American Tract Society, the donor morning, having preached on the preceding having provided, in addition to the premium, Sabbath; thus called to his rest and reward after the sum requisite for perpetuating its circulation by that Society.

> THE FRUITS OF ONE REVIVAL .- We have entioned a powerful revival at Gloversvil N. Y., beginning in the Baptist Church, and extending to others. The Rev. Isaac Westcott, pastor in the Baptist Church, writes as follows to the Boston Watchman

"We have added to the Baptist church, since the first of Sept., one hundred and nineteen. To the Methodists, one hundred and six. To To the Methodists, one nuncreu and the Congregationalists, sixty-one, and thirty more are understood to be ready to unite with them at the next opportunity. About fifty are expected to unite with the Fresbyterians. It is believed that nearly four hundred have embrac-

be all the glory. He also says: There has never been a license granted to sell ardent spirits in this village. I have been here six months, but have never seen a man drunk in the place. I have not heard one of our citi united and built a seminary, costing about \$18,000. It is now in full operation, with 150 pupils, from various parts of the coun has rooms for about fifty young ladies by those who had sufficient confidence in him of allow him an adequate power of self-direction.

our houses of worship will seat about 800, yet no house is large enough to accommodate the people who wish to attend. The Baptists have

This is in the town of Kingsbury, N. Y., A London correspondent of the Christian Ad- where for nearly half a century the late Cyrus ocate, in a recent letter, says that a Methodist | Yale, D. D., went out and in among the people

> LETTER FROM BRO. PHIELIPS. for the Morning Star

UTICA, Feb. 14, 1856. Dear Bro. Burr:—During the continued snows and blows, drifts and thrifts of the past fifty days, I have kept moving about from place to place, having been fairly snowed-in but once, and then only for a couple of days. The cold see as visiting and lecturing, with moderation, do me any harm. Every two or three weeks, however. I have a renewed attack of my old dif ficulties, showing the injury my constitution had sustained by a protracted residence in a hot cli-mate to be more serious than I had at first imagined. My last attack, from which I am still

suffering, has been unusually severe.

Herewith, I send receipts for the past two or three tours, and beg you will publish them is the same paper with this, letter. in general speak for themselves, though the amount contributed is not, in every case, a clear index to the interest felt in the Mission. The state of the weather, roads, time of holding meetings, other engagements, and the frequen-cy or otherwise of calls, greatly influence a collection at any given time or place. I have ennames were given me, still, in some instances money paid on pledges may have been counted

I rejoice in the evidence I have, that the num-ber of cheerful givers is on the increase, both for this and other benevolent objects. met with numbers of warm-hearted their gold and silver, yea, themselves also, or the altar of God. One deacon, after pledging \$10, his wife \$25, offered \$10, in each, to any five ladies who would pay the re maining \$3 each, and so constitute fe members. Seven came forward, and the good deacon was thus allowed to add \$14 to his contribution. It was evidently a privilege to him to provoke to love and good works.
"Wife," said another deacon, "I have a sad ac count to tell-the collection was only dollars.

If you have any change, come to the rescue. The worthy helpmate added \$2. "I want to pay my pledge now," said a gen erous-hearted young lady to her pastor, as she handed him \$5 to redeem her pledge and conever seeks to be excused fro benevolence, or what is about the same thing

as a yoke-fellow?
Well, I did not intend to grumble, nor will I. The average salaries of New England MethoThere are those who withhold more than is meet dist ministers are said to be about \$600 a rear. and themselves suffer all the evils of spiritual

every place, more especially where the Morning Star is a weekly visitor, and have many kind detailed account of my late trips, and, for this feel. I have no doubs that the delegates acted once, say a word for our home interests in this with the deepest solectude for the interests of State. Repeatedly do I meet with meeting with the deepest solectude for the interests of houses owned, wholly or in part, by our people, where churches have either become invisible, or too weak to sustain preaching, or, it may be, upable to obtain a preacher, while at the same time non-preaching F. B. ministers are to be found in various discretizes. Since there there there all the same there are to be found in various discretizes. time non-preaching F. B. ministers are to be found in various directions. Surely, these things ought not so to be. The long absence of any general, deep and powerful revivals in our churches to convert and bring in the youth would seem a to convert and bring in the youth would seem a the church and to the world. And let me beproximate cause of this state of things, and also suggests the importance of labor and prayer expressly for the revival of God's work,—but have not the haste with which churches have been organized; the incaution with which hands been organized; the incaution with which hands have been laid on men wholly unprepared to sustain the ministerial office, and the want of steadfastness on the part of ministers in sustain. done much to bring about the state of things we now deplore? Again, have not our churches, in not a few instances, become too churches, in not a few instances, become too. in not a few instances, become too much like Home Mission Society. The result was, a colfgryptian task masters, demanding the full tale lection was taken up a mount of bricks, while they not a second to bricks, while they not second to bricks, while they not second to bricks. Egyptian taskmasters, demanding the full tale of bricks, while they persist in withholding the requisite materials? The demand is for an educated ministry, which may be all right. But objects on the brethren and sisters and friends o qualify themselves to become efficient tors seemed to realize the truth that "it is so of the gospel? Where is the church more blessed to give than to receive!" preachers of the gospel ? in our State that annually raises money sufficient for the cause of a sanctified education, to sustain a single indigent pious student at school, or that pays its minister a salary sufficient to enable him to clear off a debt incurred for his educa-tion? Must not many more of our churches go down, unless they either lower their demands giving encouragement to such ministers as have been and still may be useful, though but poorly educated—or else greatly increase their contri-

4

of Utica, is certainly a de-There are at present, and doubtless will continue to be, a goodly number of pious young men in the Seminary who have the ministry in view. Indeed, the school calls together many choice spirits, who, soundly converted and a right direction imparted, would go forth to exert a powerful influence on the churches and the world. And does not such an institution furnish most favorable opportunities to labor for the conversion of souls? The cause of religion in the Mendon, I Seminary and vicinity, our interests in Central New York, and throughout the State, both the Home and Foreign Mission enterprises, imper-atively demand such an accession of strength at this important post; and by none would it be this important post; and by none would it be more cheerfully welcomed than by the teachers and managers of the Seminary. If I am correctly informed, they, and friends in the place, would cheerfully do something—probably about half towards sustaining such a laborer, and certainly the N. Y. State Society could, by a little extra effort, make up the balances of the object is one which could not fail to commend itself to the judgment and sympathies of our friends throughout the State. The school is a fixed fact. We need and must have it's help and influence. Shall we not, then, labor to throw around it a strong religious influence, while we endeavor to increase and convolidate our seatin this direction. May the Lord send the right man for the enterprise, and open the hearts of his people to sustain and encourage him good work! Yours in Christ, J. PHILLIPS. P. S. CORRECTION. In my letter in the Star

For the Morning Star. THE VERMONT YEARLY MEETING.

Meeting Con-Star, the members of the Yearly the contemplated Institution deemed proper the contemplated Institution deemed proper when met. The Locating Committee submitted I hoped would bloom in heaven. Again, it the contemplated Institution deemed proper when met. The Locating Committee submitted their report, recommending Lyndon Centre for a location. On motion to adopt, two remonstrances were presented, one from Sutton and the other from Wheelock, assuming that the report falsified the action of the committee, and that the decision was impositive. Ample time was allowed the remonstrants to vindicate the committee, and the committee of the good spirit of love and union that was manifested. The ministers of the different denominations, and several of their people were present, and all seemed to enjoy their charges urged against the report, but failed to ple were present, and all seemed to enjoy their visit. And among the number several college selves and all others will never be known. The conference after deliberation of the several college selves and all others will never be known. conference after deliberating awhile on the subject, decided to reject the report without a dissenting voice being heard. To select a location now devolved upon the conference, and after a spirited session of sight hours, decided that the no efficient churches in the vicinity. A board evening some gentlemen and ladies passed of Trustees was appointed, consisting of thirteen around some nice fruit; after which they passed persons. The conference authorized the Trastees to appoint a building Committee, procure an Act of Incorporation, and attend to all the money; and I thought from their looks that all interests which stand connected with the proseinterests which stand connected with the prosecution of the enterprise. were appointed as follows:

Substitutes. egates. A. D. Smith, A. Moulton. H. F. Dickey, J. M. L. Babcock M. Atwood. J. Cofferan, On Thursday morning at half past two o'clock the conference adjourned, having made a decision that outweighs in importance to the interests of the Yearly Meeting any former decision of the body. The influence of that decision will be felt when the actors shall have retired from the responsibilities and labors of life. it eventually prove to have been the legitimate

Corinth, Vt., Feb. 11, 1856.

to the friends of the Vermont Seminary through the Star. And I do this because I think that our interests in this State, as a denomination our interests in this State, as a denomination, should not be overlooked nor neglected. It ARDSON was ordained to the work of the minis seems to me that the time has fully come, when try, after which the Lord's Supper was adminwe should have a good school in this State. Some twelve years ago, an effort was made in this direction, and some 5,000 dollars were subscribed for the accomplishment of the object; but it failed, and the moneys were never collected. Since that time, we have suffered much, and if this enterprize should now fail, L should good revival interest was manifest. The next fear greatly for the success of our churches in session with the Deering church.

Feb. 9. Have by request spent the day with it to our children, we owe it to the State, and we all day and evening. The revival spirit is owe it to the cause of education. Why then do spreading. The C. and E. Baptist churches I speak of a failure? It must not fail! The have decided to unite in an effort to promote the readers of the Star have seen by former articles glory of GodPand the conversion of souls. It is in the paper, that a Committee had been apsaints greatly rejoice. pointed by the Vermont Y. M. to locate the Seminary that Committee have attended to the duty assigned to them, but, unfortunately, two of the Committee did not attend. Some dislearned from the reports that the unprecedented satisfaction has manifested itself among the people in relation to the location fixed upon by the many of them were low in religion, but several Committee. The Y. M. has been called, and in churches favored us with the glad intelligence their wisdom they have changed the place of lo- that there had been a revival interest among cation from Lyndon Centre, where the Committee fixed it, to Barton. Now some may be dissatisfied with this location. To such, I would say, there in the condescending of the conde say, dear brethren, we must be condescending Gray.

poverty. The Lord pity and convert such, ere to each other, or we shall never accomplish the their wealth prove their ruin.

Although I have met a cordial reception in the think differently from the Y. M., let us not us think differently from the Y. M., let us not complain; but let us remember that there is a things to say of the choice friends I have met weight of responsibility resting on persons rewith, I have concluded to excuse myself from a quired to act in such cases, which others do not

where are the parents willing, not only to con-secrate their sons to God for the work of the ministry, but to allow them the time and the

S. S. CADY. South Brookfield, N. Y., Feb. 18.

Rebibals. Etc.

RUTLAND, OHIO, Feb. 8, 1856. Bro. Burr :- The Lord is reviving his work in the 2d Free-will Baptist church in this place. butions for education. We have one school, and Meetings have been held nearly every day and but one in the State, under the control of the evening for two weeks, which have resulted in denomination. This would appear to be in a flourishing condition, numbering about 225 students the present term, notwithstanding many of our brethren send their children to other schools. My visits at the Whitestown Seminary have impressed my mind with both the impressed my mind with both the impressed my mind with the impress portance and the efficiency of the school. A well disciplined, spiritually minded, devoted minister to preach in the Seminary and labor to build up an interest in the vicinity, especially in the city of Utica, is certainly a desideratum.—

others will probably soon go forward in this protection. The work is still progressing and extending. They now contemplate erecting a meeting house, having been deprived of one the city of Utica, is certainly a desideratum.—

ever since the organization of the church. ever since the organization of the church. SELAH H. BARRETT.

Bro. Burr: - The Lord has again visited the Franklin church in mercy. Three persons have experienced a hope in Christ, and the church has been revived. May the Lord continue the J. RUE.

Mendon, Ill.

For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr : - I have been laboring for four or five weeks past with Bro. Wm. Smith and his church in Topsham. Me., and Brunswick,

endeavor to increase and consolidate our scat-tered interests in the vicinity? Our numbers in Topsham and Brunswick village. And such and influence in Utica and vicinity, together with the unoccupied missionary ground in the with the unoccupied missionary ground in the city, both invite and urge us to make an effort an effort the right hearts of the in the in the last of the last o his health is so impaired that he is compelled to suspend his labors and lay by for a while. I of the 13th inst., for "O that I were going again," read O that I were young again.

J. P.

hope that he will have the prayers of all his dear brethren that he may soon regain his health, and again sound the glorious gospel.

which he so much loves.

Tuesday eve., Feb. 12th, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons met at Bro. Smith's house; and, as a token of their regard dred dollars as a donation. And I must say Star, the members of the Learly Meeting Con-ference assembled at Sutton, Feb. 12, 1856, to that I never attended such a donation party be-receive and act upon the report of the Locating fore. I told them it seemed like heaven—1st, Committee; also to attend to other interests of Because of a large number. 2. Because of the

spirited session of eight hours, decided that the tice here, that was very pleasing to me. There Institution should be located at Barton. The was not so much extravagance and intemper location is pleasant, but we have no minister, no ance as I have often seen at donations, in pre church and no meeting house in the town, and paring a rich supper. In the course of the persons. The conference authorized the Trus- around the dish and received what all of us ution of the enterprise.

Delegates to the next General Conference ceive." I trust that the good work of grace

was not at all injured.

My prayer is that God may carry on his work of grace in those two villages until every sin-ner shall be converted to God.

STEPHEN COFFIN. West Lebanon, Me., Feb. 15, 1856.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

ERIE, N. Y .- Held its Feb. term with the church in Boston on the 9th and 10th inst.— Quite a full attendance and a good degree of Christian feeling was manifested by the brethresult of Divine guidance, that the rejection of expressed judgment may never cause reflection.

M. C. HENDERSON, Clerk.

Ten and sisters. labors of Elders 1
Flynn from abroad labors of Elders D. M. L. Rollin and Wm. H. Flynn from abroad, and Elders Daman, Martin, Durfee and Buffum, and Bro. A. M. Richardson. We hope the good seed was sown in Bro. Burr :- I desire to address a few words many hearts, that will spring up and bear fruit

After the forenoon sermon, Bro. A. M. RICHistered. May the Lord bless the labors of the church to the good of many souls. A. W. SKINNER.

WEARE, N. H .- Held its last session at

believed some have found peace in Chris F. REED. Clerk.

CUMBERLAND, Me. - Convened at Mechanic out their influence on our churches; and that

CHENANGO UNION, N. Y. Held its last session at the C. Baptist house on Columbus Hill.

We were favored with the labors of Elders J.

M. Crandall and R. Woodmaney, who preached arisen. the word fearlessly, reproving the sin and evils of the day, whether pleasing to wil-doers, mag-istrates, governor, rulers, or the ruled, yea or nay. O may the word spoken have its desired effect, in bringing forth much fruit. Next seasion with the 1st Columbus church, commen Friday, June 13, at 1 o'clock, P. M. T. A. PARKER, Clerk.

Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

Bro. PHILLIPS, now in Dover, desires us to say that he about a formight in the provinces previous to the meeting.
Brethren detrous of a visit from our returned missionary,
would de guil to communicate with Bro. C. Hallam of
Princeton gho has been written tyon the subject.
Returning from Canada, Bro. P. intends spending a lit-

Sauk County Quarterly Meeting. The next session of the Sauk Co. Q. M., Wis., will be held n the Stow school house on Sauk Prairie, commencing friday, March 7th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. J. S. Harr, Clerk.

A Carp. Our thanks are due to the friends in Montville and vicinity, for a visit on the eve. of the 17th ult., and a donation, amounting to \$65,04-23 of which was eash. The Lord reward them.

P. S. No part of the salary.

A. P. Taaov.

S. M. Tacov. We wish to acknowlege through the Star a donation

General Intelligence.

made us on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 9.h, of obrethren and friends of East Troy-at the house of Br Wm. Ward. We had a very 'pleasant visit together, as they left us (with a little since) the sum of sixty dollar May the Lord blees the donors, is our earnest prayer.

The Canada has arrived at Boston with Liver-

ool dates to the 2d inst. She brings no inforation of the missing steamer Pacific. The London Morning Advertiser has the fol owing announcement: "We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the foreign office, n Tuesday, very angry words passed between nem relative to the Central American ques-

On the 21st ult., the Queen opened Parliaent with the usual ceremonies. She made no allusion in her speech to the state of affairs with America, an omission which was severely ensured by the Earl of Derby. He said, in carrying out the enlistment scheme, the governent, he conceived, had evaded the spirit of the de that there was not a conciliatory paragraph tyroduced into the speech relative to the subed that there was not a conciliatory paragraph stroduced into the speech relative to the subet In reply Lord Clarendon said. "I wish take an early opportunity of referring to the for Tuesday.

Mr. Mace introduced a bill to prevent the extate of our relations with the United States In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the mmon sense of the obligation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty; and yet it is upon the inerpretation of that treaty that a difference of inion has arisen. In such a case corresponnce is useless; and I lost no time in offering refer the whole question to the arbitration of ny third power, both sides agreeing to be nd by the decision. That has not yet been ccepted. It has been renewed, and I hope upon further consideration the United States will agree to it.

With respect to recruiting in the United tates, it would not have aided a friendly soluion to allude to it from the throne, inasmuch as the correspondence must have been produced, and correspondence still continues."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS .- The dispatches of the Russian government completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the uncondional acceptance of Austria's propositions were and couriers

has been signed at Vienna, sent to Paris and London, and it is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris, Feb. 17; that very little ime will be lost in the discussion, and that the whole will be brought to a conclusion by Feb. 25th. The signing of preliminaries, prior to pening the Congress, now only awaits the arival of the Turkish plenipotentiary.

It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to e conditions exacted by the Allies pre

ary to her admission into the Peace Conferences, and that consequently she will be excluded from the Conference, but be invited to sign the inal deed of settlement.

Baron Brunow and Count Orloff are the

Baron Brunow and Count Orion are the Aussian Plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Fitsaff and Fenton. Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis Dazeglio, Sardinia; Count Buol, Austria; M. Walewski, France; Denish Pasha, Turkey.
The Crimea.—Correspondents of the English

camp of Jan. 18, report the army healthy. No incidents, except that the Russians continue to fire from the North Forts. Gen. Gortschakoff has handed over the command to General Lud-ers, and issued a new valedictory to his Crimean

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 18. Senate. - A resolution was offered calling upon the President for full nformation in regard to Kansas affairs. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the doings of the Naval Retiring Board. Some Kansas information was received from the Pres-ident, showing that Gov. Shannon had had the U. S. forces placed at his command, as before reported. Mr. Wilson said these documents entirely misrepresent the state of affairs in the Perritory. He had the floor when the Senate

House, Feb. 18.—The New York Chamber of ommerce presented a memorial asking an ex-nsion of the reciprocity principle between the Mr. Grow called upon the President for a copy of the laws of Kansas, and other information as to affairs in that Territory. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to authorize the people of Oregon to form a State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill rehibiting slavery in that and Nebraska Territoies. It was referred to the Territorial Committee. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 19. Senate .- Mr. Wilson oncluded his speech relative to Kansas, strong-condemning the course of Atchison and Shannon.

Mr. Geyer asked Mr. Wilson on what authority he yesterday stated that Mr. Alchison went to Kansas, armed, to control the election. o Kansas, armed, to control the election.

Mr. Wilson replied—"On the authority of the authority of the control o shed the blood of any man who would ot do his bidding."

Mr. Geyer did not suppose Gen. Pomeroy

made the statement on his own authority, but that some one else had so reported to him. The only time Mr. Atchison ever crossed the borred ders, so far as he (Geyer) had been able to learn, was during the late disturbance, an account of which was read in the Senate yesterday. At that time it was apprehended that there would be a serious collision, and destruction of the execution of the law, should make requisition of the second of the description of the second of the covernor of the Territory, only time the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the course of the covernor of the Territory, only time Mr. Atchison ever crossed the borred finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the covernor of the Territory, only time the ordinary course of judicial proceeding and the powers vested in the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the suppression of insurance of the U. S. Warshall inadequate for the S. Warshall inadequat that time it was apprehended that there would be a serious collision, and destruction of life is sition upon you to furnish a military force to Then Mr. Atchison, with two or three other gentlemen, went into Kansas for the purpose of persuading those assembled at Wakasas to forpersuading those assembled at the purpose such part of your command as may in your bearance and moderation. He went there to

was the only time he ever went there.

Mr. Wilson continued—He had simply plac-Mr. Wilson continued—the had samply debe before the Senate the statement of Gen. exercise much caution to avoid, it possesses the statement of the collision with even insurgent citizens, and will senator from Missouri. The document from constituted authorities, but that moral force, constituted authorities, but that moral force, constituted authorities, but that moral force, constituted authorities to the face of the face which he read was prepared by Gen. Pomeroy, and signed by him and several others, well known in Kansas and the country, and since ficient to secure respect to the laws of the land its receipt he had been assured by Gen. Pom-

The speaker alluded in emphatic terms to the The speaker alluded in emphatic terms to the character of Gov. Shannon, mying that he was the companion of gamblers and drunkards in California, and that when the Missourians shot down a citizen of Kansas, the Governor was so intoxicated that he could not attend to his duty. He could prove these and a hundred other disreputable things of Gov. Shannon.

Mr. Jones obtained the floor and the further

consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday. Monday.

House.—Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Elections, offered a resolution empowering the Committee to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case.

Mr. Phelps, of, Mo., thought that the exer-

in the Kansas contested electropase.

Mr. Phelps, of, Mo., thought that the exercise of such a power would be a usurpation, as Mr. Reeder does not claim that he was elected by virtue of the law passed by the Kansas Legislature. He defended his constituents from the charge of being border ruffians, which had been repeated here and elsewhere, and by one Senator—Mr. Wilson,—who comes from a State where men warred on defenceless women, and burned Ursuline Convents. He carnestly condemned the anti-shavery men in Kansas, and claimed that the Missourians desire not the shedding of blood, but to sustain the laws.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, regretted that Mr. Phelps had indulged in such remarks, which were exceedingly exciting, not to say inflammatory. A large majority of the people of this country believe in their hearts that there was no Legislature of Kansas, and no law under

no Legislature of Kansas, and no law under which the election had been held, and by which Mr. Whitfield claims his seat as delegate. This

matter should be investigated; and he asked how could it be done unless power to send for persons and papers was granted.

Mr. Stephens remark that Gov. Reeder himself commissioned the members of the Legislative Assembly, which passed the law under which Mr. Whitfield was elected, the validity of which Mr. Reeder now called on the House to investigate; consequently all further proceedings were stopped by the official acts of Mr. Reeder, who was thus out of his own mouth

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said it was a well settled principle of law, that any statute may be violated by fraud, which violation forms a subject for thorough investigation. On this point the House should be satisfied, and something more was desired on which to form a judgment than mere newspaper reports and tel-

egraphic despatches.

Mr. Hickman thought the newspaper report Mr. Hickman thought the newspaper reports of the difficulties in Kansas were exaggerated or magnified, either on one or the other side of the question, according to the sentiments of the writers. It is, consequently, important that the investigation should be aided by the means proposed. Mr. Reeder had done all the act of Congress required of him in the propries.

ongress required of him in the premises.

The question was then taken on Mr. Stethens' motion, that the request of the Comcommittee, with instructions to report the grounds on which they ask for power to send for rsons or papers. The motion was negatived, the casting vote of the Speaker.

Pending the consideration of the main ques-

-on the resolution to grant the committe wer to send for persons and papers-the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. Senate.—Mr. Hamlin ported a bill to establish the collection dis-cts of the United States, designating the ports

son taking part in it. The next question was made the special order

nsion of slavery in the territories of the Unit-States north of 36.30. Mr. Mace moved its ference to the Committee on Territories. Mr. McMullen. Has the gentleman given previous notice of his intention to introduce

this bill?

Mr. Mace. If the gentleman will examine the journal he will ascertain.

Mr. McMullen. I propounded a respectful question, and I think it entitled to a respectful

The Speaker. The gentleman has given noce—his motion is in order. Mr. Smith of Virginia appealed from the de-

cision of the Chair, and was supported in this by Messre. Hinston, Jones of Tennessee, and Craige, pending which the House resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Elections, asking power to send to Kansas for persons and papers on the contested election case.

The House refused by three majority to table

A motion to reconsider was then adopted by nine majority, and on motion of Mr. Orr, the request for power to send for persons and papers was referred back to the committee, with which the request was made, and also to consider the propon of Mr. Dunn to appoint Joseph H. Brad ey and Sidney Baxter of y and Sidney Baxter of Washington commis-oners to take depositions, and clothed with full power to procure information, with the view of eliciting the truth on all controverted matters suggested by Messrs. Reeder and Whitfield. Mr. Orr said that when the committee report,

the House can select either of the propositions.

The Committee on Elections and Military Afirs were each authorized to employ a clerk.
The election of Chaplain was indefinitely The election of Chaplain was indefinitel ostponed by six majority, with the understand ng that all the ministers of the city be invited neanwhile to officiate alternately. Adjourned

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—No business of impor-tance was done in the Senate. The House made another effort to elect a Chaplain. There were sixteen candidates, and on the second trial to elect one, Daniel Waldo, a New York revolutionary soldier, in the 94th year of his age, and a clergyman of the Congregational hurch for more than seventy years, was cho en. Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

KANSAS AND GOVERNOR SHANNON. Wilson Shannon has been confirmed as Governor of Kansas by the Senate of the United States, 18 to 12-a strict party vote-and has left Washington for Kansas. A despatch says he will travel night and day until he reaches Shawnee Mision. The President desired him to arrive there before the state Legislature assembles a Topeka, on the 4th of March next.

The Governor's instructions are mild and nciliatory, but should it become necessary, in order to quell and put down an insurrection in the Territory, to use every power which the General Government can bring to bear, he is authorized to do so. Letters received by Gov. Shannon before he left, direct from Kansas, state that the Free State men are making extensive preparations for a desperate fight. Munitions of war, and men, are constantly arriving from the Free States. He anticipates a civil war. The letters also say, they are fortifying themselves at every point. Large sums of money have been contributed within the last few days by Southern men, to raise and equip companies in the South to send to Kansas.

The following is the letter of instructions addressed by the Secretary of War to Colonel Sumner, of Fort Leavenworth:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15th, 1856, Sin :- The President by proclamation warn all persons combined for insurrection or eva-sive aggression against the organized gov-ernment of the territory of Kansas, or associated to resist the due execution of the laws therein. to abstain from such revolutionary and lawless proceedings, and has commanded them to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on pain of being resisted by his whole Constitutional power.

If therefore the Governor of the Territory,

unsel peace—not to excite violence—and that ordinary duty.

In executing this delicate function of the In executing this delicate function of the nilitary powers of the United States, you exercise much caution to avoid, if possession and the control of the which happily in our country is ordinarily sufercy that all its statements are true, and can be government. You will use a sound discretion

as to the moment at which the further employ-ment of the military force be discontinued, and know not; but humanity shudders at the probment of the military force be discontinued, and avail yourself of the first opportunity to return with four command to the more grateful and prouder service of the soldier, that of common Toxous 1

lefence.

For your guidance in the premises you are referred to the acts of 28th of Feb. 1795 and 3d of March 1807—see Military laws, pp. 301 3d of March 1807—see Military laws, pp. 301 and 123; and to the proclamation of the President, a copy of which is herewith submitted. Should you need further or more specific instructions—or should, in the progress of events, doubts arise in your mind as to the course which it may be proper for you to pursue—you will communicate directly with this Department, stating the points upon which you wish to be informed.

very respectfully your obedient servant,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War. THE LATE MURDER IN KANSAS. A Leavenworth letter, published in the Portsmouth, N. H. Chronicle, gives another account of the cir-

Brown, at Easton. After reciting the particu- was taken to his home in extreme agony. ars of the capture by the ruffians, the letter

was knocked down and struck in the head, and while in this position the spectators asked him if he had enough? Brown said I am Bducation awakens such an interest in the cilled.' Why in h-l dog't you holler enough, minds of both parent and scholar as does the

nen.' Brown then said enough.

He was then placed in a wagon by some of the

number of his companions.

Know Nothings metat Philadelphia last week, rush at his next, will be, if anything, still greatand continued in session several days. There er. were less than 150 delegates present, or about one half of a full Council. The Louisiana delegates who come on the Roman Catholic platform, were admitted by a vote of 66 against 50. The Connecticut delegates all voted yea on this question, and two-thirds of the Massachusetts

Receipts for Books.

State.

Elsewhere in the new platform there is much said about nationality, and the administration is severely denounced for (among other things) re-opening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missey respective of the property o re opening sectional agitathe Missouri compromise.

ANOTHER GREAT SNOW STORM .- On Sunday week we were visited with another violent snow storm, accompanied with a very high wind, which continued through Monday and Tuesday. The roads were completely blocked up. In some of the deep cuts on the railroad, the snow was from 6 to 12 feet deep for considerable distances. The managers made every day week we were visited with another violent erable distances. The managers made every possible effort night and day to clear the track, ut did not succeed in accomplishing their object until Thursday morning, so that we had no arrival from Boston after Saturday until Thursday-much the longest period that the road has

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION net at Pittsburg, Pan on the 22d. The attendance of delegates was very full. Francis P. Blair of Md. was appointed President. A committee of one from each State was appointed to draft an address and resolutions.

John Little, a fugitive slave, who went into John Little, a rugitive stave, who are stave, the Canadian woods without a dollar, has raised the Canadian woods without a dollar, has raised stored that will bring him \$2,400!— Hamburgh, N. Y., to redeem A. W. Skinner's pledge to Rev. J. Phillips, James Gray, Whitefield, to constitute his daughters, Mrs. Moses Bray and Mrs. Samuel G. Evans life members. He thinks he will be able to "take care of

himself."

THE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI. The latest intelligence from the exciting slave case at Cincinnati is that the trial of the old couple has been concluded before the U. S. Marshal, but before he had rendered a decision, they were arrested under an indictment by the Grand rrested under an indictment by the Grand Jury for aiding and abetting in the crime of Miss J. R. Fuller, Attleboro', Ms.,

The Marshal acquiesced in their transference the state authorities, and they are at least safe from plantation vengeance until they shall have had their trial under Ohio law. The oung man and his wife, who murdered her At the Monroe Q. M., Alabama, collection, child to keep it out of slavery, are now under child to keep it out of slavery, are now under
examination before the commissioner, but will
also be held for trial for murder, and as the

(Un)ald pledges, 24,00.)

Shelby Centre collection,
(Rev. S. Stevens and Miss S. Clark to be made life
members by the above.) also be held for trial for murder, and as the collection Scruple and Palermo ch., to constitute members by the above.)

Collection Scruple and Palermo ch., to constitute Mrs. Joan Chaffee a life member, in prison until her crime is expiated. The whole affair presents the crime of slavery in an aspect to make every man with a man's heart in him "swear eternal hostility to every form of oppression over the bodies and souls of

ESCAPE OF FUGITIVES—EXCITING CHASE.—

UNFORTUNATE CAPTURE OF ONE. A paper published in the town of Frederick, Md., called Mrg. D. M. Miller for life membership, The Examiner, gives a description of a late tampede of slaves from that vicinity. It aptampede of slaves from that vicinity. It appears that six of them—four men and two wonen—having two spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons are spring wagons and four hors—for the spring wagons are spring wagons and for the spring wagons wagons are spring wagons and for the spring wagons pears that six of them-four men and two women—having two spring wagons and four the Baltimore and case of the Baltimore and Chic Railroad, near the dividing line between Chic Railroad, near the dividing line between Chic Railroad, near the dividing line between Chickens at Ames, 15,70.)

Onlic Railroad, near the dividing line between Christmas Miss Cassadana Oliver for life membership, in the lanes, towards " day. After feeding their animals, one of them told Mr. Dixon whence they came. Believing Collection at Sharon Centre, chem to be fugitives, he spread the alarm, and come eight or ten persons gathered around to carrest them; but the negroes, drawing revolvers and bowie-knives, kept their assailants at the pay until five of the party succeeded in escappay until five of the party succeeded in escapng in one of the wagons, and as the last one jumped on a horse to flee, he was fired at, and the load took effect in the small of the back. Collection at ground, when he was pounced upon and se. A Geon, towards life membership.

Toxque FROZEN FAST. In Cincinnati, on the 10th uit., one boy induced another to put his tongue against a fluted iron lamp post—the thermometer at the time indicating a temperature far below zero. The tongue stuck fast, of course, and the poor boy suffered in great agony. Several passers by endeavored to release him but in vain. Matters were in this situation for over five minutes, when a gentleman named Taylor went over into the House and brought some hot water and whisky, with which he bathed the tongue of the suffering boy, finally liberating about one-half, leaving the other clinging to the post, where it remained, for the balance of the day, a warning to youngsters how they carelessly liek cold umstances attending the murder of Mr. iron in freezing weather. The luckless boy

A writer in a New York paper speaks of a lady who wears upon one dress a full mile of He was taken out into a ring, and a man fringe trimming! Another young lady in New armed with a hatchet put in with him, Brown having no weapon of any kind. He was then told to fight, and if he could kill his man he should go; he asked for equal weapons with his adversary, but was refused.

About the fight, not much is said, but Brown was knowled down and struck in the head.

ART of PENMANSHIP as taught by Prof. G. R. crowd and carried home. One of the men who came with him said it was with the greatest difficulty the men could be prevented from jumping into the wagon and chopping him to pieces is he lay there insensible.

Russell, at his Academy on Central Street.—
It is not too much to say that Mr. Russell merits the praise so lavishingly bestowed upon him by all his Pupils, for he not only executes, but he presence that qualification which he lay there insensible.

Brown leaves a wife and two children, in inecutes, but he possesses that qualification which so many teachers have not, the faculty of GEN. ATCHISON. The Squatter Sovereign an- teaching writing and drawing to perfection. ounces that Gen. Atchison with a company of His plain and ornamental penmanship is not to two hundred of his neighbors has made arrange- be excelled, while his style of business writing ments to move into the Territory in the spring, is superior to that ever taught in Dover before, He will take his slaves with him, as will a One thing particularly speaks loud to his praise. that is, his pupils make a decided improvement every term. At his present term he has about THE AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL of the two hundred pupils, and it is hoped that the

> Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. NEW HAMPSHIEE.—M. Atwood, Hookset; P. Bean, D. Pillabury, Nashua; J. S. Gilman, Rochester; E. B. White, Portsmouth; E. F. Bartleit, Woodville; A. Watson, Francionia; W. Dewey, Hanover; H. Webster, S. Danbury; C. P. Gerrish, Great Falls; W. Hazlett: A. Neal, Portsmouth; J. Purmont, Lebanon; P. Church, West Sanded; H. Rowe,

delegation the same. The question was decided in favor of their admission, by New England votes.

From Pennsylvania there were two sets of delegates claiming seats, one set supporting the 12th section (pro-slavery or South American)

Sutton;

M. Gay, Raymond Centre; A. Treadwell, Cornish; E. Chapman, Bridgton; S. Robinson, W. Sidney; J. Newbergen, Newfield; J. D. Murray, Parkman; A. Lord, Milo; J. Bean, West Newburgh; B. L. Comman, J. Smith, Auburn; Vermony.—S. Martin, Williamstown; E. Gove, Norwich; D. G. S. Norris, Barton; E. Clifford, N. S. Johns, Starksborough;

From Pennsylvania there were two sets of delegates claiming seats, one set supporting the 12th section (pro-slavery or South American) and the other opposing it. The anti 12th section delegates were admitted by a vote of 84 yeas to 45 nays. This was considered a northern triumph. The 12th section of the platform was repealed and the platform of principles as published on the 15th of February in the Washington Organ, adopted. The vote stood 108 to 77. What the character of this platform is we do not know, but fear it is pro-slavery.

Since the above was written, the following sections of the new platform, said to be the only ones relating to slavery, have come to hand:

6. The unqualified recognition and maintemance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and the cultivation of the right of admission into the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and the condition of the right of admission into the Uniton whe

New Agents Rev. J. M. WOODMAN, Honey Creek Q. M., Walworth Co., Wis., Book Agent, instead of T. C. Hoyt, resigned. Subscribers for the Star.

The past week we have received 46 subscribers, and dis

Home Mission James Gray and wife, Whitefield, for life member ship, A. Bartlett, Bath, dection at Farming Collection at Farmington,

Plainfield, N. Y.,

Whitestown, N. Y.,

Lunt, Rome, Pa.,

Lunt, Rome, Pa.,

Lunt, F. W. B. ch., Georgetown, Me., by collection,

st ch., Columbus, N. Y., by collection,

78,78

Rock & Dane Q. M., Collected at Weare Q. M., Washington Pa., Q. M., Rev. J. Young, N. Dixmont, Me., Susan Arnal,

Phoenix collection,

for Dula,

Oswego Q. M., 6.00 Oaks life members.)
Mrs. R. Griffiths for life membership,
Mrs. A. J. Allen, "
Dea. R. Hallock, towards "
Dea. R. Hallock, towards " 8,00 5,00 5,00

Cady toward
Gates, H. Lyon, H. M. Rowe, R. S. Cook,

10,00

G. Larned, to constitute Mrs. L. A. Larned a life Dea C. May, to constitute Mrs. J. May a life mems. C. Brayton for life membership, S. Beebe,
S. Beebe,
S. Beepamin,
Bev. A. Griffith,
Geo. May,
John Terry, with 5,00 paid P. Ford for the N. V.
State Mission Society, to redsem his piedge made
at Ames and to constitute himself a life member of
the N. Y. State Mis. Soc. Received through Rev. S. D. Gardner.
last at Unadlila Fork.
Rev. S. D. Gardner.
Rev. S. D. Gardner.
Half of a collection at Whitestown Q. M.,
Mrs. M. B. Phillips, Cuba, Ill., for life membership, Wolf boro' Q. M. at Ossipee,
2d Wolf boro',
1st Wolf boro',
Tamworth,
Corinth Q. M. as Williamstown, Yt.,
Sarah Martin,
Strafford, Yt., to constitute Merriam C. Babcock a Derby Centre, Mrs. Wallingford, 1,00; Mary Moulton, 25, Stanstead, Coatacook, J. Mathews, Vershire, to constitute Cornella Math-ews a life member, 5,00 Education Society. 10,00 WILLIAM BURR, The

Books Forwarded. express. ne package to Rev. J. S. Burgess, Lewiston, Me., by ex One Bux to Rev. N. Thurston, San Francisco, Cal., by

n due time by the persons to whom they are directed, the should notify us immediately.

Married

In this city, 17th inst., by Rev. A. Caverno, Mr. William anssom of Strafford and Miss Olive Sandborn of Dover. Hansoom of Strafford and Miss Olive Sandborn or Dover.

Dec. 9, by Rev. J. B. O. Colby, Mr. John Bradeen and
Miss Hannah Fox, both of Porter, Ms.
In Norsh Berrisk, Ms., Feb. 10, by Rev. John Stevens,
Mr. David Boyd and Miss Olive Gray, both of South Berwick. 17th inst., Mr. D. W. Dockum of Newburypors,
Mass., and Miss Sarah S. Littlefield of N. Berwick.

In Lowell, Mass., Feb. 17, by Rev. J. B. Davis, Mr.
Seward N. Prostor and Miss Betsey Ann. Boynton.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.-Feb. 21. At market-450 Beef Cattle, no Stores, no pairs Working Oxen, 58 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep and Lambs, and 70 Swine.

ing Oxen, 58 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep and Lambs, and 70 Swine.

The following were the prices:
Best Cattle—Extra \$9,25; First quality, 8 75; Second de 8; third do 7.50; ordinary 6 50.

Hides—\$5,50 per 100 lbs.
Tallow—\$9 per 100 lbs.
Pelts—\$1 50.
Calf Skins—13e per lb.
Working Oxen—Mone at market.
Cows and Calves—\$25, 28, 31, 35, 45 a 50.
Sheep and Lambs—Extra, 87 a 10; by lot \$4 a 6.
Swine—There has been no arrivals this week. The above quoted came in last week. Friday's prices 8 a 9c.
Remarks—There is a bent supply of Beef this week, and prices have advanced 20 per 100 lbs from last week. There are a number of cars of Beef Cattle on the way, which are included in the last report.

Flour—The market continues dull, but there is no material variation in prices. Sales of Western superfine at \$7 50 a 775; fanoy, \$7 871-2 a 8 12 12; extra, \$8 50 a 10 50, and some superior 8t. Louis at \$21 per bbl. Southern is quiet. We quote common at \$9; fancy, 9 25; extra, \$9 75 a 10 50 per bbl.

Grain—Corn is dull and prices are tending downwards. Sales of Southern yellow at 93 a 94c; white, \$5 a 85e per bushel. Oats are dull at 44 12 a 45 per bushel for Northern and Western. Rye is selling in small lots at 1 25 per bushel. and Western. Rye is selling in small lots at 1 25 per bushel.

Provisions—Pork is dull and prices rule in favor of the buyer. Small sales to the trade, Prime at \$15; Mess, \$17 50 a 18: Clear, \$19 50 s 20 per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Beef is very dull. Sales are making in small lots at \$14 a 15 for Western Mess, and \$15 50 a 16 for Extra Mess; Eastern, \$12 a 13 per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Lard is in moderate demand at 11 1-4 a 11 1-2c in bbls, and 12c per lb in kegs, cash and 4 mos. Hams are in fair request at 11 a 11 1-2c per lb, cash and 4 mos.

NEW YORK MARKET.-Feb 22.

Breadstuffs—Flour market without change in prices, but less business doing; sales 6500 bbis at \$6,87 for inferior to common State, and mixed to good Michigan; \$7 a 7,37 for extra State; \$7,37 a 5 for fancy and low grades extra Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; \$3,59 a 1,050 for extra Genesee; \$6,75 a 9,50 for Canadian; Sutthern Flour declined 1 a 2 with limited sales; Rye Flour dull at \$4,50 a 6,50; Corn Meal unchanged. Grain—Wheat market heavy, unsettled, and prices still tend downward; sales 1000 bushels for Tennessee at \$1,82 1-2, and 10,000 bushels fair white Canadian at \$1,75; Rye active; sales 800 bushels at \$1,18 a 1,20, delivered, and 34,000 bushels in ten days or on the opening of the river, at \$1,17 a 1,18' Barley steady; sales \$600 bushels at \$1,22 for mixed; Corn market dull, and prices mominally unchanged; sales 9500 bushels ar 70 a 76c for the whole range of new and old mixed fellow and white Jersey, Southern and Western; Oats planty and lower; quotations, Southern \$4 a 39c; Jersey 36 ±40c, State 42 a 45c, and Western 46 a 46c. Provisions—Pork market dull and lower; sales 600 bbls; mes \$15,75 a 15,87; prime \$13,70 a 13,81; Beef quiet and heavy; prices without important change; alse 430 bbls; mes \$15,75 a 15,87; prime \$13,70 a 13,81; Beef quiet and heavy; prices without important change; alse 430 bbls; mes pine country \$6 a.9.62; 46c, and Western 46 a 46c. Provisions—Pork market dult and lower; sales 600 bbls; mess \$15,75 a 15,87; prime \$13,75 a 15,81; Beef quiet and heavy; prices without important change; sales 400 bbls; prime country \$9 \text{important mess}\$ Beef unchanged; Out Meats steady; sales 150 pkgs at 7 1-4 a 7 1-2c for Shoulders; \$1.8 a 9c for Hams; Dressed Hogs selling at 7 3-4 a 8 1 2c; Bacon heavy; sales 300 bbls at 10-34 a 10 7 8c; Buters teady at 18 a 22c for Ohlo, and 23 a 23c for State; Cheese plenty-and dult at 9 a 11c.

Nartyrs of the Missionary Enterprise. Amother Edition of this work is now in press and will be ready for delivery about the first of March. It gives an account of the Missionary Enterprise of Elliott and others among the Indians in the early settlement of this country. Also, of twenty-eight other prominent Missionaries to Foreign lands of different Denominations, as Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Congregationalist, &c.

It contains over 500 pages. Illustrated with Steel Plate ENGRAVINGS, is printed on good paper, beautifully bound in full Gilt, and is sold only by subscription. Price \$1,50.

Liberal commissions given to Agents for the sale of the above work. Apply by letter or personally to \$0. W POTTER, \$6 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

to O. W. POTTER, 56 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. N. B. Any person wishing a sample copy, can have the same forwarded him by mail, postage pre-paid, by enclosing the above price to the Publisher.

RARE CHANCE

For a Blacksmith having a Family to Educate. OOR SALE at New Hampton Village, a good TOR SALE at New Hampton Village, a good Blacksmith Shop and Tools, and one of the best chances for custom work in the State Also, a good two story Dwelling House, and a good Mill Privilege upon a never failing nor never freezing stream of water. Said property is near the Free will Baptist Institution.

Also, a good Farm 3-4ths of a inile from the Institution. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

[3w47] A. BURPEE. stitution. For

PLASTER.

1000 TONS FRESH GROUND WINDSOR PLASTER of very superior quality, for sale by the subscribers, who will commence grinding by the 15th of March next. The price will be \$6 per ton for loose, or \$7 in casks at the Plaster Mill in South Berwick. To those who purches in large quantities a discount will be unade. chase in large quantities a discount will be made.

The Mill is but a short distance from the Depots of the Boston & Maine, Eastern, P. S. & P., and of the Boston & Maine, Eastern, P. S. & P., and Great Falls & Conway Railroads.

Transportation in Bags is the most convenient, and those who bring or send them will save one dollar per ton. See above price.

ISAAC P. YEATON, South Berwick.

LEONARD COTTON, Portsmouth.
February 14, 1866. [2m47]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS. Palmer's Patent. MANUFACTURED at Springfield, Mass.; 378
Broadway, New York; and 376 Chestnut st.,
Philadelphia,
BY PALMER & CO.

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 thousands 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 beautiful appliances for every species of mutilation by amputation; and with the most triumphant success. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed.

N.R. Massay, Palmer & Co. have a new, inse-

N.B. Mesers. Palmer & Co. have a new, ingenious and effective appliance, (admirably scapted to ladies.) for shortened limbs by disease and ulceration of the thigh bone, which serves perfectly in such deformities. such deformities.

Pamphlets containing the most reliable information and references are sent gratic to all wh

Poetry.

"WHAT DOEST THOU HERE !" The voice Elijah heard
On Horeb's mountain drear,
Calls with each burning word,
"Christian, what do'st thou here?"

This is God's earth, not thine, God's work thou hast to do; Kneel'st thou at Mammon's shrine, And at the Savior's too?

Doth human praise allure, And human passion move? And human passion move Nor with ambition pure Seek honor from above?

Mid pleasure's giddy throng, Where thoughtless ones ap Lulled by the voice of song, "Christian, what do'st thou here?"

Where vice with sunken eye,
And wine-cup sparkling clear,
Allures the passer-by—
"Christian, what do'st thou here?"

God's judgment hastens on ; For his dread voice prepare,
When life and hope are gone;
"Lost one, what didst thou there?"

NOTHING IS LOST.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew Which trembles on the leaf or flower Is but exhaled, to fall anew In summer's thunder shower; Perchance to shine within the boy That fronts the sun at fall of day Perchance to sparkle in the flow Of fountains far away.

Nothing is lost; the tiniest seed Noting is lost; the tiniest seed
By wild birds borne, or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'tis sown and grown.
The language of some household song,
The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
To memory's after hour.

So with our words; or harsh or kind,
Uttered, they are not all forgot;
They leave their influence on the mind,
Pass on, but perish not!
So with our deeds; for good or ill,
They have their power scarce understo
Then let us use our better will
To make them rife with good!

The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star. TEACHING. BY MRS. J. N. STEVENS.

You hate teaching? Nay, say not so, young man—say not so, when you daily stand before two-score of youthful beings, all looking to you as a guide in the intricate paths of education.—

You have no right to feel or say it when you place yourself in the responsible situation of a teacher. Do you say that you are in need of funds to complete your collegiate course, and that teaching affords you time to pursue your own studies, &c. Pause one moment. Is it for funds alone that you will take charge of the education of a certain number of youthful minds?
Will you appear only to discharge the arduous
duties of a teacher, when your entire interest is in your own studies, which are pursued so labo riously that you enter the school-room weary in body, and with your mental vigor entirely exhausted? Nay, do not so. A very weighty task is it to govern and teach forty or fifty chi dren of various ages in the capacity of a school; and if you teach a few months only in the year. to gain needful funds, O let me entreat you to your heart to the service while you are engaged in it, for you are makingt living impressions. Not only the instruction you give, but the manner of imparting it, will sensibly effect the characters of those before you. How important, then, that you prepare with prayerful care for the multitudineus duties of each day.

There are bright, active scholars, whom you

delight to guide; but look to it that you do not enjoy these to the neglect and discouragement of those less gifted ones. O if there are any who should receive an extra amount of kindness and natient forhearance, it is the dull ones, who are found in almost every school. Think how much more difficult will be their lot in life; now much enjoyment will be beyond their ugh you may succeed by untiring patience in making a tiny crevice in the dark wall of ignorance that imprisons the mind. O look to it that no word or act of yours may tend to drive such ones farther away from the beautiful light of knowledge. I speak with emphasis, for I sadly fear that the injudicious course of impatient teachers has deprived many dull pupils of a tolerable education. An instance is before me: A young girl of very dull comprehensive powers at last succeeded, by patient toil and much home encouragement, in being admitted to one of the many excellent high schools of our noble commonwealth. The very fact of her admittance gave her much courage, and she strove with all her powers to commit her lessons and sustain herself in the school. And she would have succeeded had not the unwise course of the principal driven her away. Said princi pal, after giving out a certain number of words for the pupils to write, would call upon one to read and another to correct them. After ascerread and another to correct tens. After accertaining that this young lady misspelled most ludicrously, he called upon her daily to read her
words, while he, with the scholars, joined in
stinging ridicule. With a burning cheek and
swelling heart the poor girl endured it for many
days, her whole attention diverted from the days : her whole attention diverted from the ction of her errors, and all her strength of mind employed in keeping back the pressing tears. After suffering in this manner for some weeks, she left the school, unfortunately governed by a principal possessed of but little consideration for the feelings of an ungifted one. But a sweeter, holier picture comes up thro' ne lapse of years, which I would fain sketch ble hope that it may influence some

In our district was a boy unfortunately afflicted with an impediment in his speech, so commonly termed stuttering. He was bright and active, with a white, clear brow, and large black eyes. But he was the son of a drunkard, and this, with his unfortunate speech, gave him a low place with many of the scholars; consequently he was sorely abused in word and act whenever he ventured to school, which was but a few weeks in each term. And this treatment, though known to the teachers, remained unchecked while those of us children who would gladly have shown him favor dared not, for very fear of that enormous monster of school days-ridicule. So the poor boy passed on, from teacher to teacher, until he attained his thirteenth year, without being able to read with children of eight winters. But a pleasanter path was now before him. A young girl, with full blue eyes, and a sweet, gentle voice, came to take charge of us. She loved us all, and, now as I know how to estimate her course, I think she must have loved poor stuttering Hugh most of all—loved him for his very infirmity—loved him because he was so shy and backward. And O what a delightful change her kindness wrought! She did not laugh, did not even smile, when he came out to read a great tall how with little ones. out to read—a great, tail boy, with little ones not half his height, and when a titter rose upon the air, she looked around upon us so imploringly, that we never attempted the discourtes And then a few days after, when she d him, with a sweet smile, that he would soon be in a higher class, we instinctively caught her faith, and smiled encouragingly too. Most indefatigably did he pour over his speller, and if in his eagerness to spell the word he commenc-ed stammeringly, she stopped him with the ut-

most kindness, saying that she was quite sure he could spell the word.

So Hugh's speech improved, his mind ex-panded, and form straightened, until he stood panded, and form straightened, until he stood erect in the pleasant consciousness that he was really a scholar, instead of a poor, shrinking, abused boy. For he was now treated with almost marked respect by the sweet young teacher. She never failed to turn and address some kind inquiry to him when he was walking behind her, and then he would step forward timidly, indeed, but with so pleased an expression that one could see that he thought more of himself for the little attention she showed him. He gained the prize in his class, and, what was of far greater value to himself and the world, a respectful standing among his fellows, and he is a better man this day, simply because one teacher did but her duty.

Seek, then, to love your employment, ye who

Seek, then, to love your employment, ye who are engaged in giving instruction. Teach patiently in accordance with sacred counsel, " Line

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upon line, and precept upon precept," and let advantage they have gained by the most audathe consoling consciousne you from day to day. West Dedham, Mass.

WATCH, MOTHER. Mother! watch the little feet Climbing o'er the garden wall, Rounding through the busy street, Ranging cellar, shed and hall. Never count the moments lost, Never count the moments lost, Never mind the time it costs; Little feet will go astray, Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
Why to me this weary task?
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tengue Prating eloquent and wild,
What is said and what is sung,
By the happy, joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the yow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Savior's name.

Mother ! watch the little heart holesome lessons now impart; Keep, O keep that young heart true. Sowing good and precious seed; Harvest rich sou then may see, Ripening for eternity.

Miscellany.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

demand Freedom for All and are determined the dry docks of the New Surrey canal, and was that Kansas shall be a Free State. According so fearfully hurt that he was taken to the hosto every principle, profession, pretense, on which the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill was advocated and carried, the will of this majority ought to be decisive. That it is a majority, and died in a few minutes after her admission.

concerted fraud—a Legislature elected by but the mate was drowned.
an armed irruption of several thousand Misan armed irruption of several thousand Missourians, who took possession of their polls, overawed or superseded the election judges, poured in illegal votes by hat-fults, and thus temporarily subjected the Territory. The Legislature thus fraudulently elected proceeded to appoint Sheriffs, Judges, &c. (some of them still residents of Missouri.) for six years ensuing to extend the Slave-Laws of Missouri over Kansas, and to enact for Kansas, in addition to those, the following: those, the following:

'AN ACT to Punish Offences against Slave Prop-AN ACT to Panish Offences agreement of the Covernor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, in this Territory, shall suffer death.

"SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, or publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, writen, published or circulated, or shall knowingly add or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing described in the printing, publishing described in the Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or inuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection, among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, of to resist their authority, shall be guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

this Territory, any book, paper, magazine pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, *such per-son shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less

n two years.
Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously osed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the ight to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a uror on the trial of any prosecution for any violaright to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a Juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after the 5th day of September, A. D. 1855.

"J. H. STRINGFELLOW,
Speaker of the House.

"Attest, J. M. LYLE, Clerk.

"THOMAS JOHNSON,
President of the Council.
"Attest, J. A. HALDERMAN, Clerk."

"Attest, J. A. HALDERMAN, Clerk."

"An Act to punish persons Decoying Slaves from their masters.

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansus Territory:

"Section 1. If any person shall entice, decoy, or early away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the friedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on

nall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and shall be adjudged guity of grand larceny, and on constition thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

"Sec. 3. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had

larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed or carried away out of this Territory; in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this Territory into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and, on conviction thereof, the person offending shall suffer

death."

"Ax Act initititing a Poll-tax.

"Be it enacted, see. Section 1. That every free white male above the age of 21 years, who shall pay to the proper officer in Kansas Territory the sum of \$31 as a poll-tax, and shall produce to the judges of any election within and for the Territory of Kansas a receipt showing the payment of said poll-tax, shall be deemed a legal voter, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory during the very for which the same shall have been poll-tax, shall be deemed a legal voter, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory during the year for which the same shall have been paid: Provided, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provision of the act organizing the Territory of kansas."

-Such are " the Territorial laws" which the resident accuses the Free-State men of Kansas of endeavoring to subvert; such are the laws which, in defiance of that People on whom they were most infamously imposed, the, President declares that he will employ the Military force neither men nor women among us possess the

holds and exalts as "the constituted authority.

A LONDON FOG.

To appreciate the rich gift of bright skies and clear atmosphere we Americans have received from nature, we probably should go to London to see fogs the English grope about in, get lost in, & killed in, at noonday. A capital specimen of the article was visible and tangible within sound of Bow-bells, on the 5th of November—yes, and on the 16th too. It was a case of protracted enjoyment. Its effect will surprise those of our readers who have not been in London in the fall of the year.
So impervious was this fog to railway signal

lights, that a passenger train upon the South-Western line was driven into a freight train ahead of it upon the track. The driver could not see it at all till his locomotive was into it. On the same road a track-layer was killed in the forenoon, by a passenger train which he did not see. The Thames steamers all stopped not see. The Thames steamers all stopped ruming. Coal barges, groping about, or drifting with Micawber-like navigation, went ashore, or smashed into a vessel at anchor and at the wharves. The Camdentown omnibuses discharged their passengers at the Elephant and Castle, on account of danger of further conveyance, and left them to feel their ways, home as they could. Hacks and cabs got on to the sidewalks, to the severe injury of one pedestrian, and the fatal injury of another, a woman. The Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

KANSAS—THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

There are this day located in Kansas some three thousand heads of families and nearly as many single men, of whom at least two-thirds demand Freedom for All and are not some the day dock of the New Surger cond.

even in the apprehension of its enemies, is proved by the fact that they have never dared to let one election be held in the Territory since it fatal. In the East India, at 2 o'clock, P. M., was organized without rushing in hundreds if not thousands of Missourians to overawe, browbeat and outvote the actual residents of Kannear, but owing to the dense fog, prompt aid There are the Constitution and laws of the United States—the latter including the act organizing this Territory—which the People of Kansas are unanimous in obeying. There are solicited the assistance of a custom-house officer United States functionaries to whom they like wise yield that obedience which the laws require. But, in addition to these, there are acts passed and officers appointed by a body which assembled last Summer under the style and title of a Territorial Legislature for Kansas, which they know to have been a gigantic and which they know to have been a gigantic and concerted france. A Legislature elected by

The strangest incident of this fog was the unchecked and bold highway robbery and burglary which prevailed. Men, women, and children were assailed and plundered in the thick fog with complete impunity to thieves. It was impossible for the sharpest police officer to see the outrages at ten yards distance. Among the burglaries is mentioned one upon the shop of a hatter and jeweler in the Blackfriars-road, named Chenu. One of the shutters was taken out, a plate of glass worth £7 or £8, and weddingrings, time keepers, gold ear-drops, and other property taken away, worth £80.

MEMORY.

Say, in the introduction to his celebrated work on Political Economy, tells us that he studied all the books he could find on the subprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

"SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in made part and parcel of our mind till they are, in great measure, forgotten? Is not a good memory a mental dyspepsia, that retains intellectual food undigested, and disgusts the listener or reader by bringing it forth in the gross, just as it was swallowed? Who has not been bored a thousand times by a friend with a fine memory? Such a friend always remembers to forget that he has retailed the same learning or the same story to his impatient listener a hundred times before.

Probably every body has enough of memory. No one forgets what interests him. The dull boys who cannot remember a line of a book, are the very boys who never forget a name, or a face, or a footpath! It is want of interest & attention, not want of memory, that makes them dull. The twenty-four books of Homer were easily retained in men's memories, before writing was invented. Men have now learned to forget, and consider such a power of memory almost

incredible.

How unfortunate we should be to recollect every thing we saw or read! Some men are thus unfortunate, and are the poorest thinkers and most intolerable bores in the world. We sometimes think that excess of memory is the only defect of memory. That excess occasions intellectual indigestion or dyspepsia.

Some men acquire and retain twenty languages. Such men have never been distinguished for great power or comprehension of in-tellect. All the other mental faculties are sacrificed to mere memory. Great minds rarely retain the ipsissima verba of the books which

We have often heard that Mr. Clay never forgot a name or a face. To him, as a public man, such things were important, interested his attention, and impressed his memory. He had little use for poetry, and could scarcely repeat correctly a line of it. Great lawyers recollect principles only, and can define those principles nly in language of their own. Accurate vers recollect cases, and repeat definitions by the hour in the exact words of the book. know a distinguished jurist, whose advice to his " to take care to comprehend students was, "to take care to comprehend what you read, but never trouble yourself about remembering it." To all readers this is admirable advice. There is very little that we read worth remembering; yet any thing we read, see, or hear may suggest useful reflection, and thus add to our volume of intellect. Richmond Enquirer.

In all doubtful cases, take the safe side; renember he who parleys with temptation, is lost.

rove that few American women have sound and

PHYSICAL DEGENERACY IN AMERICA. Catherine Beecher has published a volume to

healthy bodies; and it is a lamentable fact that of the Federal Government to enforce and main-tain. Punishments of death for any sort of few generations ago. The New York Times forcible resistance to Slavery in Kansas—punishments of five years' imprisonment for Antiishments of two years imprisonment for Autiishments of two years imprisonment for having and his staff, men not selected for physical an Anti-Slavery book, tract or newspaper in the strength, and therefore more likely to furnish a Territory—no earnest Anti-Slavery man to sit fair average, was nearly two hundred pounds.—on a jury—and, to crown all, the Right of Suf-They were heavier and stronger men than are frage given to every man who pays, or in whose usually seen to-day. Returned missionaries, behalf is paid, a poll-tax of one dollar, although he may not have slept one night in the Terriafter the substitution of only one generation for he may not have slept one night in the Territory—such are the means by which the Atchison conspirators in Missouri are striving to subjugate the Free-State majority in Kansas—and to these the President gives the sanction of his name and authority, and threatens to back them up with all the force of the Government. Affecting impartiality and fulminating threats against lawless acts, he does not even allude to the cold-blooded murders of Dow, Barber, Brown and other peaceful Free-State men by Pro-Slavery ruffians, pretending to admonish outsiders against intermeddling in the concerns of Kansas, he yet tells the Missouritivaders that he will proctect them in all the

me been removed.

"Reasons are not lacking to account for these

with an inadequate original supply or fund of life power—vitality—ability to live and act. This may very possibly cause him to die before he has lived ten years. But suppose he lives.—
Upon this original fund he forthwith begins to overdraw and anticipate in every possible way. A portion of it he expends in digesting the cake and candy and luxuries of his childhood. Another portion is used in fighting against the unhealthy atmosphere and crooked positions of the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the control of the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the control of the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the control of the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the other positions of the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the over-stimulated mental according to the school room, and the school room, and the school room according to the school room, and the school room according to the school roo did not save him.

did not save him.

did not save him.

tion usually necessary to get his lessons. Then
he leaves school and goes into business; learns
to chew and smoke, and draws on the fund of
life, against the exhaustions of the tobacco-stimhe leaves school and goes into business; learns
to chew and smoke, and draws on the fund of
life, against the exhaustions of the tobacco-stimhateful, but by the latter he is most hurtful. ulus ; squirts a further portion of it through his robably adds other drafts to compensate the exhausting reaction of spiritual liquors, that stir the fires of the system into a sudden blaze, to let them fall into the inevitable languor that follows. More drafts must meanwhile all the time maintain the life-long struggle of his stomach against hot food, and greasy food, and stim-ulating food, and indigestible food, and unseason-

ulating food, and indigestible food, and unseasonable food, and excessive food, and every other phase of food, in which the diabolical cunning of the devil, the proverbial instigator of cooks, could be supposed to present it, let his spite be as bitter and acute as it may. More drafts, yet, however, upon the life fund, to maintain the desperate battle of his brain; that tremulous struggle which the wild whirl of our feverish commercial activity necessitates, even for the gaining of a moderate living. Is it any wonder that by middle age the run upon the week as always been a fine wheat growing country, we should therefore always continue to grow one misspent life, and certificates of more?—
Our women do no better, their experience in childhood, at school, in eating, is similar, except that it tells more heavily upon the delicate and impressible female constitution. And if they are less vicious in the two items of liquor and tobacco, they fully compensate for their irregularity by their immeasurable superiority in the art of suicide by dress. They are the superiority in the art of suicide by dress. They are the superiority is the art of suicide by dress. They are the superiority is the art of suicide by dress. They are they are suicided by dress are the suicide by dress and the superiority is the art of suicide by dress. They are they are suicided by dress are the suicide suicides. Now nearly all the pears they get in New York city are sent from Boston.

Our own farmers will soon find the information they need, and will ascertain the best method of storing and ripening their pears. Standard pears must have ten years' growth beorain, and indirectly to vitiate and degrade may proceed with greater certainty.

every manifestation of every bodily or mental Mr. S. H. Ainsworth said: The profit of faculty. Fit partners are such women for such wheat in this section is about ten dollars per-

LETTERS OF GEORGE III. TO LORD NORTH. fruit-grower five times the profit which the LETTERS OF GEORGE III. TO LORD NORTH.

If American readers desire to be enlightened as to where lay the blame of 'the policy which resulted in the War of Independence, and of the infatuation, which urged on the struggle, they will find in the "Letters of George III to Lord North," (edited by Lord Brougham,) the solution of the problem; and that it was the insane obstinacy of the monarch, and not the insane obstinacy of the monarch, and not the solution of the problem; and that it was the insane obstinacy of the monarch, and not the problem is an end of the problem. The policy which wheat grower five times the profit which the wheat grower obtains. So much for apples.

Of pear orchards we have but very few in our country. One is that of Mr. Thaddeus Chapin of Canandaigua, which has now been set nine years. Six years after being sent out, he set some fruit to New York, and obtained \$8 a barrel for it. The next year he had thirty barrels of fine pears from his three acres. For these he obtained \$15 a barrel, making \$450. monarch is found plumply declaring his will- Onondaga.

NEWSPAPERS after a day's toil, or in its intervals, there which, in nine cases out of ten, is what drives nim to the ale-houses, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into gayer and livelier, and more diversified and interesting scenes; and while he enjoys himself thus, he may forget the while he enjoys himself thus, he may forget the the headache. Nay, it accompanies him in his should not in any good soil—then the cultivanext day's work, and if the paper he has been tion of pears will pay the farmers of western reading be anything above the idlest and light. New York thirty times as much as the raising reading be anything above the idless and lightest, gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation; something he can enjoy while absent and look forward with pleasure to return to. The history of the world for one day is given to him the follies, vices, and consequent mishim; the follies, vices, and consequent mis-eries, of multitudes, are so many admonitions times, and each time clipping the roots, we and warnings; the act of jealousy and anger; out, thus hastening their bearing. I have a the story of one friend murdered by another in Seckle tree four or five feet high that bore sixduel; the cautions against. gambling and orofligacy—" talk they not of morals?" Take a lt bore some the first year. I find that the good newspaper, read it, and it will give you better advice than all the moralists in the uni-

built and muscular. "His deportment was affable, and gait erect and manly, bespeaking courage and undauntedness. He was skilled in the use of the small sword, and though he certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength, skill, and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength, skill, and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength, skill, and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength, skill, and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill, and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill, and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill, and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage as elect list of fruits for general cultivations. A list having been prepared, the merits of the several varieties of preserve the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage and the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and courage to reput the certainly would not have engaged in a duel, he had strength skill and course the certainly would not have engag of the several varieties of pears was fully distack of an adversary. His hair, which never fell off, was of a light brown hue, and be wore t parted on his forehead, as is represented in sented by itself, when the following were adoptise or traits. His eyes were gray, and as the his portraits. His eyes were gray, and as the blindness was internal, they suffered no change of appearance from it. His face was oval, and his complexion so fine in youth, that at Cambridge he was, as we are told by Aubrey, called the lady of his college. Even in his later days his cheeks retained a ruddy tinge. He had a fine ear for music, and was well skilled in that delightly aginged. He was defined, and its merits and demerits were fully delightly aginged. He was defined, and its merits and demerits were fully delightly aginged.

A REVIVAL IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE, We cribed by members present as much inferi A REVIVAL IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE, We care happy to be able to report to our readers that there are indications of a revival in the Tompkins county King, a variety stated to have come originally from New Jersey, but remperance cause in this city. A few weeks ago a meeting was held, and a society organized, under the name of the "Boston Total Abstinence Society." the object of which is to pro-Temperance cause in this city. A few weeks ago a meeting was held, and a society organized, under the name of the "Boston Total Abstinence Society," the object of which is to promote the cause of Temperance in our city, by moral suasion—and by the circulation of the pledge—thus going back to the leading features of the Washingtonian movement. Last Monday evening, this new Society held its first public meeting in the Tremont Temple, and that spacious hall was crowded to overflowing—and hundreds who wished to, could not obtain admittance. Everybody seemed surprised at such initiance. Everybody seemed surprised at such initiance. Everybody seemed surprised at such initiance. Everybody seemed surprised at such orchard which I propose to plow in the spring. There are some 2.1-4 acres, of a clayey loam that better times are at hand for the Temperance soil, gently undulating, with a slight northwestcause in our city. Joseph Story, Eq., late ern inclination.

President of the Common Council, is President of the new Society, and presided at the meeting had, I fudge, about an equal share of cultivation

and let advantage they have gained by the most audaness of right doing cheer clous and reiterated exhibitions of that very intermeddling which he affects to condemn. The Government which the People of Kansas, under the pressure of invasion and subjugation, have organized for themselves, he treats as the fruit of insurrection and usurpation; while that which has been imposed on them from Missouri by gigantic fraud and brute force, he upholds and exalts as "the constituted authority, entry lost, and hall, entry lost, and let advantage they have gained by the most audand hall exhibitions of that very interest and most frequent among the most active and laborious classes of our population. Our blood, here with laborious classes of our population. Our blood, here with laborious classes of our population. Our blood, here with laborious classes of our population. Our blood, here with most frequent among the most active and laborious classes of our population. Our blood, here. Mr. Miner, Rev. Dr. Kirk—all of whom were distinged in the rest of us—is absolutely corrupted, insomuch that actual autopsy enables surgeons to declare that in more than half our population there is either a strumous taint—souri by gigantic fraud and brute force, he upholds and exalts as "the constituted authority. In the most frequent among the most active and on whom were distinguished to with great interest. Clark, and Rev. Dr. Kirk—all of whom were distinguished to with great interest. Pledges were circulated; and seven hundred, and seven hundred and seven hundred and seven hundred to within the rest of us—is absolutely corrupted in the rest of us—is absolutely corrupted and thiry-six surgeons to declare that in more than half our populatio

Phenomena. Trace for a moment the life of an American man. The chances are almost even, physicians say, fifty in the hundred—that he is born with an unhealthy constitution; that is, with an inadequate original supply or fund of life or a fool." "I am between the two," replied power—vitality, ability to live and net. This

Agricultural.

The second annual meeting of the Fruit-

wonder that by middle age the run upon the unrenewed deposits has exhausted them, the drafts dishonored, the reckless drawer utterly bankrupt in health the short remainder of his garden. Our object should be, seeing that our life—as indeed much of the former part has legacy of harm and sorrow to themselves, his country and his race—living monuments of one misspent life, and certificates of more?—

Our women do no the short remainder of his garden. Our women do no the former part has larged much of the former part has legacy of harm and sorrow to themselves, his country and his race—living monuments of one misspent life, and certificates of more?—

Our women do no better the former part has larged much attention yet throughout the country, while we have an im-

irregularity by their immeasurable superiority in the art of suicide by dress. They jam their ribs in and their abdomen out; they squeeze their interiors into such disarrangement that their hearts hang dangling and knocking painfully about without their natural support above the diaphram, and thefr stomachs below it.—
They tie up their lungs tight; that diminishes the amount of their breathing; that keeps the blood impure, and sends it, dirty and stagnant, to drag along through flabby muscle and inert brein, and indirectly to vitiate and degrade may proceed with greater certainty.

men; and a sadly deteriorated race is the progeny of such parents !"

acre. Those who have been raising fruit in good orchards will average at least fifty dollars a year above all expenses. This, of course, gives the

the insane obstinacy of the monarch, and not the hostility of North to the colonies (as many have supposed), which produced the result so lamentable to England. Lord North was weak he had asked \$18, she would have paid it quite he had asked \$18, she would have paid it quite willingly. The year before last, he had fifty king, instead of persisting in resigning and throwing government into the hands of the opposition. A late English critic remarks:

"North's principal fault, lay in his excessive acquiesence in the obstinacy of the miserable king, whose conduct can be palliated only by the recollection of the madness which exhibited itself so fiercely a few years afterwards, and itself so fiercely a few years afterwards, and which had probably been all along exercising its influence on his actions. The minister frequenthe would have had.

ly requested permission to resign; the king ex-erted all his authority to prevent him. The stands on the old Judge Howell farm, nea That tree, for 40 years in succesnonarch is found plumply declaring his wall only an area of the last 20 humor. Thus, in one of his letters, he says: And so the sad game went on."—

The sad game went on the sad game went on."—

The sad game went on the sad game years back, and has been offered \$50 for the. fruit before picking. The soil is loose, with a heavy clay subsoil. Mr. Chapin's orchard is Of all the amusements, says Herschel, that nine years old. The seventh year he received can possibly be imagined for a hard-working \$450, and the eighth year \$1000. They are all nan after a day's toil, or in its intervals, there pear stocks; with him pears on quince stocks so nothing like reading an interesting newspaper. do not succeed, nor do they with me. In cult relieves his home of its dullness & sameness, tivating pears on quince, Mr. Barry and I would which, in nine cases out of ten, is what drives him not probably differ when we plant them in a

evils of the present moment as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in Howell's have had scarcely any attention for a his pocket, or at least laid out in real necessa-ries and comforts for himself and family, without the headache. Nay, it accompanies him in his

ty-eight perfect pears the first year after setting. quince stock injured the flavor, and renders the tree more liable to blight.

H. E. Hooker was sorry to see the compara tive merits of the pear and quince stock left in just the shape it now stood. He never had THE APPEARANCE OF MILTON. According to Keightley's recent life of Milton, the great spect was rather under the middle size, well specified as a stock of the size of the size

Selected Pears-Bartlett, Louise Bonne delightful science. He used to perform on the organ and bass viol. His voice was sweet and but after a full discussion, was rejected, as the musical, and we may presume that his singing showed taste and science."

The discussed. The Onondaga was also proposed, but after a full discussion, was rejected, as the number was too limited to admit it.

Apples—King—(it was proposed to add of the control of the contr

Tompkins county, as several spurious varieties were in cultivation; some of which were deswere adopted. Sops of Wine was proposed but withdrawn, as it was not sufficiently known to those present.

PLOWING AND MANURING ORCHARDS Mr. Editor :- I wish to have your judgmen as so the best manner for me to use upon ar

1

and neglect since—the owner having gone west

low, two pounds beeswax, four pounds rosin, all pure and clean articles; put the whole into

Obituaries.

Miss Florida Marion, daughter of Rev. Winder and Almeda Moore, was called from earth to her heavenly home on high Dec. 3, aged nearly 15 years and 6 months. Having received a religious calledation, she ever had a respect and reverence for religion, but had neglected to secure an interest in the Savior until last winter, when, with secres of other young people, during a glorious revival in the F. W. Baptist church in N. Anson, Me., she gave her heart to God. She left with her friends convincing proof of ardent piety, not only in a consistent Christian course; but in her written journal, which in one so young breathes forth an uncommon spirit of devotion, and contains sentiments not unworthy an old divine. Pleasant and amiable in deportment, flossessing a kind and affectionate heart, loving and lovable, to know her was to love her. The tears shed by young and old as they looked their last farewell upon that form, beautiful even in death, gave evidence that many hearts were stricken. But we mourn not as those without hope. She has met and now mingles her praises with a beloved father around the throne of God, whose sudden death but three months before she, with other members of that now doubly-bereaved and afflicted family, so deeply deplored.

Died in Gilford, Feb'y 10, of scarlet fever, Sarah B. Lizabeth, youngest daughter of Bro. Morrill and sister Isabella Thing, aged 8 years, 11 months, and 14 days. Six times has death invaded this domestic circle. But hope and joy comes to the afflicted through the confidence that all their children are the circle. But hope and joy comes to the afflicted through the confidence that all their children are the circle. But hope and joy comes to the afflicted through the confidence that all their children are

Died in Gilford, Feb'y 10, of scarlet fever, Sarah (Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Bro. Morrill and distrement of the ground by the description of Land, and be bound by the description. There is plenty of good Government Land in this country, well watered and timbered, prairie and but oak openings.

Long Died in Clinton, Me., Nov. 4, 1855, Angel Burrell of Committee May the Friend of the afflicted and the widow's God comfort her, and give her wisdom to train the little son that is left to her care for heaven. The deceased was a good husband and neighbor, and a citizen of moral worth.

ALVAH J. BUKER:

According to the Original Recipe, which an Indian sold to Mr. D. Frost of Vermont.

son that is left to her care for heaven. The decease of war agood husband and neighbor, and a citizen of moral worth.

ALVAM J. BUKER.

Mrs. CLARA BLETHEN, wife of Isaiah Bethen, Esq., and daughter of Mr. Elijah Marsh, of Orono, died suddenly at her residence in Searsport, Mc., Dec. 22, 1855, aged 24 years. Sister B professed religion when about seventeen years of age, and continued to the close of life an exemplary Obristian. Though snatched away in early life she had slready by her amiable disposition, well cultivated mind, and consistent pietry, secured a large circle of loving friends who mourn her departure. Her musical talent was of a superior order, and many who have listened to her with delight in God's sanctuary will sorrow to learn that her voice is hushed in death. The death of such a woman is a loss which society can illy afford to bear. So too with the M. E. chufch, of which she was a worty member. Parents, brothers and sisters, sadly mourn the absence of her whose whole course gave evidence of her tender regard for their happiness. But who can measure the sorrows of the husband, whose home is thus in a moment-made desolate? Certainly none but those who have experienced like bereavements.—May the bereaved husband and other mourning friends experience sustaining grace, and live so that the future meeting may be the ready of the subspined hyperity of the entire of the best part no more.

CLABA ELIA, infant daughter of the above, deep by 2, aged 6 weeks.

Died in South Sunapee, Jan'y 29, Mrs. HANNAB, wife of Mr. Joshua Cheney, aged about 76 years. Sister Cheney and her husband, hyperity has been used with the future meeting may be be reaved the husband hyperity of the mire and how the future worting may be be reaved in the future of the sundand someth. Two sets have repeatedly one of the Copagregational church in the future worting may be the future of the above, deep the destroyment of the best produced in the future of the sundand someth. Two sets have repeatedly one in the future of the above, deep

beloved by all who were acquainted with her, and died in hope of a glorious immortaitty. In the death of this good woman, the Goshen church and the neighbors have sustained a loss, but our loss is 19HESE medicues are a sure and certain remedy for death of the sustained a loss.

Died in Goshen, Dec. 6, 1855, Mrs. LUCINDA C.

ROOKES, daughter of the writer, aged [22] years.—
Lucinda we think experienced religion some eight years since, but never united with the church, but in the time of her sickness regretted that she had neglected her duty, and desired to recover that she might attend to the ordinance of baptism, but though she was not permitted to enjoy that privilege, we trust the Lord restored to her the joy of his salvation. A few hours before her death, she had her husband, brothers and sisters called into the room, and exhorted them all to prepare to meet her in heaven. About the last we heard her say was, "Glory to God," and she died with a smile. She has left father, mother, and husband, two little childers, fronthers and sisters, to mourn their loss. An appropriate funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. J. Rowe.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

When used according to directions, which eard with the shorter time and with less expense than any other remedy. It is a scientific compound, gradicating discusses and improving the health with certainty by one prograte. White Leprosy, Cancerous Humors, Ring Morm, Scald Head, Burns, Scalds, Childhains, Piles, Barbers' litch, old Mericurial & Fever Sores, removes Pimples, Envisions, Moth Mildew from the face, leaving the skin soft and smooth, without mark or sear. It draws humors from the Stomach, Lungs, Head and Eyes, improves the sight, when troubled with Humors, and a provent the library. It is a scientific compound, eradicating disease and improving the health with Certainty by ower parallel. They cure Sake Rheum, and whom the face, leaving the store of the sake Head, Burns, Scalds, Childhains, Piles, Barbers' litch, old Mericuria & Fever Sores, removes Pimples, Envisions, Mothe Leprosy, Cancerous Humors, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Burns, Scalds, Childhains, Piles, Barbers' litch, old Mericuria & Fever Sores, removes Pimples, every from the face, leaving the provention of the humors and improving the Miles of the Summors from the Stomach, but the fo Died in Goshen, Dec. 6, 1855, Mrs. Lecinda C.

HE subscriber has in his possession a black covered TRUNK which he found at the Post Office, orth Sandwich N. H., and which has been in undwich since the year 1853. Said trunk came on he boat Lady of the Lake to Centre Harbor, and om thence to Sandwich. There is no mark on aid trunk. It contains gentlemen's wearing ap arel. The owner can have the same by proving roperty and paying charges.

SAMUEL DINSMORE.
Centre Sandwich, N. H., Feb. 4, 1856. 3w4

DR. N. THURSTON,

MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D., OFFICE, ARMORY HALL, No. 9, Second Floor Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets SAN FRANCISCO. [193

COMMISSION Dealer in BUTTER, CHEESE, J LARD, BEEF, SALT, FISH, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, No. 201 Washington St.,

V. ELLIOT.

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

Railroad. THE PSALMODY. WE have this work in two sizes, 18 mo. and 32 mo. The prices are as follows: Embossed Morocco,

"gilt edges,
Turkey Morocco, full gilt,

32 mo. in Sheep,
We do not send out this work on com

make a discount of 25 per cent, for cash on delivery when a dozen or more are purchased, and 20 per cent, on approved credit of six months. PARSONSFIELD SEMINARY. HE Spring term will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of February next, under the charge and struction of the present Principal, Mr. Jone A. A. Lowell, A. B., with competent Female Assistants.
Board and tuition as usual.
MOSES SWEAT, Secretary.
N. Parsonsfield, Jan. 28, 1856.
3w44

NORTHFIELD INSTITUTION. NORTHFIELD INSTITUTION.

CPRING Term begins Feb. 26, and continues of cleven weeks. John H. Graham, Principal. George W. Wilder, of Montpelier, (known as one of the best Pianists in the State,) Teacher of Instrumental Music. Dr. P. D. Bradford, Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Miss Emilie M. Gleason, late Preceptress of Union Academy, N. H., Teacher of French and Drawing. Miss Betsie D. Hurbutt, well known as a successful Teacher, remains in the Preparatory Department. Tuition and Board are reasonable.

Tuition and Board are reasonable.

Applications from abroad should be made early to the Principal.

Applications from abroad's the Principal. Northfield, Jan. 25, 1856. - 44 . THE EXCELSIOR MELODEON,

and neglect since—the owner having gone west four years since. It came into my possession last spring, and I find that the clast summer, though the trees seem to thrive, and for the second appearance of fruit did well, yet the weeds and grass had a strife for possession, in which the grass came out second best. The weeds most numerous and troublesome are the white daisy, and a large, coarse weed, with yellow blossoms, called by some, John's-wort.

Now the question is, as to using stable manure, ashes, lime, poudrette, super-phosphate, &c., &c., either singly—or mixed, and if it is best to give a heavy dressing this year, or moderately for two or three years to come?

Remarks.—Cover your orchard land well with stable manure, and plow it in, but plow with great care, or you will injure the roots. After plowing, apply ten bushels of ashes to the gare, and harrow it in, and your trees will drop fatness" after the roots have got fairly hold of such dressing.—N. E. Rarmer.

old of such dressing.—N. E. Karmer.

To Make Graff Wax. One pound tal
for sale.

All Instruments packed so as to go to any part of the country with perfect safety.

S. A. KADD.

all pure and clean articles; put the whole into the form of the following put the most into a tub of foam; then turn the heated mass into a tub of water; then with greasy hands work thoroughly, as shoemaker's wax is worked.

Secondary of the following put the whole into the foam; then turn the heated mass into a tub of water; then with greasy hands work thoroughly, as shoemaker's wax is worked.

Secondary of the foam of th Ætna Great Falls These Companies, so favorably known for prompt-

FROST & FOLSOM, of Manchester, N. H., manufac-

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE!

the neighbors have sustained a loss, but our loss is ther eternal gain. Remarks at her funeral by the writer.

**HESE medicines are a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of humors, of however long standing, and when used according to directions, will effect a permanent of the permanent of the surface of

Mrs. Farnaid, Lawrence, was cured of an aggravating case of cancer.
Rhesa Bronson, Fall River, was cured of humors of 6 years' standing in 3 weeks.
James W. Hunt of Lawrence was cured of Chronic difficulty of the chest, occasioned by humors.
S. I. Thompson of Lawrence was cured of bad humor.

n the face. Matthias Shore, New Bedford, was cured of bad humor the face. Mrs. I. Carlton, Lawrence, was cured of an unmistaka Spider Cancer e Spider Cancer. L. D. Reed, Great Falls, was cured of Cancer, which ad eaten through his lip.
M. A. Mann in Hancock was cured of Caucer.
A lady in Leominster was cured of Cancer in her

A lady in Leominster was cured of Cancer in I stomach.

A lady in Derry was cured of Cancer.

Mr. Cartton of Lawrence was cured of Barbers' Itch.

Mr. Charchill, Lawrence, was cured of Barbers' Itch.

Mrs. D. S. Swan of Lawrence was cured of Humors itemal. A. R. Hall, Lawrence, was cured of sick Headache,

A. R. Hall, Lawrence, was cured of sick Headache, caused by humors in the stomach.

These are only a few of the thousand cases which might be adduced of its efficacy. They are all living witnesses, whose unsolicited teetimonials will be found in the Circulars accompanying the Medicines, and may be had of all Agents.

Price of Cintment, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Syrup, 50 cents.

CHARLES H. KENT. General Aagent for the United States and Canadas, Nos. 5 & 6 Appleton Block, Lawrence street, Lawrence, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed.

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

1y4] Sold by JAMES H. WHEELER, Dover, N. H.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

DEPOT in Haymarket Square. Winter Arrangethent, January 1, 1856.

Trains from Boston.

For Eawrence, (South Side,) 7, 71-2, & 10 A. M.,
12 M., 2 30, 4 30, 5, & 6 r. M. North Side, 7 1-2
& 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 30, 5, & 6 r. M.

For Manchester, Concord, & Upper Rail-roads, 7.30
A. M., 12 M., & 5 r. M. S.

For-Haverhill, 7.30 & 10 A. M., 2.30, 5 & 6 r. M. For Exercit, 7.3.2, a. M., 2.30, & tations east of Haverhill, 71-2, A. M., 2.30, & 4.30 P. M.
For Portland, Saco., Biddeford, &c., 7.30, A. M. & 21-2 P. M. For Bangor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M., by Boat from Portland.

Trains for Boston.

From Portland, at 8 45 A. M. & 2.30 P. M.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M., or 5 on the arrival of the Boat for Bangor.

From Great Falls, 7 1.4, and 10.35 A. M., & 4.25

From Great Falls, 71-2, and 10,50 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 45 P. M.

From Dover, 7.26 & 10 3-4 A. M. & 4.45 P. M.

From Exeter, 8.09, 11.30 A. M. & 5 1-2 P. M.

From Haverhill, 8.50 and 8.05 A. M., 12.20, 5.05 & 6.15 P. M.

From Lawrence, (North Side,) 6.50 & 7.38 A. M., 12 M., 145 & 5.30 P. M. (South Side,) 6.52, 7.40, & 9.10 A. M., 12.05, 12.40, 1.47, 5.33 & 6 1-2 P. M.

Leave Dover for Salmon Falls, Saco and Portland, 10 A. M. & 5 P. M.; for Great Falls, 10 A. M., 5 & 7 1-4 P. M.

WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup't,