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WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

EDITORS:

A. K. MOULTON,

WM. BURR, (Resident.)
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JOHN FULLONTON, M. J. STEERE. JONA. WOODMAN, HOSEA QUINBY.
O. B. CHEND.
H. E. WHIPPLE.
D. M. GRAHAM.

FEENS:
The Star is published every WEDNESDAY, on the following terms:
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"If paid within the year,
"If not paid uill after the close of the year,
"In year.

2.00

Many churches are informed were produced.

Many churches are informed were produced.

Many churches are informed were produced. G. T. DAY, G. H. BALL, JONA. WOODMAN, HOSEA QUINBY.

are so numerows, and so far beyond human sagacity to foresee, the evidence of Divine inspiration so clear, that a few only of the numerous instances will be presented. Objectors to this evidence will say, that the prophecy was written subsequent to the event. But we have already seen that the Bible narrative is an ancient history of the Marvine Star. tory; that, for several thousands of years, it has been received by the Jews as an authentic nart to have been a forgery. But to obviate all of a prayer meeting, near the commenc

present day.

It should be remembered that prophecies It should be remembered that prophecies author of the appointment, occause he did not concerning individuals are not to be restricted to the individual named, but considered applicable to his posterity. Thus Ishmael and Isaac, the individual named the cable to his posterity. Thus Ishmael and Isaac, the individual named the notice and made the tended. He who gave the notice and made the tended. Jacob and Esau, and others. It is impossible request, stated that several attempts had been that the condition of the posterity of one man made to sustain a prayer meeting, connected that the condition of the postersy of one man should be accurately and minutely foreseen by human sagacity for the space of four thousand years. Such predictions, with their fulfilment, are a standing miracle, read and known of all men; and this evidence of the Divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures is daily augmenting.

The standard of the series of the series

It is impossible for any candid, intelligent mind not to feel its force. It is impossible for any candid, intelligent mind not to feel its force.

Let us examine the prophecies concerning but impossibilities should prevent their meeting there for religious devotion, while connected with the school.

Lord said unto her, [Hagar,] thou shalt bear a with the school.

Two of the eight utterly refused to pledge Lord said unto her, [Hagar,] thou shalt bear a son, and shalt call his name Ishmael. And he themselves, saying, in their opinion, it was pre shail be a wild man, his hand shall be against sumption. prophecy had respect unto his posterity. There ing. They seemed to have no part whatever in the revival, and looked upon it as a mere excited in the revival, and looked upon it as a mere excited in the revival. are, in this proposed a converted, and the students were converted, the was to be the student of twelve princes.—
Ishmael married an Egyptian woman, and Moses regords the names of his twelve sons, who see regords the names of tribes, Gen. 25:13, and powerful the students were converted, among them, one who has since become a preacher of the gospel. I have often called to mind the scenes of that summer, and pondered upon them with feelings of pleasure and saddless that the scenes of that school were bound the scenes of the school were bound the scenes of that school were bound the scenes of the school were bound the school were bound the school were bound the school were bound the school were The Arabs are his descendants, and to each other with strong and peculiar ties. they have been almost literally an innumerable company. "Arabia was divided among and and stifled sobs. The day following, walking

along the street, an oppressive sense of ionenaccordingly they have had twelve kings of the
accordingly they have had twelve kings of the
same name until this day." Newton on the
Prophecies, p. 17. And he will be a wild man.
On this Newton remarks, "That in the original
it is a wild ass man, which Brochart translates
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it is a wild asso man, which Brochart translates will be wil as wild as a wild ass, so that it should be emitthree years afterwards, another of the six was nently true of him, which, in the book of Job, 40:12, is affirmed of mankind in general .-Man is born like a wild ass' colt.' But what is the nature of the creature to which Ishmael is compared. No better description can be given than is given in the book of Job 39.5, 6. "Who hath sent out the wild ass free? or who hath loosed the bonds of the wild ass? Whose hath loosed the solds of the wilderness, and the bar-ren land his dwelling. He scorneth the mul-titude of the city, neither regardeth he the cry-ing of the driver. The range of the mountain es to them, and several unsuccessful attempts that their father Ishmael was turned out of

2. He shall dwell in the presence of his brethren. This was true of Ishmael, "and he died
in the presence of his brethren." Gen. 25:18.
It was also true of his posterity. And here is
a remarkable occurrence, that while his hand,
has been against every man, and every man's been against every man, and every man's has never been subdued; hand against him, he wifile the mightiest nations of antiquity, the Jews, Assyrian, Medo-Persian, Grecian and Ro-The natural result of voluntary transgression man, have, in their turn, crumbled to dust, the descendants of Ishmael remain to this day a distinct people; and while civilization has been extending its influence, they still preserve their andering life, dwelling in tents, hating and be-ig hated, fulfilling at this day the predictions ttered four thousand years ago. And this in for it was said of him after he sinned, that he he natural course of human events, is so unmust not be allowed to eat of the tree of life. the natural course of human events, is so unlikely if not impossible, that no human sagacity could have foreseen it, so nothing but Almighty power could have brought it to pass.

and steady and earnest pursuit of a well chosen It matters not what that calling be, provided it be one which God approves. may be nigh or low in man's estimation. This will neither cause or prevent success. Many men are unsuccessful in life principally because they are in haste to be rich; and if their calling bring not immediate and abundant supplies, without taking into account the waste of time, expense of means, and their want of preparation, they break up, and enter upon some new to bidden from this declared purpose. These are my views of the matter, after long and hard study, which seem to me the most reasonable of any I have seen. A seeker after truth, GREEN SAWYER. may be high or low in man's estimation. This

May not the sickly, dying state of many

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, soul has been deeply interested for the salvation of sinners; he has labored incessantly to pursuade them to come to Christ, and also to main-In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St., Near the City Hall, Dover, N. H. tain himself and family. The result has been that many have been drawn to Christ, the church has enlarged its borders, increased its numbers, wealth and influence. But now somehow it discovery has been made. This, is an important place; we must have a man of greater talents and more varied information, to preach, to us on the Sabbath. Our minister will do to attend week-day meetings and visit in the poorer neighborhoods. Instead of

The year.

The year.

2,00 duced.

Many churches are suffering on account of stanting in the Frae-will Baptist connexion, are authorized and required and recovery, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed lo per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

Agents and others should be particular to give the Post Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, ke. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances. Remember, it is not the names of the County and State) of subscribers for whom they make a discovery, that they live in such importance that they live in such import dollars a square for three Insertions, and at the same rate for any longer period.

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

MORNING STAR.

MORNING STAR.

For the Morning Star.

PROPHECY. NO. 2.

I find some difficulty in selecting the most suitable prophecy, out of so great a number as suitable prophecy, out of so great a number as a subject to like passions with themselves. They begin to prophecy more readily the cause; and as all men perceive more readily the cause; and as all men perceive more readily the suitable prophecy, out of so great a number as cause; and as all men perceive more readily the are found in the Bible. The events predicted faults of others than their own, they come to

For the Morning Star.

It was, I think, in 1835, when attending rative of their nation; that it was impossible for school at Strafford academy, that notice was given objection, we will select prophecies which, the summer term, to be held at 6 o'clock, Frithough fulfilled in part near the time when given, are nevertheless being fulfilled at the students who were professors of religion to attend, many severe remarks were made to the author of the appointment, because he did not

Two of the six are in heaven; four remain him; and he shall dwell in the presence of his brethren." In the following chapter it is said, "And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee; behold I have blessed him, and will make him faithful, was drowned. Almost immediately, the Lord was drowned. All the scholars were more and will multiply him exceedingly; twelve princes shall he beget. And I will make him a great nation." These passages show that the prophecy had respect unto his posterity. There are, in this prophecy, several things to have

soon became a numerous and powerful ness. The members of that school were bound

by the twelve sons of Ishmael, and along the street, an oppressive sense of lonel taken home to heaven. The two who refu to join with their brethren in sustaining the prayer meeting, have never been engage promoting religion among their fellow men since, nor have they enjoyed its consolations, so far as I can learn.

For the Morning Star.

In the Star of Feb. 13, Theologicus writes i tude of the city, neither regardeth he the cryg of the driver. The range of the mountain
his pasture, and he searcheth for every green
Now permit me to give my view of the subject. Now if we apply this to Ishmael and As J. J. B. says, the command was specific thing." Now if we apply this to the penalty was also specific. But that after his posterity, it is a most accurate description, the penalty was also specific. But that after Ishmael, then, and his descendents were to be the offence was committed, the penalty was Isingael, then, and his descendents were to be wildersavage, ranging in the deserts, not easily civilized, and this we know is their true character. In the same wilderness where their great progenitor dwelt four thousand years ago, they still live, dwelling in tents, ranging from place to place, seeking every green thing. His hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him. The one is the natural and almost unavoidable result of the other. Ishmael lived by prey and plunder in the wilderness, and his descendents have always infested Aracter of thou shalt surely die. Now it looks very strange to me that professedly wise men will try to make out that God did not mean as he said. When he deviates from his declared purpose, he always has, and gives, a good reason for so doing. It was so in this case, in my opinion. God declared that in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die, which would have taken and his descendents have always infested Ara-bia and the neighboring countries with their robberies. As they have been enemies to all been for the atonement of Christ. When the mankind, so in turn all nations have been enemies to them, and several unsuccessful attempts have been made to exterminate them. And even now travellers are obliged to go smed, or in caravans, and, like a little army, keep guard, to defend themselves from the wandering Bedouina. These robberies they justify, alledging that their father, labmed was turned out of the case of the Ninevites. God said to the Ninevites, by Jonah, yet forty days and Nineveh vites, by Jonah, yet forty days and Nineveh doors by Abraham, and had the wilderness and the open country given to him as his patrimony, with permission to take whatever he might find there. Newton's Dissertation.

2. He shall dwell in the presence of his bretheren. This was true of Laborator of his bretheren. This was true of Laborator of his bretheren.

> As Professor Finney says, The very existis moral, spiritual death. But is this mora spiritual death the penalty for the crime; ther nners all have the penalty executed in thi life, for they all now suffer moral, spiritual death.

It seems Adam's body was never immortal lest he still live forever, plainly teaching that was the tree of life that communicated unending existence to him. But death was the pen alty, and it will be executed after *How essential to success in life is a constant have by and through the atonement of Jesus the penalty was not executed the same day the command was broken. Here is the good reason why God deviated from his declared purpose.

tion, they break up, and enter upon some new are hidden from thine eyes,—none are absent course. membrance before thee; and when we seem past churches be attributed to the operation of like all hope, all possibility of help, the causes. Here is a minister of the gospel, whose all hope, all possibility of help, then art thou

DOVER N. H., MARCH, 12, 1856.

THE RIGHT OF WAY. BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mr. Edward Bolton had purchased himself a farm, and taken possession thereof. Once, while examining the premises, before deciding to buy, he had observed a light wagon moving along on the extreme south edge of the tract of land included in the farm, but it had occasioned no remark. It was late in the afternoon when he arrived with his family at their new home. On the morning that followed, while Mr. Bolton stood conversing with a farm hand who had been on the place under the former owner, he observed the same vehicle passing across the portion of his land referred to.

"Whose wagon is that, Ben?" he asked, in the tone of a man who felt that another had trespassed upon his rights.

"It is Mr. Halpin's," was replied.

"Halpin, who owns the next farm P"

"Yes, sir."

"He takes a liberty with my premises that I which is of but trifling value, might be fenced of sa a road. This would take away all necessity for entering your ground."

"What!" said Bolton indignantly, "vacate the property I have bought and paid for? I am not quite so generous as that. If Mr. Halpin must have a right of way, let him obtain his right by purchase. I'll sell him a strip from off the south side of my farm, wide enough for a road, if that will suit, him. But he shall not use one inch of my property as a common thoroughfare."

"Mr. Dix, "Whot!" said Bolton indignantly, "vacate the property I have bought and paid for? I am not quite so generous as that. If Mr. Halpin must have a right of way, let him obtain his right by purchase. I'll sell him a strip from off the south side of my farm, wide enough for a road, if that will suit, him. But he shall not use one inch of my property as a common thoroughfare."

"Mr. Dix still tried to argue the matter with Bolton, but the latter had permitted limself to get angry, and angry men are generally deaf as an adder to the voice of reason. So the neighbor, who called in the hope of turning the new occupant of the farm from his purpose, and thus saving trouble to both himself and Mr. Mr. Edward Bolton had purchased himself a

ton, who was annoyed by the circumstance.

"The right of way across my farm!" exclaimed Mr. Bolton, with strongly marked surprise.
"We'll see about that! Come, go with me.
I want to take a look at that part of my forty
"I've said it, and I'll do it." Tha

Ben, to take some particular note of the extreme that came into his mind. south edge of his beautiful tract of land. The while the ground was cut up with numerous place to more correct views and feelings.

heef-tracks.

"Upon my word, this is all very fine," said cious!" said Mrs. Bolton, soon after they were

er into his field!"

Ben looked confounded at this order.
"Do you understand me?" said Mr. Bolton."
dairy." "Yes, sir. But-"

"But what?" "Heat what?"
"There's no other way for Mr. Halpin's folks thrown it out of the window.
"Now try it on a piece of bread," said Mrs.

"Yes, sir." "Then let it be done."

ed Ben, as Mr. Bolton turned and marched say—
away with long and hasty strides. "But, if there isn't a nice tea-party somewhere about these diggings before to-morrow morning, my

these diggings before to-morrow morning, my name isn't Ben Johnson."

Before reaching his house, Mr. Boiton's excitement had cooled a trifle, and it came into his mind that, possibly, he might have acted a little hasty. But the order had been given to cut off hasty. But the order had been given to cut off his his place it to his line.

nasty. But the order had been given to cut off the right of way, and he was not the man to "make back tracks" in anything.

"Do you see that, Edward?" said Mrs. Bolton, as her husband entered the house, pointing to a table on which stood a pitcher of sweet cream and two pounds of fresh butter. "Mrs. Halpin sent these over, with her compliments, this morning. Isn't it kind in her?"

"It's more than very good," said Mrs. Bolton, impatiently. "But, wait a little while, and I'll give you something to quicken your palate. I've made some curds—you are so fond of them. If you don't praise the sweet cream Mrs. Halpin sok indiv sent me this morning, when you

"I don't think much of her husband." returnom after pausing there for only a moment. served. He could not look at the lumps of golden but ter and the pitcher of cream, without feeling rebuked, and so he got away as quickly as pos-

Have you done as I directed?" said Mr. Bolton, with knit brows, on meeting Ben, some time afterwards, returning from that part of the

where he had left him.
Yes, sir," was the answer of Ben.

What did you do with the gate?" 'I threw it into the field, as you told me," You didn't break it ?"

No. sir. "Very well."

There'll be trouble, Mr. Bolton," said Ben. " How do you know?" Mr. Halpin is a very determined man." "So am I," replied Mr. Bolton.
"Mr. Dix says the right of way belongs to

Mr. Halpin, and no mistake." When did he say so?" " Just now. He came down from his ho when he saw me at work, and asked me what I

was doing; and when I told him, he said you it. were wrong, and would only get yourself into trouble. That Mr. Halpin's farm had the right of way through yours."
"Tell Mr. Dix, when you see him again, not

meddle with my affairs," replied Mr. Bolton. I am entirely competent to manage them my-I want no assistance." As Mr. Bolton turned from Ben, on uttering s speech, he saw Mr. Dix, who owned anoth-

farm that adjoined his, approaching the place where he stood. "I want none of his interference," muttered Bolton to himself. Then forcing a smile into his face, he met his neighbor with a pleasant greet-

You will excuse me," said Mr. Dix, after few words had passed between them, "for a liberty I am about to take. I say, your man, a while ago, closing up the gate that opens your farm into Mr. Halpin's." m your farm into Mr. Halpin's.
Well!" Mr. Bolton's brows contracted

"Are you aware that his farm has the right of

"Such, however, let me assure you, is the ase. Mr. Halpin has no other avenue to the "That's his misfortune; but it gives him no

cense to trespass on my property."
"It is not trespass, Mr. Bolton. He only ses a right purchased when he bought his farm, and one that he can and will sustain in the courts

Let him go to court, then. I bought this farm for my own private use; not as a highway. No such qualification is embraced in the deed The land is mine, and none shall trespass upon

"But, Mr. Bolton," calmly replied the other in purchasing, you secured an outlet to the

"Certainly I did; but not through your farm, nor that of any one else."
"Halpin was not so fortunate," said Mr. Dix, "In buying his farm, he had to take it with a guaranteed right of way across this one. There

"It was not a guarantee against my owner- ing a few hours ago." p," doggedly replied Mr. Bolton.
"Pardon me for saying that in this you are error," returned the other. "Originally both farms were in one. That was subsequently sold,

with a right of way across this." "There is no such concession in the deed I "If you will take the trouble to make an examination in the clerk's office in the county court, you'll find it to be as I state."

"I don't care anything about how it was origed "I think the general opinion will be against inally," returned Bolton, with the headiness of you. By attempting to carry out your present passionate men when excited. "I look only to how it is now. This is my farm. I bought it deal of odium; which every man ought to with no such concessions, and will not yield it avoid, if possible. And, in the end, if the mat-

unless by compulsion. I wouldn't be the owner of a piece of land that another man had the right to enter."

"That little strip of ground," said Mr. Dix,

"Yes, sir."

"He takes a liberty with my premises that I thus saving trouble to both himself and Mr. Halpin, retired without effecting what he wished

It would be doing injustice to the feelings of "And there he is himself, as I live! riding along over my ground as coolly as if it belonged to him. Verily, some men have the impudence of old Nick himself!"

"They always go by that road," replied Ben.
"At least, it has been so ever since I have worked on the farm. I think I once heard Mr. Jenkins, from whom you bought, tell someholdy that Mr. Halpin's farm had the right of way across this one."

"The right of way across my farm!" exclaimther that others may think them vacillating, or, what they really are. them vacillating, or, what they really are,

want to take a look at that part of my forty "I've said it, and I'll do it." That was one of his favorite expressions. And he repeated it to himself now, to drive off the repentant feelings,

south edge of his beautiful tract of land. The shape of his tract was somewhat in the form of a triangle, with the apex at the southern boundary, near the verge of which ran a stream of water. Beyond this stream was a narrow strip of ground, some thirty feet wide, bounded by the fence enclosing the land belonging to another owner. Its length was not more than two hundred feet. It was along this strip of land that Mr. Bolton had observed the wagon of Mr. Halpin pass. The gate opening upon his premises was at one end, and now, for the first time, he discovered that there was a gate at the other end, opening from his farm to that of Mr. Halpin, while the ground was cut up with numerous At dinner time, when Mr. Bolton sat down to

Mr. Bolton, "The right of way across my farm! We'll see about that! Ben, do you get four good rails and put them firmly into the gate posts on Mr. Halpin's side. Throw the gate over into his field!"

Ben looked confounded at this order.
"Do you understand me?" said Mr. Bolton, dairy."

Glous!" said Mrs. Bolton, soon after they were seated at the table.
"I don't care about butter at dinner-time," replied Bolton coldly.
"But just try some of this. I want you to taste it," urged the wife. "Its flavor is delighted in the property of the pro

To satisfy his wife, Mr. Bolton took some of

the butter on his plate. He would rather have "There's no other way for Mr. Halpin's loke thrown it out of the window.
"That's none of my business. They've no right to make a public highway of these premises. You heard what I said?"

"Now try it on a piece of bread," said Mrs.
Bolton. "I declare! You act as if you was afraid of the butter. What's the matter with you?"

There was no reason why Mr. Bolton should "Then let it be done."

"Then let it be done."

"Obey orders if you break owners," mutter-that he could give to her. It wouldn't do to

easure.

"I always heard that she was a neighborly, eat these curds—I shall think—I don't know

what I shall think." "The dinner proceeded, and at length the ed Mr. Bolton, coldly, as he passed from the desert, composed of curds and cream, was "Isn't that beautiful?" said Mrs. Bolton, as

she poured some of the cream received from Halpin into a saucer of curds which she Bolton took the curds and ate them. Moreover, he praised the cream; for how could he ng so? Were not his wife's eyes upon

him, and her ears open? But never in his life had he found so little pleasure in eating. "Do you know," said Mrs. Bolton, after she But never in his life had served the curds, and said a good deal in fa-

vor of the cream, "that I promise myself much pleasure in having such good neighbors? Mrs. Halpin I've always heard spoken of in the highest terms. She is a sister of Judge Caldwell, with whose family we were so intimate at "You must be in error about that."

"No. Mrs. Caldwell often spoke to me about her, and said that she had written to that we talked of buying this farm."
"I never knew this before," said Mr. Bolton

"Didn't you! I thought I had mentioned "No" "Well it's true. And, moreover, Mrs. Caldwell told me before we left, that she had receiv-

ed a letter from her sister, in which she spoke of us, and in which she mentioned that herhusband had often heard you spoken of by the Judge and promised himself great pleasure in your society," Mr. Bolton pushed back his chair from the

table, and, rising, left the room. He could not bear to hear another word. "Is my horse ready, Ben?" said he, as he

me into the open air. Yes, sir," replied Ben. "Are you going now?" asked Mrs. Bolton, ming to the door as Ben led up the horse. "Yes. I wish to be at home early, and so

And Bolton sprung into the saddle. But for the presence of his wife, it is more an probable that he would have quietly directed Ben to go and re-hang the gate, and thus re-establish Mr. Halpin's right of way through his premises. But this would have been an exposure of himself to his better half that he had not the courage to make. So he rode away. His purpose was to visit the city, which was three miles distant, on business. As he moved long in the direction of the gate through which he was to pass on his way to the turn pike, he had to go very near the spot where Ben had been at work in the morning. The unninged gate lay upon the ground, where according to his direction it had been thrown; and the place it had formerly occupied was closed up by four strong bars, firmly attached to

Mr. Bolton didn't like the looks of this at all. But it was done; and he was not the man to look back when he had once undertaken to do a thing.

As he was riding along, just after passing from his grounds, he met Mr. Dix, who paused as Bolton came up.
"Well, neighbor," said the former in a tone of mild persuasion, "I hope you have thought better of the matter about which we were talk-

About Halpin's right of way through my farm, you mean?"
"Yes. I hope you have concluded to re-open

the gate, and let things remain as they have been-at least for the present. These offensive measures only provoke anger and never do any shook his head. "He has no right to trespass on my premises," said he, sternly.
"As to the matter of right," replied Mr. Dix

ter goes to court, you will not only have to yield his right of way, but be compelled to pay costs in my character."

To this Mr. Dix pledged himself. After re-

better to see Mr. Halpin first, and explain to him how much you are disappointed at finding a right of way for another farm across the one you have purchased? I am sure some arrangement satisfactory to both can be made. Mr. Halpin, if you take him right is not an unreasonable man. He'll do almost anything to oblige another. But, he is very stubborn if you attempt to drive him. If he comes home and finds things as they now are, he will feel dreadfully outraged; and you will become enemies fully outraged; and you will become enemies instead of friends."

"It can't be helped now," said Mr. Bolton, what's done is done."

"It is not too late to undo the work," sug"It is not too late to undo the work," sug"It is not too late to undo the work," sug-

"Yes, it is. I'm not the man to make back tracks. Good-day, Mr. Dix."

And, speaking to his horse, Mr. Bolton startand of doff at a brisk trot. He did not feel very comfortable. How could he? He felt that he comfortable. How could he? He felt that he had done wrong, and that trouble and mortification were before him. But a stubborn pride would not let him retrace a few wrong steps taken from a wrong impulse. To the city he went, transacted his business, and then turned his face homeward, with a heavy pressure upon here if saved, or, if lost. Remember that here if saved, or, if lost. Remember that here is went and woman and child in your congre-

smiling, as both, in turning into the narrow lane, came up side by side.

"That's my name," was replied.

"And mine is Halpin," returned the other, offering his hand, which Mr. Bolton could but take, though not so cordially as would have been the case had the gate opening from his farm into Mr. Halpin's been on its hinges. "I have often heard my brother-in-law, Judge Caldwell, speak of you and your lady. We promise ourselves much pleasure in having you for neighbors. Mrs. Halpin and I will take a very early opportunity to call upon you. How is all your family?"

"And mine is Halpin," returned the other, and unite, in prayer. If this brother sympathizes with you in your views and feelings, invite one or two others to join you, and let them into your secret feelings and purposes. Should you and they think it advisable to have a protracted meeting, then consult whether you would be likely to need any ministerial aid. But in considering whether it is expedient to commence a special effort at present, see if there is anything now going on in the community, which will be likely to render such an effort unsuccessful. Is there a dancing school? or singing school? or lyceum? or course of lectures by distinguished speakers from abroad?

ton, trying to appear polite and pleased, yet half-averting his face from the earnest eyes of Mr. Halpin.
"We have had a beautiful day," said the lat-

er, who perceived that, from some cause, Mr. olton was not at ease. "Very beautiful," was the brief answer.

in, after a brief pause.

"Yes, I had some business that made it nefor me to go into town. Another si-

est in the neighborhood," said Mr. Halpin.
"Yes, it is choice land," returned the unhapanot but be annoying to you. I shall make cerned, try to bring the scenes of the day before yesterday, as I was passing along the only came into bearing last year. I was terriby vexed about it, and rode up to remonstrate with him. Atters the seemed disposed to resent my interference with his rights to destroy my neighbor's property. But, seeing that I was not in a temper to be trifled with, he took himself off. I then went back home, and sent one of my lads over in company with a couple of good dogs.

over, in company with a couple of good dogs, and put the property in their charge. I found all safe when I returned in the evening."

"It was very kind in you—very kind!" returned Mr. Bolton. He could say no less. But

as he spoke. "I-Iainted first." They were now at the gate entering upon Mr.

s it swung back on its hinges, he said, touching his hat politely—

"Good day! Mrs. Halpin and I will call over very soon,—perhaps this evening, if nothing in-terfere to prevent. If we come, we shall do so you please to Mrs. Bolton."
"But Mr. Halpin—I—I—"

But Mr. Halpin had turned his horse's head.

vas gone forever.

where Mr. Halpin had left him, looking after the latter until he arrived at the place where an obstruction had been thrown in his way. By this time the very breath of Mr. Bolton was the meetings; if sinners will regularly attend the meetings; if the whole truth is plainly and

with an emotion that he could not conceal; has not been one for four or five years.
"and from my heart I thank you for this kind not now recollect a single instance of ces of a hasty, ill-judged, ill-natured act-conse quences that would have been most painful.
Oblige me still further, Mr. Dix, by letting this Oblige me still turther, art. Ink, by letting this matter remain with yourself, at least, for the and ungrateful brethren, has not known the expresent. Before it comes to the ears of Mr. tremes of danger or of sorrow.

of suit and such damages as may be awarded against you for expense and trouble occasioned Mr. Halpin. Now let me counsel you to avoid all these consequences, if possible."

"O, you need not suppose all this array of consequences will frighten me," said Mr. Bolton's land, and asked of the would not sell him a parrow strip on the south edge of his farm to be fenced off for a road, the latter said—
"No, Mr. Halpin, I will not sell you the land: but as it is of little or no value to me, I will cheerfully vacate it for a road, if you are willing to run the fence."

And thus was settled most amically, a matter

his face homeward, with a heavy pressure upon this feelings.

"Ah me!" he sighed to himself, as he rode along. "I wish I had thought twice, this morning, before I acted once. I need not have been so precipitate. But, I was provoked to think that any one claimed the right to make a public road through my farm. If I'd known that Halpin was a brother-in-law of Judge Caldwell. That makes the matter so much the worse."

And on rode Mr. Bolton, thinking only of the trouble he had so needlessly pulled down about his ears.

For the last mile of the way, there had been will see many of them—humble yourself at the foot of the cross, and obtain a fresh baptism of the Bolton, and as the horse of the latter made a little the best speed, he gained on him slowly until. just as he reached the point where the road leading to his farm left the turnpike, he came up with him.

"Mr. Bolton, I believe," said the gentleman "Mr. Bolton, I believe," said the gentleman shoth, in turning into the narrow lane, as both, in turning into the narrow lane, as both, in turning into the narrow lane, as both. miling, as both, in turning into the narrow lane, counsel together, and unite in prayer. If this

mily?"

"Quite well," I thank you," replied Mr. BolOr, are the weather and going likely to be unpropitious? If there is nothing special to divert people's minds from the great concerns of religion and eternity, and the aforesaid brethren are ready to lend you their hearty co-operation, you may safely commence preparations for a protracted meeting. As such a meeting will in-"Yory beautiful," was the brief answer.
"You have been into the city," said Mr. Halit may be well to have the services of some experienced brother engaged, in case you should need them.

2. As many people within the bounds of your "You have a beautiful farm—one of the fin-pains should be taken to inform them of the contemplated meeting, and to invite them to at-

est in the heighnormood, said Mr. Halpin.

"Yes, it is choice land," returned the unhappy Mr. Bolton.

"The place has been a little neglected since the last occupant left," continued Mr. Halpin.

"And since your purchase of it some ill-disposed depersons have trespassed on the premises.

Day before yesterday, as I was crossing the lower edge of your farm—you know that, through some ill-contrivance, my right of way to the some ill-contrivance. er edge of your farm—you know that, through some ill-contrivance, my right of way to the public road is across the south edge of your premises. But, we will talk of that some other time. It's not a good arrangement at all, and time. It's not a good arrangement at all, and some proposition before long about purchasing a narrow strip of ground and fencing it in as a road. But, of that another time. We shall spirit. Tell them that now is the accepted time oad. But, of that another time. We shall spirit. Tell them that now is the accepted and oot quarrel about it. Well, as I was saying, and day of salvation. Tell them that the opportunity about to be afforded them, is like the harvest-time to the farmer, and that those who harvest-time to the farmer, and that those who ately break a large branch from a choice young let the opportunity pass without improving it, plum tree in full blossom, near your house, that will be likely to take up the bitter lamentation

you never expected to preach again—preach as Paul and Barnabas did in Iconfum, where they so spoke that a multitude believed. And your prayers show that you have just come down from the mount. Let the love of souls O, how rebuked and dissatisfied he felt. down from the mount. Let the love of souls "About that right of way," he stammered fill your heart, and fire your tongue. Let your out, after a brief silence, partly averting his eyes eyes run down with weeping—let your cheeks eyes run down with weeping—let your cheeks he spoke. "I—I——" he spoke. "I—I—" be wet with tears. Endeavor to lead the church to feel that fearful responsibility rests upon Mr. Halpin, cheerfully. "Let's get better act them in the coming struggle. Tell them about Meroz, which received a curse instead of a bless ing, because she came not up to the help of the Bolton's farm, and the neighbor pushed it open and held it for Bolton to pass through. Then, God where Christians have done their duty, and that where they have failed of resulting in conversion of souls, it has been the fault of min-isters, or of Christians, or of both. Say to your "Beloved brethren, we are now situated without any ceremony. Take my compliments, somewhat like the people of Israel, when about to go into battle. We are now to meet and engage the powers of darkness. Fear them not they that be with us are more and mighting But Mr. Halpin had turmed his horse's head, they that be with us are more and mightier and was moving off towards the place of enthan they that be with them. We rally under rance to his own farm.

Poor Bolton! What was he to do? Never had he felt so oppressive a sense of shame—such deep humiliation. He had reined up his horse deep humiliation. He had reined up his horse and fight manually the ugat.

after passing through the gate, and there he still ren, be much in prayer, both in and out of meetnoment, what to do. Briskly rode Mr. Halpin ling to make sacrifices to bring others with you. away; and only a few minutes would pass beThe probability is that you can do more good
in converting souls during the present week,
against him, and that by a man for whom he had
entertained the kindest feelings in advance, and
not the battle be lost through our fault. Let

ven gone out of his way to serve.

"Oh, why did I act with such mad haste!" men." In giving the invitation to the unconxelaimed Mr. Bolton, as he thought this, and verted, affectionately urge them to attend the saw but a moment or two intervening between meetings as much as possible, and tell them it him and the bitterest humiliation. He might may be their last opportunity. Tell them it is repair the wrong, and, in his heart he resolved a time of merciful visitation, and exhort them to do it. But what could restore to him the not to be like the Jews over whom the Savior ion of his neighbors? Nothing; that wept because they knew not the time of their forever. was gone forever.

So troubled, oppressed and shame-stricken peace were hid from their eyes.

was Mr. Bolton, that he remained on the spotHaving thus prepared the way for commencing

nded was his surprise, as he affectionately and energetically preached, bserved Mr. Halpin leap from his horse, swing are almost certain to meet with success. I have open the gate and pass through. Had he seen attended some sixty protracted meetings, and right! He rubbed his eyes and looked again. not one of this number which was commenced had closed the gate and was on the under any thing like the above favorable circum ther side, in the act of mounting his horse.

"Have I done right?" said a voice at this noment.

Bolton started, and on looking round saw Mr.

"Yes, you have done right!" he returned;

"Yes, you have done right!" he returned; flice. You have saved me from the consequen- where unconverted people could be induced to

He who has not experienced perils from false

NUMBER 49.

YOUNG AMERICA.

There is much more weight and significance in this descriptive sobriquet applied to a portion of our population than many dream of. Young America is America, for this is a nation of youth.

America is America, for this is a nation of youth. The old nations of the world are nations of old people, but this young nation of the west is a nation of young men and maidens, whose veins circulate the blood of a strong and vigorous life.

"We almost literally present an example of national adolescence, the freshness, the ardor, the vigor, and the susceptibility of childhood and young manhood. The white population in 1850 was 19,563,068. That portion which was under twenty years of age 10,130,731."

There is not another nation on the face of the globe that contains so large a proportion of youth. Now whatever the fathers may be doing at the present, it is very certain that the power of the country is rapidly passing into the hands of Young America. This dashing, frolicking, aspiring, and somewhat reckless youngster, is laying his fast hands upon everything, and will inevitably make or mar our future.

Proud as we have a right to be of the physical state of the country is reported to the physical state of the physical state of the property of the physical state of the physical stat

Proud as we have a right to be of the physi-cal vigor which Young America is bringing to the administration of all our national affairs, yet what philanthropist, what statesman, what patriot, what Christian can fail to see that if this aggregate physical energy be misdirected, or left to the wild and wayward rule of ignorance or passion, it will eventually prove the source of disaster to every secular and religious interest

alike P The figures above quoted from our last gener al census, contain an appeal in behalf of Sun-day schools and popular education, seldom sur-passed in force. Not at Washington, not in the capitals of our respective States, but in our colleges, seminaries, State and Sabbath schools are leges, seminaries, State and Sabbath schools are the legislators who are to fashion and shape our institutions to the exigencies of the future. Take care of Young America, and he will take care of us, who are growing modest in mentioning our years.—Chris. Intelligencer.

MORAL COURAGE.

A rare virtue, and great as it is rare. We remember when we thought the courage of the field everything. The charge—the word of command, high sounding amid the battle fury—the clash of arms—the roar of artillery—the thrill of the bugle's note, as with more than magic sound it bids the soldier dare all for victory—the banner of your country in front, planted there to stand amid victory or defeat. Oh! how the young hearts beat to be actors in such a scene, calling it glorious to mingle in, and fighting nobly, to lie down and die. But what is the battle-field compared with the moral courage of every day life! Stand alone—see friends econyl, hear distrust transk its foul such friends scowl-hear distrust speak its foul suspicion—watch enemies take the advantage of the occasion, laboring to destroy—who would not rather encounter the shock of a hundred battle fields, and lead a forlorn hope in search, than bear and brave these things? one is as the summer breeze on the ocean, to winter's stormiest blast. The common spirit may summon courage to play the soldier well— use quickly fits him for it; but it requires a man, to speak out his thoughts as he thinks them—to do—when, like that stormy blast in winter, on old ocean, peace, honor, security, and life are threatened to be swept away. Yet who, looking back on the page of history, or forward to the hope of the future, would hesitate which of the two to choose? The martyrs—what are they? Chronicled names in all hearts. The patriots who died for liberty, ignominiously and on the scaffold—how fares it with them? Cherished as earth's honored sons. The good who spoke the truth, and suffered for its sake—where are they? The best and brightest, first in our thoughts and love, and what did they? Like men they spoke the truth that was in them.

That was their courage. If they had been silent—if, trembling before tyrants or snobs, they had feared to tell what they knew, to speak like other men. But they had courage to do all this, and through their suffering truth was lighted up with new glory and power. Give us moral courage before everything else? It is the only courage on which humanity may count for inv real blessing. Give us moral courage: fo while it nerves a man for duty, it roots out of his heart hate and revenge, and all bad passions, making him wise amid danger, calm amid exitement, just amid lawlessness, and pure amid orruption. It is the crowning beauty ood.—C. M. Clay.

MINISTERS FEW BECAUSE PLETY IS LOW .- It an observation of Isaac Taylor, "that a religous body, within which there is vitality, will or linarily supply itself with an adequate proportion of ministers." Beyond question, there is truth of ministers." Beyond question, there is truth in this language of that able and sagacious writer. The young convert to Christianity naturally takes upon himself the type of piety borne the church into which he that is highly spiritual, he remains spiritualminded; if the reverse, he will almost surely ink to the same low level. Now, it is the neasure of holy love in the soul. ines, to some extent, the question of consecrating one's self to the ministry. If the deep nciples and strong emotions of a truly devoted soul obtain, the individual will find it exedingly difficult, if not impossible, to resist the call of God to preach the gospel. A woe ringing in his ears, a fire shut up in his bones, will forbid his resting satisfied with any other suit than that of the ministry of reconcilia A stream that is full and rapid in its current, is not readily diverted from the deepened channel. And so, if there were depth and force in the piety of our young men, neither the attractions of worldly pursuits on the one hand, nor the discouragements of the ministry on the other. could turn them from the path of duty. Moreover, when the piety of the churches is what it ought to be, there will be much and earnest prayer for laborers in the Lord's harvest; and also a diligent watching and searching for the gifts that God may bestow, as well as liberal provision and encouragement for those who meet with difficulties in qualifying themselves for the work to which they are called. It is, therefore, true, that if there be vitality in the church, there will not long exist any serious deficiency in the number of good ministers of Jesus Christ.

RECIPE FOR SPIRITUAL HEALTH, -Both bodly and spiritual health are desirable. Both are xposed to injury from many causes. When he injury is not too deep and extensive, both the injury is not too deep and extensive. In may be recovered. What is the course to pursued in order to secure spiritual health? 1. You must take exercise. You must walk daily in the vineyard of God's Church. You must work in the vineyard of God's Church. You must bathe in the fountain of redeeming blood. In a word, you must exercise all the

2. You must pay attention to your diet. You must be careful about your food. Bread and water are sufficient; the bread of life and the waters of salvation. These satisfy and sanctify; they make healthy, and keep healthy. You must take sufficient. A little will keep you living, but much is necessary to health. This food you must take regularly, for regularity is important. You cannot prosper and be in health unless you live upon Christ, and live

upon him every lay.

3. A little medicine is necessary; in some cases a good deal. This is made up of the bitter herbs of disappointments, losses, crosses, temptations, bereavements, troubles, and trials of various sorts. The medicine is very unpleasant, but very profitable. Unless taken, and tak-en pretty freely, you will be laid up with idleen pretty reerly, you win de ladt up with the-ness, carelessness, anxiety, pride, or selfishness. Your heavenly Father prepares this medicine. Divine Providence presents it. You must take it, and expect benefit from it.

4. You must keep your mind free from anxious trouble. In order to this you must live in peace with God; be content with your lot, and trust the promises.

He is truly wise whose wisdom tends to sal-

tian church, he will be required to make a free

and full statement of his domestic relations.

He will be permitted to retain his marital con-

es, or at least upon strange men.

onaries at Calcutta, in the following terms:

"If a convert, before becoming a Christian,

That there may be much practical difficulty in

ained by making compromises with sin. The

nly safe course is to do right now.

Christian decency -1 1 B

garem is to find tolerance, temporarily or other-

FIRE AT MEREDITH VILLAGE.

Thursday morning, Feb. 27, about 2 o'clock,

Our place of worship, where so many heaven-

seasons have been enjoyed, so many souls

pened their house to us last Sabbath. The

probably need some assistance from abroad.

in Christ the fountain of life.

HOSEA QUINBY.

MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856.

PLENARY INSPIRATION-INTRODUCTION. In discussing the inspiration of the Scriptures, a careful and even critical examination of the sacred text will not be out of place. Our opponents will attempt first to impair it, and then they can readily impair the doctrine, of plenary inspiration. If the text is as imperfect as they contend, there can be no such thing as textual inspiration, or, indeed, any other. They make a display of learning and research, and, as is generally the case on the wrong side of the question, they lay themselves open to criticism. If we take up the gauntlet against them, and indulge in some animadversions, it will be, we trust, not merely for the sake of criticism, but in defence of the truth, and because we think the Bible too serious a matter to be trifled with. and deteriorated by making men of straw for targets to display one's acumen. Such menof-straw on such an arena are dangerous. We do not accuse them of this design, but when we perceive apparent errors and discrepancies, under cover of the closest criticism, we cannot repress our suspicions.

In our estimation, our opponents exaggerate the errors of the sacred text for sinister purposes. They expatiate on its " several hundred thousand various readings," as if with delight.-What is the demand for this, unless it is the desire to see the destruction of this beautiful fabric?" The extraction of a pin here will accomplish more in the direction of ruin, than the insertion of a pillar can possibly repair. They admit that " It was universally acknowledged that all Greek and Latin manuscripts had been greatly corrupted through the carelessness of transcribers," and yet they will make these very translations, with all their acknowledged imperfections, sufficient authority for the correction of the Hebrew text. They would give the impression that the latter was subject to all the corruption of the former! Now we do not contend that " No error could possibly stand in the sacred text," but we do utter our disclaimer against using fallacy to prove it to be there .-After saving " The Christian fathers, ignorant of the Hebrew, supposed that every word and every letter of the inspired volume was guarded by supernatural agency,' they exclaim, "O, the quietude, the bliss of ignorance !" What an argument! It is evident on the very face of it, that those ' ignorant of the Hebrew,' could have comparatively nothing to do in preserving its purity. Our opponents should go farther back to the Israelites, and to the transcribers themselves. But this would not answer their purpose. They must then speak of the exceedng carefulness with which the Israelites preserved it in the Ark of the Covenant, and in the Temple. "There," says Stuart in his Old Testament canon, " constant guardians of it were always found by day and by night. There of course, the mutilation or interpolation of it would be difficult, if not an impossible thing."-After quoting Abarbanal on this same point, Prof. S. continues, "The absolute impossibility of corrupting the sacred books, indeed, need not be assumed, &c. ; but the improbability that such a thing was done in a place so public and sacred, may well be maintained." They must tell us that the sacred writings were transcribed as no other books were transcribed .-The word ' careless' could hardly be admitted as belonging to the transcribers; for if a single mistake was made so as to need the addition of erasure of a letter, or if two letters happened to touch each other so that the parchment could not be clearly seen about each; or if the was not perfectly formed, the whole book was destroyed. It must be written with ink, on parchment prepared by an Israelite, for this very purpose. The scribe then, having drawn a line upon the parchment, looked at the word, and pronounced it orally, before transcribing it. He must not trust his memory, his ear, or his sight alone. The length and breadth of each sheet, and the spaces between the letters, words, and sections, were also prescribed. According to Maimonides, these rules, with others, must he observed or the book must be destroyed -" Even to this day," says Carpenter, " it is an obligation on the persons who copy the sacred writings to observe them, (these rules); and those who have not seen the rolls used in the

With this view of the subject, how can it be that " Christians scarcely dared to whisper the result of their investigations" as we are informed? Is the Hebrew Bible such a tissue of corruption, that the only rest to be found is in the " bliss of ignorance ?" By no means. Our opponents themselves virtually admit it all to be a's man of straw,' when they admit " that the great mass of these different readings are as unessential as the letter K in publick or u in honour," If this be so, where is the ground for censure and controversy? And what is the propriety of the commendation and copying of Morinus, a Romish priest of the 17th century, who made a bold assault upon the word of God? That this has been done with all the Philological knowledge and critical acumen which a desperate cause will admit we may learn in the future.-J. M. B.

TRUE GREATNESS.

One thought more. In our state of finiteness and imperfection we do not expect all the elements of greatness to be developed to their highest point of susceptibility in the same person. Indeed, if one element stands out in bold relief, we almost instinctively look for corresponding depressions or deficiencies somewhere else. How often is it the case that one noble excellence is offset by an ignoble fault! We find sagacity and decision coupled with coldness and insusceptibility; tenderness and enthusiasm, wedded to irresolution and inanity; dignity associated with pride, and familiarity with the want of self-respect. Where there is great intellectual development, we rarely expect to find the proportionate cultivation of the affections ; and the great development of the affections, precludes the expectation of high mental culture.

Thus it is that men who obtain the appella tion of great are often, when viewed from an opposite stand-point, more to be distinguished—at least numerically—for their vices than for their virtues-for their imbecility, than for their power. They have power—great power, which azzles defects, surprises the populace, and carries off the palm of glory, but they have their prominent weak-side also. We see the splendor and forget the weakness. Xerxes the great demonstrated. Alexander the Great was great in debauchery and effeminacy, as his tears on the sea-shore, his irregularities, and the circum-

selves, is not wise.

the most profound wisdom, and the most inncible decision. Though possessed of a comnanding dignity, yet he was perfectly accessible elations of life, Christ was a complete example. How easy and dignified, and full of or constrained. What he is, he appears to be, without exaggeration or diminution, in every variety of station-with the multitude, and with safe-J. M. B.

an assert this? It is a significant saying. It denotes that we are not selfish, wilful, proud, ensual; that we have discarded the ordinary ow motives which actuate men, and that our hearts are inspired with new and higher purposes and affections, that we live not to self, but to do good to others, and glorify God. And this state of the soul is rich in noble aspirations and pleasant hopes. Every one is conprise, strength, all the powers of being to selfreview, estimates his ability to control, use, partment of preaching.

As might be expected, such changes will not terested as his neighbor, and balances results, be made, if made at all, without strenuous opbut scarcely thinks of self in the prospect of position. Nearly all the missionaries have most enlightening the ignorant, relieving the sufferearnestly deprecated them. They have regarding, saving the lost, carrying peace where sin ed the schools, as in a great measure, the nurseand sorrow reign, and scattering blessings on every hand. The all of life to the former is to ucated in them, it is true, have gone forth unget : to the latter, to impart. The former esti- converted, and have never, as they know, bemates all things with reference to his own good; come Christians; but many others of them have the latter, with reference to the good of hu- believed, and become most successful missionmanity. Is there no difference in the interior aries, and useful citizens. In their veiw, that life of these men? Has not the latter attained will be a dark cloud upon the prospects of the unto a higher, better life than is common to the missions, which shall in any degree obscure the world? He is constrained by the love of light of these efficient educational institutions. Christ, and feels that his life is a failure, if he The minds of youth are plastic, and yield with does no good. His mission is noble, merciful; comparative readiness to the influence of truth; synagogues, can have no conception of the exquisite beauty, correctness, and equality of the nean, ignoble, degrading, unworthy of his im- habits of the heathen. a spirit, though few fully appreciate its real been much discussed in the journals friendly to quiet in manner, tender, impartial, disinterest- forts must be so to all. Nor will it confine ited, enduring. That it is possible for a selfish, self to efforts for the spread of the gospel in turn to the question, who can say "The love of men are always fallible.

forts to save men? seldom offer a prayer, never make a decided the prospect. Never, anywhere, should teacheffort, practice any self-denial, to save souls? ing and preaching be regarded as rival or op-We are all in danger of losing this love under posing interests, but mutual aids and supports. the pressure of excitement and hum of business Roth should be strengthened, neither diminish life. These visible, every day concerns steal ed .- J. J. B. the heart and absorb the attention. And there is reason to fear that many have already abandoned the life of love, for lower pursuits and purposes. Suppose that we pass through all the India, by Rev. Dr. Allen, who is said to have churches, and ask for those who live act, pray, embodied in his book the results of twenty-five give, desire, as if they were constrained by the years' acquaintance with India and its institulove of Christ, how many should we find? Yet tions. The following extract exhibits his views the delinquent ones are contented, dreaming, with regard to polygamy in the church; gliding along to the judgment, where they will meet their children and neighbors, whom they ought to have led to Christ, and soon they will into the Christian church? No case of this ought to have led to Christ, and soon they will was a great monomaniac-a puff of empty idiocy sink to darkness, like the virgins, who allowed and conceit, as his expedition to Greece fully, their lamps to go out. There are ministers who sink to darkness, like the virgins, who allowed kind occurred in my own missionary experience, their lamps to go out. There are minimers who But some cases have occurred in India, and this seem concented to fulfil the routine of professional duty, and while sinners are perishing, they have none of that "continual sorrow" which Paul speaks of. Blood of souls will be found that the consideration and decision of the highest authority, ecclesiastical and judiciary, in India, and this some cases have occurred in India, and this difficulty will occur in numerous instances in the progress of the government of the government of the progress of the government of t

govern the various conflicting interests of his Where your converts? When do you expect empire, but he could not, or did not, govern at this rate to see the world converted?" And himself. His subjects feared him-he feared yet there is no agony in the closet, no unction no man. They were completely under in the sermons, no prayer like Jacob's. Then his control; and he was, at the same time, how many deacons there are, who are cold, selfas completely under the control of his mis- ish, formal. Their children are growing up in tress. Such examples are but the represensin, they are more noted for worldliness than tatives of a class-they exhibit a rule of gener- piety; the love of Christ does not constrain them. How many, who, by the most solemn If we analyze any individual character we shall oath that man can take, when they were bapalso find some ground of criticism. There is no tized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy man above it, simply because no man is perfect. Spirit, pledged themselves to a life of holiness Our idea of true greatness is answered only by and love, agreed to follow Christ, cherish his great head, a great heart, and a great hand, - spirit and advance his cause, now have only the heart to feel, a head to devise, and a hand to name of a Christian, while the heart has reexecute-or a great intellect, affection, will- turned to the mire of sin! Will they not re-We do not often, I might say ever, find these call that sacred oath? Will they not rememequally disciplined. No two cultivate either of ber how they called heaven and earth to witnessthem alike. Mental physiognomy differs as that they were to be forever the Lord's? Will much as physical. One man is a mathematician, they not call to mind the numerous souls that another a linguist, and another a metaphysi- will perish, if they continue in sin? Why cian. Each superior in his department, and should men return to the miserable life of deficient in the others. They may all be great, sinner, after having learned by experience of a and still either of them, tried by the others, as better way? But here we find many of our standard, would fail. Hence the fatality and brethren, neither cold nor hot. Caring but litfolly of invidious comparisons! For these tle whether religion prospers or becomes exreasons the apostle has uttered his censure; tinct. God has need of them in his cause; the and taught us that measuring ourselves by our- church has need of them; sinners have need of selves, and comparing ourselves among our- them; they need the grace of God for themselves, and yet they slumber. Must we despair There is one, however, with whom it is safe of their ever doing any thing more for Christ? compare ourselves-one who was endowed Can it be that they will never return to the with the most generous and overflowing heart, path of duty? That they will go down to the grave to mourn forever aver their broken covenant, the discouragement they have caused to their brethren, the injury they have done to the o all. In intellect, in morals, and in the various cause they had agreed to sustain? But let the influence of these persons prevail, and no one could say, "the love of Christ constrains me." freshness, ingenuousness, and simplicity, is all In all the earth there would not be a true repchurch would bring up a false report of the

and blasphemers. friends-in public & in private life. If we imitate But there are still a few who are constrained him, I repeat, we are useful and happy—tee are by love. The high, pure, unselfish motives of the gospel fill their hearts, and stimulate them to fort. They toil in the Sabbath school, their voice is heard in the prayer room; the slave and the heathen are not forgotten by them : "The love of Christ constraineth me." Who their prayers bear up the spirits of the ministers of Christ, and ensure the grace of God on his labors; they cease not to work and pray, and pray and work, that salvation may appear to all men. The love of Christ constrains them.

Christian life; and give new courage to infidels

May their number increase. -G. H. B.

TEACHING AND PREACHING.

A special meeting of the American Board of ssioners for Foreign Missions is now bestrained by love. Some are slaves to a love of ing held at Albany, N. Y., to receive the report wealth, some of exciting drinks, some pleasure, of their deputation, appointed to visit their va some of fame, some of ease, others of power rious mission stations in the east. It is underand authority. But this is worldly love, and stood that some important changes are contemhas self for its centre. It directs genius, enter- plated, or perhaps have been already made, and are to be presented for the sanction of the serving; and strives to lay all other minds, all Board. It is well known that teaching has the elements of nature, and the wisdom and been heretofore made a prominent part of misnower of God, under contribution to serve the sionary labor in many stations. The Semina ame end. But the love of Christ is wholly ries for education of the natives in Ceylon and mlike this. It seeks not its own, but lays all other parts of Asia have had a world wide cewisdom, power and skill under contribution to lebrity. It is now proposed to diminish these serve humanity and God. Mark two noble educational means, and have the missionaries ooking men, with powers of mind superior in more exclusively devoted to preaching. It is strength and vigor. What thoughts fill their not the design to give up the schools, but to behearts? Entirely dissimilar. One reviews the stow less comparative attention upon them ovements of nations, changes in society, pe- Some of the reasons given for the change are, culiar contingencies of trade, politics, morals, that preaching was the chief primitive means of and the course of popular influence, and balances all in his capacious mind, and sums up the youth, after being educated, frequently use a robable profits to himself that may result from greater influence thereby in opposing Christianiskilful movements. The other takes the same ty; and that more strength is needed in the de-

his ideas of life expansive; to make himself the while it requires almost a miracle to affect those chief object of solicitude, appears to him to be imbued and confirmed in the prejudices and

nortal powers. No one can fail to admire such This subject has excited deep interest, has wealth of goodness. Happy is the man who the Board, as well as in various meetings. It is can say truly, "The love of Christ constraineth indeed a subject of general interest; for whatme." That love is remarkable. It is strong, ever is important to one class of missionary ef sinful man to become possessed of this love heathen lands; for the same principles must anthrough the gospel, is a glorious tribute to the ply more or less everywhere. Hence the delibpower of redeeming grace. This new creation, erations and decisions on this subject adopted by that inspires to new and noble motives, gives so able a body as the American Board cannot be new views of life and its duties, is not a whit regarded as of small consequence. Still we behind God's mightiest works. But let us reare to remember, that the views of uninspired

Christ constraineth me"? What is our interest Far would we be from deprecating in any in the main object of the Savior's mission?— measure the importance of preaching, great as What are our feelings for those who are ready to is the tendency to do so in some directions. perish? If all Christians pursued the course But the example of Christ and the apostles, enthat two-thirds of the church members do, there would not be another soul converted on earth, an absolute rule to us. For us to forsake the by the agencies now employed. There would mental and moral training of the young among not be a prayer meeting among men. Indeed, the heathen or anywhere else, and rely wholly I doubt whether there would be a Sabbath upon efforts for the salvation of adults, would, it school, or a religious meeting of any kind .- our judgment, be most unwise and wrong. If What is done for sinners, is done by a very few, any have bestowed undue attention upon educawhile the others are in pursuit of wealth, ease, tion, some change may be needed by them, tho pleasure. Does this look as if the love of such should guard against going to the other Christ constrained them? Did not his love extreme. How is the heathen world to be conlead him to sacrifice, labor, pray, teach, die for verted? Wholly by means of missionaries sent sinners? Did it not move Paul to great sorrow forth from Christendom? Surely not. And if for his brethren according to the flesh? Does we must rely greatly upon native missionaries it not lead all who possess it to make great ef- they must have facilities for improvement. The more that is done to make the mission stations forts to save men? more that is done to make the mission stations. How much love, suppose ye, those have who self-propagating and self-sustaining, the better

POLYGAMY IN THE CHURCH.

We have recently seen a review of a work on

"Now what shall be done in respect to such stances of his consequent, premature death confirm. So Louis XIV. was great in adultery and shameless iniquity. He could with a wonderful power hold in subjection the feudal hordes, and

Various Paragraphs.

He will be permitted to retain his marital connection with all his wives and his parental relation to all his children, subject to the discipline of the church for the proper government of his household. Whether he may or may not cohabit with his different wives will be left, I believe, entirely to him and to them, to act according to their views of duty. At the same time the nature of the matried relation, according to the Christian dispensation and the usage of the church, and the reason why such cases are for a while tolerreason why such cases are for a while toler-will be fully explained. No man thus ad-No man thus aditted while a polygamist can be ordained a is ignorant of the reasons which led to this act In this way polygamy will of Executive clemency, but thinks that he was ave the testimony of the church against it; liberated in answer to prayer, the General Condas no Christian man can ever become a pogramist, all such cases will cease with the lives ed, some six months ago, "that the case of Par-It would be difficult to find another para- don Davis be earnestly remembered at the raph of the same length expressing a greater throne of grace, for his support while in prison, count of gross inconsistency. It admits di- and for his deliverance therefrom."

ectly or indirectly that "no Christian man can, Moslem Customs.-If a Moslem perform abper become a polygamist," that "no polyga- lution, he pronounces a prayer as the water is ist can be ordained a Christian teacher;" and applied to each portion of the body. He wash that "the Christian dispensation and the usage es his hands three times, saying, "In the name of the church" are against polygamy. Yet po- of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. gamists professing Christianity "will be per- Throwing water in his mouth with his right tted to retain their marital connection with all hand, he says, "Assist me to read Thy Law." eir wives, and "cohabit" with them, if said Washing his nose, he says, "Make me smell olygamists and their wives choose to do so! the odors of Paradise." Flinging water in his faces black, and the righteous with white coun-But he is not the only one who in the face of tenances; hence a common imprecation is, "God fe original institution of marriage in Eden, blacken thy face."

thereby one wife, as a helpmate, and not several President Frelinghuysen gives to the Chris helpmates, was assigned to man; in the face tian Intelligencer an interesting account of the f the letter and spirit of the gospel, teaching religious condition of Rutgers College. He that each man should have his own wife, and says, that "there are forty-one professors of reot several; is yet disposed to tolerate this prac-ligion in the college of whom thirty-four hope ce of polygamy for a while. The same sentito labor in the Gospel ministry." nent has been endorsed by a conference of mis-

The friends of Rev. Mr. Brown, of Cleveland decoyed him from home on the 1st Jan., and detained him and wife in a sleigh-ride till eight with the practice of the Jewish and primitive christian churches, he shall be permitted to keep them all, but such a person is not eligible to any office in the church." were spread, and valuable presents were show-We will not dwell upon the ambiguity of this ered upon him from all sides. It was indeed sclaration. That will be no bar to its recep-surprise party. Not the least interesting item on by our expected new sister State of Utah. was the presentation of a purse containing five will find few to question it at the south, unless hundred dollars in cash.

ny should be so fastidious as to prefer to sub-As long as the influence of Russia in the itute some other word instead of wives. The Turkish Empire was predominant, the Oriental free love associations in New York and elsechurches were effectually assisted by her in opwhere will be surprised to find their own benevolent schemes so much anticipated even in high posing the constant endeavors of the Roman Catholic Church to create in their midst a party favorable to a union of these churches, body, with Rome. Since Russia's influence ha ealing with such cases among the heathen, been broken by the war, the Roman Church, ere can be no doubt. But nothing is to be aided by France and Austria, redoubles her ef-

atholics tried that long ago in their efforts to CRITICISM.-When Paradise Lost was pubnvert the Chinese. Many converts were made, lished, the celebrated Waller wrote this pasut the result was, that it was difficult to say sage: "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milbether the heathen had been the more Chrisunized, or the Christians heathenized. This ton, hath published a tedious poem on the Fall olicy of tolerating known wrong for a time of Man; if its length be not considered as merever works well. It is like the sinner's making it, it hath no other."

mself better, before he gives his heart to God. THE CROSS AND THE CHAIN.—The Syrae He is all the time growing worse. So in the Chronicle says that a gentleman of that city, ther case, things are ever growing worse. The who lately returned from the South, saw, on a Sunday, a coachman at church chained to the The conference of missionaries which adopt- wheel of the carriage, the chain being round the the above named declaration is termed a poor fellow's neck, and then fastened to the cargeneral" one. For the honor of Christian riage, so as to prevent his escape. His master ssions we hope this is a mistake. We see it was inside partaking of the sacrament!

tated that the missionaries of the American There are now living in Massachusetts eight soard did not concur inft. We hope they, and clergymen whose ages range from seventy-three all others dissenting from these gross sentiments, to ninety-two years.

will make their protest as public as the views of Now Orleans has three colored Methodist the other side have been. If the Mohammedan Episcopal churches, and three colored local preachers who are slaves, as are most of the wise, under the Christian name, let it be done 1,200 communicants—one is the driver of a by those who, to gratify political ambition, scrudray, another a carpenter, and the third a porple not to trample alike the sacred and the profane; but that it should be done by hallowed white pastor appointed by the Lo

> ing the religious experience of the various Colleges in the United States during the past year, cludes as follows:

we were aroused from our slumbers by the cry dent that the past year was, in respect to our "In the light of these cheering facts, it is eviof fire. Barron's store, so called, was found to be on fire, underneath our place of worship. hand of the Most High; and a comparison Mr. Eliot, the present trader there, fixed up his these statistics with those of former fire with usual care on retiring. He slept in a show that, relatively, the year 1855 was one of signal spiritual blessings. In 1854 I made twenty memoranda of revivals, in Colleges and eems that the fire took about the stove or other literary institutions; in 1853, nineteen; himney. He was awoke by the falling of the in 1851, twelve; and in 1850, seven."

crockery shelves in that corner, which made no Supporting the Gospel. -- The Hard Shell small crash, and found himself almost in a state of suffocation; but, opening the window, gave writes:

Baptists seem to be furnishing a variety of amusing matters just now. A correspondent writes:

the alarm. He had time to take only a trunk or two in his room, containing watches and jewelry, and get out at the window. Every thing else in the store was burnt. Our instrument, singing books, most of the hymn books and Sabbath school library, lamps, &c., were destroyed. Lebbeus Smith lost his house barn a good supply of the creature comforts, and are of the window store them. the alarm. He had time to take only a trunk troyed. Lebbeus Smith lost his house, barn, and among them, as the most important, and outbuildings connected with them. Mr. plenty of whiskey. A short time ago, such a Cram's house was badly damaged. Three families, with boarders, besides others having templace ready, when brother Smith said: "Wall, Brother Gobbin, what preparations porary residence here, were turned out of

have you made to home for the big association?"
"Why I've laid in a barrel of flour or so, and a gallon of whiskey." Brother Smith expressed great contempt at

y seasons have been enjoyed, so many have been fed this preparation. "A gailon of whiskey for a the things big meetin." "Why, I've laid in a whole bar'l with the bread of life, is now among the things big meeting that were. The C. Baptist brethren generously and you're just as well able, Brother Gobbin, as and you're just as well able, Brother Gobbin, as I am to support the gospel."—Harper's Mag. ongregational clergyman also very kindly solic-

looking upon marriage as a sacrament, regards ited me to share his pulpit with him.

looking upon marriage as a sacrament, regards

We are not by any means disheartened, but with horror the subsidence of the relation into a hall enter upon immediate efforts to build a civil contract, solemnized before civil authoriew meeting house, in which enterprise we shall ties only. Marriage by civil functionaries is held to be but legalized sin. This view has given rise to a recent excommunication at Coblentz, Germany, of which the following account THE POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTH .- We in is given in the Journal de Frankfort :-

THE POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTH.—We in"On Sunday we were witnessess of a
mony which has not been performed for the article under this caption on our last page. It is an article which every man, and especially every laboring mans, should read and consider. was divorced from his first wife, and eight years. The effects of slavery upon the great body of his present one. Last summer, M. Sontag was he white people of the South are almost if not he white people of the South are almost if not commanded by the clergy to separate from his nuite as disastrous as they are upon the negro. wife, and not obeying their decree, he was on anded by the clergy to separate fro This is shown by facts and quotations from Sunday excommunicated. Dean Kramentz, asslaveholders themselves, which cannot be disput on some other sacerdotal garments, and ac-companied by two clergymen bearing wax tapers, read, standing in the middle of the church, the WHITESTOWN SEMINARY.—The number of sentence of excommunication against M. Sontag and his lady. He then extinguished the tatudents at the winter term of this Institution pers, saying that the individuals named were not worthy to see the day of the Lord, and not worthy to see the day of the Lord, and the large being 224; and we are appy to learn from Bro. GARDNER, the Principle throwing the candlesticks to the ground, break pal, that it was favored with a good religious in-sound the funeral knell! We immediately heard the sound of bells and she chants for the dead. The Dean, in conclusion, procla that no one whosoever was to hold rela We are pleased to state (says the Evangelical Autheran, that the late revival in Wittenburg This prohibition has not had much effect, for cllege has been attended with very happy re- their house has been filled ever since with Nearly all the young men in the institu- tors, and at night they have been serenaded.'

tion who were not professors of religion at the Substantial Ald For Kansas. A party of ommencement of the session have been hopefully converted; and the remainder are much on or about the 26th inst, under the direction o pressed, and are earnestly engaged in seek-Mr. A. W. Cole. .It is their intention to settle ing Christ. The congregation in town has also upon the soil of Kansas and assist in making shared largely in the blessed fruits of this work it a Free State. All who wish to join in this of grace, and a number of the young have found expedition may learn further particulars by addressing Prof. J. G. Howr, of Exeter.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1856.

My Dear Editor and Star-readers :- The

hame of our city-life at the coarse shoes of our

country-cousins, is illustrated in the character

of our streets and squares as it manifests itself

just now, and for two weeks past, most eminently. To think of those country-shoes here!that they would need the pugatorial wear of a long home-way by our country-cousins, and free workings in mountain-brooks, not to foul artistically exact. So they spout like whales our country-cousing fallow grounds and barn. floods of artistic criticism, to put out the free, vards at their return. Combine all you call dirty and foul of country, fallow-grounds, swamps, Plymouth Collection, and properly to chastise auddy roads and barn-yards-it is the sweetess of a clever-bed, and neatness of the everscrubbed, never-used Dutch parlor, in compari. the marshes. Happily it is a "fire that many son with this out-doors of New York, as it is waters cannot quench. revealed this winter by the snow, making manifest only what exists here, less visibly, everand this visible street surface indicating the qualities of the invisible street atmosphere sat- val has been in process all the winter in the much for the consistency, logic, and theolo- face he says, "Make my face, O God, whites urated with this matter in viewless exhalations. Baptist church, Forty-third-street, Elder-J. W. gy of this missionary D. D. of twenty-five years' with thy light." The Moslems believe that in the image a barn-yard without a straw, a corn the resurrection the wicked will rise with their or clover-stalk to cover its feculence with the preached that was aforetime preached by the carpeting vestiges and lingering perfumes of same preacher in churches of free name as well meadow and harvest field, trodden by a throng- as spirit and " with a will to it." ing herd to miry and liquid powder, were an approach to the idea of this city scene, exhibit- has been effected, at much expense, through the ng the excrement of ten thousand driven ice of East river, covering it for six weeks from rutes on the two months snow, mixed with the ashes, sweepings, and offals of a hundred thousand fires and tenements for this term, ground up together by the millions of feet, by wheels sail is seen passing. And yesterday I saw the nd runners, with the unmitigated feculeace sails of sail-boats flitting with the high wind on left on all the surface (except the side-walks) Harlem river, but they carried instead of boats by the partial melting of the snow-portion of a sort of extemporaneous sled, running very the composition, leaving the higher ridges coated with the revolting deposit and making liquid is axising from lack of water, the pipes under pools of it in the lower beds of the streets, ground becoming more and more frozen as Whatever depths of unsullied snow may yet lie the weather moderates to some thawings above. stact under the foul surface in those streets. In digging to this them out, the earth is found where the drift of a single night was so deep to be frozen solid to the depth of four or five that wheels and runners, and hoofs, have not feet. Many of the streets are bare of snow or et worn down to the pasement, all the surface ice, while on others it lies in thickness from one of streets and squares is overspread, in many to four, five, perhaps six feet, worn into holes, places heaped with abomination, with variety little hills and hollows that torment the teaming of depth, and consistency, in its alternations of and wreck many a horse and carriage. The freezing and thawing, its iced heaps and granu- adjacent country is mostly covered with snow ous beds and liquid pools. There are tales of yet, though the main roads are bare. African sand-deserts and the American Dismal A shadow lies upon thousands of hearts from Swamp; but of any scene so revoltingly dismal the long waiting for the Pacific, one of the s many of these streets I cannot conceive .-Broadway-this is the aspect of our grand condition since leaving Liverpool forty-two days street, Broadway now: A long black morass be- ago. Stories of the sight of a steamer of he tween tall, grand buildings and cleared side- appearance having been seen putting back, diswalks on either side, with a dyke of nearly a abled, have been told, to mock for a moment man's height, perhaps a rod in width, running the solicitude of those whose anxieties are espethrough its middle, parallel with the buildings, and side walks, coated with the more condensed black feculence that lies in liquid beds on each side of it, and perforated at the distances of the cross-streets to admit passage the lateral the fate of the vessel and her passengers, never travel, while on one side flows, the living tide of perhaps to be divulged till the "sea shall give travel up townward, and on the other the downtownward current. Flows-but not all the time in all the course of the long lines, for there not being width on either side the dake for teams to pass, when a team comes to a stop, A white man finds his home; a colored man loses his... A by breaking down the carriage, the fall of the orses or any disablement, those behind must stop too, so that, in some instances, a long stretch of the travel stream becomes stagnant, till the obstruction is somehow removed. The street has been put into this style as a method for making it passable at all, after the thick bed of snow and ice upon it had become worn into impracticable holes and ridges, when it was cut free air-visited our quiet and happy New Eng-

> sword cuts and the sweeping vollies of celestial children were only 'niggers.' artillery, (though the wounds healed with hap- If there is such a thing as consultation in hell, py celerity,) and sensible to the prick of a spear. when that leap, frozen soul gets there, the dev-Demolished, ground to powder, blown away into ils will consult to see which of their number is nonentity by the aroused might of the book- worthy to take such a soul, and pass it along to maker he had so wantonly and ignorantly assail- the bottomless pit, and see it sink down, DOWN ed, this assumed critic, in all his assumption DOWN-to its "own place," ignorance, impudence and vivacious malignity, Now, professed Christian brother, or sister, tice, and in the dignity of that assumption left soul, by pretending to pray at all. the field. Yet now comes back again claiming that he is sustained by the New Englander Re-

train into contempt and oblivion.

new Bork Correspondence. These hymns and tunes the critics that These hymns and tunes the critics (that would and music, and as such not of dignity for Chris-Streets...Broadway Canalled and Dyked...
Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes, its Criticisers and Compiler...High-land
Fires on the Low-lands...Revivals...Progress of the Season...The Pacific. mentioning a revival in the church of the standing order in his vicinity. When he heard of it he went over to see it, feeling a lively desire to " see how the fire would run on the low-lands." These critics are profoundly low-land. If not intolerant of all the fire to absolute extinction admitting of only such as have their circumscription within mathematically marked lines, or fire-places and smoke-flues constructed by rules running, upward leaping mountain flames of the compiler for having such highland fire in his soul, and presuming to set it a running on

> I am glad to be able to say that revivals are in a considerable number of churches in the city, the number increasing, I think. An extensive revi-

> MARCH 4 .-- Within the last week a passage Wands island (at the upper end of Hell Gate) to fifteen miles eastward. The Eastern boats have resumed their trips, and now and then a

Collins' line of steamers, and the mystery of her cially interested in the case Sall of them so far proving to be false. The hope still is that the fact is what these fictitious reports assume-the fear that the ocean depths holds the secret of

Mashington Correspondence.

Pittsburg Convention-No war with England-Nine bundred grog shops in Washington-Cruma-Show Barnum : and Barnum showed-Sharpe's rifles, and St. Paul's Washington, March 4, 1856.

Mr. Editor :- Since our last letter we have rested a few days from our labors -- breather up to the pavement for a width for teams, on land home-met our wife and children, still our either side, and the malerial piled in row along under God; and we have returned from that the middle, slowly to liquify and settle under- rest-that freedom-that home -that wife, and the suns and rains—if they shine and fall, as no those children, prepared and pledged before doubt they will, sometime, to sufficient influence God to hate slavery and love freedom more than for that effect—though a new snow-storm is ever. Another man left this city just before we etting in this afternoon, as in attempt to cover did—a man whom God made a man—whom over all this city foulness with the purity of slave laws made a "cnattel." He left behind country, of the heavens themselves. As vain him those whom God gave him as his wife and or any permanent effect as the attempts to children—those whom one of the devil's meanmake the outer character holy while the inner is est slaves claimed as his property. While that husband was gone, that slave of the devil sold Critics—that would be are not yet content wife and children of this husband, and they were o leave Mr. Beecher's "Plymouth Collection of carried to another den, more dark and terrible Aymns and Tunes" to be judged of by the than this, because its location is unknown.churches and the public for whom it was pre- When that husband returned to his home, his pared and to whom it is offered. The New home was not there-his wife was not there-York Evangelist, I believe, took the lead in his children were not there—but there was agoshowing of bad scholarship and worse Evangel- ny, -living agony!! This is no fancy sketch. ism against it. After a longer waiting, by many times over, than the Indian council takes before giving answer, Mr. Beecher replied to the do to meet his loved ones—saw the hopeful Evangelist critic in a manner that must have made smile upon his countenance - saw that smile an end of him at once, and finally, if there had change to horrid despair, freezing to death the been substance enough of him to make him pal- warm heart of manhood within him!! This pable to refutation and shame. He proved scene transpired within fifty rods of the Capitol, imself of the genus that have not the sense to on Pennsylvania Avenue, and within the la know when they are demonstrated; unkillable thirty days. Let us have one clip at that shadbecause there is not consistency enough in them ow of a man, whose soul is so shrivelled and to be touched by the finest spear or hit by a dried and orsified by slavery that his demon lips annon ball. So much more shadowy than the can coolly say, " that husband was only a 'nigangels of Milton's great war, susceptible of ger'-that wife was only a 'nigger'-those

was yet there, unabashed, unmarred, intact, do you blame us for returning to this place,doughty to prenounce and denounce, excathe- from the endearments of a home, where are dra, on hymnology, and on the personality of still dwelling in peace and freedom the choicest the compiler of Plymouth collection, as though | treasures of our heart this side of Heaven,-hathe had suffered nothing-so continuing till he ing, with intenser earnestness, that system which proved his opponent a man having sensibility, sips the tears and blood of husbands and wives sceptible of feeling, when misrepresented, and children to quench its burning thirst; which sulted, maligned, and injured in both the breakfasts upon innocent babes -dines on masuse for which he had labored and his own per- ture manhood, sups on the trembling limbs of on-proved him (by such provocatives as this old age, and sleeps at night on the crushed criticism and personal assault afforded) to be of hopes of human hearts? Wont you hate that the "genus irritabile." as was asserted; and have system more from this hour? Wont you pray ing convicted of being such, this critic pro- for its overthrow? If you wont pray for that, unced him an unfit object for his farther no- don't mock the Almighty, and deceive your own

view, and in the strength of this giving the dead last Oct., and seems deeply interested in his lion a further kick. The more lion they find people and his work. We came within a mile nim, and the more a live lion, the more they of calling on Bro. Day, who, we fear, is not long kill and kick him. And the excellent hymn for this world, unless he learns to say " no and tune book he has compiled, will live and when urged to preach on "great occasions" in rosper on to bless the singers of live-Christian- his denomination all over New England. Bro. ty after its merits shall have sung down these Cilley we saw in his study in Boston, where riticisms of the New York Evangelist and the God has blessed his labors, and prospered the New Haven New Englander, and their little people of his charge. At Lawrence we saw Bro. Williams a few moments at the depot. He has The chief offence to these high bishops of his hands full of work. His church and the

hymn singing by Plymouth Collection is in its schools of the city are looking to him, and they ymns and tunes of the camp meeting, revival look not in vain. We met our beloved missioneeting and conference meeting class, such as aries Phillips and Bacheler on their way to Dohe compiler gathered and put into his book, ver, still deeply imbued with the spirit of mispecause, as he says, "they have done good ser- sions, and anxious to return to their field of lavice," and he thinks they will still do good ser- bor when their health and the health of their vice to live-Christian souls in their way to join families and the indications of Providence will the great empireround the unveiled throne, permit. We took up our cross and went thro' G. W. Bean, the former preaching one fourth, and the latter three fourths of the time to our ty. church in that city, where some precious souls In speaking of ministers we met on our jour-

tation as to the erection of said Seminary build. and the devil, with a scourge of large cords. " Oxford."

raise their sweet song of praise in that new and verse of the 12th chap, of Romans. beautiful temple.

We came from Portland to this city in thirty-four hours, stopping two hours in Boston, and eight in New York-600 miles in twentyfour hours of running time ! Fare-Portland New York to Washington \$7,50.

will be admitted to the seat. Some timid and Baptist missionary at Cuttack : conservative men may vote to send them both MISSIONARIES PARTING WITH THEIR CHILDREN.

will have a tendency to unite the anti-slavery ing-us such minute accounts of her. ry these States. We have heard of but one man thoughts of us-but I say no more on this subwho voted for Banks who now endorses Fillmore's nomination, and we are sorry and ashamed to say that that man is reported to be L. D. Campbell of Ohio; but no sane man thinks denominations closely connected with them, can Ohio can go for Fillmore, or doubts but she only sustain their present very small number of will go for the Republican candidate, whoever he laborers in all the wide field of heathenism.

There must be some defect in the "will,"

sociation for a dollar per hundred copies. Some documents to send to their constituents at government expense. This is a mistake. All matter, but considering the proportion of your speeches are paid for by those who order them, numbers, you must go on a long way before you speeches are paid for by those who documents overtake them.

Our Lord said of his disciples, "I pray not Our Lord said of his disciples, "I pray not out of the world," ten clerks, and his expenses would be more than a hundred dollars per day. We saw one of these modest letters to a M. C. a day or two ago, making request for documents and speech- money." and perhaps he is of the number that are hor- are becoming every day more so. ror-struck with the idea of government paying Position of Ministers in REGARD TO MIS-M. C's eight dollars per day, The fact is, the franking privilege (which is anything but a privilege (which is anything but a privilege). And then as to some of our ministers, what fifty dollars during one week of this session for care they never seek the glory of the one that this is a "great country."

territory. 4

northern States admonish them to "seek peace with the everlasting gospel! into our Union.

but grogshops and gambling saloons are said to eternity in demanding largely from you.? be thawed out and in full blast. It is stated on SLAYERY! HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER. from falling through.

too soon, and did not stay long enough. Rev. the goor devil! The subject of the following remarks was the follow his example. But then how can you expect tongues dumb upon slavery or lured to its GUNGA DHOR-THE SPIRIT HE IS OF. praise, to speak against intemperance, licen- "Bro. Miller and I, and several of the native only so many elements and ingredients in the old Gunga too was there. He has long been institution of slavery. Nothing but the incom-

Dover without calling on yourself or Bro. If you will allow us to go back over this hur-Hutchins. You will pardon us for saying to ried letter and pick up a crumb or two, we will your readers that we feel a peculiar attachment say, that a New Englander in travelling South to the latter Bro., as it was through his instru- must expect accommodation to decrease and mentality that our proud young heart was won prices to increase. Slavery dwarfs every thing to Christ twenty-four years ago. Thank God, that is good; and it is only on slave territory that he yet lives, as says Hon. John P. that we have met men calling to be gentlemen Hale, then example of the power of goodness." who insist upon smoking in the presence of la-At Augusta, Me., we met Bro. Cheney and Bro. edies, and who spit upon the carpets of parlors

have recently been converted. Bro. A. P. Tra- ney, we ought to have named Rev. I. S. Halcey greeted us at S. Montville, where he is ear-nestly and faithfully laboring for the prosperity ton, and presching at Tremont Temple, where he pours the truth scalding hot upon twenty-On our return we met the Building Commit- five hundred earnest and attentive hearers evtee of the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston, ery Sabbath day. This Bro. preaches " all the and spent a day and a night in anxious consul- words of this life," lashing intemperance, slavery, ings. They must go up. They must be paid

for as they go up. Of course we saw Bro. Bur
E. T. Fogg and his pleasant family at Lewiston. gess, who has been prospered of the Lord in He breaks the "bread of life" (not sponge cake) this " Manchester of Maine." The liberality of to the church and people at Danville and Poland the Water Power Company, and of the citizens As we came through Conn., we noticed at Bridge here, to the Maine Stille Seminary show a de- port the splendid residence of Barnum, once the termination to add to the manufacturing power great humbug showman, now the little humbug of "Manchester" the literary advantages of ged showed man. Barnum the first has been written. Who will write Barnum the second-Our brethren at L. have just completed a We also saw at Hartford the building where splendid church edifice. Truly "the glory of Sharpe's riffes are said to be made, and we this latter house exceeds the glory of the former thought (we beg the ladies of the Peace Sociehouse," but let the glory of God be still upper- ty to which we belong, not to exclude us) if we most in the hearts of these good brethren .- were going to Kansas we would take one along Worship the old God, and stay up the hands of with us as a most efficient instrument of peace. the old minister, and new-born souls will soon We thank the Lord and St. Paul for the 18th

> For the Morning Star. TETTER PROM BRO STURRING

Dear Bro. Burr :- The letter from which to Boston \$2,50 -Boston to New York, \$5- the following extracts are taken, was in your office for some weeks shortly after its reception. The Kansas-contested election case is being two years or more since, but portions of it beexamined by the Committee on Elections. They ing of a private character, and some labor being will probably ask for permission to send for per- necessary in making the desired selections, it sons and papers, and there is little doubt but did not find a place in the Star. Still it has that their report will reject Whitfield and admit seemed to me that portions of it were of gen-Reeder. We think Whitfield will be rejected gral interest, and so at this late day I send the by the House; "it may not follow that Reeder following extracts. Bro. Stubbins is a General

"We were most thankful for your kindness The nomination of Fillmore by the K. N's in visiting our dear girl (in England), and given the month of the second men of the Free States. He cannot carry a was a bitter trial to part with the dear fellow single Free State. His vote will be mostly Silver Gray and Straight Whigs, who would have voted the Administration ticket had not the K. N's made a pro-slavery nomination. The signer of the fugitive slave bill cannot get Free State votes, and the effect of this division of the pro-slavery strength will be, as we believe, to friends," but instead of this, a wound, in some give a plurality in every Free State to the Re- respects more sore than death, is rudely and publican candidate, if a true and reliable man be put before the people on the sole issue of Kan-who consult their own ease and comfort by staysas free and the non-extension of slavery. Filling at home, to confess their inability to under more may carry Delaware, Maryland, Tenn., Ky., stand how we can part with our precious little and possibly N. Carolina and Louisiana. Of away. I have been shocked to the last degree course it is immaterial to the Republicans to hear that there are those in England, I hope whether the K. N's or the slave democracy car- it is not so in America, who entertain such hard

> " It surely cannot be that all the thousands who compose the Free-will Baptist, and other

OUR WANT OF INTEREST IN MISSIONS.

Senators Wilson and Hale have each made at least on this subject. Is it not strangable speeches on Kansas matters, which are public by the purse strings being drawn too tight. lished in pamphlet form by the Republican As. ly upon it, or the purse strings being loose, in persons suppose that the members of Congress get any quantity of these speeches and of public documents to send to their constituents at govit not in the agonies of suffocation

M. C. represents about a hundred thousand in-that thou wouldst take them out of the world, but really some of his modern disciples might almost as well be out of the world as in it, for them with as many speeches and documents as what good they do. If the world were only to some modest individuals request and expect for themselves, he would have to employ at least were only to be salted as they enlighten if, it would soon be the very blackness of darkness. If it were only to be salted as they salt it, it would

When this letter was received I did not think es that a hundred dollars would not pay for, and the following remarks applicable to any great still that man was not in that M. C.'s district, extent to our ministers, but I greatly fear they

SIONS.

ranking privilege (which is an single and a privilege to the member) must be abolished, or the pay of members must be increased, or only men of great wealth can afford to be elected to Congress. One of the New England members paid Congressional matter to send home to his constituents. Let those who think themselves allehed because the development of the clerk of the cher. If their souls burn with that ardor their language would indicate, why do they not say, "Lord, here am I, send slighted because they don't get anything from their M. C. for whom they voted too, remember seen, but just the worthless temporary froth of excitement. Ask them why they dont come, if they feel as they say they do, and one can't Those who attended the preliminary National come because he can be more useful at home—
Republican Convention at Pittsburg say it was another can't, because some angelic being has another can't, because some angelic being has another can't condescended to step down from heaven and very harmonious and enthusiastic. Every free not condescended to step down from heaven and whisper in his ear that he ought to come—an-State and several slave States were represented, other can't come because he is subject to the and all seemed united and zealous to speak and bell, ache, or some other ach; or something act for freedom in Kansas, and no, more slave else. Men in other walks of slife are only too anxious to come, and think themselves most The President's recent request for \$3,000,000 to increase the strength and efficiency of our army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is tho't army, may lead many to suppose that it is a many to sup here that we are on the eve of a war with Eng-land; but there is no such serious apprehen-their privileges, how would they trim their land; but there is no such serious apprehen-their privileges, how would they trim their sion. The vast commercial interests of the wings and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth

northern States admonish them to "seek peace and pursue it;" while the southern States would shudder at the thought of war with England, put off with little things. You have gone as knowing that when we do get into such a war, Orissa's representative to America, and she de-we shall not get out of it, till we take Canada mands largely from you. The myriads of wayworn pilgrims—of bleeding, mangled bodies, of bleached and bleaching bones, all, all unite with The river and harbor here are yet frozen up, the millions of immortal beings hastening to

what is deemed reliable authority, that there "What a question stands at the head of an course there are all other conceivable iniquities to match. Those who walk these streets wall to match. Those who walk these streets walk devil be a saint?' Why, if it were possible for as upon the brittly crust of a burning volcano, such an accident to occur, as to meet in heaven Nothing but the grace of God can keep them souls, one thinks one should just tuck up one's from falling through.

coat tail and march off to another spot. Really,

coat tail and march off to another spot. Really,

wigh, the great temperance lecturer, has I was reminded of the poor woman who, after been here during our absence. He came none praying for everything she could think of, vo-

buke this sin from his pulpit last Sabbath. We shall see whether other ministers will dare to

tiousness, gambling, or any other sins, which are brethren, were at Pooree at the car festival. Poor prehensible long suffering of God prevents such tongues, pretending to speak for the Lord of Hosts, from being paralyzed in endless silence.

been a regular war going on between his body been a regular war going on between his body and his mind. His body said, see how weak and ill am, scarcely able to stir, and you think has visited the Franklin church, and a copious will kill me outright. I shall never get back gain. I shall die at Pooree, I'm sure I shall. Would you thrust me into a rat hole for your Have you not made me your shave long enough? Get up, will you-do rouse yourself. If you die at Pooree, you die, you will be better en I next wear you.

THE CAR FESTIVAL AT POOREE. "On my way I passed very few pilgrims, but the most of them looked exceedingly wretched. Any one who knows the Pooreeites need be at no loss to know when he is approaching that seat of abominations. Their looks are generally as savage and infernal as incarnate demons, and if they open their mouths, it is to give utterance inued till the festival occurred. We generally of life, and it was pleasing to see the same faces again and again in our congregations. Many heard with evident attention and interest, but it was almost more than the pundas could bear .eir rage against us was excited to the last degree, and I apprehend fear alone restrained them from acts of violence. As it was, we were free-y and frequently pelted with dust, broken pots, plantain stalks, pumpkin husks, cow dung, &c., and for a season our voices were almost drown-ed in their 'Hari bols.' We however determined

stand it out and appear as unmoved as possi-e. If a shower of dust, or cow dung, or anything else came into our faces, we would first wipe it off and go on preaching as if nothing were the matter, or if it only came on our clothes we would let it remain. Perhaps this endurance was one of the most effective sermons that could have been preached, for the people around us on one occasion exclaimed, 'These are gods and not men, or they would not, could not bear One intelligent looking man at my all this.' One intelligent looking man so all side said, 'Sir, why do you call these wicked devils friends? Do you not see how they are trying to injure you? They would kill you if they dare.' I reminded him that wicked people thus persecuted our Lord, and actually killed? is persecuted our Lord, and actually im, but he prayed for them even while they were murdering him, and that his religion taught us to 'love our enemies, bless them that us, do good to them that hate us, and pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us.' The poor man looked astonished beyond measure, as he exclaimed, what a relig-

When one of the native brethren was preach when one of the native brethren was preaching, a punda going by shouted out, 'O you brawler, you'll get thirsty going on at that rate! Better hold your noise.' Another, while passing us, gave us a salute, 'Halloo, I say, you spouters, you'll soon be in hell, you are going there very fast—better turn and worship Jugerth in time to save yourselves.

SAD ACCIDENT IN THE TEMPLE. 'Two days before the car festival, when the doors were opened for the first time after newly painting Jugernath, a frightful accident occurred. Some twenty-six people were thrown down in the temple and trodden under foot. Twentyone of them were killed on the spot, and others survived but a few hours. Those who were killed could not be brought into the street through the door-way, as that would have polluted ithe door-way, as that would have politiced it—cons, after which it was hey were therefore taken up by the legs and backed over the walls like so many dead dogs, will Baptist church in Oneonta. Christian sisters who do little or nothing for the salvation of the heathen, that the voice of their sisters' blood crieth unto God from the ground against them!

against them!
We had hoped this frightful accident would have produced some little seriousness among the people, but so far from this generally being the ase, the very reverse seemed to be the effect. Behold, said they, the glory of our Jugernath! The devotion of these people was such that no sooner did the great lord set his divine eyes upon them than he took them to heaven. grace is Jugernath's! would that he taken their bodies up too instead of leaving them.

The fact, resolution was presented and unanimously passtoo, of the temple having become polluted, and
too, of the temple having pagessary to puriWhereas, the Christian church of the pres-

genuity to keep up the eclat of old Jugernath. nany of the people were heartily disgusted. A especiable Hindustani from Nepal told us that had been prevailed upon to come, but was disgusted to the last degree with everything he saw and heard. He had brought with him a large sum of money, but the pundas had got it all from him, and not satisfied with that, they all from him, and not satisfied with that, they wanted him to give them; a note of hand for more. This man had been in the employ of an European, and had become familiar with our Scriptures, which he much admired, and did not 18, at 10 o'clock, A. M. \$8,27 was contributed fail to contrast our religion with his own."

The above is from a devoted missionary of early eighteen years of active service. Some of his expressions may seem striking, and I hope they will strike in the right place, and do good.

OR BACHELER

OR BACHELER

Lance, and but few churches reported; yet O. R. BACHELER.

Rebibals. Etc.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., March 3, '56. Bro. Burr :- We rejoice to inform you, that the God of revivals is still with us. Some of late have given their hearts to God; and others are seeking. To God be all the glory. Our ongregation on the Sabbath has increased during the winter. Prayer meetings fully attended. and very interesting. We also have a very interesting Sabbath school. The average attendance this winter has been 97. It is through this department of effort that we expect glorious re-Yours, &c., J. A. KNOWLES.

WATERLOO, Black Hawk Co., ? Iowa, Feb. 20, 1856. Bro. Burr:—We have had a glorious revival here this winter. There have been upwards of one hundred and fifty persons hopefully converted and reclaimed. A number of them have Bro. Burr :- We have had a glorious revival erted and reclaimed. A number of them have oined the M. E. church, twenty-nine have joined the Baptist, and some twenty or thirty have not joined either. They are waiting for a there excellent visit, resulting in a donation of \$31.

Free will Baptist church to be organized. If ree-will Baptist church to be organized. If re had a good preacher, we should have the largest church in our city. The prospects are good friends, made us a donation visit on the 27th of Feb it was an interesting season, and we trust it will prove good; but the laborers are few. The most of beneficial to the spiritual interest of our beloved Zion. They left us a liberal donation, for which we tender our most aincere thanks.

Soprasonts McKrows. the M. E. church, and we want you to send us good minister, if you can find one.

ny of our eastern ministers who wish to go west. Cannot some of our Iowa ministers make the brethren at Waterloo a visit, and arrange to preach with them occasionally until they can get a stated supply.

Our Triends in East Penfield and the adjoining towns made us a donation visit Jan. 23, P. M., and left for our benefit \$136.64, for which they have our thanks. The ford loveth the cheerful give. May be greatly bless the donors. get a stated supply.

Bro. H. G. WOODWORTH writes that the cause is prospering at Warren, Ill. Some ten or more persons have been hopefully converted to God since the dedication of their meeting house. The academy is also in a prosperous condition, having 60 or 70 students.

of draggier are all that way, (50 miles.) when I shower of the divine blessing is being bestowed am bent up with pains who will help me—who will comfort me there? I can do nothing if you take me. O me, what shall I do? You more have already given evidence of being more have already given evidence of being more have already given evidence of being hopefully converted or reclaimed from a woeful state of backsliding. The profanely obstinate

Revival in Franklin, Fa.

Don't be so cruel, don't. And his mind replied, bold your noise, do, you rickety old wretch. and the giant minded, as well as the moralist and the youth, have alike been brought to bow to the mild scentre of the Prince Immanuel. A complete union of the professors of the different sects has been visible at every step, and deeply marks the progress of this revival.

Did the space to be occupied in your columns permit, a history of the Franklin church could not prove unacceptable to the reader. From a comparatively large and flourishing church, it had dwindled very near the verge of invisibility; & for years its few remaining, heartbroken, , as you know, the most obscene expressions.

In the afternoon of the day of our arrival we man appearance, struggled on with scarcely a man appearance or and and chief places of concourse, and thus conputed and chief places of concourse, and thus conputed the darkened gloom that walled up the but, we trust, praying members have, to all hupenetrate the darkened gloom that walled up the future. But, " thanks be to God which giveth formed two stands and preached in Oriya, Rengalli and Mindustani, according to circumstances. In this way multitudes heard the word the set time to favor Zion is indeed come; mourning is turned to foy, and the desert blossoms as the rose. " This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes." S. FULLER. Franklin, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Feb. 20, '56.

In Brantford, Me., a deep religious feeling pervades the Methodist congregation, and among those who have professed to receive Christ, are about forty heads of families.

Rev. Prof. Wines, who has a smull church in charge, in connection with his labors in Washington Cotlege, witnesses a gracious visitation of the spirit among the people-more than forty Perhaps this endur- are already rejoicing in hope-nearly half of them are heads of families, and ten new family altars have been reared.

One of the professors in the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, writes Jan. 31st: "We are in the midst of a wonderful outpouring of the Spirit. There were about forty at the altar last night. Among these are many of our students-some of them our brightest young men, eminent for talent. There have been, perhaps, eight or ten conversions. It bears every mark of a work of God. Twenty-three have joined the Methodist Episcopal Church."

In Corning, N. Y., about fifty have professed hope in Christ-among them a physician of the place; a hotel keeper, likewise, who abandons, of course, the sale of liquors-and a thorough skeptic, who is a man of influence.

For the Morning Star.

CHURCH ORGANIZED. A Free-will Baptist church was organized in Oneonta, Ostego Co., N. Y., Feb. 25th, according to the manner laid down in the "Articles of Faith," (new edition.) The Confession of Faith and Church Covenaut, found on page 41 After the usual questions, the right hand of fellowship was given by Eld. O. T. Moulton,

fellowship was given by Eld. O. T. Moulton, and consecrating prayer offered by Eld. A. Wing.
The church then chose a clerk and two dea-

When we went to the place in the afternoon, there was the wall besprinkled with blood as a testimony against this murderous superstition, but the poor victims were lying naked on the sands, some of them half devoured by the dogs and vultures. All but three of those who were likely were females. May a not remind the pastor, which it is understood he will accept and enter upon the coming spring. Eld. E. C. Hodge was unanimously chosen to supply them till they can settle a pastor.

A. Wing, Clerk of Council. D. Greene, Chairman.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. ELLSWORTH, Me. Held in Clifton, March 1 was enjoyed.

LAZARUS GOTT, Clerk.

HUNTINGTON, Vt .- Held with the Underhill Centre church, Feb. 16 and 17. A good season posed when told that he might as well have tendance of Elders D. M. Ladd, S. Wheeler been a little more gracious while about it, and and R. Parks, from the Enosburgh Q. M.; who taken their bodies up too instead of leaving them preached to good acceptance. The following

several hundred rupees being necessary to purient day consider as of the greatest importance being defiled, and no more cooking allowed till the establishment of Missions among the heather of the greatest importance the establishment of Missions among the heather of the greatest importance and whereas Roman Catholic and the establishment of Missions among the heather of the greatest importance and the great and whereas Roman Catholic and the greatest and whereas Roman Catholic and the greatest being defiled, and no more cooking allowed till
after the purification of the temple, &c,, was an
argument that told little for the grace of Jugernath in the affair."

**IUGERNATH'S UNPOPULARITY.*

**It is little to say that while the pundas did
their very best and one would approach to the conversion of the heathen at
home.

their very best, and one would suppose exhaust-ed all their stock, no small one, of diabolical inburgh, Sat. June 14-Conference Friday as usual. PRARLY HILL, Clerk.

WATERVILLE, Ms .- Held a pleasant ses with the 3d church in Sidney on the 23d and 24th ult. We learn that Eld. S. Bush tarried on the ground, and that sinners are asking. must I do to be saved." Reports from chh. asfor Foreign Missions.
G. W. BEAN, Clerk.

The state of the s YORK Co., Me .- Held with the church in Saco, Feb. 6th and 7th. The weather was cold the session was one of peculiar interest. . Many who were present, remarked that they neve attended so good a Quarterly Meeting. We were favored with the presence and labors of several ministers from other Q. Ms. Any church wishing the next session to be held with them, will please inform the clerk.
C. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

Wiscousta Yearly Meeting. The next session of the Wisconsin Yearly Meeting e held with the church at Honey Creek, the 3d Friddene next, as 10 o'clock, A. M., to sonitume over the ath, that is the 2sth, 21st, and 221 of June next.

Honey Creek Quarterly Meeting. The next session of the Honey Creek Q. M. will be held with the church in Racine, April 5th and 6th.

J. M. WOODMAN, Clerk.

A CARD. The church in Taunton, and others of or

good minister, if you can find one.

DE VAN C. CONNER.

DE VAN C. CONNER.

The above seems to be a good opening for the Lord may bless the donors, is our earnest prayer.

We wish to acknowledge a donation visit made us on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 3, by our brethren and friends in Mercer, Starks and New Sharon, Me. We had a very pleasant visit, and received the sum of \$47.22. That the Lord may bless the donors, is our earnest prayer.

Winglam E. Foye.

Caroline H. Foye.

Post Office Addresses.

Rev. John Sweat, Potsdam, St. Dawrence Co., N. Y.
A. V. Dodd, Scales Mound, J. Davis Co., Id.
J. H. Smith, Reading, Hillsdale Co., Mich. WM. C. ARMSTRONG, Mouston, Adams Co., Wis. WM. P. CRASS, New Hampton, N. H. W. HURLIN, South Acton, Me.

General Intelligence.

Monday, March 3. Senate.—The bill authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops of war was taken up.

Mr. Seward referred to several periods of our

Air. Seward referred to several periods of our history, from the affairs of the Caroline to the late dispute in regard to the fisheries, to show that the appearance of a single British vessel had frightened the country into fear of impending war, he said he was tired of these things, nd wished the people, especially the merchants our commercial cities, to discuss questions of teration of our revenue system, we are receive

but our navy on a footing to compete with those of other countries. It reminded him of a legation of other countries. It reminded him of a legation of the pounds bequeathed by an English man to pay the national debt. If there was any apprehension of war, it originated in con-gressional speeches. It was time to economise xpenditures.

Mr. Bell of Tenn., said the bill was unani-

Mr. Hunter believed that the matters of dif-

tates were such as ought to be settled, if com-non discretion is exercised. The passage of the all should not create a war alarm. We increase the chances of peace, by preparing for war, thus diminishing the opportunity for for-

war, thus diminishing the opportunity for foreign powers to speculate on our weakness, real
or supposed. The bill was passed.

The estimated cost of each vessel is \$507,000
including equipment and steam machinery.
Two millions are now appropriated.

The Trumbull election case was considered.

Mr. Crittenden favored Mr. Trumbull's right
to the seat section that the Constitutions

eation.

Mr. Pugh contended that the plain and obvibar. Puga contended that the plain and obvi-pous meaning of the State Constitution should govern the question. The State had a right to require any qualification it pleased, so long as there was no conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

House.—The deficiency appropriation bill was iscussed. Without concluding the discussion, he House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 4. Senate. The Senate

Mr. Stuart contended that the Constitution of 000. linois renders Mr. Trumbull incligible.

Messrs. Butler, Toucey and Seward, severally poke to the effect that the power to elect a senator is derived from the Constitution of the United States, not from that of Illinois; there-House .- The Senate bill for the construction

ommittee.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, introduced a bill to court. event the introduction into the United States foreign criminals, paupers and lunatics. Re-

Mr. Toucey took similar grounds,
Mr. Hale replied, and drew a sketch of some New England politicians who seemed to think that the curse originally pronounced upon the elonged to them, namely,

elative to rights in common territories.

Mr. Wilson took exceptions to some of Mr.

oucey's remarks, intimating that he considerd Mr. Toucey as beneath contempt. House.—Mr. Hickman made a report from the Zon mittee on Elections. The consideration of morning of March a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Cornelius King in Tiverton, R. I., and

ourned.

the President by direction of the Senate In Ex-ceutive session, for the termination of the treaty, was defective, inasmuch as treaties are part of the supreme law of the land, and can only be the supreme law of the land, and can only be he President by direction of the Senate in Exbrogated by the action of both Houses of Congress, approved by the President.

Messrs. Seward, Fessenden, Collamer, Critical and Stewart sustained Mr. Sumner's riews, and Messrs. Mason, Toucey and Cass op-

weekly List of Heceipts for the Star.

NRW HAMPSHIRE.—J. B. Corning, Carnish Flats, E.

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NRW HAMPSHIRE.—J. B. Corning, Carnish Flats, E.

NRW HAMPSHIRE.—J. B. CORNING, CARNISH

Banks the free muscle and spirit of the coun-try. Mr. Aiken was beaten by Mr. Banks!

D. DeWitt, Mich.; G. She-\$3.00 cach-

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Council of Minnesota, providing for a Territorial Convention, to be held in June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution as a preliminary to asking for admission into the Union. The population of the entire Territory is between sixty and seventy thousand, and will no doubt beamply sufficient to form a State by the time

designated for holding the Convention. Mr. Calhoun, surveyor general of Kansas furnishes the Secretary of State with an estimate of the resident population of the territory. He says about 6000 votes are claimed to have national interest without being alarmed through been given for Reeder and Whitfield, and there are about five residents to each voter

A letter from Callao (Peru) says :-" The respective of any question in regard to our foreign relations, simply because he thought it
wrong to leave the seaboard exposed, and because there never had been a time so propitious
as the present for doing so, when, without any
express the horrible condition of these misera-

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided

The Rhode Island Legislature has passed law by which a married woman may devise by will any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, mously recommended by the Naval Committee, and not founded on any existing alarm on the subject, the object was to supply a class of vescels really necessary for the protection of compets really necessary for the protection of competitions and the protection of competitions really necessary for the protection of competitions really necessary fo own life. The only restriction imposed is a provision that such last will or testament shall ence between Great Britain and the United not impair the rights of the husband upon the death of the wife as tenant by the courtesy.

The Louisville Courier says that Cassius M. Clay has failed; he has been a heavy speculator in hogs, and the recent heavy decline caused

Father Gavazzi, the eloquent convert from monkery and Popery, has become editor of an anti Catholic news paper in London.

During the past 13 years, 18,500 persons the seat, stating that the Constitution of the inited States defines the qualifications, and no intext has authority to require any other quali-Main-street, Brooklyn, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Burnett. A large majority of those who signed the pledge at this place

A dispatch dated St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 28, says : The Mississippi River at this place is now open. The Missouri is also open to Kansas, and boats will resume running next assed the bill appropriating \$80,000 for the ew fortifications at Galveston.

The Illinois election case was then considered. week. The river broke up on the 26th, since

THE SHERIPP QUESTION IN MAINE. At the opening of the Supreme Court at Portland Wednesday last, Judge Davis, the presiding judge, refused to recognize the sheriff appointone the latter has no power to prescribe the qualifications of Senators, neither to add to, dininish, or to modify the requirements of the federal Constitution, consequently Mr. Trumbull's claim to the seat should be maintained. constitutionality of Gov. Wells' appointments ten sloops-of-war was referred to the Naval has not yet been passed upon by the full

LIBERATION OF SLAVES. The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin tells us that cases of the The deficiency appropriation bill was passed, voluntary emancipation of slaves are continual-among other appropriations is one of \$150,000 ly occurring in the Courts of that city, and or sick and disabled seamen. voluntary emancipation of slaves are continual-WEDNESAY, March 5. Senate. - After the case, fully vindicate the good policy of their ebate the Senate confirmed Mr. Lyman Trum-ell'in his seat for six years from the 4th of March last, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tennessee, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Foote, Foster, Geizer, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Hunter, James, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Sammer, Toucey, Wade, Wilson, Yulee—35.

Nays—Messrs. Clay, Everson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Slidell. Stuart and Weller—8. Mr. Butler defended Mr. Atchison from the harges of his interference in the affairs of Kan- slave is of good character and capable of self support. In some other Southern States the emancipation of slaves is entirely prohibited.

VALUE OF EDITORIAL TIME. The author of in a late number elly shalt thou crawl, and dust shalt thou eat. Journal, thus describes his visit to an editor Laughter.] Thus they bow down before the in Sydney:—At first call I came to the palace-Journal, thus describes his visit to an editor ave power-which dispenses a large share of like house, the ground floor occupied by the slave power—which dispenses a large share of the patronage of the country—and making great pretensions of devotion to the Constitution themselves, they accuse every man of treason who dares to assert his manhood, and claim the right to speak and act for himself.

Mr. Toucey having used the words mean and despicable, explained to Mr. Hale that he meant them to apply to those who are not willing to buy a ticket of admission at the door of the ten to apply to those who are not willing to buy a ticket of admission at the door of the coord to others what they claim for themselves waiting-room,—one hour costing 10s.; half-anhour, 6s.; fifteen minutes, 3s. Such were the contents of this singular price-current of time.

as affairs were then discussed.

Mr. Stephens, from the Committee on Electric Presented a minority report.

Mrs. King and the house and contents were consumed. Rappears that her husband tarried consumed. ons, presented a minority report.

Consumed. Rappears that her husband tarried away from home for the night at the place where he Whole.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania rose and assailed he was laboring. His son went and tarried Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania rose and assailed the President's special message in regard to Kansas, maintaining that the people have a right to call a convention and frame a State Constitution. He earnestly condemned the effort to extend slavery over free territory.

Mr. Cadwallader of Pennsylvania argued that legislation under the constitution had always here to make a mutually beneficial president. die longer. He did so and left for his work. In about no make a mutually beneficial partition of cerritory between the north and south, and to cerve to the people the moulding of their own domestic institutions. He defended the Kanas-Nebraska act.

The Committee then rose, and the House ad-body was found near the door and the tea-kettle was found on the stove, it is supposed THURSDAY, March 6. Senate. - Mr. Brown that she got up, and by some means either ntroduced a bill for the construction of a rail-oad and telegraph line from a point on the Missippi river south of lat. 37, to the Pacific at an escape was rendered impossible. Thus sud-San Francisco.

The Senate passed the usual fortification bill.
in sadness to give up his dear companion, and The bill providing for new fortifications was dwelling and contents. And the children were Mr. Sumner's resolution directing the Com- bereft of an affectionate mother, and a large ciron the confidence on Foreign relations to consider the ex-ediency of some act of legislation to effectively brogate the treaty with Denmark, and repudiabrogate the treaty with Denmark, and repudi-tate the payment of the Sound dues, was then considered. The bill to be reported is to be ered at the funeral, notwithstanding the snow oncurred in by both Houses.

Mr. Sumner argued that the notice given by bath morning left the roads in a very bad con-

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

House.—The Speaker submitted a communi. Woodstock:

ation from the Court of Claims, enclosing bills naking appropriations for the payment of ceraiking appropriations for the payment of cerain private claims, together with the evidence Hayes, J. Mills, W. Lebanon, P. B. Soule, Lagrange, B. Hayes, J. Mills, W. Lebanon, P. B. Soule, Lagrange, B.

House.—The Speaker submitted a communication from the Court of Claims, enclosing bills making appropriations for the payment of certain private claims, together with the evidence and judgment of the Court in the several cases. This is the first case of the kind originating with the act creating that tribunal.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject of reference, the House passed the Military Academy and Invalid Harison bills.

The request of the Committee on Elections for power to sorts, for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case was considered.

Instructive.—Mr. Aiken, who was beaten by Mr. Banks, inherited a fortune of more than a million of dollars. Mr. Banks served his time as a machinist, and is not to-day worth \$2,000 in the world. Mr. Aiken owns more than 1,500 slaves. Mr. Banks has a wife and two children, and worked twenty years of his life in the machine shop! Mr. Aiken represented the Slave Power; Mr. Banks the free muscle and spirit of the country. Mr. Aiken was beaten by Mr. Banks the free muscle and spirit of the country. Mr. Aiken was beaten by Mr. Banks the free muscle and spirit of the country. Mr. Aiken was beaten by Mr. Banks the free muscle and spirit of the country. Mr. Aiken was beaten by Mr. Banks!

. Smith, West Sidney, Me., 5,00; E. Nicker d Corner, Me., 2,10; W. Richardson, Gardner Receipts for Books. W. Turner, 10; J. Bobcock, 12; M. Atwood, 50; D. Gre 56; R. Whitney, 2.00. A. D. Williams, 1; S. Wyatt, 1r., 1; R. P. Hugd, 1; J. Spinney, 1; R. V. Dodd, 1; S. Quirinam, J. Spinney, 1; R. Wodworth, 1; J. J. Merrill, 1; S. Gla 1; J. A. Blanchard, 2; J. Conani, 1; H. Lumby, 2; A. B rett, 1; J. H. Smith, 1; H. G. Woodworth, 6; J. T. Pello 1; J. Coffran, 2; J. Dewitt, 1; J. Plumer, 4; D. Greene, J. A. Rowles, 1; J. S. Manning, 1; S. McKoown, 1; Whitney, 1; N. Pratt, 2; J. Backus, 2; A. E. Morrill, 2 Whitney, 1; N. Pratt, 2; J. Backus, 2; A. E. Morrill, 2 The past week we have received 44 subscribers J. Grover, Earlville, Ill., Foreign Mission. Church at Four Mile Grove, Ill., con J. J. Merrill, Roxbury, Ms., Church and congregation at Alpine & Collection at Oxford Q. M., Mich., Betsey E. Austle.

scokbury, Ms., agregation at Alpine & Sparta, Mich., xford Q. M., Mich., in, Parkman, Me., combs., who died in Oct. last, daughter mbs, (the last money she carned.) taraugus "
worth Q. M. Fem. F. M. Soc.,
terville Q. M.,
Waterville Oh, 65,58 WILLIAM BURR, TH WILLIAM BURR 750 Books Forwarded. ne package to Rev. A. Wheeler, Mechanic Falls, Me., by

If the books noticed as forwarded are not received due time by the persons to whom they are directed, the

New York Mission Society Received from Feb. 4, to March 1, 1856. ry, Poland, (with 5,00 paid to Rev. J. Phile constitute himself a dife member, of N. X Batavia, N. Y., March I, 1856. For the Rochester Meeting House. Received from Feb. 4 to March 1, 1856. Risl Lindsley in full, Rev. E. P. Tallman, in full, 20,00

Married

In Epsom, Feb. 21, by Rev. M. A. Quinby, Mr. ill Emery of Pembroke and Miss Martha E. Hall In Bradford, Feb. 24, by Rev. I. Peaslee, Mr. dams of Bradford and Mrs. Matlida Lawrence Adams of Beadford and Mrs. Matilda Lawrence of Manchester.

In Lake Village, Jan. 29, by Rev. J. A. Knowles, Mr. Hazen Marston of Meredith and Mrs. Mary Gilman of Laconia. March 2, Mr. Jonathan Kimball and Miss Elizabeth F. Sawyer, both of Gilford.

In Concord, Feb. 13, by Rev. H. Whitcher, Mr. Andrew J. Tilton and Miss Mary F. West. Feb. 27, Mr. L. T. Buker and Miss Anna M. Collis.

In South Berwick, Me., March 1, by Rev. W. Vary, Mr. Gilbert Shorey and Miss Abba Miller, both of Rollinsford.

In Jay, Me., Feb. 19, by Rev. B. Townsend, Mr. Nial Hoyt of Kumford and Miss Arvilla Wright of Josom, Mr. Ebenezer M. Moulton of Campion and Miss Priesilly Hall of Elisworth.

In Raymond, Racine Co., Wis., Jan. 13, by Eld. A Coombs, Mr. Timothy West and Miss Sarah E. Scott.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET .- March 6. At market—990 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 38 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep and Lambs

At market—Bu and Calves, see and Oxen, 38 Cows and Calves, see and 200 Swine.

The following were the prices:
Beef Cattle—Extra \$8 75; First quality, \$ 00; Second de 760; third do 700; ordinary \$5 75 a 6 00.

Hides—\$7 per 100 lbs.

Tallow—\$5 80 per 100 lbs.

Tallow—\$5 80 per 100 lbs.

Peits—\$1,87 a 1,50.

Calf Skins—130 per lb.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—\$31, 35, 35, 40; 45 a \$50.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$3, 9 a \$10; by lot, \$2 50, 4 a \$5.

BOSTON MARKET-March 7. Flour—There is a tolerable degree of firmness in the market, but the demand is not very active. Sales of Western superfine at \$7.50; fancy, \$7.75 at \$2.5; extra, \$8.25 a 10.50, and some favorite brands St. Louis at \$11 per bbl. Southern is in limited demand. Sales of common at \$8.50; fancy, \$8.50 a \$7.5; extra, \$8.00 a 10.50 per

bbl. Grain—Corn is dull and prices are still tending downwards. Sales of Southern yellow at 75c; white, 65 a 68c per bushel. Oats are lower and are selling at 40c per bushel for Morthern and Western. Rye is in Hmited demand at \$1 per bushel.

Provision. Park it is medicate demand. at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per bushel.

Provisions—Pork is in moderate demand. Saics of Prime at \$\frac{3}{4}\$ \text{40} at 36; Mess, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 125 a 13; Clear, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 19 50 a 20 per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Beef is dull and the sales are only in small lots, Western Mess, at \$\frac{3}{4}\$ a 1450; Extra Mess \$\frac{3}{6}\$ a 1550; Eastern, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 3.12 50 per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Lard is scarce and firm. Sales in bbls at 12 a 11 1-20, and in keys at 12 a 12 1-20 per 1b, cash and 4 mos. Hams are in moderate request at 10 1-2 a 11c per 1b, cash and 4 mos.

EMIGRANTS FOR THE WEST. ESIRING the advantages of cheap land, good society. excellent religious and educational vileges, will receive valuable information, free privileges, will receive valuable information, free of charge, by applying to either of the gentlemen named below: Rev. B. D. Peck, Portland, Maine, S. B. Philbrick, Chester Cross Roads, Ohio; Rev. G. H. Ball, Providence, R. I.; Rev. G. T. Day, Olneyville, R. I.; Wm. Burr, Dovdr, N. H. 8w48

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY. THE Spring and Summer Term of this Institution commences April 2d. J. S. GARDNER, Sec. Whitestown, March 5, 1856.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE. THE Spring session of one week will be held at the Town Hall, Great Falls, commencing March 7th; inst.
C. F. ELLIOTT, Com'r.
Great Falls, March 2, 1856.
2w48 WHY SHOULD YOU DESPAIR !

you are afficted with a Cough, or other pulmonal disorder, and have tried all the popular medicines day without success, lose no time in giving the gre I disorder, and have tried all the popular medicines of the day without success, lose no time in giving the great EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY, a single-trial. It has often succeeded when all known remedies had failed.

Read the following from ReveSmith Fairfield, New Goucceter, Me. His certificate is but a specimen of those I am constantly teceiving.

Rev. Walter Ciarke—Dear Sir:—I have sold all the Medicines you left with me, and will say that it exceeds all the Medicines ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs. Were I to state some of the great cures which I have known it to effect, I am afraid that some people would doubt my veracity, and therefore I say to all who are suffering from Coughs and Lung difficulties, GIVE THE EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY ONE

GIVE THE EUROPEAN COUGH RESELV.
TRIAL, Please send me five dozen more.
Yours,
SMITH FAIRFIELD.
CAUTION. Be sure to ask for Rev. Waiter Clarke's CAUTION. Be sure to ask for Rev. Water Charles European Cough Remedy.
Prepared by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, Cornish, Me., by whom Agents are supplied.
Sold wholesale and retail by W.M. BURR, Dover, N. H., BURR & PERRY, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., H. H. HAY, Portland, Me., and may be obtained by Agents and medicine dealers through the country, in vial Buttles, 25 cents each, or large bottles containing the quantity of four small ones, 75 cents each.

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

BY PALMER & CO.

These Legs, of an entirely new and peculiar construction, are universally regarded after recommended as an invaluable been 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 nest 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 applianced for every species of mutilation by amputation; and with the most triumphant success. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed.

N.B. Messrs. Palmer & Co. have a new. inge-nious and effective appliance, (admirably adapted to ladies,) for shortened limbs by disease and ulcer-ation of the thigh bone, which serves perfectly in Pamphlets, containing the most reliable infor-mation and references are sent gravis to all who

"Cast thy bread upon the waters,"
Sow in faith the little seed;
Wind and drought, and rain and sunshine,
Still each other shall succeed.
In the morning, in the evening,
Seatter still with bounteous hand:
Here and there, some grain, forgotten,
Germinates in fruitful land.

Cast thy bread upon the waters,' Sow in faith the little seed; Sow in faith the little seed;
Be of great results expectant,
For the harvest is decreed.
Now thou knowest not the issue,
Now thou must confide in God;
He can cause thy work to prosper,
Guiding all events for good.

" Cast thy bread upon the waters," Sow in faith the little seed;
Oft an unseen blessing hallows
Some unthought-of word or deed.
God shall give thee sweet rejoicing After many anxious days; And thine everlasting anthem
Shall declare the Master's praise.

STHE POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTH. "Be the sin, the dangers and evils of slavery all our own. We compel, we ask, none to share them with us."—[Letters of Gov. Hammond, of S. C., to Thomas Clarkson.]

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The number of slaveholders in the slave States of this Union, as ascertained by the census returns of 1850, was three hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-An average of five persons and seventenths to a family, as assumed by the Superintendent of the census, would give 1,980,894 as the number of persons interested as slaveholders in their own right, or by family relation. The whole number of whites in the slaveholding States being 6,222,418, the slave holding proportion is a fraction short of 32 per cent. The Superintendent of the census, Professor De Bow, says of the number, 347,525, re-

"The number includes slavehirers, but is exclusive of those who are interested conjointly with others in slave property. The two will about balance each other, for the whole South, and leave the slaveowners as stated.

"Where the party owns slaves in different Counties, or in different States, he will be entered more than once. This will disturb the calculation very little, being only the case among the larger prop-

The addition of those who are " slavehirers" merely to the category of slaveowners must, I think, swell their number much more than it is think, swell their number much more than it is diminished by the exclusion of "those who are interested conjointly with others in slave property.' Such instances of conjoint interest will occur most frequently in the family relations, already taken into the account, when we multiplied the number of slaveholders returned by five & seven-tenths. A comparison of the returns from Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia, where slavehiring is much practiced, with Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, where it is less practiced,

shows the following results:
Maryland, Virginia, and the District of
Columbia, with 566,583 slaves, return 72,584
slaveowners. Alabama, Mississippi and Lou-807,531 slaves, return 73.081 slave owners. The relative excess of slaveholders returned in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, must be attributed, in part, to the inclusion of a relatively larger number of "slavehirers.". Upon the whole, it may safely be concluded that at least seven-tenths of the whites in the slave States are not slave-owners, either in their own right or by family relation. The number of white males in the slave States, aged twenty-one years and upward, in 1850,

was 1.490.892. Considering that the number of 347.525. returned as slaveowners, is subject to some deductions, and considering that of the slaveowners many are females and minors, it is probable that not exceeding one-fifth of the white male adults of the slave States own slaves.

The non-slaveholding whites of the South, being not less than seven-tenths of the whole

number of whites, would seem to be entitled to some inquiry into their actual condition; and especially as they have no real political weight or consideration in the country, and little opportunity to speak for themselves. I have been portunity to speak for themserves. I have occur
for twenty years a reader of Southern newspapers
& a reader and hearer of Congressional debates;
but in all that time, I do not recollect ever to

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state but one step in advance of the Indian of the at a reader and heaver of tongressional adeates, but in all that time, I do not recollect ever to have, seen or heard these non-slaveholding whites referred to by. Southern gentlemen, as constituting any part of what they call "the South." When the rights of the South, or its policy, or Its interests, or its institutions are spoken of reference is always intended to the rights, wrongs, policy, interests and institutions are spoken of reference is always intended to the rights, wrongs, policy, interests and institutions alweholders. No body gets into Congress from the South but, by their direction; nobody speaks at Washington for any Southern interest except theirs. Yet there is, at the South, quite another interest than theirs; embracing from two to three times as many white people; and, as we shall presently see, entitled to the deepest, sympathy and commissration, in view of the material, intellectual and moral privations to which it has already been reduced, and the still more fearful degradation with which it is threatened by the inevitable operation of existing causes and influences.

From a paper on "Domestic Manufactures in the South and West," published by M. Tarver, of Missouri, in 1847, I make the following extracts:

"The free population of the South may be divided into two classes—the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder. I am not awave that the relative aumbers of these two classes have average been ascertained in any of the States; is but I am astillated that the non-slaveholder. I am not awave that the relative one of the South may be divided into two classes—have average been ascertained in any of the States; is but I am astillated that the non-slaveholder. I am not awave that the relative sumbers of these two classes have average been ascertained in any of the States, is but I am astillated that the non-slaveholder. I am not awave that the relative sumbers of these two classes have average been ascertained in any of the States, is but I am astillated that the non-slaveholder. I am not awave that

in any of the States; but I am satisfied that the non-slaveholders far outnumber the slaveholdersperhaps by three to one. In the more southern portion of this region, the non-slaveholders possess, generally, but very small means, and the land which they possess is almost universally poor, and so sterile that a scanty subsistence is all that can be derived from its cultivation; and the more fertile soil, being in the possession of the slaveholder, must ever remain out of the power of those who have none.

soil, being in the possession of the stavenesser, must ever remain out of the power of those who have none.

"This state of things is a great drawback, and bears heavily upon and depresses the moral energies of the poorer classes. "The acquisition of a respectable position in the scale of wealth appears so difficult that they decline the hopeless pursuit, and many of them settle down into habits of idleness and become the almost passive subjects of allies consequences. And I lament to say that I have observed of late years that an evident deterioration is taking place in this part of the population, the younger portion of it being less educated, less industrious, and in every point of view less respectable than their ancestors. "It is, in an eminent degree, the interest of the slaveholder that away to wealth and respectability should be opened to this part of the population, and that encouragement should be given to enterprise and industry; and what would be more likely to afford this encouragement than the introduction of manufactures? "To the slaveholding class of the population of the South-West, the introduction of manufactures is not less interesting than to the non-slaveholding class. The former possess almost all the wealth is a subject of the highest consideration to those who possess it."

This picture is distressing and discouraging; distressing in that it exhibits three-fourths of the whites of the South substantially destitute of the whites of the South substantially destitute of property, driven upon soils so sterile that only a scanty subsistence is obtainable from them, depressed in moral energies, finding the pathway to respectability so difficult that they decline the hopeless pursuit, ceasing to struggle, and becoming the almost passive subjects of the consequences of idleness; discouraging in that it exhibits this great bulk of the white population growing worse instead of better, evidently deteriorating, and its younger portion less educated, less industrious, and in every point of view less respectable than their ancestors.

In the January number, of 1850, of De Bow's Review, is an article on "Manufactures in South Carolina," by J. H. Taylor, of Charleston (S. C.) from which I make the following extracts: "There is in some quarters a natural jealousy

"There is in some quarters a natural jealousy of the slightest is novation upon established habits; and because an effort has been made to collect the poor and unemployed white population into our new factories, fears have arisen that some evil would grow out of the introduction of such establishments

nong us. "Let us, however, look at this matter with candor and calmness, and examine all its bearings before we determine that the introduction of a profitable industry will endanger our institutions. * *

* The poor man has a vote as well as the rich man, and in our State the number of the former will largely overbalance the latter. So long as these poor but industrious people could see no mode of living except by a degrading operation of work

. . .

ning to penetrate even into South Carolina, and these unhappy beings were catching a glimpse of the truth, that even they, in their depths of poverty and humiliation, had some this and an inability to procure suitable occupation is an evil much to be deplored, as tending in its consequences to produce demoralization.

"The superior grades of female labor may be considered such as imply a necessity for education on the part of the employee, while the menial class is generally regarded as of the lowest; and in a slave State, this standard is 'in the lowest depths, a lower deep.' from the fact that, by association, it

falls upon the suffering. They were fast learning that there existed, in happier communities, modes of industry, which, if opened to them, would elevate them and their families from wretchedness and ignorance to competence and intelligence. This knowledge might occasion an upheaving of the masses, seriously threatening the social and domestic institutions of South Carolina unless properly directed. If, on the contrary, these poor whites could be furnished with remunerating labor, they would place themselves in a position of comfort, and even become slaveholders themselves, thus increasing the demand for that sort of property and enhancing its security.

From an address upon the subject of manufactures in South Carolina, delivered in 1851, before the South Carolina, delivered in 1851, before the South Carolina Institute, by William

factures in South Carolina, delivered in 1851, before the South Carolina Institute, by William Gregg, Esq., I make the following extracts:

"In all other countries, and particularly mannateruring States, labor and capital are assuming an antagonistical position. Here it cannot be the case; capital will be able to control labor, even in manufactures with whites, for blacks can always be resorted to in case of need. * * From the best estimates that I have been able to make, I but down the white people who ought to work and who do not, or who are so employed as to be wholly unproductive to the State, at one hundred and twenty-five thousand. * * By this it appears: that but one-fifth of the present poor whites of our State would be necessary to operate 1,000,000 spindles. * The appropriation annually made by our Legislature for, our School Fund, every one must be aware, so far as the country is concerned, has been little better than a waste of money. * While, we are aware that the Northern and Eastern States find no difficulty in educating their poor, we are ready to deepair of success in the matter, for even penal laws against the neglect of education would fail to bring many of our country people to seen their children to school. * I have long seen under the impression, and every day's experience has strengthened my convictions, that the class of persons. Any man who is an observer of things could hardly pass through our country without being struck by the fact that all the capital, enterprise and intelligence is employed in directing salvelabor; and the consequence is, that a large portion of our poor white people are wholly neglected, and are suffered to while away an existence in a state but one step in advance of the Indian of the consequence is, that a large portion of our poor white people are wholly neglected, and are suffered to while away an existence in a state but one step in advance of the Indian of the consequence is, that a large portion of our poor white people are wholly neglective the service of

for extend further institutions under which onefifth of her people are savages, while another
three-fifths are slaves?

In a paper published in 1852, upon the
"Industrial regeneration of the South," advocating manufactures, the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, of
Georgia, says:

"It is objected that these manufacturing establishments will become the hot-beds of crime.

But I am by no means ready to concede that our
poor, degraded, half-fed, half-elothed and ignorant
population—without Sabsath-schools, or any other
kind of instruction, mental or moral, or without any
just appreciation of character—will be injured by
giving them employment, which will bring them
under the oversight of employers, who will inspire
them with self-respect by taking an interest in their
welfare."

Georgia, it seems, like South Carolina, and
under the influence of the same great cause, has
her poor whites degraded, half-clothed, without
mental or moral instruction, and destitute of
self-respect and of any just appreciation of character. Is it really that Georgia means to dis-

16 11 1 10 1

with the negro upon the plantation, they were content to endure his is most discouraging forms, astinified they are above the slave, though faring often worse-than he. But the progress of the world alow, still it is 'quard,' and the progress of the world alow, still it is 'quard,' and the progress of the world alow, still it is 'quard,' and that they, too, are entitled to some of the sympathy which fails upon the suffer than they for a progress of the some of the sympathy which high supon the suffer indinities world of industry opening before them by which they can elevate themselves and their families from wretchedness and ignorance to competence and intelligence. It is the great upheaving of our manuscribal as hard force, as for a our institution."

"The enable such family to werk accruat; the increasing the demand for this species of property world themselves with considers which poverty not a their contending with absolute want will enable this part of our population to survival the increasing the demand for this species of property."

"The question has offern been asked, Will Southern operatives equal Northern miter ability to accomplish factory work? As a general answer, I shouldereply in the affirmative; but at the same present, sven in ye been theatories, accomplish as much as is usual in Northern mills. The flathand of our people has been it on anything but close application to manual labor, and in requires time to make a survival the strain."

"The italicizing in these extractis Mr. Thylors, and not mine.

Mr. Taylor expresses himself in a very confused the strain."

"The industrious if they had the opportunity to be so, but to whom no labor was offered except in degrading connection with plantation negroes, had been content to strugile on, and not mine.

"The industrious if they had the opportunity to be so, but to whom no labor was offered except in degrading connection with plantation negroes, had been content to strugile on, enduring the structure of the properture of the properture of the truth."

before the South Carolina Institute, by William In a speech made in Congress, five or six

-	such States, over twenty	Jears of ag	e, unable tu
a	read and write :		
е	The last the state of the same		nable to read
1-	States.	Whites.	and write.
S	New England States,	2,399,651	6,209
t	New York,	2,393,101	23,240
t	Alabama,	419,016	. 33,618
-	Arkahsas,	169,721	16,792
;	Kentucky,	730.012	64,340
	Missouri,	515,434	34,420
-	Virginia,	871,847	75,868
-	North Carolina,	559,463	73 226
-	South Carolina, .	266,055	15,580
1,	Georgia,	515,120	49,794
0	Tennessee,	751,198	77,017
e	The orile which afflict	the slave	States are va

poor whites into masses. Mr. Gregg points out that the existence of slavery enables capital to control white labor as black, by the power which it retains to substitute the latter, when the former becomes unruly.

"The whole white population of South Carolina, by the census of 1850, being only 274,563, nearly one half, according to Mr. Gregg's estimate, are substantially idle and unproductive, and would seem to have sunk into a condition but little removed from barbarism. All the capital, enterprise and intelligence of the the ownership or management of slaves, constitution of slaves, constitution of slaves, or management of slaves, constitution of management of slaves,

but little removed from barbarism. All the capital, enterprise and intelligence of the State being employed in directing slave labor, these poor whites, wholly neglected, whiling away an existence but one step in advance of the Indian of the forest, never taught to appreciate education and the comforts of civilized life, deplorably ignorant, and induced with great difficulty, and only by slow dregrees, to send their children to schools, do truly constitute "an evil of vast magnitude," and call loadly for some means of "educating and Christianizing" them.

Gov. Hammond, in an address before the South Carolina Institute, in 1850, describes these poor whites as follows:

"They obtain a precarious subsistence by occapoor whites as follows:

"They obtain a precarious subsistence by occasional jobs, by hunting, by fishing, by plundering sional jobs, by hunting, by fishing, by plundering without schools, and at length without roads, without schools, and at length without reven a desire for education, become the miserable beings described to us by the writers whom I have quoted. In Virginia and all the slave States. far worse—trading with slaves, and 'seducing them to plunder for their benefit."

Elsewhere Mr. Gregg speaks as follows:

"It is only necessary to build a manufacturing village of shanties, in a healthy location, in any part of the State, to have crowds of these people around you, seeking employment at half the compensation given to operatives at the North. It is indeed painful to be brought in contact with such ignorance and degradation."

Is it really true that South Carolina means to dissolve this Union if she cannot be permitted to extend further institutions under which one-fifth of her people are savages, while another three-fifths are slaves?

not being a white man in the mill but the su-perintendent." The employment of slaves is mmon everywhere at the South, in factories

This is a manifest error, and 1 supposed at first that there was a transposition of the numbers, but, upon calculation, find the true numbers to be as given in the text. It is to be observed to be a sixten in the text. It is to be ob

border slave States, and who were living in other States in 1850, the following table will show

the numbers living	g in free and sla	ve States re
	Living in free	Living ht slav
Emigrated from	States.	States.
Delaware,	25,182	6,739
Maryland,	86,004	41,627
Virginia,	. 182,424	204,961
Kentucky,	148,680	107,844
Missouri,	20,244	14,682
Total,	462,534	375,853

grants from these States, we deduct one-fourth part, assumed to be holders of slaves, and therepart, assumed to be holders of slaves, and therefore compelled to select their residence in slave. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and been grants not holders of slaves, and therefore at liberty to select their residence in free or slave States, as they might think best. Of this slave States, as they might think best. Of this sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue, and to the class of life the lave States, as they might think best of the states, but the states our per cent., selected the free States.

will retain those feelings which now make life per cent., selected the free States.

oorder free States, and who were living in other new. States in 1850, the following table will show the numbers living in free and slave States re-

spectively:	Living in free	Living in sla
Emigrated from	States.	States.
New Jersey,	- 114,511	18,418
Pennsylvania,	366,317	,53,360
Ohio,	259,938	23,770
Indiana,	* 66,141	24,786
Illinois,	22,707	20,653
Iowa,	3,357	1,757
Total,	832,971	152,644

Of the emigration from the border States, is to be observed that its direction, whether

The following table shows the number of persons living in 1850 in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, who emigrated from the slave States, ex-

Martines States	Emigrated to	Emigrated
Emigrated from	Illinois & Indiana."	Missouri
N. Carolina,	47,026	17,009
S. Carolina,	8,231	2,919
Georgia,	2,102	1,254
Tennessee,	45,037	44,970
Alabama,	1,730	2,067
Mississippi,	777	638
Louisiana,	701	746
Texas,	107	249
Florida,	44	67

69,912 Here is an emigration involving considerable journies; and not controlled by the consideration of immediate proximity. It is an emigration to States very similar in local position and physical characteristics. Such differences as do exist, characteristics. Such differences as do exist, lest, departed this life in Orange, Feb. 15, aged 56 however, in climate and productions, would involved the Southern emigrant to Missouri. Yet begin the Southern emigrant to Missouri. Yet however, in climate and productions, would in-

er neighbors, extending their plantations, and addying to their slave force. The wealthy few, who are able to live on smaller profits and to give their blasted fields some rest, are thus pushing off the many who are merely independent. Of the \$20,000,000 annually realized from the sales of the cotton crop of Alabama, nearly all not expended in supporting the producers is re-invested in land and negroes. Thus, the white population has decreased and the slave increased almost pair possu in several countries of our State. In 1823, Madison country does not should be asset of the cover numerous farm-houses, once the abode of industrious and intelligent freemen, now occupied by slaves, or tenantiess, deserted and dilapidated; he will observe fields, once fertile, now unfernect, and amount of the immigration from Europe. Where it forms a marked feature of the population, as in Southern Illinois, a long time must whole domain that once furnished homes for a duer, where fifty years ago scarce a forest tree had been felled by the axe of the pioneer, is already exhibiting the painful signs of seniity and decay, apparent in Virginia and the Carolinas."

It is undoubtedly true that the condition of the South, would be vastify ameliorated if its pursuits were more diversified, if its great facilities for mining and manufacturing were improved, and if its wasteful systems of agriculture were changed. The profits of capital would be enhanced. To a certain extent, perhaps, the free laborer might be benefited by the greater employment and higher wages which would result; but the same fatal, overshadowing evil which has driven him from the field would the first part of the same fatal, overshadowing evil which has driven him from the field would the first part of the contraint which they may escape out of the horrible pit of their bondage. If the Constitution permits the south can be always the first part of the same fatal, overshadowing evil which has driven

Haret in latere lethalis arundo. Even Mr. Gregg, from whom I have quoted above, says that "all overseers, who have experience in the matter, give the decided preference to blacks as it is, is one of improvement and comparative advances." matter, give the decided preference to blacks as operatives." Mr. Montgomery, in his treatise on the "Cotton manufactures of the United States Compared with Great Britain," states that "there are several cotton factories in Tennessee operated entirely by slave labor, there not being a white man in the mill but the superintendent." The employment of slaves is order of Providence, and sacrificing the superior The author of "The Future of the Rayle Rayle Rayle Rayle Rayle and 148) It is said that an extension of the area slavery

South" (De Bow's Review, vol. 10, page 146) says that "the blacks are equally serviceable in factories as in fields."

It is said that an extension of the area slaves, would add to the personal comfort of the slaves, at least for a considerable period of time. Even if this be so, our first and highest duty is to our if this be so, our first and highest duty is to our will not our slaves make tanners? And can exousable folly to permit such a sacrifice of it as do ther shoes? Cannot our slaves make ploughs we now witness in the Southern States to be end harrows, &c.? The New England States can exceed over again upon the vast areas of the West.

nave states, and from stave to free States, living dozen eggs, worth twenty cents per dozen.—

Is50, have been carefully collected from Tahole CXX., found on the 116th page of the Comported in the Census of 1850. The Table bushlel of corn for their support, with a little rives the nativity of the "white and free color-

served that the white population of the free might be learned: "I want to tell you a secret. States is double that of the slave States, so that The way to make your self pleasing to others is the per centage of Southern whites moving to show that you care for them. The world is like the miller of Mansfield, 'who cared for nowhites moving South.

It is to be observed also in reference to what little emigration there is from the free to the slave States, that it results from the fact that the domestic institutions of the latter do not encourage the development of mercantile enterprise, mechanical skill and general business capacity, and that the deficiency in those respects is necessarily supplied from abroad. Of mere labor, there is absolutely no movement from the free to slave States.

Of the persons who have emigrated from the border slave States, and who were living in others.

THE BLOOM OF AGE. A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolece and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheeful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed upon her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighbor-Total, 462,534 375,853 hood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has Of the persons who have emigrated from the appear a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever

FAULT-FINDING. There is a disposition observable in some to view unfavorably everything that falls under their notice. They seek to gain confidence by always differing from others in judgment, and to deprecate what they allow to be worthy in itself, by hinting at some mistake or imperfection in the performance. You are too lofty or too low in your manners; you are too frugal or too profuse in your expenditure; you are too taciturn or too free in your speech; and so of the rest. Now, guard against this tendency. Nothing will more conduce to your uncomfortableness than living in the neighborhood of ill-nature, and being familiar is to be observed that its direction, whether to free or to slave States, is less controlled by the consideration of climate than is the direction of the emigration from the extreme North or the disposition grows with indulgence, and is low and base in itself; and if any should be ready to pride themselves on skill and facility in the science, let them remember that the acquisition is cheap and easy; a child can deface and destroy; dullness and stupidity, which seldom lack inclination or means, can cavil and find fault; and everything can furnish ignorance, prejudice and envy with a handle, of reproach—Rev. William Jay.

Obituaries.

Departed this life in Richmond, Me., Feb'y 14th, Bro. Josiah Slowman, aged 51 years. By this dispensation of Divine providence, a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a worthy member in the church has been removed. During his short and distressing sickness he was comforted and sustained by that religion which had been his solace for many years.

C. Pumington.

years. C. Purington.

Mrs. Mehitable E, wife of Zenas Whittier

five children to mourn their loss, but, we trust, while we mourn she is rejoicing in the haven of eter-hal rest. She selected the minister to preach, also the hymns and the minister to perform funeral ser-

heaven. C. Dudley.

Died in Reading, Hillsdale Co., Mich., Dec. 3, of Ætna
dropsy, Phene, wife of Morris Pratt, and daughter

Great Falls

Died in Reading, Hillsdale Co., Mich., Dec. 3, of dropsy, Phere, wife of Morris Pratt, and daughter of Epaphros and Hannah Southworth, aged 31 yrs, 7 months, and I day. The, subject of this notice had been a professor of the feligion of Christ for a number of years, which gave her great peace in the hour of death, and we trust that the loss of those who mourn is her eternal gain. J. H. SMITH.

Died in Wheatland, Kenosha Co., Wis., Oct 17, EDWARD L. LITTLEFIELD, aged 17 years, 2 mes, and 17 days, son of Daniel K. and P. B. Littlefield. He was born in Gilford, Me. With his parents and one brother he came to Wis. last summer. His sickness was typhoid fever. He was a young man of much promise, and esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.) His friends and others believe he was prepared to die, and so they have the sweet with the bitter, and joy with their mourning. Remarks at his funeral by the writer.

Departed this life in Ellswagth, N.-H., Nov. 12, Anoner Sherburne, aged 17 years, 2 myshoid fever. Also, Jan y 23, Susan Yangiernen and work in the family, two lovely and intelligent sis ters have been removed by death. May this affliction be sanctified to the good of the living. Remarks at the funeral by the writer.

Papers in Concord please copy.

M. Folson.

When a small band of Christians unite to labor and reverted and timbered, prairie and bur oak openings.

and nother shees? Channel our allowers also ploughts and harrows, &c.? The New Engined States on an other shees? Channel our allowers also ploughts and harrows, &c.? The New Engined States on a steel over again upon the wast to be enabled the sheet of the sheet of

slave States, and from slave to free States, living in 1850, have been carefully collected from Table CXX., found on the 116th page of the Compendium of the Census of 1850. The Table gives the nativity of the "white and free colored population," without distinguishing the two classes; but the "free colored population" is too slight to affect the substantial accuracy of the calculation. On the 115th page of this Compendium is found the following statement:

"There are now 725,450 persons living in the slave holding States who are natives of non-slave slaveholding States who are natives of slaveholding States and 232,112 persons living in and states and 232,112 persons living in a new part of the install battles, which made me some some states and and the states and 232,112 persons living in a new part of the small battles, which made me some states are content to keep them at a loss. The farmer's maxim should be, Do well what first that there was a transposition of the numbers, but, upon calculation, find the true and the first that there was a transposition of the numbers, but, upon calculation, the first that there was

RARE CHANCE

For a Blacksmith having a Family to Edwate.

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 Mil 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 mile from the Institution.

Also, a good Farm 3-4ths of a mile from the Institution.

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Sold by Redding & Co., 8 state street; Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, 90 Washington street, Boston; E. Crafte, vens & Cushing, 90 Washington street, Boston; E. Crafte, vens & Cushing, 90 Washington street, Boston; E. Crafte, vens & Cushing, 90 Washington street, Boston; E. Crafte, vens & Cushing, 90 Washington street, Boston; E. Crafte, vens & Cushing, 90 Washington street, Boston; E. Crafte, vens & Cushing, 90 Washington street, Boston; E. Crafte, vens & Cushing, 90 Washington street, Boston; E. T. J. A.

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 purchase in large quantities a discount will be made. The Mill is but a short distance from the Depots of the Boston & Maine, Eastein, P. S. & P., and Great Falls & Conway Railroads.

**Berry & Co., Daver: H. II. Hay, Portland; Wm. Black, Augustat. Guild & Harlon, Bangor: Wm. Dyer, Waterville; J. G. Cook & Co., Lewiston: Dr. J. Skwyer, Biddeford, Me., and by Agents every where.

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

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.**

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.**

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.**

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.**

For Lawrence, (South Side;) 7, 71-2, & 10 A. M., 12 M., 2.30, 4.30, 5, & 6 P. M. North Side, 71-2 & 10 A. M., 12 M., 2.30, 4.30, 5, & 6 P. M. North Side, 71-2 & 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5, & 6 P. M.

LEONARD COTTON, Portsmouth.
February 14, 1856. [2m47] DR. N. THURSTON.

THE EXCELSIOR MELODEON, Monufactured at Meredith Village, N. H.,
BY S. A. LADD.

while we mourn she is rejoicing in the haven of eternal rest. She selected the minister to preach, also
the hymns and the minister to perform funeral services.

Will other papers please copy?

L. E. Will trian.

Died in Thorston, Jan's 18, Mr. Layris Mars,
DER, aged 35 years. His sickness was long and at
times very distressing, yet it was borne-with patience and resignation to the will of God. Remarks
at the funeral by the writer.

Thom. Wyart, Jr.

Departed this life in Sangerville, Me. Nov' 24,
sister Marita J., wife of Bro. Hiram Anderson, in
the 33d year of her age. She embraced Christ some
sixteen years ago, and subsequently united with the
F. W. B. church in Sangerville, where she remain
ed uritil death. Her last hours were very
peaceful and happy. She baddsher compani in and
friends an affectionate farewell! exhorting them to
Christian faithfulness. Her husband is a deep,
mourner, but enjoys Christian consolation. Her
funeral was attended by a large concourse of brethren and sisters, neighbors and friends, who deeply
mourner, but enjoys Christian consolation. Her
funeral was attended by a large concourse of brethren and sisters, neighbors and friends, who deeply
mourn their loss. May God sanctify it to the living. Funeral sermon on the occasion by the writer.

M'AMES.

Died in Springfield, Clark Co., O., Oct 23, Doacon James Harting, aged 34 years. Bro. James
professed religion iff 1849, was baptized by Elder
David Dudley, and joined the then 21 church in
Harmony (now Pleasant Grove.) He was appointed Deacon in 1849. He was truly a good man, beloved by all for his acts of kindness to the poor, and
ship benevolence in the cause of religion. The panting fugitive always found a safe home under his
roof. He lived a conscientious Christian, and died
happy in the Lord, and has gone to his reward in
heaven.

C. DUDLEY.

Died in Reading, Hillsdale Co., Mich., Dec. 3, off
frent Falls

Mutual.

Menufactured at Meredith Villege, Merch and subscription to their particular of the was bare to be ab

ness in adjusting losses, continue to insure manufactories and the various descriptions of property on as favorable terms as security and permanency will admit. Good detached Dividings insured for five years at as low rate as 20 sents per annum on each \$100, insured, and no liability to assessment.

BOOK-BINDER, FRRE-WILL BAPTIST BUILDING nearly opposite City Hall, Washington Street, Dover, N. H.

As cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best Orders by Express promptly attended to. [4

WESTERN Land Agency at Sparta, Monroe

besight one of the small bettles, which made me some bettler. It the procured a large bottle, and before I had taken half of it, my cough left me, and my lungs were rectored. I an therefore prepared to say from personal countries of the procured in the procured and processes of the procured in the procured of the procured in the procured of the pro

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

BEPOT in Haymarket Square. Winter Arrangement, January 1, 1856.

Trains from Boston.

For Lawrence, (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, 5.30 a.9m., 12 m., & 5 a. m.

For Hayerhill, 7.30 & 10 a. m., 2.30, 5 & 6 r. m.

For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and stations east of Hayerhill, 7 1-2, a. m., 2.30 & 4.30 r. m.

For Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 7.30 a. m. & 2.1-2 r. m.

OFFICE, ARMORY HALL, No. 9. Second Floor Corner of Montgomery and Sagramento streets [1/32]

V. ELLIOT,

COMMISSION Dealer in BUTTER, CHEESE, ULARD, BEEF, SALIT, FISH, and all kinds of COUNTDY PRODUCE, No. 201 Washington St., New York.

[1/36]

N. HAWKER

N. HAWKE COUNTRY PRODUCE, No. 201 Washington St.
NEW YORK.

[1y36*]

HAYNES & LOWELL,

WHOLESALE. and RETALL DEALERS in From Exeter, 8.09, 11.30 A. M. & 51.2 F. M.
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WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup's.