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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR IN ADVANCE .- WILLIAM BURR, AGENT.

timent founded on the religious conscience, thoroughly cleansed from it. There we had

VOLUME XXX.

In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St., WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

P. S. BURBANK,
JOHN FULLONTON,
A. K. MOULTON,
G. T. DAY,
JONA. WOODMAN,
HOSEA QUINBY. O. B. CHENEY. D. M. GRAHAM. H. E. WHIPPLE.

The STAR is published every WEDNESDAY, on

allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remittes by them.

**Each Agents and others should be particular to give the Post Office (Tounty and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, &c. Remember, it is not the names of the Post Offices at which they receive their papers.

**ADVENTIBLEMENTS will be inserted in the Star at two dellars a square for three insertions, and at the same rate for any longer period.

All childrengia.

Stephen A. Douglas, and other union-saving theologians and politicians who denounce "agitation." His animosity to Bro. L. is so bitter, that he not only withholds from him his support and sympathy, but labors to destroy his influence, and compel him to resign the pastorability of the past

THE CHURCH IN F.

In attempting a description of this church, perhaps no better method can be adopted than briefly to sketch the characters of its leading members, most of them as specimens of the different classes into which it may be divided. Its pastor, Bro. L., is an earnest, faithful Christian, whose life is devoted to the salvation Christian, whose life is devoted to the salvation of souls. No unhallowed desire for worldly greatness or popularity finds a resting place in his bosom. He labors to win the respect and confidence of men, solely that he may do them good, and, if possible, lead them to "the fountain of living waters." His talents are not brilliant, but he has a good education, much practical "common sense," and a thorough acquaintness with the Southerness. ance with the Scriptures. In consequence, his efforts are usually well directed and his course consistent. In one respect, however, he appears to err. He too seldom endeavors to impress upon the church the importance of attending and taking part in the prayer and conference meetings. He laments their remissness, but seems unconscious how much an occasional admonition would strengthen the influence of his example. Well would it be were they to imitate his zeal and self-denial both in this and other respects. The contrast between the

sanctuary. When perfectly convenient, he attends the prayer meetings. When present, tends the prayer meetings. When present, however, he seldom possesses the degree of emotion requisite to impel him to take part in them.

I presume he has never read the apostolic command: "Exhort one another," or if he has, he mand: "Exhort one neglect of the Bible is such as to furnish an to be hardened by the mercies ample foundation for almost any presumption of ignorance of its contents. Moreover, even were lack of emotion ever a valid excuse for disobedience, his right to employ it would be questionable. His destitution of communion with evangelization of the world. This might be expected, not only from his general apathy in regard to religion, but from his taking no religious newspaper. Perhaps enough has already been God did to Pharaoh and the Egyptians did soft of the case, we shall see that what God did to Pharaoh and the Egyptians did soft of the case, we shall see that what a swing. utterly indifferent to schen

chiefly remarkable for the indecision of his char-acter. This defect—fault, perhaps would be a known that Hebrew verbs in the Hiphil con-table. consequences are of course disastrous both to his peace and usefulness. In the prayer meethis peace and usefulness. In the prayer meeting, though conscious that duty forbids his keeping silence, he suffers his tongue to be chained the best and tendency of his own disposition.—

Thus Pharach was left and he is said to have by a morbid fear of his fellow men, and an unfounded distrust of his own abilities. His un-founded distrust of his own abilities. His un-sinned yet more and hardened his heart. So willingness to aid in the prompt expulsion from that the proper rendering of Ex. 4:21 is, I will the church of some whom he knows to be un-worthy of its fellowship, disheartens the few who worthy of its fellowship, disheartens the few who are solicitous for its purity, and a sad neglect of Lord suffered the heart to be so hardened, &c. proper discipline is the result. In his family, as in the church, the influence of this trait is perin the church, the influence of this trait is positive. They are nicious. His children unaccustomed to control, bid defiance to parental authority. They are already becoming familiar with vice, and a few were smitten with pestilence as our translation were smitten with pestilence as our translation. more steps in the path they are now pursuing, threatens them; but if the words be rendered will plunge them in the depths of shameless 'For if now I had stretched out my hand, and

Love of display, and a servile deference to Love of display, and a servile deference to fashion and public opinion, are the most noticeable characteristics of Bro. D. Their influence not only induces him to disregard the simplicity in dress so becoming to the Christian; but also to inquire what is popular, rather than what is not in the Comprehensive Commentary as follows: After giving the translation as in dress so becoming to the Unistian; but also to inquire what is popular, rather than what is right, in what he considers more strictly religious matters. When, for instance, he first became an inhabitant of F, he united with this church, simply because it happened to occupy a more elegant house of worship, and to be more dressed by the wealthy and fashionable, than its favored by the weathy and fashionable, than its neighbors. He ejioys a somewhat extensive reputation for enevolence, but it is far too probable that a rgid scrutiny of his charitable acts, would revel only selfish motives. It is almost superfluss to remark that he manifests reputation for experienced; but God had preserved him, that he might have further opportunity of witnessing the displays of God's power in delivering his people from the hand of their oppressor.

In Ex. 7:13, we read, "And he [i. é. God] no interests in the prayer meeting, save when the hardened Pharaoh's heart." cuse fatigue o Sabbath, and pressure of business on other venings. The prospect of hearhowever, is

Bro. S. alas that his connection with the church copels me to call him "brother"—is chiefly nod for his covetousness. The fires of avarice arraging in his bosom, burning up his benevolen, his religion, and all that is noble or treasure unto me above all people."

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, struction of his interest in the salvation of souls, and his regard for the principles of the religion

he professes.

Bro. E. deserves a passing notice as a repre sentative of a class now fortunately diminishing in influence and numbers, though not yet as near extinct as would be desirable—narrow minded, bigoted conservatives. He has such a reverence for the "good old way," and such a horror of modern innovations, that he would fain return, if possible, to the days of yore, when missions and Sabbath schools were unknown, when ministers who were guilty of receiving, stipulated salaries, were regarded as "hirelings," and those who had thought proper to make theology a study, as little better than proud, assuming hypocrites. He cherishes, moreover, a violent dislike of what he terms "political As following terms:

For one year in advance,

"" if paid within the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of
the year.

2,00

All Ministers, (ordained and licensed,) in good
tanding in the Free will Baptist connexion, are authorized to requested to act as Agents, in obtaining subscribers,

Stephen A. Douglas, and other union-saving preaching," considering any allusion to quested to act as Agents, in obtaining subscribers, to collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are Stephen A. Douglas, and other union-saving 110 per sent, on all moneys collected and remitted the longing and politicians who denounce "agin

for any longer period.

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

MORNING STAR.

MICHAEL STAR SEEDON Over Deem bressed with a revival, or been in other than a state of declension. It is true that the few who have been faithful and consistent have not been wholly unattended by success. At intervals they have enjoyed times of refreshing; but revivals have been far less frequent and extensive than a general activity on the part of the church would have made Who shall fathom the guilt of those them. whose unfaithfulness has prevented the prosper-ity of the cause of Christ, and the conversion of sinners? Who shall describe their feelings when they shall meet, in the presence of their final Judge, lost ones whom their influence might have saved, had they but used it aright?

> For the Morning Star. THE BIBLE, NO. 9.

It is objected that the command of God to was cruel, and sanctions murder, and is contrary

to the benevolence of God.

On this I remark, we must look at the intention and object of the act before we decide as to its character. If it was designed as a sym-bolical act, to represent the benevolence of God, in giving his own Son as an expiatory sacrifice. then the object was worthy of the great and glorious God. It was an act of benevolence to the world, to foreshadow to them the great atonement.

Again, if God only designed to exhibit the

strength of Abraham's faith and love, as an example to the world worthy of imitation, it was worldliness manifested by most of their number, and the ardor with which he strives to reach the Scripture standard of holiness, is anything but agreeable.

His One of the few exceptions is Deacon R. His daily conduct, marked though it sometimes be by human imperfection, testifies that religion is a vital, living principle in his soul. His constant attendance upon the prayer meetings and the Sabbath school—even when a few drops of rain render it impossible for others to attend—his deep interest in benevolent enterprises, exhibited by contributions, as well as by words; his regular observance of family prayer and closet devotion, not as mere forms, but important and pleasing duties; and his unswerving obedieace to the law of God, rather than the maxims of a selfish world, in his business transactions, all mark him as the possessor of a truly Christian spirit.

Would that the same could be said of Deacon T. But it cannot. His life is moral and outwardly respectable, but it can easily be seen that his affections are placed on temporal, in stead of spiritual things. A somewhat singular dread of encountering a Sabbath storm, of ten prevents him from occupying his place in the sanctuary. When prefectly convenient he are the substituted in the sanctuary. When prefectly convenient he are the substituted in the substitute and the sanctuary. When prefectly convenient he are the substituted in the substitute some substitute and spiritual things.

never have inserted it, lest it should destroy its character, and ruin their pretensions to inspiration. But here it stands in the text, and, doubtless, if we can find the author's meaning, mand: "Exhort one another," or if he has, he has failed to notice that it makes no exception this may be effected, without ascribing it to the has failed to have the do not "feel" like obeying it. this may be elected, "the heart may be said to see the do not "feel" like obeying it. to be hardened by the mercies intended to sof God and of the influences of the Holy Spirit may be traced to the fact that few and unfrequent the laws of God, he gave them the statutes of are the earnest supplications which ascend from the heaves of God, he gave them the statutes of the heart to the throne of grace. He is almost the heathen, i. e., he permitted them to receive them Each 20.25. The heart may be heart to the heathen the statutes of the heart may be heart to the heart may be heart may be heart to the heart may be heart may b them. Ezek. 20:25. The heart may be har-dened by withdrawing that grace which it has newspaper. Perhaps enough has already been said of Deacon T., yet I cannot forbear asking, is he a Bible Christian? and if not, what are his hopes of heaven worth?

Bro. M., another member of this church, is of Israel go that they might serve the Lord.—

A learned writer says, "It is, moreover, well Thus Pharaoh was left, and he is said to have made his own heart stubborn against God. will plunge them in the depths of shameless dissipation. Bitter, indeed, is the cup of remorse and sorrow that awaits him when he shall lence, thou shoulds have been cut off from the lence, thou shoulds have been cut off from the learn that his remissness has caused their ruin. earth. But truly on this very account I have

In Ex. 7:13, we read, "And he

cause of Chris'is unusually prosperous. When reproved for is negligence he pleads as an excuse fatigue of Sabbath, and pressure of business on other venings. The prospect of hear-ness on other venings. The prospect of hear-ness on other venings. no doubt is the correct reading.

Thus we see that the objections raised by in generally succent to remove his Sabbath weariness, and dyceum lecture or a concert to render an eveng's leisure possible at other times.

Thus we see that the objections raised by infidels against the Bible from these passages, are utterly without foundation.

W.

For the Morning Star. "Now therefore if ye will obey my voice indeed,

benevoler, in a religion, and all that is noble or lovely ir is character. His constant absence from the rayer and conference meetings, his meagreentributions for the support of the gospel, the ordid selfishness he exhibits in business treactions, and his neglect—through unwillingss to incur the necessary trouble and expen—to accustom his children to attend the mean grace, are fearful indications of the exmean's grace, are fearful indications of the ex- in the midst of wailing and lamentation the tent which they have already wrought the de- hosts of Israel took their departure from the

DOVER, N. H., DECEMBER 19, 1855.

land of bondage. They came to the Red sea, pursued hard after by the maddened army of their oppressors, where a miracle-wrought pathway was opened for them, and a grave for their (Concluded from last week.)

Where everlasting spring abides, And never-withering flowers; Death, like a narrow sea, divides This heavenly land from ours.

How strange that we should become so enis merely sent you to preserve life, and devote all your attention to its admiration, and are only Rev. Horace G. Woodworth, of Warren, Illiaroused from your fatal error when you and your fancied treasure are engulphed in the boilyour fancied treasure are engulphed in the boiling caldron, and drawn irresistibly down the fatal precipice. So it is with those who "lay up treasure in this world, and are not rich toward God." The blessings of this world are given as life-boats to reach the happy land; but the worldling becomes so attached to them that he makes them the end of his existence, and gazing intently upon them is upconscious of the pear. ntently upon them, is unconscious of th

of dust and ashes? you faint not."

"To thee, O Lord, my soul aspires, And kindles with seraphic fires;
The real Christian I would be,
And live for Him who died for me."

> For the Morning Star. PRAYER.

A. D.

Would you, my Christian brother, "grow in that he will hear and answer prayer.

the prosperity of Zion, that her walls may be strengthened, that her watchmen may be ever faithful, and soon shall they tell us that the star of hope has arisen in hearts long darkened by infidelity and unbelief; soon shall the Sun of Richtseyterses arise in lands darkened by a rule. Righteousness arise in lands darkened by cruel-ty, and paganism. There is an unspeakable peace and joy in communion with "Our Father in heaven," which the world cannot give nor take away. At thank Thee, O my Savior, that the throne of grace is ever accessible to the sin-laden and sorrowful.

Mary Jane.

Work of death will go on unless we use law. If MARY JANE.

HOPEFULNESS.—True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and called on, observed as he took the stand, Bro.

enemies. And now they have pitched their Rev. David Winton, of Jackson, Mich., obtents at the foot of Sinai; to which God says he had brought them on eagle's wings. Moses went up into the mount to talk with God; and received from him the promise at the head of this article; and happy would have been that people had they kept that covenant, and hearkened unto his voice. But as "God is no respecter of persons, but in all nations he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him;" may we not claim a fulfilment of that promise to us, on the same conditions that it was made to them?

But to claim this promise, we must comply with the conditions upon which it was made, and observe the covenent and hearken unto the voice of God. God speaks to us in the volume of inspiration, of which the poet king has said, do their duty. The task is one from which evof inspiration, of which the poet king has said, "O how I love thy law," and "my delight is in the law of the Lord." "If ye love me, keep my commands," fell from the lips of him who "spake as never man spake." To observe the sacred precepts of this great chart, which is able to guide our frail bark over the temperatures. sacred precepts of this great chart, which is able to guide our fail bark over the tempestuous billows of life's stormy ocean, and bring it safed by to the haven of eternal rest, is the first and paramount condition in the covenant. This is the polar star of the Christian mariner, which alone can preserve his ship from the shoals of destruction. How carefully should it be studied, and how zealously such precepts as the following observed: "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the result if a second of the studied. The rats called a convention and took according to greatly annoyed by the target star of the things that are not to save them, or they would be likely to fall under the things that are in the result if a second of the lowing observed: "Love not the world, neither that are in the result if a second of the lowing observed to the part and the same that the same that were greatly annoyed by the intrusions of an enemy that made depredations upon them and often bore away so me of their number. They had borne the mischief for a long time, and felt that something must be done to save them, or they would be likely to fall under the part and the same that the the things that are in the world; if any man tion on the means of relief. One large rat love the world, the love of the Father is tigt in brought in the resolution that the best interest him." The world with all its blessings, is given as so many facilities with which to reach that of all concerned required that there should be better land that lies all could take warning and flee to their holes of safety. The resolution was passed unanimously,

but the question then arose, Who will do it? It was easy to resolve that the thing ought to he done, but it was not a pleasant thing to do amoured with the means as to entirely forget the end to be obtained by them! You are upon it. There was danger of getting scratched and even killed in the attempt. So the temperance Niagara's terrible cataract, floating upon its liquid bosom, nearing the rapids where it lashes men feel when they attempt to enforce the proand maddens itself to its final leap; a very beautiful boat is moored at the shore; a friend hibitory law; they think there is danger of getbeautiful boat is moored at the shore; a friend, pushes it to your assistance; you gain it; seat ting scratched. Their property is in danger; yourself in it; begin to bravely breast the curtheir fruit trees are in danger of being girdled, but soon its symmetry, beau- their lumber destroyed, and their buildings ty, and exquisite workmanship so attract your attention, that you entirely forget that the boat

nois, being called on, arose and said, Brother

onscious of the near precipice, and the language. Not expecting, however, that these awful gulf beneath, until he is so drawn into its language. Not expecting, however, that these whirlpool that escape is impossible. Then his will differ very materially from the eastern. folly smites with crushing weight upon his heart, and down he sinks into the regions of despair. If ye would be a peculiar treasure unto God, "love not the world."

We have in our section of country, though sparsely settled, something to suffer from, and something to do with, the evils of intemperance. What joy to the Christian heart is in the Men will bring the deadly poison where we live, promise, "ye shall be a peculiar treasure above all people." As we delight in and prize a treasure, so God delights in his people; as we protect and secure from harm our chief treasures. tect and secure from harm our chief treasures, so God protects and secures his people from temperance is sending more souls to hell than danger and harm. David was at one time a man any other sin of which we have any knowledge after God's own heart. This same David was but I regard it as a great evil. At the present in terrible distress, and danger threatened him on every side. He says, "the sorrows of death it is not so much the repetition of sentiment compassed me, and the floods of ungodly men made me afraid;" "the sorrows of held compassed me about, and the snares of death came what is required. Prompt, decided, perseverwhat is required. Prompt, decided, persever-before me." What will he do in this terrible time and sore distress? If he call upon God, will he hear his cry, will he awake for his deliv-erance? Will he regard the humble complaint just remarked, bell the cat; that is all. This For "what is man that he seems to be the sum total of our duty on this should be mindful of him?" He will test the promise and see whether God regards him as a "peculiar treasure." "In my distress I called and men see and know their daty. We hear upon the Lord, and cried unto my God." Did much said about sussion, and sometimes we put he hear him? "He heard my voice out of his on the moral, and call it moral sussion; but men temple; and my cry came before him, even into his ears." But what will he do about this "treasure" that is in danger 2. Will he let him this. If they become satisfied that we shall rest extricate himself as best he may? Will he the question here, they sit down at ease, or send some of the heavenly messengers, who wait to do his will? Hark! "The earth shook and trembled; the foundation of the hills moved and were shaken, smoke went out of his nos- ance cannot be left here. We must do someand were snaked, smoke went out of his nos-trils, and fire out of his mouth. He rode upon a cherub and did fly; yea, he did fly upon the wings of the wind; the Lord thundered in the heavens, he sent out his arrows and scattered them, and shot out his lightnings and discomfited them." Thus does he take care of his
"treasure," and thus does he protect his children. Traveller to the New Jerusalem! dost
thou obey the voice of God, and keep his covenant? Then art thou "unto him a propulse."

Immediately tell him of consequences, pointing
out the evils which will befall him. Such kind
of argument will not weigh with men who are
governed by the palate and moneyed interests.
There is too much of the animal enjoyment at
stake to allow the force of the light him. thou obey the voice of God, and keep his coverant? Then art thou "unto him a peculiar stake to allow the force of moral sussion. We treasure." Does he "send his rain upon the pust and the unjust"? He shall do more for theorize upon it. I am sick of talk alone. My cause the earth to bring forth idea of suasion and law will suffer both to work for man and beast, and will he let a peculiar favorite want for those things that are least? together with admiration. The law comes in to Has he given his Son to die for you, and will he forsake you in your greatest need? Has he completion. Law is that to which moral suasid, "ye shall have what ye ask," and will he he forsake you in your greatest need? Has he said, "ye shall have what ye ask," and will he turn you away empty? Has he made it your imperative duty to call upon him, and will he moral sua-sion cannot rightfully be enforced, nor will moral moral sua-sion cannot rightfully be enforced, nor will moral sua-sion cannot rightfully be enforced, nor will moral sua-sion cannot rightfully be enforced, nor will moral sua-sion cannot rightfully be enforced. ock and spurn you from the foot of the al suasion be carried on to completion without my brother, thou shalt be of that law, in questions of this nature. Moral suasion number of whom it is said, "they shall be mine when I make up my jewels, and I will spare them as a father spareth his own son that serveth you pour water into it and it is not retained. It him." He shall be a chosen one in heaven, a jewel in the paradise of God—a precious treasure—a king and priest unto God forever.—
"Gird up then the loins of your faith, and loope unto the end, for in due season you shall reap if (Laughter.) Here the speaker referred to two men in Jo Davis' County, Ill., the one an innkeeper, the other a dealer in groceries, sworn enemies of each other as long as their trade rum went on unmolested by the arm of law, but as soon as the law took hold of them, they, like Pilate and Herod, were made friends. No moral sussion could effect them in the least they were like the barrel without a head, no argument could touch them. But when the arm of civil power took hold of them their haunts of grace;" is your heart cold in the cause of Christ, or burdened with sorrow that the world vice were made to tremble and their hearts to cannot relieve, lift your soul to God in prayer, fear. If men by means of a license will hide He will hear and answer your heart's desire, under law we must take the law to bring them not perhaps in the manner or at the time we ask, but we have the eternal promises of God of force. If we encounter brute force we must that he will hear and answer mayer. that he will hear and answer prayer.

Mother, watching o'er thy sleeping babe, raise thy heart in earnest prayer to God, consecrate thy bud of promise to the service of Him who doeth all things well, and pray, O pray that he may guilte its footsteps in the paths of religion and peace. Christian, would you follow leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then, and put on moral force and leave it off then. the path your Lord and Savior trod, pray for gal force; but be sure to have the force. If

how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon this question. Still, I shall not refuse to say a spirit is not confined to a spirit confined to the spirit co itself; it is not confined to partial views, or to one particular object. And if at last all should few things. It has been well expressed that all be lost, it has saved itself—its own integrity law must be maintained by some force. It must

they will use law to sell liquor we must use law

to put it down. (Laughter and protracted

The law of temperance must be backed up by twelve or fourteen lawyers, and all but one low-conscience, or else it will after a few feeble ef-ed rum, and in this one instance Bro. Ball was forts fail and die. We may pass resolutions and not too sweeping in his declaration. The prolaws, still we must have a good conscience to fession has been on the side of the liquor trade. enforce and execute them, or it will be of no In the city of Buffalo on the 4th of July last. avail. Because the prohibitory law was passed when the new temperance law was to take efin Maine, we have no right to come to the con- fect, there was nothing done by the enemies or clusion that the conscience was thoroughly edu- friends of temperance. The rummies were cated. Recent developments there go to show afraid of the temperance men, and consequentthe contrary. If the conscience had been fully ly sold no liquor nor drank any, simply holding convinced and men had been willing to have still to see what they were going to do. The onformed unto it, the apparent reaction in the temperance men having no object before them eturns of the last election would not have been only the enforcement of the law, held still to een. And even now, it is not clear that tem- see what the rummies were going to do. The rance men, those men who have acted from result was that neither party done anything, and he convictions of a good conscience, have failed on Monday the 6th, the daily paper came sayo do their duty. The apparent falling off is to ing that on the night of the 4th, not one man be accounted for on other grounds. We have was put into the watch-house, a thing that had metimes been almost discouraged because we not been known for years before. The law lid not see immediate success. We have some- works admirably in the suppression of intemperimes felt like giving up the contest when our ance, and I believe, according to the languages success has now and then apparently failed.

Of that resolution, that it is our duty as professed believers in Christ to exercise our personal

ge, have not been real failures. They are and civil influence for the legal suppression of

Though their eyes might be aided by the tele-

ope, they see no better. They seem to be

oking in the wrong end, which carries the ob-

an is necessary to condemn a murderer. A

umstantial evidence. But a liquor dealer can-

murderer can be condemned and hung on cir-

points in our march of progress which tell where this destructive evil. we stand. And here I must be allowed to say, The resolution was unanimously carried.

what I would not say did not I believe it to be The third resolution being under considerathe truth, that the lawyers of our country are tion, far behind their duty on this question. They Rev. Jeremiah Phillips said, he was glad to sem almost universally to have taken sides see the subject take a more religious turn. If with the rummies. Ministers, universally, have religion be not laid down as its foundation, it taken the side of temperance. There is hardly will be likely to fail. It is not always practiminister known in the whole United States cable to meet force with force, but you can alwho is not a strong advocate of temperance. ways in a good cause, appeal to God in prayer, So it is with the medical profession. The phy- and rely on his strong arm for success. In forsicians of our country tell us of the evil effects eign lands we cannot always depend on force to of rum when taken into the stomach, and they meet force, but we can work according to the are generally on the side of temperance. But gospel plan. We can use the power of truth when we turn to the lawyers of our country they and conscience with expectations of success. are almost universally ranged on the side of Here Mr. Phillips referred to some instances rum. They will argue and plead for the rum- which occurred in India, illustrative of this prineller, and in too many instances go and drink ciple. He mentioned an article which he wrote at their bar. They have no conscience about the and sent for publication in the Calcutta Observsubject. If they pass a temperance law it is of- er, at the close of which the question was called on merely to get rid of the petitions that load for and the vote taken without a dissenting their tables. And when cases of arrest under these laws occur, they are ready to excuse the Thus the subject was discussed with thrilling

natter, and pronounce the law unconstitutional. interest, and many felt like going to their sev-If they pass through the streets of our cities and eral fields of labor resolved more strongly than llages where rum shops and drunkards are at ever to vote and pray that temperance, this harvery corner they cannot see one of them. binger of the millennium, might prevail in ev-Their eyes appear to be shut to all these evils. ery town and State in the nation.

HOME MISSIONS.

TUESDAY EVENING. ject the further from them. If some good friend of __Met in the Presbyterian church. Prayer by emperance procure an arrest and they are called Rev. E. H. Higbee. Sung the familiar, yet n for counsel, they will require more evidence expressive hymn, commencing,

. "Did Christ o'er sinners weep, And shall our cheeks be dry?

Rev. M. H. Abbey, of Attica N. Y., being not be condemned on such evidence as this. appointed to address the meeting, observed, Presumptive and circumstantial evidence is at Bro. President, this evening has been appronce thrown aside, and nothing relied upon but priated to Home Missions. Preparatory to some irect and positive proof. If the witness asserts remarks on this subject, which it falls to my that he saw the rummy drink and the rumseller lot to make, I shall read a verse in Paul's distake the pay for it, the next question is, how do course to the elders of two churches who were you know that it was liquor that he drank? Was it at the tavern? The witness says, yes. had "coveted no man's silver, or gold, or ap-Was it poured out of a glass bottle into a tum-bler? Yes. Did you smell the liquor and did smell like spirituous liquors? Yes. Who ing language, "I have shown you all things, support of the poorer churches in the followwas there besides yourself and saw this? The how that so laboring ye ought to support the was there desides yourself and such an how that so laboring to weak, and to remember the words of the Lord one, was there and saw the liquor turned out Jesus, how he said it is more blessed to give saw it drank. Well, says the lawyer, a than to receive." Acts, 20: 35. You have little stumbled and fingering his whiskers, querying what further to say, Did you taste the hearers, that it is blessed to receive. It was iquor yourself? The witness says No. Well, blessed to receive the free gift of pardon for our then, how do you know that it was spirituous sins when they like mountains were pressing us iquors? And here the question turns. The down to ruin and dispair. It was blessed to wyer will elaborate an argument of an hour's hear Jesus, as he stooped with infinite compasength to show that the case, was not proved, sion, say, "thy sins which are many are all for although the witness saw the notorious drunk-ard at the bar, smelt the perfumes of the liquor, aw him drink it, and saw the tavern-keeper take the past bountiful harvest, rather than the dried the change for it. Such evidence would con-up and sunburnt crops of last year. You feel demn every criminal in our jails and penitentiaries to capital punishment. The truth is, the dred hushels of wheat this season, which you rofession has got on the wrong side of this subcan dispose of at \$2 per bushel. But Jesus,
can dispose of at \$2 per bushel. But Jesus,
Paul tells us, has said that it is more blessed anch loopholes in your arrests, pick flaws in to do a certain other thing than to enjoy that. nem, and turn the influence in more ways than As blessed, i. e. happy, as you have been in rene against the cause of temperance. It is my ceiving, it is more blessed to give. The latter pinion that nine-tenths of the lawyers in our is the greater in the scale of blessings. Men antry are dishonest on this question. They always want the greatest of blessings, but it is sem to entertain the wrong idea of the prosession. They appear to think that the chief choose the appropriate means.

choose the appropriate means.

choose the appropriate means.

We have two objects before us this evening; the one to develop a principle, the other to obtain as much of evading them. I am fearful, if Jeus should come again on earth he would have Some wish that religion could be sustained without their money, and thus cheat themselves out of this greater blessing proffered by Christ. ow if we had all the lawyers as we have the hysicians and ministers on the right side of this question, we should see success. We want their influence, and we cannot well make advances without it. port of rengion, they port of religion; they would sooner see this Rev. S. Bathrick, of Buffalo, said, I am ac-entertainment and convenience is more to them uainted with a number of lawyers in Portland, than the church or its objects of benevolence, nd many of them are notorious lovers of new and hence they stay away. But those who stay rum. I have never seen them drink but it is out of the church for such mercenary purposes, the common report. It is very evident that will be very sure to stay out of heaven. If men they are not temperance men, for such a char-saw this principle here laid down by our Savior, acter amongst them would be noticed as uncomif they understood its nature more properly, mon. I am well satisfied that they as a class of there would be such a bringing in of their tithes men are far behind their duty in the temperance and offerings, there would be such a contributing of their substance,—as to require a check, lest Prof. Ransom Dunn, of Warren, Ill., observ- they should go too far and over-act—as it was in d, It appears to me that there is a little mis- the building of the ancient Jewish Temple when derstanding about this question of lawyers as all the people got so engaged in bringing in men, being involved in so much guilt. I do not their gold, silver, precious stones, that the serelieve that they should be condemned as men, vant of God had to tell them to hold on, for ut as professional men. Though they do take there was enough. If we can make men feel sides with the inebriate and plead his cause in courts of justice, still, I think the reason foredoing this is attributable to other that there is a greater good to the contributor as well as a special good to those who receive, —that it is a good in whatever light we can fined opposition to temperance. They are not view it-then the object is gained. My design llways so much controlled by their love of liquor is to develop this principle of our Lord, viz., rove true to their employers, and when em- RECEIVE."

ployed by the dealer in rum their pleas often We argue this principle, run strongly in sympathy with him. They plead 1st. From the fact that the best of Judges has

or their client and the preference which they declared it. He who could not be mistaken ive to intemperance is attributable to this has said so. His eye surveyed the works ource. And I would here say that Bro. Ball's of his hands and knew what effect certain courses emark, that nine-tenths of the lawyers are cor- of conduct would have and he could lay down also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully rupt, is too sweeping. I do not think that it is a principle with unmistakable exactness. He knew whether it were true or not, that it was cording as he purposeth in his heart : so Rev. S. Bathrick said, It, is true that a large more blessed to give than to receive. He acted ortion of the lawyers of our country are quite on this principle. He who was rich, yet for our for God loveth a cheerful giver." "Give," comilling to see the rum traffic go on. They love sakes became poor that we through his poverty take the glass themselves. In Saco, where I might become rich, has declared it. He gave, you good measure, pressed down and shaken ived a few years since, we were to root out in-emperance in two weeks. But we found that living thing, he gave the cattle upon a thousand for more than this? He who can not lie we needed four, five and more than five weeks hills, the gold in California, the earth and all has declared this truth, and is there one here be sustained by a properly educated public sen- to effect the work; and then the town was not the fulness thereof. He give his own life a who will not believe him? I trust that this

NUMBER 37.

ransom for many, he gave his death and h eemed to live by giving. 2d. Again, this principle finds verification in

the experience of the benevolent. Have not you, my brother and my sister, felt this to be true ? When you have contributed of your substance for God's precious cause, and have denied yourselves in doing it, have you not felt a halo of joy coming up in your souls in view of it?-As poor as I am, I have found it more blessed to give than to receive. When I was a poor student, so poor that I lived on from three to five shillings a week, an instance occurred which shows how I was blessed. I had hardly money enough to pay the postage on my letters, hardly dare write one because of the expense of postage. I had my books to buy, or if I could not buy I had to hire them, and other incidental expenses to meet and I was kept drained of nearly all my change. I attended a missionary meeting where a missionary called for help to build a meeting house. He stated the object of the mission, the obstacles in the way of adancement and the success attendant upon it .-As he drew near the close he made this appeal, which fell with weight upon my mind, saying I have presented the duty before you and now you can do as you please about responding to it. It is God's cause and he calls upon you to assist in sustaining it. The hat came round and I threw in my eighteen pence,-it was all I had. went home as destitute as the widow who gave her mite, without a single penny, but God blessed me in the duty. I recollect that we wished to raise some funds in the Q. M. at a certain time. The ministers, as is usual, (I nust say it,) responded and put in their dollar piece. I took my pencil and paper and went ound amongst the brethren. One refused, and another refused. I went to another and he gave a dollar, to another and he gave three half dollars, fifty cents more than I had asked .-This was encouraging. We had now got ten dollars, and we went again and got ten dollars more, and they all felt the better for it.

We must not reject the donations of a poor nan. Don't for Heaven's sake, my brethren, deny him of that greatest of blessings the privilege of giving. One poor man, like the widow in the gospel, may put in more than all the rest. If you pass him by, you teach him a wrong lesson. It does no man any injury to give something for the gospel. The Jewish law was, " Let none appear before the Lord empty." Every one must bring something .-The poorest must bring a pair of doves or two young pigeons. And surely under the gospel nen must be as good as under the Jewish law. We often hear Christians pray for a revival of the old apostolic religion, for pure primitive Christianity, little thinking of the length and breadth of such a prayer. The apostolic churches took up collections every Sabbath .-What would our churches think if that rule should be re-established? should we not have more vacant seats than we do now? Still the early Christians proved this principle of our Lord to be a most precious thing. To them, it was, in more senses than one, more blessed

3. We urge this principle further, because

to give than to receive.

the result of giving is to cheer the disconsolate. Every warm-hearted Christian loves to give, and often feels sad, dejected, or disconsolate, because he has nothing which he counts sufficient to give. He would give, but he is poor. How I would give, said a certain man, if I had the money of such a man. I would not be so parsimonious as he is, but I would lay myself out to do something, and something that would tell in the cause. The Providence of God changed and he increased in goods and grew rich, but he forgot his pledge to give, if he was only rich .--Like Joseph's chief butler in prison. While Joseph was administering to his sad heart after he had dreamed a dream, he felt that he would do something for Joseph when he should get out of prison. Joseph said to him, " But think on me when it shall be well with thee and show kindness. I pray thee unto me : and make mention of me duto Pharaoh and bring me out of this house." But as soon as Providence changed and he got out of prison,-when it was well with him he forgot Joseph. Gen. 40: 14, 23. So it is with men that promise fair, and say if they were as rich as such a neighbor, they would give, when the truth is, if they were rich they would do just like them or worse. If they have not the habit of giving when poor, they will not be likely to adopt it when they become rich. The poor man who gives, though it be small amount, if he gives with a right motive. will be comforted and cheered in his heart -The Comforter will abide with him.

4th. It is more blessed to give than to receive, because we lose nothing, while if we withhold it may tend to poverty. It cannot be demonstrated that a man is the loser by giving. It is possible for men to be much the poorer by withholding what God has required. You may say, if I had not given so much here and so much there, I should have been worth so many thousands of dollars; when it may be true, if you had not given so much here and so much there, you would, before this time, have been in the poor house. You cannot in honesty before God make such an estimate. A beloved brother, whose daughter is now in Orissa, was repeatedly urged to give for Missions, but could never see his way clear to comply with those requests. For a long time he continued to refuse. God's Providence took his case in hand and preached him a sermon or two on providential government, learning him that it was an easy matter for him to lose his property, unless he would use it for the divine glory. His horses died and his cattle began to die, one after another, and reminding him that there was one above who could dispose of him and his. He found that he must do something to save himself. He set down and counted out \$30,00, and sent it up to Dover, N. H., and his cattle stopped dyiog. "There is that scattereth," says God, " and as by their client. Their profession binds them that, "IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO yet increaseth : and there is that withholdeth, more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." Notice the expression, "BUT it tendeth to poverty." The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." " But this I say," declared Paul and he had a perfect right to say it, " He which soweth sparingly shall reap shall reap also bountifully. Every man aclet him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity; mands the Savior, " and it shall be given unto

ket with free labor products, and compete with

y patient, judicious effort. - G. H. B.

e two following reasons among others.

ake a low stand, and dwindle, and die,

ore teachers are required.

F. BAPTIST INSTITUTIONS, NO. 4.

proposition is made clear and I will not detain you longer upon it. Let us conclude with a few REMARKS.

Do what is right whether you feel like it or not. We should not depend upon feeling as a guide. Feeling is good as a prompter and a com-forter but not as a ruler. The law of God and the law of conscience are the rulers of man and when the feelings harmonize with these man is happy. In some men the bump of acquisitive-ness is so high that they do not feel like being liberal. It is hard for such men to give. But they should study duty and learn the divine law of charity, which teaches them to give just as really as it teaches them to pray, and then they will be prepared to break over their selfish natures and subdue them to the will of God .--A certain society commenced building a house of worship. They had advanced to a point in the work when it stopped for the want of funds. One man in that society was worth as much property as all the other members put together. This man thought he had given largely and should give no more. He had not distressed himself in giving nor was it evident that he was any the poorer for it, still he thought he could do nothing more for the house, and thus the house of God lingered. Every one was looking to this wealthy member for an example, believing that the work could not be finished unless he should again enter upon the task. Under this weight of responsibility he turned this way and that, seeking an escape and finding none, till he came to the task and the work went on to completion. He had too much principle about him to suffer the work to fail. and still his bump of acquisitiveness stood in the way so strongly that for a time he hardly knew which way it would turn with him .-But he denied himself and soon saw himself and the people blessed with a good house of wor-

2. We should give with the expectation that God will provide for us and bestow upon us pure riches. You should not expect to be the poorer for any thing that you have done for God .-David was once a young man, and he became old; yet he tells us that he never saw the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread. The truth is, you never knew a man to suffer because of his benevolence. God will provide some means for his support, if he will do his duty. No man ever went to the poor house because he served God with his property.

3. We should give cheerfully and joyously. We should take pleasure in seeing the works of benevolence go on. Some give just because it has become fashionable and they expect to be commended for their largeness of heart. Others give as they would have a tooth extracted, counting it as the less of two evils. Many give when they virtually take it back. This is giving grudgingly. It was not necessary for Lot's wife to literally go back into Sodom in order to turn into a pillar of salt : she only needed to look round and go back in her heart. We should let our hearts and prayers go with the gift, as God let his heart come with his Son when he gave him to die for the world: Pray that your liberality might be the means of converting souls.

4th. Give while you are in active life and not wait to give your all at death. Many wait to bequeath their all at once. When they have no further use for their money, and have enjoyed it all their life time, without a single self-denia and come down on their bed of death, and their property can go no further with them, then they make what we shall call their last and unwilling will and bequeath a large amount to the objects of benevolence. If they would be liberal during life they would have time to weigh the importance of those objects, and see which they could bestow with a better understanding of

their deserts. 5. Finally, we should give so largely that we can realize that we have given. The apostles laid their plans and went about their work with a determination to make something, so that they might have to give. When they were at work, their minds were on the fact, that what they were gaining was to be used for benevolent purposes. This was what Inspiration taught them. They did not say, if I happen to have something when the objects of benevolence call I will contribute a little. They made calculations on having? something for this purpose, just as men make calculation on their table expenses, their clothing, the education of their children, and just as they make calculation on paying their interest money and debts. Paul was a debtor to the gospel, and so is every Christian and he should show a disposition to pay that debt as well as others. Many are going to give liberally when they can and not feel it. But what virtue is there in such benevolence? We should give so that we can feel it. Jesus gave so that he felt it, and so should we. O, my brethren, give as the Lord hath prospered you, and you will find that it is more blessed than to receive.

Rev. J. S. Manning, of Greenwood, Pa., said, it has become a custom with many to listen rather than take any active part in the discussions of benevolence. Perhaps they fear that they will be called on to contribute, if they say anything on the subject. This, no doubt, is a very unpleasant part for some. They cannot be pleased with the idea of calling religion-giving. They are unwilling to regard it in that light. Still nothing can be more evident than that this is the true light in which to view this subject. If we are bought with a price, we are the Lord's and all we have is the Lord's. We have dedicated ourselves to God, property and all. When we were converted, there was no reserve made to any thing we had. All was cheerfully acknowledged to be the Lord's. and it is not becoming the Christian to take it back. We should still confess the same truth. and prove it by our liberality here to night .-It is possible for some to be too liberal and do more than duty would require, but the tendency to err is almost universally on the other side.-Against this universal tendency we should guard ourselves, and strive to be ready to every good work. There are circumstances with which we sometimes meet, that seem to require additional contributions when we have thought that we have done enough. A circumstant occurred near where I live, when great efforts had been made to build a meeting house .-They had been visited by an agent for funds, and they had subscribed all they thought they could pay. The amount was paid, but it did not complete the building. Going round the second time to get an additional amount to finish the inside of the house, one man said that been credited. Some gave without letting their write, &c., and the Sabbath held sacred to res he had given all he could, and should not give names be known; and this may account for the and moral improvement. any more. Well, said his neighbor, whose farm fact that there is more money than names to The proceeds of the plantation above the ne lay along by the side of his, I shall give \$50 whom we find it credited. If, in the report, cessary expenses, should be placed to the credit any should be omitted, we are sorry, but as we of the slaves, and when the amount equals the you will during the present year, by which I have not their names by us, we must ask them original purchase money and interest, set them can pay it. And so he did, and he was not a to forward their names and the amount, stating all free, and use the same money again to ransom penny the poorer for it either, but appeared to whether contributed for life membership or not, others from slavery, and give them opportunity

forbid any report.

Rev. G. H. Ball, of Providence, R. I., ob-erved that there was a little time to spend in Rev. J. S. Manning, to constitute himself an annua Rev. G. H. Ball, of Providence, R. I., observed that there was a little time to spend in remarks, and he would say that it had been well remarked, that in giving we should have a good member, to constitute his wife a life member, member, to constitute his wife a life member, the means. We can do more and do better in any thing with an object before us. Having an object before us is half the battle. A man will live just as ber, well as he will without any interest to pay. If he lives with this object before him, he will hardly lives with this object before him, he will hardly lives with this object before him, he will hardly lives with this object before him, he will hardly lives with this object before him, he will hardly lives with this object before him, he will hardly lives with this object before him, he will hardly lives with this object before him, he will hardly lives lives lives lives lives and live just as lives live in the lives object before us is half the battle. A man will But when he gets his debts paid up, and he Mr. C. H. Thompson, "" But when he gets his deots pane up, and he gets his deots pane will find it just as hard to get along and live without paying it as he did before and pay it. If men will have the object of giving to God's cause before them, they can contribute to it just as well as not. It is absolutely necessary that we should do something. We have every year foreigners coming into our country, who must be converted or they will exert an unwhole some influence on our churches. They are oming more rapidly than the churches increase and we shall be drowned out unless we do MORNING STAR something for the cause. Our Missionary stations are in great want. There are Hudson and Jackson in Michigan that need support, and they are important stations. In New York there is one, and in Buffalo there is one, and they are all important places, and they are Bro. Burr not long since, and inquired of him stitution, number more than they do. what amount there was in the Treasury for If any suppose, because there are so few The-

these fields. Some of these fields could not be isters educated in these seminaries greater than sustained longer than the present year. I wish at present; never was the importance of sound to add my pledge to give for this object and and thorough theological attainments more felt. ose up my speech. Rev. S. Bathrick, of Buffalo, said : One thing ber of candidates for the sacred office. There worthy of note, and that is the mistaken no- has been a great dearth of revivals of religion tion many have of this subject. They suppose for several years past, and consequently but few that after a few years, these new churches must additions to the churches. In the low state of sustain themselves, when it may be that they the church and the hard times, many pastors have not been building up as rapidly as was ex- find it very difficult to support their families. pected. In the course of a few years, they may While floods of wealth are inundating the counhave made a good beginning, and not to sus- try, and labor in almost every other calling and tain them now, is almost equivalent to signing profession is amply remunerated, ministers in their death-warrant. To determine that in a numerous instances must either starve or resort few years they must be self-supporting, is to to some other business in part for a livelihood. determine what cannot be foreseen. If you Hence the prospect for those contemplating the could see what sacrifices many of the brethren Christian ministry is on many accounts forbidare willing to make in these churches, you ding. It may be thought that pious young men would feel more deeply for them. One young should be above all such considerations. And man with whom I am acquainted will be some- so they should be if God calls them to the min thing of a specimen of this sacrifice. He earns istry. But in the present state of things, are \$250 a year, and pays out of this \$150 a year we at liberty to suppose that God will call as for his board, and still he gives \$25 for the many as he would under more favorable circumcause. This is sacrifice. I am ashamed of my stances? He works by consistent means.

of them was the most deserving. It would lead own sacrifices when I compare them with his, God will not call a young man into the min and still I thought I was exerting myself to the listry unless he is pious. If, therefore, we would utmost. I thought every thing was given and have more ministers raised up, we must seek to my life also, for God's cause. These churches have more Christians raised up. How can God are doing all that they can towards sustaining make ministers, unless there are Christians to themselves, and they should be encouraged ._ | make them of? We must have revivals and They need your prayers and your help. If we conversions more frequently, or all will come to pray right we shall be very likely to act right, desolation. Again, we cannot expect him to at least if we are consistent with ourselves we raise up ministers to starve, when the church shall. A certain father read his Bible, and and community have abundant means of sustainkneeled down to pray in the morning; and ing them, but neglect to do so. The ministers drawing near the close of his prayer, he asked we now have should be sustained and encourthe Lord to feed the poor. Just as he arose aged, and then, with proper effort on our part, from his knees he heard one knock at the door, we may consistently pray the great Lord of the He bid the person come in, when a poor woman harvest to send forth more .- J. J. B. entered and asked for a little meal. She said

she had nothing for herself or children. "Give me a little meal," was her plea. The father Three million of slaves in a land of liberty! had almost forgotten his prayer, and he began Men, women and children, bought, sold, whipto say he did not know about giving her any ped, driven, worked like brutes, without reme thing. It was beg, beg, continually, and there dy! Every citizen obliged to guard, nourish, was no end to giving; for his part he did not patronize, defend, strengthen this iniquity with see why she could not get a living as well as his money, and political connection with the nahe. His little boy came up to him, saying, Pa, tional government whether he chooses to do se you prayed God to feed the poor, and can't you or not! What a state of things! How can we o what you have prayed might be done? Pa, endure connection with such villainy? Our wont you let me answer that prayer? I know hearts ache when we think of it, and we long where the meal is, and wont you let me go and for the day of emancipation of the slave, and of get some for her? The father saw his incon- ourselves. If any thing can be done to correct sistency, and the poor beggar was furnished this evil, if any means can be adopted to rescue with meal. God sends along such events in his a part of these victims of oppression, our hearts providence to try us, and see if we will live ac will rejoice. The underground R. R. does ording to our prayers. A beggar in London something, but a very small proportion of the went to a Roman Priest and asked a penny. natural increase of slaves escape, so that the The priest, turning with a disdainful look, said, hosts of the oppressed are growing larger and No, men must give to me, and not I give to larger every year. This mode of escape is too them. I have only to pray for them and bless slow, dangerous, uncertain to be relied on as a them. Well, said the beggar, will you pray for remedy for the mighty evil. Political prospects me? Yes, said the priest. Will you live ac- are dark for the slave, and many, generations cording to your prayers, asked the beggar. If will pass away before deliverance will come from I do, I shall have to give you something,- that quarter. In the meantime, something "There, take that," handing him a penny. Men more than is doing, should be done. But what who have even moderate means, will prosper can we do? How can we reach these sufferers better, and can live a more consistent life by Every answer that is proffered is compassed giving as the Lord hath prospered them. Two with difficulties, and yet if it is true, "where men settled side by side, having bought each there is a will, there is a way," something may be fifty acres of land. Their advantages were done. We have a plan which we have laid beequal. One paid liberally for the support of fore several discreet friends of the slave, and bethe gospel, and he grew up prosperously, paid fore persons familiar, from long residence at the for his farm, and became free from all embar- south, with the institutions in that region, and rassment, enjoying life. The other refused to they are of opinion that it might by judicious give for any benevolent object, run into debt, management be made effectual. If it will work became involved, and was like to have his place at all, the extent of success will only be limited sold from under him. Facts like these speak by the funds available in the enterprize. Here for God and advocate the cause of benevo- is the Plan.

Secure by purchase or lease an appropriate them upon this land in companies as large as About one hundred dollars were pledged, can be profitably employed, and place over them forty-two of which was paid down. Consider- suitable superintendents to direct their labor, ing the rainy night and the sparse congregation, provide for their necessities, and manage the it was doing well; and may the Lord bless the proceeds of the plantation. Some mission givers. The harry with which the money and society should provide schools, and religious innames came in, did not allow the Clerk to get struction for the slaves, and a portion of every all the names to whom the money should have day should be devoted to teaching them to read,

be the more prospered. But, brethren, this giving does not stop here. It goes into eterni- Ashtabula Q. M. Home Mission Society, which which they can do in about five years. Only

ty, and souls will feel its benefits there, and will be credited accordingly. The other part hence there are eternal consequences hanging was to be forwarded to the Parent Society .on the cheerful contributions of Christians The following is a list of names and the amount

> Ya Total. Paid to the Parent Society,

Contributed to Parent Society,
Ashtabula O. M. H. M. S.

Those who pledged to pay in the course of the year, will be credited when they shall forward the money. Then, they should state whether for life membership or simply a dona-RUPUS CLARK.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1855.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS

By the annual catalogue of Yale College, it not yet able to sustain themselves. Now, one of appears that out of a total of 519 in the Institu two things is true, we must either sustain them tion, the number of Theological Students is but lose the work. They can be sustained, if we 25. Oberlin Institution also numbers during the but feel the importance, and it seems to me past year 1062 students, with but 24 in the Thethat we only need to know their condition in ological Department. It is true that there are order to feel this. I have had something to do several other Theological Seminaries in the with this subject myself, and I know that it is Congregational and Presbyterian denominations, not an easy thing to go forward at these but their number of students is considerably stations with a few friends around us without less than it was ten or fifteen years since. The ample support. On my way here, I called on Methodist denomination has but one, viz. at Bro. Graham in New York, and talked a little Concord. N. H., unless perhaps there is one on this subject. As he ran over a few items, about commencing at the far west. We visited expressing the condition of the Mission, and their Institute at Concord last summer, and found oting his hopes and his fears, he asked with a them but little in advance of ourselves in numad countenance, what shall I do? Coming on bers and general advantages. These facts show to Buffalo, and calling on Bro. Bathrick, I asked that we are not so very far behind others as some him how he was succeeding, and after stating may suppose. True, we ought to be able to the pro and con of the work, noticing the em- number on our Theological list more than 21. Barrassments of the Mission, he asked, with And so should the Methodist Seminary, and much solicitude, what can be done? I saw Yale, and Oberlin, and every other similar In-

Home Missions, and be said that the funds were ological Students, that the people are losing all expended, and that we had got to receive confidence in such Institutions, they are mistakmore or we should have to abandon some of en. Never probably was the proportion of min-But many causes combine to diminish the num-

ors for the conversion of men. Rev. H. G. Woodworth arose to speak, but tract of land at the south, and then purchase all the bringing in of the names and the money, the slaves that the funds will admit of, and put believe a word of it !-J. F.

emble and commingle.

thousand to flight."

ASSOCIATIONS.

such slaves should be purchased asy choose to Christ said of his church collectively, "Ye comply with these conditions, for we wish not to be implicated in involuntary servitude. Some earth." And acting on the principle of assoof the reasons which seem to favor this scheme ciation here implied, his church has formed assowe will mention. The slave can attain his free- ciations, for mutal self-upbuilding and for preachdom by his own efforts; his offspring from the ing the gospel in all the world, such as annual time of his purchase will be free forever; he meetings, occasional associations, temperance will be prepared for freedom by the instruction societies, and missionary boards, by which cowhich he will receive during his contract to earn operation and combining of individual forces, his ransom; he will earn his ransom much tenfold more is accomplished, than otherwise quicker under the direction of intelligent super- could possibly be. endents, than if left to himself; the money Hence is at once seen the propriety of such invested will be safe, and pay interest, so that it organizations as boards, societies, and com

will be easier to secure large sums to invest. If mittees, and the duty of co-operation on the the plan works well, there can be money enough part of ALL Christians. No good man can stand obtained to buy every slave at the south, and alone, and do his whole duty; and much more give them opportunity to work themselves free. no Christian should say a word against such We can demonstrate the superiority of free la- associations to spread the Gospel.—P. S. B. bor in the midst of slavery; we can fill the mar-

ANNUAL REPORTS.

This document of some 160 pages, containing slave labor products, we shall be able to settle these negroes in their southern climate where the reports of the benevolent societies read at they belong, and where they can do the most the recent anniversaries at Dover, is before us ood, and not alarm commerce with the idea And though it was our fortune to listen on that that the southern trade is likely to be ruined. occasion to the reading of most of the reports it If responsible parties will engage in this work contains, yet we have been much interested in philanthropy, we are persuaded that the reviewing the more important parts of them in oney, the way and the means, the men and the form in which they now appear. They are prortunity will not be wanting, and if the ex- here presented in a creditable style of typograment proves successful, we may live to see phy,-are as a whole exceedingly readable, and lavery abolished, or reduced to a mere nom- should, as it seems to us, be sought and read by inal existence. There will be difficulties to all who are desirous of keeping pace with our overcome, no doubt, but in what good work is progress in this direction.

The report of the Education Society is unusu-

cue the slave until all difficulties are removed, ally full and valuable. It furnishes an epitome, we shall do nothing. In the nature of the case both historical and statistical, of the society and we may expect them, but they can be conquered its school from its rise to the present time, that must be of incalculable value for reference to such as may interest themselves in a matter of this kind. Bro. Cheney deserves the thanks of the One of the greatest embarrassments to which denomination, and especially of the friends of are subjected in establishing and carrying education, for the patience, industry, and labor, rward the operations of our institutions, grows he must have expended in the compilation ut of their expensiveness. And in respect to such a mass of facts and statistics as we find here ost, many labor under an entire misapprehen- intelligibly arranged and systematized.

ion. It is supposed by them, that if an insti- It is safe to say that the document, as a whole, ution has buildings, library, apparatus, &c., is an improvement on its predecessors, and reand is out of debt, it can be supported by its flects credit on all the secretaries for their manome, and therefore needs no funds. This ifest devotion to their respective departments of uld be done, perhaps, though with difficulty, labor .- J. F. 25 years ago; but now it is impossible, and for

THE BOYHOOD OF JESUS.

1. To sustain a school of a high order, much If our curiosity, instead of divine inspiration ore teaching is required than formerly. Twen- had guided the pen, the Bible would have co y years ago when studying the classics, we tained a very minute account of the boyhood of pent some one-half or at most three-fourths of the Savior. But wisdom is justified of her chil hour per day, in the recitation room. In dren. Ours would have been according to the our schools now no less than two hours, often wisdom of man, which is foolishness; the sinmore, are devoted to such classes; of course gle, brief and apparently incidental paragraph from the pen of Luke is according to a wisdom 2. Teachers' wages, as well as expenses gen- not of this earth.

ally, have been greatly increased. Teachers What the Bible tells us of the infancy and

sho-commanded twenty-five years ago, four or six box hood of Jesus, renders it certain that he was indred dollars, can now just as easily obtain six brought up in a poor, industrious and pious and eight hundred, or even more, whilst the Jewish family. "What is commanded of a harge for tuition is the same now as then. If father toward his son? To circumcise him, to be said, that the tuition should be raised to teach him the law, to teach him a trade." priespond with the advanced price of other says one of the Talmudic writers. We have ings, it is obvious to reply that this cannot be reason to believe such was the doctrine in the one without a combination on the part of our time of Joseph, and that the pious man did not astitutions generally; and though such a property of the property hange, since there are several institutions the Scripture; at ten, the Mischna; at thirteen, mong us so amply endowed that they are self- let them be subjects of the law." These hint pporting, even at the present low rate of tui- from ancient Jewish writers, not under the in-If a part should advance on tuition, they fluence of inspiration, have their use in the stuould doubtless lose more by the drawing off of dy of Christ's early life, but we are not left to udents, than they would gain by increased these, as we have an authority held in the highcharges. Here we are in a dilemma, so that est reverence by Joseph and Mary, an authority or institutions must be funded, or they must which speaks explicitly on the religious instruction of the young. "Ye shall teach them, We speak here of what we know, speaking as (the divine precepts and the history of God's e do in the light of fifteen or twenty years' ex- dealing with the chosen people,) " ye shall teach perience, and in the view of a host of examples. them your children, speaking of them when thou To establish and carry on a school then, of sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest the first class, will require a considerable outlay of money. This fact we do not wish to disthou risest up."

guise. We had better look it fairly in the face, If such was the general course pursued by nd count the cost before beginning to build, pious Jewish parents, how diligently was it pur lest we fail to finish, and the passers by laugh us sued by Joseph and Mary with such a son as o scorn for our folly! But still we insist upon Jesus, whom the angel himself had called immanthe propriety of having such schools of our wel, God with us! What son is not a son of promise in the opinion of his mother? But Even the supplying of these funds may be to Mary knew she was educating a son to be greatour profit, and furnish us as doubtless it does ly distinguished by reason of a divine comm and will an important and necessary " means of foretold by all the prophets. Often did that grace." Christianity is eminently and charac- mother recite to that boy God's "miracles and teristically benevolent. It flourishes best, and his acts which he did in the midst of Egypt, comes most healthy and vigorous when it can unto Pharaoh, the king of Egypt, and unto all "go about," like its great Author, "doing good." his land;" "What he did unto Israel;" and To open a channel then through which it may de- "what he did unto Datham+" often did she revelop i tself in this direction, is furnishing it cite the history of Israel and the divine precepts with additional power to exert a deeper and to that sinless boy. His patriotic feelings perproader influence. It does a man good to give haps often glowed, and he longed, as another for a worthy object, provided he does it cheer- boy would, to stand within the gates of Jerusafully and piously. It may be argued that there lem, the capital of the land of promise.

are other objects that may be profitably encour- Year after year his parents and friends ged to the extent of our ability. But there up to that capital to attend the great festival of re many who would contribute to this, that the Passover, kept in commemoration of those ould not to them, and others who can and will wonderful events which his mother so often ressist here, without diminishing their beneficence cited to him. Time after time, perhaps, the in other directions. Our impression is that we promise was repeated to him, when he should are doing as much, nay more, for Home and have reached the age of twelve, he should go Foreign Missions, than we should have been do- up to Jerusalem and see the holy temple;ng if no educational enterprise had been inaug- "meanwhile, the child grew and waxed strong anted among us.

in the spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace
When a man has given for one object, and
of God was upon him." Perhaps the age of xperienced the truth of the saying, that "it is thirteen was more usually regarded as the sepore blessed to give than to receive," he will be arating line between childhood and youth; ar more likely to give to others equally deserv- thirteen perhaps was the more usual time the g. And it is not true that our Christianity is Jewish boys first went up to the holy city, as it solving itself into more active benevolence, at was the more usual time those designed for the expense of personal piety, and efficient la- sacred offices, entered the schools of the Rabbies; but this good and promising boy went up

Go among the churches, and it will be found a year earlier. rue generally, that those men who do the giv- The longed for time at length came, and the ag, who are found at our large public gather- caravan was ready. On the third day after ngs, seconding any good enterprise by their leaving home, if not before, perhaps before obtributions, are the very men who constitute noon, the boy's eye caught his first sight of the the life of these churches. Without them in sacred city, and of the shining roof of the templ nany instances, Christ would have "spewed" on Mount Zion. To that sacred eminence he, no hese churches "out of his mouth" long ago! doubt, directed his hasty steps soon after he Go to the social meeting and you will find them passed the city gate, not to gaze, like an ignorthere, go to the family circle, at the hour of ant boy, with vacant eye, or unintelligent wonrayer, and you will find them there. The cov-der; the instructions of his pious parents had ous and stingy are not the men who are sus-prepared him to profit by this visit.

ining the piety of our churches, and prevailing The days of that holy festal week soon passwith God for the salvation of men. If these ed, and the caravan set out for Nazareth early hings be not so, give the facts whoever will, in the morning; but the boy lingered about the and we will stand publicly refuted. "The lib-sacred hill, his parents supposing him to have eral soul shall be made fat," says God, though been, however, in some part of the caravan, there be many who practically say they do not among their kinsfolk and acquaintances. After a sleepless night, they returned to Jerusalem, where they were compelled to pass a still more anxious night, as they failed that day to find The principle and love of association seem to their lost boy. The next morning the excited e deeply implanted in man. Men love to as mother with her husband unexpectedly fell unon him in one of the rooms adjoining the tem-Evidently this principle is to be acted on, in ple, where the learned doctors of the sacred all great human enterprises. One man acting law were accustomed to impart religious inlone can never do what an association of men struction. No wonder the mother, forgetting can easily perform. As in mechanics vast pow- the presence of the doctors, began, in an excited er is gained by the pulley, or wheel and axle, or manner, to chide the boy, apparently so indifthe simple lever; so associations by a combination of individual forces create a new power enough to excite our astonishment. "Why did of mighty efficacy. Hence we have the old you seek me? Did you not know Prost be adage, "That a threefold cord is not easily about my Father's business? As much as to broken;" and the Bible ratio of combination- say, "Strange you did not know I would be one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten found in the temple, my Father's house, and engaged in HIS business, like an obedient son!" of faith and love.

It was customary among the Jewish teachers encourage pupils and even children at the synagogue to ask questions. The scene given Fears of a war with America --- Concordat us by Luke is entirely according to the customs of his country and times, as appears from Josephus, who thus speaks of his association with the Doctors, when about two years older than the Savior at this visit: "When I was about fourteen years of age, I was commended by all for the love I had to learning; on which account the high priests and the principal men of the city came there frequently to me together in order to know my opinion about the accurate nderstanding of the points of the law."

In the case of great men we love to gather

all the speeches and acts of their childhood.

especially such as indicate their future career and eminence. In Christ this single event and his enigmatical sentence, is all we have, beside the general statement that he was a healthy, obedient, and pious boy. To Joseph and Mary the expression, "my father," in the mouth of that boy had a depth of meaning which it was impossible for the by-stander to apprehend, and the more we ponder upon it ourselves, the more we are inclined to think the boy had more than a vague consciousness of his future mission "His mother kept all these sayings in her heart," may possibly indicate she heard others similar not given us, "He went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them." This passage is of great importance as it determines several points of interest. From this we know he did not go to the school of the prophets; from this in connection with know his example of filial obedience; and we the age of twelve till he went to John to be in considering the question, " Was the life man-

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Those procuring four subscribers, Baptized, then, as both England and the and forwarding eight dollars, will be allowed a United States have been in the same bloody fifth copy for their services, and a similar com- struggle, would it not be an unheard of occur ensation for any larger number.

LIAM BURR, Dover, N. H.

be sent to them longer unless they do.

tion to the communication of brother Curtis that subject, inserted in another column. The Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign

dission Society requests us to say that the The 0 1

eral Baptist Missionary Society, for a copy of The Concordat between Austria and the Pope, ther valuable religious works.

ddressed to "Seminary Advocate," Augusta, of the Vatican.

inisters who take the Star in that State. -----

there is an unexpected religious influence Austria, and even of German national Catholiabroad. By the efforts of Dr. McMasters, 80 cism as opposed to Ultramontanism, to present were presented to Bishop Whitehouse for con- ere long the beginnings of a revolt to the new firmation : 22 were baptized ; 45 kneeled to re- policy. cive the imposition of the Bishop's hands, with dinary scene.

a deplorable state of ignorance, and even infi-

Dr. Graph, a South African missionary, inmillions of people, and white to the harvest.

perations with great zeal and energy.

condition is improved, their liberties are enarged, and they are socially elevated. Good; to adopt a policy of larger principle in harmony but the colored population of the south taught to read the Bible, and why do not slaveholders and their sons respect and nelp to respect the laws of marriage among the negroes? You can't enlarge a man's liberty, agents of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery agents of the British agents ora woman's either, nor yet socially elevate socially elevate socially speaking they are Society having discovered that Mr. Samuel sed and abused as the four-footed beasts that Vines, our Consul at Para, was the holder and - Western Christian Advocate.

he Baptists in West Boylston, Mass., and Brattleboro' Vt. Some twenty-five in each place have been converted.

The best investment of money is in the bank

English Correspondence.

between Austria and the Pope---Emancipation of slaves---The late Dr. F. A.
Cox---The Eclectic Review.

ENGLAND, Nov. 30, 1855.

Much is being said and written by busy politicians just now about the probability of a war between England and America. But this cannot-this shall not be. The recollection of our ommon descent should terminate the very tho't of war between the two peoples. At first sight this may be thought tends to dissever rather than knit the bonds of amity. It recalls the recollection of a wrong which the American per ple suffered from our hands one hundred and fifty years ago. But it should never be forgotter that the party inflicting those wrongs were our enemies as well as theirs. They were a party imbued with foreign and despotic principles, in stigated by foreign intrigues, and they proposed nothing less than the complete social and spiritual subjugation of a country whose government they directed, or rather had usurped, while they were enemies to its liberties and aliens to its faith.

It was in this dark hour, when the freedom which the Reformation introduced was fast waning, and nothing appeared to be in store for the world but another long night of superstition and tyranny, that the Pilgrim Fathers, despairing of the fortunes of the Old World, went out from us,-were driven out. But they fled before a common calamity and a common foe. They crossed the sea, and awoke, amid the forests' glades, other passages, we know where he spent the other passages, we know where he spent the eighten years subsequent to this visit; we carry on the war in moors, in dungeous, on scafelighten years subsequent to this visit; we folds. It was one battle which both were engaged have a clue to what were his employments from in; it was one freedom which both fought for 4 & it is one victory which has crowned the struggles baptized. These are points of great importance and sacrifices of both. We-or rather our fathers-who remained, have succeeded in turning back the tide of battle, and recovering for Protestant liberty at least one country in Europe "THE QUARTERLY." Very few subscribers while your fathers who went out have render have yet been returned for the next volume of the splendid service to liberty of founding a new this Periodical. All who purpose to do any country in which she might dwell, and a new thing for it, are entreated to attend to it at once, people who might consecrate their influence. their arms, and their wealth to her defence.

rence should one division of that host, whose Subscriptions &c., should be sent to WIL- mission it has been to establish freedom in the face of all the temporal and spiritual tyrannies N. B. Subscribers for the last Volume on the globe, turn upon the other, their comwho wish to continue, should renew their panions, and put them down? That they who subscription immediately, as the work will not crossed the Atlantic for the sake of liberty should return over the same waters to extinguish it, is incredible. Could America expect to en-We invite the particular attention of all in- joy an hour's peace after such a deed? If any erested in the proposed History of our denomfaith can be placed in the laws of Providence according to which national retributions are certain and signal, -a war with Britain, in circumstances like the present, would be the knell of liberty in America. The sober and sound part meeting of the Ex. Com. of that Society, called by a notice in the Star of last week, has party now clamoring for war are the enemies been indefinitely postponed. The members of of all liberty, and would follow up their triumph the committee will govern themselves accordingtinguishing it in the New. The Christianity of the two nations should go for something here Our thanks are due to Rev. J. C. PIKE, this surely has power enough to prevent what Corresponding Secretary of the English Gen- would be the greatest calamity to both.

ts last Annual Report; also, for a copy of the now officially promulgated, has filled Europe Memoir and Remains" of his late esteemed with astonishment. At the very time when Sarfather, the Rev. John GREGORY PIKE, author dinia, a Catholic power, has withstood and re of the Persuasives to Early Piety, and several fused the Papal claims to interference with her temporal affairs,-at the very time Spain, another Catholic power, has also shown her determi-"SPMINARY ADVOCATE." We have received a nation to resist such claims,—at this very time andsome and well filled little sheet with this the young Austrian Emperor has concluded a title, issued at Augusta, Me .-- to be " devoted Concordat with the Pope, compared with which ly to the advocacy of the cause of edu- all recent documents of that kind have been cation, and specially to a particular Institution" mild and meaningless. It is a veritable prosthe Maine State Seminary. In this good work tration of Austria at the feet of the Pope, -a we wish it abundent success. If sufficient en- veritable giving up, by the secular rulers, of evcouragement is received, it is to be published ery shred of those claims which in such cases secular rulers, even of known subserviency to the nonthly on the following.

TERMS. #Single copy, 50 cents in advance.— Papacy on the whole, have tried to maintain.— Three copies to one address, for one dollar in ad- There are in this Concordat 38 articles, which, vance. Twenty copies to one address, for five if practically carried out, Francis Joseph and his successors will be Emperors only in name, dollars in advance.

All communications, exchanges, and moneys and all over Austria the real power will be that

But will the Austrian people and the Austrian We have received a quantity of the 'Advo- clergy consent to an arrangement so monstrous ate, and, agreeably to request, the present week so unexampled in the annals of the relations of orward a copy to each win in Maine where we European powers with the Pontificate since the have subscribers, and also a copy to all our sixteenth century? Peoples rarely rise on account of documents; and it may be before the Concordat makes itself felt in its prac-In Alton, Ill., State Prison, containing 435 tical consequences. Surely, however, there onvicts, it is stated in an exchange paper that must be a sufficient nucleus of Protestantism in

The most mysterious part of the matter is the customary invocation. It was an extraor, what can be the meaning of Austria? The trea-The Protestant population of France is about ty is too gross, open, and palpable, to have been two millions; but very many of them have never heard the Gospel, and of course are in What then can be the motive and purpose of delity; since the Revocation of the edict of Austria? Is it that by once again becoming Nantes, 170 years ago, the truth as it is in Jesus permanently the Catholic Power in Europe, has been in bonds in many places where piety Austria may regain her supremacy in the German Confederacy, and push Prussia out of Germany altogether into the Baltic ? Or is it that forms that the king of Abyssinia has prohibited Austria is constituting herself a mediate between Slavery, renounced polygamy, and is anxious Russia and her Greek Church, on the one hand, for the introduction of European arts and arti- and the Papacy and European despotism, on the ans. Wide is the field of Africa, with its sixty other, so as by the bodeful union to found a power of evil such as has never yet been seen in It is in contemplation by the American and the world? Or, again, can France anyhow have oreign Christian Union, to suspend their mison in Ireland, since the evangelical ministers that the Austrian Government calculates, by and members of the established church of calling Catholicism to her aid, to be able the Ireland, aided by their English brethren, have better to overbear and hold together under her within the last few years, taken hold in the thraldom her motley and mutually discordant work of missions in that country, with a strong population? This much is clear, Austria has hand; the Irish Mission Society, the Presby- come to the conclusion that, for some reason or terians in the north of Ireland, the Wesleyans, other, her influence in Europe will be enhanced and the Primitive Methodists, are carrying on by making a close alliance with the Papacy, and even by constituting herself, by open indentur MISSION TO SLAVES. A writer in the Rich- and parchment, the slave of the Triple Hat, and Mission to Slaves. A writer in the rates and parenment, the save withe triple tag, and mond Christian Advocate uses these words:—
The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is sending the gospel to every habitation of the champion of Ultramontanism among the nations of Europe. At any rate this coalition ought to open the eyes of British statesmen.—
Our policy towards the Pope and his minions. to the slave. We have something over one hundred and forty ministers engaged in preaching to the colored population of the South; and we learn that in the proportion they receive the gospel, and become pious, their temporal condition is improved, their liberties are entered to the gospel, and become pious, their temporal condition is improved, their liberties are entered to the gospel, and become pious, their temporal condition is improved, their liberties are entered to the gospel, and become pious, their temporal condition is improved, their liberties are entered to the gospel, and become pious, their temporal condition is improved, their liberties are entered to the gospel.

possessor of three slaves, opened a correspondence Quite extensive revivals are in progress among with Earl Clarendon, our Secretary of State for

> * A great deal has recently been said in England about the probability of a war between that country and this; but we have heard little of ihere, and believe our correspondent is mistaken in upposing that there is any party here which desire it. We know of no such party.

culties, and to overthrow that accursed system which has driven him from his family home

membering those who are in bonds as bound

The next session is to be held with the church

Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

New Durham Quarterly Meeting.

Belknap Quarterly Meeting.

The January session of the Belknap Q. M. will be he with the church at Gilmanton Iron Works.

J. A. KNOWLES, Com.

Jefferson Quarterly Meeting.

Lake George Quarterly Meeting.

Rev. WM. R. Norton, whose name does not appear it the Register for 1836, is a minister in good standing of th Bath church, Mich., (Shiawassa Q. M.) S. A. Gurrisa, Clerk.

Post Office Addresses.

S. R. Evens, Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

C. M. SEWELL, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill. CHESTER HURD, Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill.

STEPHEN LEWIS, Togus Springs, Me. G. W. Town, Oakfield, Fondulac Co., Wis.

JOSEPH PARKYN, Heart Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis

Miss Frances Ellen Waterns, 80 Green St., Charles

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

the week's news, is a variety of rumors that

there is at last a prospect of peace. One rumor

states that Russia directly requested Prussia to

make conciliatory offers to the Western powers.

Prussia is said to have accepted this mission and Austria also assents. But the most definite

form of rumor, is that propositions had been

which can be honorably accepted; namely:

That Russia will conclude peace with the West-

anteed independence of the Danubian Princi-

Flour 1s. lower. Corn 1s. lower. Wheat 2d.

CONGRESS. The House has not yet succeed-

Foreign Relations-Messrs. Mason, Slidell,

New Jersey, Harlan, Wade. Military Affairs—Weller, Fitzpatrick, John-

son, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt and Iverson.
Militia—Houston, Dodge, Bell of N. H.,

Thompson of Ky.

Naval Affairs—Mallory, Fish, Thompson of

N. J., Bell of Tenn,, James, Slidell.
Public Lands—Stuart, Johnson, Clayton,

verson, Wade.

Revolutionary Claims—Evans, Reid, Hale,

Foster, Durkee. Judiciary—Butler, Toucey, Bayard, Geyer,

N. J., Seward, Sumner. District of Columbia—Brown, Allen, Mason,

Library—Pearce, Cass, Bayard. Eurolled Bills—Jones, (Iowa) Summer.

The message of the Governor of South Caro-

lina is a very warlike document. The Govern-

or threatens civil war if the principles of the

Fugitive Slave Act are not carried out in good

faith, and "dissolves the Union" for the forty-

The Legislature of Missouri have just passed

an act to expedite the removal of free negroes

from that State. They have appropriated \$3000

Thirty-five liberated slaves from Kentucky

were at Grafton, Ohio, recently, on their way to

Chief Justice Taney and Senator Cass

scattering 5.

Iverson, Wade.

Washington.

ninth time_in words.

been elected, as follows:

The steamship Baltic arrived last week with a

Rev. L. H. WITHAM, West Buxton, Me.

THEO. STEVENS, Springvale, Me.

JAMES RICKERT, Clerk.

The next term of this Q. M. will be held in Putn Conference Friday, Jan. 4, 1856. Eld. I. J. Hoag reach an introductory discourse at the opening of

The next session of the Jefferson Baptists will be held at Fowler, com Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

oreign Affairs. It appears that Mr. Vines pur-hased these slaves from another British sub-ect, one of the conditions of purchase being that the slaves from another British sub-lect, one of the conditions of purchase being that has not, for a long time, been seen in the capitol. he has carefully investigated the circumstances monotonous voting from day to day. of the case; and, although he is convinced that

M. Vines was actuated in what he did by be- brother member for using profane language. evolent and praiseworthy motives, yet, as the He immediately turned to a colleague and said, aw of England absolutely prohibits British sub- " I guess that fellow is a minister, I'll be carefuljects from owning or holding slaves, under any what I say before him!" Mr. Hale of the Sencircumstances whatsoever, he has informed Mr. ate, was in the Hall yesterday, and introduced Vines that his conduct in this transaction has one of the members to Mr. Richardson, as folbeen entirely disapproved, and that, if any similar lows: "Shall I make you acquainted with Mr. lar cause for complaint should arise, it will not be again passed over." Some farther letters fellows abused the ministers behind their backs are exchanged, which terminate in his Lordship during the last session, and the people have sent assuring the above Society that he has directed a few of them up here to meet you face to face." Mr. Vines to give up possession of the three

ment of a Life of the late Dr. F. A. Cox, of ment of a Life of the late Dr. F. A. Cox, of Hackney, has been made, From a communica-Maine. It is said that both of these gentlemen Hackney, has been made, tion made to the public a few days ago by one of Dr. Cox's executors, it appears that the Doonity may present, during the session of Connity may present the session tor himself not long before his death, prohibited, as far as he could do it, the publication of any memorial of his life and labors. To make this secure, only two days before his death he collected together a vast mass of papers, and was proceeding to destroy them, but rapidly increasing weakness prevented the fulfilment of the control of the creasing weakness prevented the fulfilment of his purpose. He had just strength enough to when I full ob de spirit, I am an old sojer, but when I full ob de spirit, I am spry as a gal! consign them to Mrs. Cox, charging her to exconsign them to Mrs. Cox, charging her to ex-amine them carefully after his demise, and then I been at home among de pots and keetles all commit to the flames all that related to his own history. Dr. Cox was eminent for his humility, full ob prayer, and full ob faith, Massa Jesus and although his motives claim admiration, the will be wid us ebery where and ebery-when !" act itself is to be deplored. Since the removal of Robert Hall from the English Baptist Church, no greater light of that church has shone than Dr. Cox. His fifty years' pastorate at Hackney, and the potent influence he exerted upon the Baptist denomination, always for good, to say nothing of the valuable products of his pen, demanded a grateful record, and the record itself could not have failed of running a career of extensive usefulness. Dr. Cox was one of Robert Hall's most intimate friends; and the fine article which appeared in the North British Review ing. It was supposed when we commenced this on Robert Hall a few years ago was from the elegant pen of Dr. Cox.

The Eclectic Review, which completes its pass into the hands of a new editor with the could devise, without employing agents to travel in the different States, which would have been commencement of 1856. Dr. Thomas Price has been the editor for the last dozen years or churches, ministers, Quarterly and Yearly Meetmore, but through failing health he is compelled to vacate the editorial throne. The Review is published monthly at eighteen pence a No., or 36.

This method was adopted, and a good number of the interest o the Noncomformist journals of this country.— nobly and promptly responded to the request. Jonathan E. Ryland, Esq., of Northampton, is to be the new editor. Mr. Ryland is best known sent done the same, this part of the work would have been nearly completed, and an editor enas the author of the Life of John Foster, and he has now in the press the life of Dr. Kitto.—
He is grandson of the eccentric John Ryland,

The communications received, and from other sources, to collect and arrange the names, the time of orto collect and arrange the names are the name of the name of the name of the orto collect and arrange the name of and son of the late Dr. Ryland of Bristol, with whom Robert Hall associated in the pastorship of Buadmeed Chapel. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mashington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday morn, Dec. 12, 1855. and this perplexes us; but we are not in despair. If this Congress never organizes, there is one encouraging thought, that is, doing nothing, is doing seed, compared with the doings of the last

History.

From the communications which we have revotes for Speaker.

Of course there are men voting for Banks who would prefer another candidate; but I trust the We are now patiently waiting and ardently

ton of Iowa (a Banks' man) offered a resolution, declaring that a plur lity should elect. One declaring that a plur should elect. One in relation to ministers, we want especially the hard of the Richardson men in the Hall were on

Mr. Giddings, and many other of Mr. Banks' friends, requested Mr. T. to withdraw the resolution, which he did. The moral force of an election by majority will be greater, and the anti-slavery men mean to have it if possible; but the plurality vote will without doubt be resorted to before many days if there is no election by majority. Many people throughout the country may not understand why there is so much importance attached to the election of speaker.

In the first place, he has the appointment of all the committees. In the second place, in debate, sketches of deceased and elderly ministers, it is he gives the floor to whom he pleases, (often a requested that our aged ministers would write dozen or twenty address the chair at the same and forward a more extended sketch of their la instant), and in the third place, with the present for the "History." Also, it is desired that some state of things throughout the Free States, the of those brethren who were familiarly acquaint election of Mr. Banks would be very likely to ed with deceased ministers in our denomination consolidate the entire anti-slavery strength of should write and forward short biographies of the north into one great Republican party, preparatory to the Presidential election of next Now, dear brethren, we would earnestly be

House, (or what will be a "House" if ever they organize.) In the midst of the intense, excite, would, one and all who read this article, do all organize.) In the midst of the intense excitement that exists, there is generally the most perfect order in the Hall! Every member is ministers who have not yet complied with the garden and the midster of the ministers who have not yet complied with the garden and the midster of the ministers who have not yet complied with the garden and the midster of the ministers who have not yet complied with the garden and the midster of the midster thrown upon his own honor, or as it were put upon his good behavior—there being no rules. to keep the state of the vote.

editor is here says,

Mr. Vines should give them their freedom on their attaining respectively the age of 25 years and gentlemanly to each other, and many hu-The Earl of Clarendon in his reply states, that morous incidents are interspersed during the

Yesterday, a member very gently reproved

Rev. Mr. Pike (Methodist) from your State, Much wonder has been felt that no announce-

de morning, but I tell ye bredren, if we keep

For the Morning Star. HISTORY OF FREE-WILL BAPTISTS. TO F. W. BAPTIST MINISTERS AND CLERKS.

Dear Brethren :- It again becomes necessary to call your attention to the subject of our "His tory" through the medium of the Star. The work of collecting and arranging the facts and statistics, which was commenced about two years since, is not yet completed, but is still progresssite to obtain the facts and materials from all parts of the connexion which are necessary for ach a history as we intend to publish 100th volume with the close of the year, is to best method for collecting these facts which we cents, and is accounted the most liberal of all of brethren, in different parts of the connexion,

the date of the ordination of about 700 of our wior precious to their souls. Something like 50 with some of our most aged brother than the date of the ordination of about 700 of our wior precious to their souls. Something like 50 with some of our most aged brother than the date of the ordination of about 700 of our wior precious to their souls. with some of our most aged brethren in different places, from whom we have obtained very valuable and interesting facts connected with our early history, which, in a short time, would have been lost, as these fathers will soon pass from the stage of life. Publications, records Mr. Editor:—We have nothing new here, and this perplexes us; but we are not in despair. If this Congress never organizes, there is one encouraging thought, that is, doing nothing, is

not been doing nothing! They have successfully of our brethren misapprehend the minions of slavery through 45 order for Speaker.

Of yesterday's proceedings, Greeley of the Carting the Internation which is required in the circulars. It is not the design of the corporaters of the Printing Establishment to insert in the work a particular history of every church and Q. M., nor the lar history of every church and Q. Banks' vote began at 100 this morning, and went steadily up to 107, where it stood two baltos. The House was then adjourned by our would not be interesting. But it is desirable opponents on a close vote by tellers. The Members elected as Anti-Nebraska men who stood which was ever formed in the connexion, with which was ever formed in the connexion, with which was ever formed in the connexion, with out against Banks, are John Wheeler and Bay-ard Clark, of New York; Fuller, Millard and Edie of Pennsylvania; Scott, Harrison, Ball and Moore of Ohio; Duan and Scott of Indiana; besides Fuller of Maine; Williams of New York, ble would be interesting to many of the readers; Hickman and Barclay of Pennsylvania, and Wells of Wisconsin, Anti-Nebraska Democrats. Wells of Wisconsin, Anti-Nebraska Democrats. We need seven out of these and no effort has been spared to gain them. Possibly some of those who came to us to-day will bolt back to-morrow. But at least one hundred will stand fire, while several now standing out have each promised to vote for Banks when such vote will elect.

great body of the Anti-Nebraska men will stand desiring to secure returns from those churches, by their candidate to the last.

Q. M.'s, Y. M.'s, and ministers, which have as Anti-Nebraska men will stand by their candidate to the last. If for this they are accusdidate to the last. If for this they are accus-ed of sectionalism, let it be remembered, that from the organization of the first Congress, in the time of their organization, reception into the 1790, to the present time, covering in all thirty-three Congresses, the Free States, with all their circulars, it would, in a great measure, supersed the necessity of a report from the indithree Congresses, the Free States, with all the circulars, it would, in a great measure, supersed the necessity of a report from the individual churches. Brethren will you not attend to this matter. The completion of the work is two years, while the south has held it for fortyfour years, or about two-thirds of the whole period.

disappointment of many, on account of the delay of the reports from Q. M.'s and ministers, period.

There was quite a "squall," for a moment or two, in the House on Monday. Mr. Thoring-

their feet in an instant, crying out, "Mr. Clerk,"
Mr. Clerk," "I move it be laid upon the table!"
"I demand the yeas and nays!!"
Mr. Giddings, and many other of Mr. Banks' try may not understand why there is so much order, if you have one, if not, please give then

those ministers.

year." This last is what the Pierce Democrats most fear.

One thing ought to be said in favor of this House for what will be said in favor of this the proper History of the dealings of God with us as a people, published for the benefit of upon his good behavior—there being no rules, honestly differ in opinion from us in relation to and no presiding officer—the old clerk calls the propriety of publishing such a work as we roll, and five members are at the desk with him propose; but still as many of the largest bodies to keep the state of the vote. Upon this point, a Philadelphia paper whose it, and communications nave been recommended brethren in almost every part of the connexion, brethren in almost every part of the connexion, Part of this extreme good order may arise to doubt that such a work is desired by the defrom the circumstance that the present House of nomination. We therefore trust that as clerks

and ministers you will not withhold your aid church in its forbearance and treatment of the

which is so necessary for the completion of the disaffected members who have established a sepwork.

This is a denominational work and is not de-This is a denominational work and is not designed for the particular benefit of any company or individuals? All the profits, if any, will-go for the benefit of the denomination. As it will be designed for a standard work, the corporators intend to have it well prepared, correct in dates, authentic, and written in a-good, easy, interesting style. No one has yet been appointed to edit or compile the work, but some one will be selected as soon as the materials can be collected and preperly arranged.

All communications or reports on the subject

the History, or the Biographies of Ministers, ould be directed to the subscriber. If any ed. On Saturday evening Bro. McCormick lectured on the subject of slavery. He was introduced by the following resolution, which was passed manimously, at the conclusion of the lecture—the whole congregation voting.

Resolved, That we cordially welcome the Rev.

T. B. McCormick, (a fugitive from the unjust oppression of the slave power,) that we sympathize with him in his sufferings, and that we will aid him, both with our money and our prayers, in his efforts to free himself from his present difficulties and to overthrow that accursed system. erson wishes for a circular he can have one by ending his request to the subscriber.

In behalf of the Corporators of the F. W. B.

rinting Establishment. SILAS CURTIS.
Pittsfield, N. H., Dec. 6, 1855. P. S. As probably some clerks of churches, b. M.'s and Y. M.'s, and ministers, do not take he Star, will some person residing in the viciny of such clerks or ministers, have the goodess to forward the Star containing this article.

Rebibals. Etc.

Bro. Burr : I wish with gratitude to God to say that the Lord is doing a good work in the bounds of the church in Sparta, Pa. The state of religious interest being somewhat encouraging at the close of the Q. M. (4th ult.) Elder W. Stickney consented to tarry with us, remaining through the week. Five or six have been hopeligious interest being somewhat encouraging at ully converted to God; several backsliders have _ Patefield, Dec. 13, 1855. en reclaimed and many more appear anxious. Indeed, there appears to be a universal seriousness throughout the entire community. Praised Yours in hope, be God.

T. HENDRYX.

Revival in Green, Me. Within a few days past we have had a good revival progressing in the town of Green. I am now laboring as a home missionary with destitute churches of the Bowdoin Q. M. The church Green had lost its visibility, but I have found few brethren who have a mind to work, and God has blessed their labors and answered their prayers. A number have found the joys of pardoned sin, and many more are seeking the Lord, SAMUEL HATHORN.

Bro. Burr :- The Congregational church in Rehoboth, Mass., is enjoying a precious revival of religion. It was my happy privilege to be esent with them last Sabbath, and I was most ordially and fraternally received to labor with them by their excellent pastor, Rev. Mr. Grovesor, which led us to realize the sweetness of that divine expression, " Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together unity." Bro. Grovesnor and his church have enjoyed the labors of Rev. Mr. Day from the west, and a most faithful and searching preacher he is. The meetings have been continued nearly four weeks with increasing interest, and the nd is not yet. I am unable to state the number of hopeful conversions, but there is quite a large number, and many of the influential citipearl of great price." May the glorious work ontinue, until thousands shall find peace in be-

For the Morning Star.

TO THE READERS OF THE STAR. We are glad to say that the good Lord is vis ne, we trust, have found a resting place in ern powers without the intervention of either the Savior of lost men. We are still praying that the heavens may give rain, and the earth bring forth fruit, until the floors are filled with wheat and the vats overflow with wine and oil. palities, and the freedom of the Black Sea; both me of our neighbors and children are sharing parties to continue preparations for war, but no mont who were attending the fall term of our high school in this place—called Cassville High high school in this place high school in the called High high school in this place high school in the called High high school in this place high school in the called High high school in this place high school in the called High high high school in the called High high high school in the called H Government, we afford tuition in common Eng-Government, we afford tuition in common Eng-lish branches for the small sum of \$1 per term, decidedly the continued neutrality of Prussia. and 25 cents added for other studies, as Greek, Some important changes have taken place in Latin, French, &c.) -have shared in the good the English Cabinet. There is nothing from the work; and altho' the great excitement of '43, &c., Crimea, Asia and the Baltic. Breadstuffs quiet. seems to be passed over, still men are influenced to seek for substance, that God mey fill their easure. I have baptized three; more intend lower. oon, hoping to receive the connected blessing. that if a number in this place who ed in electing a Speaker, and there does not apnalted at duty some years past would now move pear to be any prospects of it at present. The forward and take their places in the Zion of closing vote on Friday last, stood thus: 58th God, it would be greatly to the encouragement ballot—Banks 106, Richardson 73, Fuller 41, of the church. As to myself I am still trying a little to strengthen the things that remain, and attend to the common duties of life, under which, In the Senate, the standing committees have with the weight of years. I feel my constition somewhat impaired; still I feel that I shall leave the field when called for by the Master, with more pleasing anticipations than I could have done some years since, for, notwithstanding our numbers have been lessened through the influence of Millerism and other disaffections, I now believe the prospects of the Stanstead Q. now believe the prospects of the Stanstead Q. M. to be better than in year past. Pray for son, Trumbull.

Agriculture—Allen, Hunter, Thompson, of

Now, permit me to say to my friends at home and abroad who have expressed such anxiety to see in print the sermon delivered at the funeral of the late Deacon T. Little of Hatley, that after writing it for publication I failed to make myself believe it would be interesting to those beyond the limits of his acquaintance; therefore I gave it to his deaf widow for her perusal, as it was by it to his deaf widow for her perusal, as it was by her special rsquest, presented sometime before, that I preached the sermon. And as Elder C. Hurd, who with Eld Z. Young, was present, has given a sketch of the Deacon's life, and the most of which was correct, and as I intend to ost of which was correct, and as I intend to give some important notes in the history of the earliest churches in this country in connection with the history of the Stanstead Q. M., I shall give no farther particulars here, and would only isk the continued prayers of the church for the nuch-afflicted widow, who now resides in Hatley, Canada East. A. Moulton. Stanstead, Canada, Dec. 3.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

EDGECOMB. Me.-Held at the Drummore meeting house in Phipsburg, Oct. 20 and 21.—
We were favored with the spirit of the Lord in
all our meetings. Rev. N. Brooks was chosen
cor. mess. to Bowdoin Q. M. In meeting of business, voted that the next session be held two weeks earlier than the time stated in the Register. The winter session will be field with the first F. W. B. church in Georgetown the 1st Saturday and Sabbath in Jan., 1856—Meetings of business Friday preceding, commencing at o'clock, P. M. E. G. Page, Clerk,

PARSONSFIELD, Me.-Held with the church ance was good, and the meetings interesting.— Ten dollars were collected for the H. Mission Next session at Limerick Corner, Feb. 13. S. PENDEXTER, Jr., Clerk.

BELKNAP, N. H .- Held at Concord, Nov. 13 The meetings of worship were very interesting. On Wednesday eve, Br. A. J. Davis was set apart to the gospel ministry: 1. Singing; 2. Reading scriptures by W. A. Sargent; 3. Singing; 4. John Fullonton; 5. Sermon by J. B. Davis; 6. Consecrating prayer by F. W. Straight; 7. Singing; 8. Charge by D. S. Frost; 9. Hand of fellowship by O. Butler; 10. Charge to the this purpose. church by J. B. Davis; 11. Singing.

Voted to request the publication of the following resolution in the Star:—

resolution in the Star :-- Oberlin. They were of all ages, and will be placed at the Oberlin School by their master the church in Concord in its unhappy division; placed at the Oberlin School by their and we cordially approve the course of said and their future welfare provided for.

has nothing exciting to communicate,

state of uninterrupted quigt; no cattle have been shot; the cabins of the squatters and the country are safe; Governor Shannon has discovered a mare's nest with no eggs therein; Mr. Eastin and 'many citizens' have been 'sold;' Sheriff Jones is at liberty, and Dr. Robinson is waking rills! sold; Sheriif Jones is at therry, and Dr. Roo-inson is making pills!

Mr. Dow, I am informed, was a citizen of New England; had squatted on an unoccupied claim; expended several hundred dollars in improving it; and then returned to his Eastern home for his wife and children. He left the farm in charge of a friend, Mr. Coleman, it is stated, cut a good deal of timper off it in his mick, by which we were greatly refreshed. On Saturday evening Bro. McCormick lec-

stated, cut a good deal of timber off it in his absence, and persisted in doing so after his return. Mr. Dow remonstrated; Mr. Coleman shot him. A gentleman of Mr. Dow's acquaintance—a warm personal friend, it may be—in removing the bleeding corpse of the young man, is charged with having vowed vengeance on his murderer. For this he was arrested on Monday last without a warrant having been produced. In riding away with Sheriff Jones and his posse, he met ten horsemen going toward Lawrence, to attend the indignation meeting. He told them he had been arrested without formality.

"Come along with us," said one of the horsemen.

He rode out from the sheriff's guard, who giving an account of the numerous executions of the rebels, says:

war and cattle slaughter, have been founded.

It may lead to bloodshed. Bloodthirsty me panting for vengeance on their opponents in politics, are probably ere this on their way to Lawrence. They will find a peaceful but proud spirited people there, who are no agrarians and ailants of oxen, but who will subcowardly assailants of oxen, but who will sub-mit to no insult, and are as brave as the boldest of their border invaders. May Heaven defend the Right; and may the Right keep its powder dry, and have the heaviest battalions!" -Will hold its next session with the first church in Corinth the 4th Saturday and Sabbath in Jan. next-Conference at the meeting house on Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
H. F. DIOREY, Clerk.

The same writer gives an account of a secret nilitary organization among the Free State men in Kansas, but which he says has no reference to the present 'troubles, but was instituted before the "Barons of Kansas" assembled, and sand dollars. In all probability, the case will go immediately after the illegal invasion of the upon the trial list for the February term. resistance to any laws. By a copy of the ritual, which he gives, the members are bound to true, but will Governor Pollock sanction it? in which the declared object of the union is to be "in order that we may know our own strength, may act in concert throughout this whole Territory, and thus exert an influence, possess an efficiency, and enjoy personal and civil protection, which, as mere individuals, we could not obtain;" and the obligation runs, ment of his appointment to preach on Sabbath to support, maintain and abide by, any honorto support, maintain and abide by, any honorable movement made by the organization to sewith the laws of the country and the Constitution of the United States.'

The same writer adds: "I believe that hirteen hundred men are enrolled. They have thirteen hundred men are enrolled. They have three thousand Sharpe's rifles, three thousand five hundred Colt's revolvers, and of poignards and threats of violence against the speaker were freely thrown out. The mob spirit finally preand sabres and similar instruments not a few .-The revolvers are six shooters."

The following is telegraphed from Washingweek's later intelligence. The only feature of on by Mr. Greeley:

"I am assured that the President and Cabinet recoil from the terrible responsibility of launching the Federal troops against the free settlers of Kansas. Gov. Marcy tells them that launching the Federal troops against the free settlers of Kansas. Gov. Marcy tells them that any movement of that sort will ruin the Democratic party in all the free states, and cost at least the next Presidential election. Gen. Cass too, I hear, is prepared to take ground in favor of the free state men. Things are looking brighter."

The St. Louis Intelligences of the 5th arms. submitted to Louis Napoleon on behalf of Russia The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 5th says :

there will be no war in Kansas. The public mind in Missouri is unmoved, and the late eruption of exciting rumors sent trembling along the telegraph wires, have only betrayed the nervousness of the borderers—not aroused the clans of Missouri.

The public where the padlock, by the sanction of the faculty, was sought to be fastened upon their lips. All the Northern students, except a few who remained waiting orders from home, left, and also some from the South.

companied by artillery and one thousand mus-kets had passed through Independence, with assisting in the maintenance of

same date (6th) says, last night about 11 o'clock, the pro-slavery party encamped on the Wakarusa by the direction of Gov. Shannon, arrested Gen. Pomeroy, as he was passing the camp on his way from Lawrence to this place, and found important dispatches from the East

On a late Sabbath morning quite early, Mrs. Spelman, of Keesville, N. Y., left her three children asleep while she went a short distance to one of the neighbors on some errand. The house took fire during her absence, and the three children perished in the flames.

Abduction of Slaves made a Capital Office. The Virginia Legislature has passed resolution for the amendment of the penal code in relation to the abduction of slaves, so as to punish those convicted of it with death and forfeiture of property. A committee of the Senate and House hee also been appointed with a view of the Senate and House he

Toombs, Pugh.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Rusk, Colamer,
Adams, Hamlin, Jones, Yule.
Roads and Canals—Slidell, Bell of N. H.,
Biggs, Durkee, Jones of Tenn., Wright.
Pensions—Jones of Jowa, Clay, Thompson of
N. J. Saward Sumer. Pratt.
Patents—James, Evans, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Brown, Fessenden. Retrenchment—Adams, Fitzpatrick, Fish Retrenchment—Adams, Fitzpatrick, Frank-Biggs, Crittenden.
Territories—Douglas, Jones of Iowa, Colla-mer, Bell, Sebastian, Biggs.
Contingent Expenses—Evans, Wright, Foot.
Public Buildings—Bayard, Hunter, James,
Thompson, N. J. Prat, Hale.
Engrossed Bills—Fitzpatrick, Collamer, Wade.
Library—Pearce, Cass. Bayard. \$100,000. It is supposed that no lives were lost by the conflagration. The passengers on the Parthenia, numbering about a dozen men and half as many ladies, lost all their baggers. both confined by sickness at last accounts from

ommon schools.

Register says the census returns have been so far compiled as to give the entire population of the State, which is three millions four hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and eighteen (3,466,118,) This is exclusive of the population of the Indian reservations, which will add about three thousand. At the last census, in 1850, the population was 3,095,394.

The population of New York city is 629,810.

Universalists Declared Incompetent Without the population of New York city is 629,810. POPULATION OF NEW YORK. The Albany

Universalists Declared Incompetent Wit-NESSES IN NORTH CAROLINA. Recently a trial

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS. A reporter at Jackson, (N. C.,) Superior Court, Judge f the St. Louis Democrat, sent to the "Seat Murly held that a person professing the docwar" in Lawrence, to ascertain the facts in trines of Universalism was an incompetent regard to the late disturbance there, regrets that witness, and in accordance with that decision ruled out two or three witnesses.

"Lawrence," the Democrat says, "is in a Horace Mann thinks that Moses was the first

was re-elected to the United States Senate, on Saturday, by a majority of 58, on a joint vote in the Virginia Assembly, over George W. Somers, the Know Nothing candidate. Mr. Mason en-

Another Outrage In Kansas. The Cleveland Leader of Dec. 6, says:

resistance.

These are the facts, I am informed, upon which the inflammatory telegraphic despatches, the special message from the Governor, the blood and thunderish proclamations the Brigadier-General, and the dreadful rumors of war and cattle slaughter, have been founded. to one of the rebel chiefs. If a father is a rebel, his family is considered the same, and the whole family, from the old man of four score to the child of four years, share the same fate. The poor woman was nailed to the cross while living, a gash made across the forehead to the bone, and the skin pealed down so as to hang bone, and the skin pealed down so as to hang over the eyes; after which the breasts were cut off; they then proceeded to break every bone in her body; a large knife was next thrust into the throat and passed downward, cutting the chest open. The executioner then thrust in his hand, and grasping the heart, tore it from its socket, and laid it beating and reeking before the judge. At Shanghae they drown them by dozens."

THE WILLIAMSON CASE .- In the case of Pass-30th of March. It was designed exclusively a special Act of Assembly passed to remove the think not. There is no county in the Commonsecrecy, and at the time of initiation an address is made to the applicants for admission, could be had, than in Delaware county.—West Chester (Pa.) Republican

FLARE-UP AT BETHANY, VIRGINIA-ANTIelection of a College Literary Society to which he belonged, undertook to speak on the subcure this great end, which will not conflict ject of human rights, and in opposition to slave-

ry, though in very mild terms.

His remarks, mild as they were, produced a furious excitement among the Southern students and others, who were known to be armed with and sabres and similar instruments not a few.—
Sharpe's rifles can be fired with ease twelve times a minute, and kill at a thousand yards.—
and duck him in the river, and commit other atrocities upon him. His friends, hower gathered around him, and he was enabled escape, in the darkness of the night, from those who were lying in wait to seize him. The Southern students met the next day and

resolved that the subject of slavery should not be discussed in the college. The Faculty longer remain in connection with the Institu-

The latest accounts from Kansas are as folows:—

"Mail dates from Kansas are to Dec. 6th,
which state that four or five hundred men, acwhich state that four or five hundred men, acwhich state that four or five hundred men, acbest commentary. Mr. Burns, the student
best commentary. Mr. Burns, the student We are gratified to learn that Charles Judd, he purpose assisting in the maintenance of order.

A dispatch to the St. Louis Republican of ame date (6th) says, last night about 11 clock, the pro-slavery party encamped on the colock, the pro-slavery party encamped on the colock party and the colock party and the colock party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratuled to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratual than the color party are gratual to learn that Charles States, and the color party are gratual than the color party are gratual than

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. NEW HAMPSHIRE .- A. Evans, E. Tasker, E. Hall, E. S. and found important dispatches from the East about his person.

They will probably hold him in custody until order is restord in the Territory. Threats have been made by mumber of people in the neighboring towns to tear down the American Hotel at this place, under the impression that it belongs to the Emigrant Aid Society, but the citizens will defend it, as they know it does not. 200 men, 3 pieces of artillery, and 1,000 stand of arms from Liberty and Lecompete, passed through Independence to join Jones."

NEW HAMPBHIRE.—A. Evans, E. Tasker, E. Hall, E. S. Babb, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Evand, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, L. Caverly, W. Cate, A. Seward, J. F. Demeritt, J. Barby, J. F. Dem

in relation to the abduction of slaves, so as to punish those convicted of it with death and forfeiture of property. A committee of the Senate and House has also been appointed with a view to the adoption of more effectual means to prevent the escape of slaves from that commonwealth to the northern States, and to provide for the summary punishment of persons detected in aiding or abetting the same, "and to inquire into the expediency of measures of retaliation and self-defence against such of the northern States as are engaged in war upon our institutions."

Three Steamers Burned at St. Louis.—It was only the other day that three fine steam for the self-defence against such of the northern States as a reen against such of the northern States as a r

The State of North Carolina has distributed
among the several counties of the State during the current year, the sum of eight hundred and the current year, the sum of eight hundred and start year, the sum of eight hundred and start, 2; Z. Young, 1; J. D. West, 2.—23. eighty-one thousand dollars, for the support of The past week we have received 23 subscribers, and dis-

WILLIAM BURR, Treast

Monthly Concert, Steep Falls, Me.,
Mrs. Martha Hedge, Woolwich, Me.,
Collected of the Iadies in Georgetown, Me.,
Mary G. Page,
Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, Bristol, for life memb
Mrs. Sarah Nelson, Bristol,
Contribution at Weare Q. M.,
Judith Curtis, Sunspee,
Rev. Wm. Dodge,
Siscer Brown, Sutton, Vt.,
A Friend of Missions; Whitehall, W. V. Siscer Brown, Satton, Vt., A Friend of Missions! Whitehall, N. Y., Rev. A. S. Whitley, Wilseyville, N. Y., First shurch Fem. Mis. Soc., Sheffield, Vt.,

WILLIAM BURR. T

Rev. W. A. Sargent, Gilmanton, on note, and to con-stitute himself, Mrs. E. S. Sargent, Wir. Wayland Sargent, Aurianna Frances Sargent, Luclia Au-gusta Sargent, and Mary Francenia Sargent life-members. arah W. Prescott, New Hampton, interest on note,

WILLIAM BURR, Treas Connection. In Star No. 33 the \$2 Cr. to Mr. and Mrs. Flanceco, Hume, N. Y., should have been Mr. and Mrs. amuel Planegen.

Books Forwarded.
One package to Wm. Libby, Portland, Me., by express.
One package to Rev. S. T. Devoe, Red Crock, Wayne Co.,
N. Y., by mall.
One package to Joseph Purington, Macon, Lenawee Co.,
Mich., by mall.
One package to Jasac Viner, Port Allegany, McKean Co.,
Ill. be well. me package to Isaac Viner, Port Allegany, McKean Go., Ill., by mail. ne package to D. Gilman, Dexter, Me., by mail. ne package to Rev. A. Sargent, East Sabornton, N. H.; by mail. by mail. ne package to Rev. J. H. Darling, Summerville, Cass Co., Mich., by mail. If the books noticed as forwarded are not received

in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they should notify us immediately. Our friends will greatly oblige us if they will pu matters of business, communications, notices, &c., (intend ed for publication,) on separate sheets or slips of paper This would save us much trouble.

Married

In this city, 11th inst., by Rev. A. Caverno, Mr. Isaac Wallace and Miss Laura I. Pinkham, both of Dover. In Great Falls, Nov. 25, by Rev. M. J. Steere, Mr. Brackett Dore of Lebanon, Me., and Miss Judith G. Hill of Somersworth.
In Deerfield, Dec. 6, by Rev. E. Tuttle, Mr. George W. Taskey of Strafford and Miss Sarah M. Redman of Brooks-Takeyof Strafford and Miss Sarah M. Redman of Brooksville, Me.

In Freedom, Nov. 22, by Rev. N. Foss, Mr. John P.

Plummer of Sweden, Me., and Miss Cordelia A. Bennett
of F.

In Danville, Nov. 29, by Rev. M. W. Burlingame, Mr.

Nathaniel K. Johnson and Miss Sarah J. Hunt, both of

Kingston.

In Hanover, Nov. 29, by W. Burnham, Esq., Mr. Allen

A. Smith and Miss Julia Ana Heath, both of H.

In Eaton, Sept. 22, by Rev. R. D. Preston, Mr. John G.

Ferren of Eaton and Miss Melissa Harmon of Madison.

In Freedom, Nov. 29, by the same, Mr. Francis Philibrick
and Miss Martha F. Harmon, both of F.

In Congord, Nov. 3, by Rev. H. Whitcher, Daniel S.

Wentworth, professor of vocal music, and Miss Ellen M. C.

Webster. Dec. 2, Gyrus C. Currier and Melvina Green.

In Whitefield, Sept. 12, by Rev. A. Shepard, Mr. Bobert

S. Phillips of Bethlehem and Miss Eliza B. Streeter of Lit
tleton. Dec. 4, Mr. B. F. Hodsdon and Miss Genette Chase,
both of Lancaster. leton. Dec. 4, Mr. B. F. Hodsdon and Miss Genette Chase, both of Lancaster.

In Richmond, Me., Nov. 25, by Rev. C. Purington, Mr. Obadiah L. Curtis of R. and Miss Elizabeth L. Libby of Litchfield.

In Boothbay, Me., Oct. 22, by Rev. J. D. West, Mr. Dexter W. Kelley of B. and Miss Roxanna T. Given of Topsham.

In Raymond, Me., 11th inst., by Rev. D. A. Maddox, Mr. David Plummer, Jr., and Miss Sarah C. Tukey, both of R. In Biddeford, Me., Dec. 7, by Rev. W. P. Merrill, Mr. George Chase of New Bedford, Mass., and Miss Irena Chase of Biddeford, Dec. 8, Mr. John Moore and Miss Mary Ann Southard, both of B. Dec. 9, by Rev. N. Brooks, Mr. Charles Cornish and Miss Jane C. Coburn, both of Bath, Me. Dec. 10, Mr. James E. Brigham of Harpswell and Miss Mary E. Holbrook of Bath.

iath. In New York, Nov. 22, by Rev. D. M. Graham, Geo. C. Vetmore of Saline Co., Missouri, and Miss Catharine Ehle f Canajoharrie, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

In Great Falls, Dec. 12, CECILIA A., daughter of Mr. J. and Mrs. D. Pinkham, aged almost 4 years. " Early bright, transient as the morning dew, She sparkled, was exaled, and went to heaven!

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET .- Dec. 13

At market—1350 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 24 pairs. Working Oxen, 83 Cows and Calves, 3000 Sheep and Lambs and 389 Swine.

The following were the prices:—
Beef Cattle—Extra \$5,50; First quality, 8; Second do. 7,50; third do. 7; ordinary 5.

Hides—\$7 per 100 lbs.
Tallow—\$10 per 100 lbs.
Tallow—\$10 per 100 lbs.
Pelts—\$1 a 1,50.
Calf Skins—13c.
Stores—Two years old, \$14 a 19; Three years old, \$18 a 42.

42. Working Oxen—Sales at \$100, 115, 124, 130, 136, 160 175. Cows and Calves—\$19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 35 a 40. Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$4, 5, 6 a 8; by lot, \$1,50

Sheep and caives—\$19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 35 a 40.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$4, 5, 6 a 8; by lot, \$1,5, 75, 2, 2,50 a 3.

Swinc—\$1 a 90, retail \$ a 10c; fat hogs 7c.

Remarks—There is but little change in the prices of Beef. he supply is quite large. We think the above quotations il be sustained.

BOSTON MARKET-Dec. 14.

Provisions—The market for Pork is quiet, but prices steady. The sales have been at \$19 for prime, \$22 a 22,50 for mess, and \$24 a 23 for clear and extra clear, cash and 4 mos. Beef is dull and selling at \$15 a 16 for Western mess, and \$17 for extra, and Portland \$13 a 14 per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Lard is steady. Sales of bbl at 121.2 a 130; and keg at 14 a 14 1-2c per 1b, cash and 4 mos. imoked Hams are quiet at 13 a 13 1.2c per 1b, cash and 4 mos. Corn Exchange—The Flour market is very dull, but to material change in prices, athough sales would be difficult to make unless at some concession. We quote comion brands Western at \$3.871.2 a 9, fancy brands at \$9 a 25; extras at \$9.50 a 11.35. including favorite brands 3t outs. Southern is held at \$9.30 for common, \$7.75 for incry, and \$10 a 11.50 for Extras. 9 25; extras at \$9 50 a 11 35. including favorite brands St Louis. Southern is held at \$9 50.50r common, \$7 75 for fancy, and \$10 a 11 50 for extras. Corn is very scarce, and prices nominal. Sales in retail lots at \$1 17 a 1 18 for old mixed and yellow. Oats were dull and lower. Sales of Northern at 52c, but at the close it would be difficult to obtain over 50c per bu. Rye is quiet, with sales at \$1 33 a 1 35 ner bu.

VISIT OAK HALL, THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE,

Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841. THIS House, which fully sustains its enviable ition, is daily receiving large supplies of reently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers. travellers, and resident citizens will find every thing o meet their demands, at prices defying competi-28, 30, 32, 34, 36 & 38 NORTH STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Compiled Statutes, the subscribers hereby give notice that they have associated themselves together by written eles and assumed the powers of a corporati tricles and assumed the powers of a corporation or the purpose of promoting knowledge and skill imongst the members, by the establishment of a literary and Scientific Association with a Library and Cabinet, to be known as the Germanæ Dilectæ cientiæ at New Hampton, N. H.

E. W. M.Son,
M. E. W. MATHEWS,
E. M. MOORE,
L. D. MOORE,
L. D. MOORE,
M. R. CUSHMAN,
A. F. BBAN, and others.
E. F. BURPEE, Rec. Sec. 10, 1855.

ec. 10, 1855.

ACADEMY NOTICE. WARREN ACADEMY, situated at Warren, Jo Davies Co., Ill., will be opened for the recep-tion of students on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1856. TUITION from three to five dollars per term of

relve weeks.

Board can be obtained in respectable private fam-ies and at the Public Houses at from two to three llars per week.

J. W. LEVERETT, A. B., Principal.

State of New Hampshire--- CARROLL, ss. NOTICE is hereby given that so much of the following real estate in the town of MADISON, in said county, belonging to persons not resident in said town, as will pay the following taxes assessed upon each tract respectively, for the year 1855, with incidental charges, will be sold at public auction, at the Store of Jotham Harmons, in said Madison, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February next, at ten o'clock, A. M., unless prevented by previous payment. nent.
The invoice of ratable Estate of non-residents in the

Proprietor's names and description.

The Eli Drown Farm, East of Lobbeus Long's 65 3,00 1,50 2,07 1,32 John Sanborn, 90 N 75 ,76 ,38 ,51 ,33 Do. south end Do. of lot, 122 N 20 ,30 ,15 89 N 100 ,50 ,25 Orling, 189 Unknown, 89 The Stephen Jackson place and Mill north of A. Russell's John Moulton, south of No. 3, Blair's lo-400 4.00 2.00 2,76 1,76 100 ,50 ,25 ,34 ,22

,78 oation, 100,50,25,34,22
Unknown. East of 12,30,16,21,13
Charles Merrow's JAROME SNELL, Collector.
Madison, Dec. 10, 1855.

30,00

Poetry.

BY FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS. Respectfully dedicated to Rev. F. W. STRAIGHT, Manches ter, N. H., Nov. 15, 1855. Onward, O ye sons of freedom, In the great and glorious strife; You've a high and holy mission On the battle-field of life.

See oppression's heel of iron
Grind a brother to the ground,
And from bleeding heart and bosot
Gapeth many a fearful wound.

Sit not down with idle pity.

Gazing on his mighty wrong; Hurl the gloating tyrant from him, Saying, brother, rise—be strong. See that sad, despairing mother, Clasp her burning brow in pain Lay your hand upon her fetters— Rend, O rend her galling chain.

See that pale and trembling maiden,
Brutal arms around her thrown—
Christian father, save, O save her,
By the love you bear your own.

Yearly lay a hundred thousand New-born babes on Moloch's stering Crush these gory-recking altars-Patriot, let this work be thine.

When the Southern roses blossom Weary lives go out in pain, Dragging to death's shadowy portals. Slavery's heavy galling chain.

Men of every clime and nation, Every faith and sect and creed, Lay aside your idle jangling, Come and staunch the wounds that bleed.

On my people's blighted bosom
Mountain weights of sorrow lay,
Stop not then to ask the question,
"Who shall roll the stone away." Let the hands that seem so feeble

That you scarce can trust their might, Fill a'rank among the legions Who are battling for the right. Should the strong sink faint and weary

On the fields of bloodless strife, Feebler hands with cups of water May recall them back to life. If the timid shrink and falter If the time shifts to the fight,
In the thickest of the fight,
Nerve them for the holy conflict
By your deeds of strength and might.

Set at work the moral forces That are in your church and state, Teach them how to war and battle 'Gainst oppression's wrong and hate.

O be valiant, O be faithful. Trusting not in human might; Know amid the fiercest conflict God is on the side of right.

The Family Circle.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. INTERESTING PASSAGE FROM HER AUTI-BIOGRA-

The following extracts from a letter addressed by Mrs. Stowe, to a friend in this country, in answer to an inquiry for some particulars of her early life, give an account of the origin of the world-renowned " Uncle Tom's Cabin." After a playful description of her personal appearance, an account of her marriage with Prof. Stowe, at the age of twenty-five, her settlement at Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, in Ohio, and the increase of her family, she says :-

"The most beautiful of these, (her children,) and the most beloved, lies buried near my Cincinnati residence. It was at his dying hed, and at his grave, that I learnt what a poor slave-mother may feel when her child is torn away from her. In the depths of my sorrow, which seemed to me immeasurable, it was my only prayer to God that such anguish might not be red in vain.

"There were circumstances connected with this child's death, of such peculiar bitternessof what might seem almost cruel suffering— that I felt I could never be consoled by it, unless it should appear that the crushing of my own heart might enable me to work out some great

"His death took place during the cholera summer, when, in a circle of five miles around me, nine thousand were buried—a mortality which I have never heard exceeded any where.

"My husband, in feeble health, was obliged be absent the whole time, and I had sole charge of a family of fifteen persons. He could not return to me, because I would not permit it; for in many instances where parents had re-turned from a distance to their families and the infected atmosphere, the result had been sudden death; and the physicians warned me, that if he returned, it would only be to die. My in Charlie died for want of timely medical aid; in the universal confusion and despair that prevailed, it was often impossible to obtain assistance till it was too late.

ce till it was too late.
"I allude to this bereavement, because I believe that much that is in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin, had its root in the awful scenes and bitter sorrows of that summer. It has left now, I trust, no trace in my mind, except a deep compassion for the sorrowful, especially for mothers who are separated from their children.

" During long years of struggling with poverty, sickness, and a hot debilitating climate, my children grew up around me. The nursery and the kitchen were my principal fields of labor.— Some of my friends pitying my toils, sent some of my sketches to certain liberally paying annu als, with my name. With the first money that I earned this way, I bought a feather bed! For, as I had married into poverty, and without a dowry, and as my husband had only a large lif books, and a great deal of learning, this bed and pillows were thought, on the whole, the ost profitable investment.
"I now thought I had discovered the philos

er's stone, and when a new carpet or mattress was needed, or when, at the close of the year, it began to be evident that my family accounts, like Dora's, 'wouldn't add up,' I then to say to my faithful friend and factotum, Anna, who shared all my joys and sorrows, 'Now, if you'll keep the babies quiet, and attend to all the things in the house for one day, I'll write a piece, and then we shall be out of the scrape.' And so I became an authoress! Very modest at first, I do assure you, and remonstrating very seriously with the friends who had thought it best to put my name to my productions, by way of getting up a reputation."

" During my life at the West, I lived two miles from the city of Cincinnati, in the country; and domestic service not always to be found in the city, is next to impossible to be obtained in the country, even by those who are willing to give the highest wages. So what was to be expected of poor me, who had very little of this world's goods to offer? Had it not been for my inseparable friend, Anna, a noble-hearted Eng-lish girl, who landed on our American shores in destitution and sorrow, and who clave unto me as Ruth unto Naomi, I had never lived through as Ruth unto Naomi, I had never aved unrough all the toil which this uncertainty and absolute want of domestic service imposed upon me.—
You may imagine, therefore, how glad I was when about a dozen families of liberated negroes came and settled in our vicinity. They became

favorite resorts in cases of emergency.

If anybody wants to have a black face look. handsome, let them be left as I have been, in feeble health, in oppressive hot weather, with a sick baby in arms, and two or three other little ones in the nursery, and not a single servant in the whole house to do a single turn. And then if they should see any good aunt Frankie comstrong arms, her chest as big and stout as a bar-rel, and her hilarious, hearty laugh, perfectly de-lighted to take one's washing and do it at a fair price, they would appreciate the beauty of black

My cook, poor Eliza, was a regular epito My cook, poor Eliza, was a regular epitome of slave life in herself; fat, easy, gentle, loving, and loveable; always was calling my modest house the 'place,' as if it had been a plantation, with seven hundred hands on it. Her way of arranging the kitchen was at first like Dinah's, though she imbibed our ideas more rapidly, and seemed more ready to listen to my suggestions than did that dignitary. She had lived through the whole sad story of a Virginia-raised slave's life. She must have been in her youth a very handsome mulatto girl. Her voice was sweet, ome mulatto girl, Her voice was sweet,

her manners refined and agreeable. She was raised in a good family as nurse and sempstress.

"When the family became embarrassed, she was suddenly sold to be sent to Louisiana. She

some years, that I discovered accidentally the real nature of the relation. I shall never forget how sorry I felt for her, nor my feelings at her humble apology—' You know, Mrs. Stowe, slave women can't help themselves.' She had two very pretty quadroon daughters, with beautiful hair and eyes—interesting children, whom I had instructed in the family school with my children.

Tound to be too course.

In the early part of the present century, Dr. Wollaston succeeded in obtaining wire for this purpose, that did not exceed the 10,000th of an inch in diameter. It is said that a quantity of this wire equal in bulk to a common rifle ball, would reach from New York to New Orleans. This wire is made of plantinum, and the process by which it is made is very ingenious. The Doctor had plantinum wire drawn out as fine as

HOME INFLUENCE.

Wouldst thou listen to its gentle teaching, All thy restless yearning it would still, Leaf, and flower, and laden bee are preaching Thine own sphere, though humble, first to fill.

Truly it has been said, that " our duties are like the circles of a whirlpool, and the innermost in a transparent fluid called serum. In huncludes home." A modern writer has designational man species the diameter of these globules is includes home." A modern writer has designated home "heaven's fallen sister;" and a melancholy truth lies shrouded in those few words. Our home influence is not a passing but an abiding one; and all powerful for good or evil, for peace or strife, for happiness or misery. Each separate Christian home has been likened to a central sun, around which revolves a happy and united hand of warm, loving hearts, acting, united hand of warm, loving hearts, acting, united hand of warm.

out noise, yet it giveth light to all who are within the house." And so there is a quiet influence, which, like the flame of a scented lamp, fills many a home with light and fragrance. Such an influence has been beautifully compared to a "carpet, soft and deep, which, while it diffuses a look of ample comfort, deadens many a creaking sound. It is the curtain which, from many a beloved form, wards off at once the summer's glow and the winter's wind. It is the pillow on which sickness lays its head, and forgets half its misery." This influence falls as the refreshing misery." This influence falls as the refreshing dew, the invigorating sunbeams, the fertilizing shower, shining on all with the mild lustre of moonlight, and harmonizing in one soft tint many of the discordant hues of a family picture.

The rat is one of the most interesting animals on the globe. In Europe he marks historical charge was made.

Miscellany.

A PROFITABLE WALK.

Baron Rothschild sat in his office counting must have been something honest in the young man's face, for the Baron was evidently pleased with the result of his scruting. "Would two thousand be sufficient, young gentleman," said he, "I can let you have ten as well as two?"

The establishment of the Muscovite rat in France commenced with the extirpation of the brown, or Norman rat—that rat has almost dis-"Two will answer my purpose now," said the would be borrower, "though I could of course use ten thousand." "I do not say that I will lend it," said the Baron, but I can put you in the way of getting it, and even ten times that amount, if you know how to take advantage of a man is a dainty for this beast, and it always commences by eating out the every live to the course of a man is a dainty for this beast, and it always commences by eating out the every live to the course of a man is a dainty for this beast, and it always commences by eating out the every live every

our opportunities."

The young man trembled, surprised at the unusual complaisance of a man who in money we derive most of this article, states that he matters had the reputation of being so very severe. He feared that he was about to propose some doubtful operation, and he stammered—"Any honorable proposition." "I the cat turns tail upon this rat in its most ferocious state. A good rat terrier is the best destroyers but for teach a triple at the author from whom we derive most of this article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the grant and the proposition." "I the cat turns tail upon this rat in its most ferocious state. A good rat terrier is the best destroyers but for teaching the form of the same and the same and the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of trn cases of amputation of the same article, states that he has known of enaded Lombard street. The Baron the name and business of his compenion, and the should have to fight our way, and not unfre-object for which he wished the money. Hundreds of people met them, and bowing to the should be dragged from our beds at midnight, dreds of people met them, and bowing to the great money king, turned as they passed to by an army of rats, and devoured upon the look at and wonder who could be his companion.—Some of the richer and more influential denizens of that moneyed street stopped to chat with him, and to these the Baron introduced to the principle of war and spoilation. Will it ever disappear?—Hartford Courant. they could do for him would be considered as a personal favor to himself.

Many of these-men whose wealth and inctionately took leave of him saying—that if he did not obtain the money elsewhere he might True, he had never heard the name on law, null and void. Change, but never mind; Rothschild would not ave walked arm & arm with him, & introduced him as he did, if he had not been perfectly good.
So, with many assurances of distinguished regard, the two parted. A few steps further the amount to make up for a certain great operation, and not wishing for private reasons, to apply to his good friend the Baron he would feel casses of the animals that had died of starvaliged if his new friend could lend him £50,-

other money lender, counted out the desired amount, and took a note with the unknown name in exchange. And so the young man went to borrowing from each of his new friends until he had accumulated a hundred thousand pounds. All this he deposited with Rothschild, serving only the £2,000 which he had origin-

many were the conjectures they made as they a compared notes about the Baron's friend.—
Time flew on. No one had seen the unknown money borrower, and some of the lenders began to think they had been victimized. The Baron was mute to all their inquiries, and they knew not what to think.

When just before the time for payment arrived, each one received a note from the strange acquaintance, to the effect, that if they would present their notes at the banking house of Rothschild, they would be paid. One who held a note for £20,000 went there out of curiosity, as he said; when, lo! it was cashed. The news went like wild fire. All came with their notes, and all, as soon as presented, were paid; and upon this affair, Mr. Coutte established a credit which enabled him soon after to establish the banking house of Coutts & Co., whose credit at the present day, in England, is almost equal to that of the great Rothschild himself, to whose affability its founder owed his fortune and his success.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT DIVISIBILITY. The Delaware Journual says

There are many instances in which matter has was suddenly sold to be sent to Louisiana. She has often told me how, without any warning, she was forced into a carriage, and saw her little mistress screaming and stretching her arms from the window towards her, as she was driven and the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards her, as she was driven arms from the window towards here.

mistress screaming and stretching her arms from the window towards her, as she was driven away. She has told me of scenes on the Louis inna plantations, and how she has often been out in the night by stealth, ministering to poor slaves who had been mangled or lacerated by the whip. From Louisiana she was sold into Kentucky, and her last master was the father of all her children. On this point she always maintained a delicacy and reserve, which, though it is not at all uncommon among slave women, appears to me remarkable.

She always called her master her husband, and spoke of him with the same apparent feeling with which any woman regards her husband; and it was not till after she had lived with mesome years, that I discovered accidentally the real mature of the relation. I shall never forget how

dren.

Time would fail to tell you all I have learnt incidentally of the slave system, in the history of various slaves who came into my family, and of the workings of the underground railroad, which, I may say, ran through my barn."—London Weekly Chronicle.

The whole was next put in nitric acid which dissolved away the silver but left the plantinum wire so fine that it could not be seen with the naked exe.

naked eye.

The organized worlds afford still more striking evidence of the extreme divisibility of mat-

mals, is not, as it appears to be, a uniform fluid, but is composed of small red globules floating dunited band of warm, loving hearts, acting, thinking, rejoicing, and sorrowing together.—
Which member of the family group can say, I have no influence? What sorrow, or what happiness, lies in the power of each!

"A lighted lamp," writes M'Cheyne, "is a very small thing, and it burns calmly and without noise, yet it giveth light to all who are within the house." Area there is a within the house." Area there is a within the source." Area there is a within the source. The same proportion to the size of their bodies as the globules of blood that bear the same proportion to the size of their bodies as the globules of blood that bear the same proportion to the size of their bodies as the globules of blood that bear the same proportion to the size of our blood do to the size of our bodies, by what process of calculation shall we arrive at numbers sufficiently expressive to convey an accurate idea of the minuteness of these globules of blood that bear the same proportion to the size of our blood do to the

eras - different hordes of invaders brought their peculiar rat in their train. Europe has seen the rat of the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns .-Europe now has its Norman rat, and its Tartar

rat, and the great rat of the Parisian sewer is of recent date and of Muscovite origin.

The brown rat, otherwise known as the Norman rat, has established itself all over the world, by the commerce of civilized times-it has had his gains and calculating the risks of sundry possession of France for the last six or seven loans which had been offered him, when a spruce centuries; but within the last it has found its centuries; but within the last it has found its master in the Muscovite and Tartar rat, salled the loan of two thousand pounds. "What is master in the Muscovite and Tartar rat, salled in Paris the rat of Mountfrucon. These new rats, previously unknown to Europe, descended up, "My note!" was the reply. The great money-lender turned and surveyed his applicant, scrutinizing him from head to foot. There men descended, who spread right and left, and must have been something honest in the young took possession of Bowe or the care head of the great can be a something honest in the young took possession of Bowe or the care head of the great can be a something honest in the young took possession of Bowe or the care head to t

would make no other," said the Baron with dig-nity. "Come, we'll take a walk upon the street." Instead of offering his arm to his new acquaintance, he took his, and thus they promarned an unpleasant place for a man to live in.

The N. Y. Evening Post says that private advices have been received from Russia that the luence were so great that their very name com-nanded the involuntary respect of our young empire, and that a famine is threatened, as friend. He saw his advantage at once. Arriving at the end of the street, the Baron af-

NEGROBS IN MISSOURI. The Missouri Legisnome in the afternoon—and with a knowing wink he got into his carriage and drove off.—

Negrous in Missouri. The Missouri Legis—lature has under consideration a severe law our young friend turned to walk back on Lombard street. He met one of the men—a very as follows: First, no slave hereafter to be emancipated in this State. Second, no free negro the Baron. This person, desirous of cultivat-ing an acquaintance which had had such an auspicious introduction, held him in conversa-auspicious introduction, held him in conversaauspicious introduction, held him in conversa-tion, in the course of which our friend promptly asked the loan of £5,000. The rich man could not refuse—the applicant has been introduced by Rothschild; nay, had been as good as in-dorsed by him—and then the sum would be orsed by him—and then the sum would be oing a favor to the great man. The notes ere counted out, and the young man's note All contracts made with any free negro or taken in exchange. The lender looked at the mulatto, who is in the State in violation of

Advices from St. Vincent, Cape de Verd, announce a terrible panic and famine in those islung adventurer met another of his new accattle died of starvation. An appeal to the nces, and while halting with him, he people of this country, for aid, had been made by relessly displayed the bank notes he had just the U. S. Consul, through Com. Crabbe. At beceived, and observing that he had a large the island of San Antonio 30,000 persons were living on the stalk of the banana, and the car-

Agricultural.

THE HEALTH OF CATTLE.

The American Veterinarian contains the folally desired. The next day there was a great lowing good advice towards promoting the flutter among the rich men on 'Change, and health in cattle. There is a good deal in the nany were the conjectures they made as they compared notes" about the Baron's friend.— following paragraphs expressed in a few

to do something on his well-tilled farm till within two or three weeks of his death, though for some three months he was more easily fatigued than he had been previously to that time. Few men, it is believed, have done assmuch hard work as he performed during his half century's residence in R. He was temperate and economical, as well as laborious; hence, though his father died when he was nine years old, leaving him with but little if any property, he was enabled to acquire an estate worth several thousands of dollars. His family were always furnished with the comforts of life; but being a man of plainness and economy, he seldom indulged in luxuries and extravagance, or provided them for family use, and his examples in such matters were not lost upon his household. He possessed much prudence, a strong mind, and excellent judgment, which enabled him to manage his business affairs to Well say our Father's will be done, which enabled him to manage his business affairs to good advantage. He was also very deliberate, calm,

much loved, is safe in heaven.

At rest in Jesus' faithful arms,
At rest as in a peaceful bed;
Secure from all the dreadful storms
Which round the sinful world are spread. ome remarks at the funeral by the writer.
Died in Starksboro', Vt., Nov. 26, Asa Hilli, aged
years. Bro. II. joined the F. W. B. church in

with want. Food should be of a suitable quality, and proportioned to the growth and fattening of animals, to their production in young and milk, and to their labor and exercise. Any imals that labor need far more food, & that which is far more nutritious than those that are idle.

EXPERIMENTING WITH MEADOW MUCK.

I have recently witnessed the results of an experiment with meadow muck, which may interest some of your agricultural readers.

This experiment was made on the farm of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Lenox, under the care of Mr. O. C. Bullard, his brother-in-law.

Last winter Mr. Bullard was getting out and compost heap. As an experiment, he spread a quantity—between one and two sled loads—green from the meadow—upon a spot one rod by two, of a mowing field. It was laid on the top of the snow, and an ingh and a half or the top of the snow, and an ingh and a half or the top of the snow, and an ingh and a half or the top of the snow, and an ingh and a half or the top of the snow, and an ingh and a half or the top of the snow, and an ingh and a half or the top of the snow in the winter, is govered with a thick, rank, deep green from the grass seems to be killed out, and which are covered by a coat of moss.

This is a good deal of the white weed or daisy over most of the field, and there are numerous little spots where the grass seems to be killed out, and which are covered by a coat of moss.

There is a good deal of the white weed or daisy over most of the field, and there are numerous little spots where the grass seems to be killed out, and which are covered by a coat of moss.

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This is a good deal of the white weed or daisy over most of

in all the rest of the extensive fields, it is in full bloom.

The spot where the muck was spread this spring, is distinctly seen; but the crop of grass is not more than a quarter or a third larger than the average around it.

The result of this experiment seems to show that the muck spread in the winter, together with the snow that it was spread upon, operated as a mulching to protect the roots of the grass from the action of the frost. None of it is thrown out of the ground or winter-killed—It has overcome and killed out the moss, and retarded, if not in a great measure destroyed, the daisy, and it has also imparted mellowness, and, no doubt, more or less richness to the soil.—Traveller.

Traveller.

A FARM WORTH HAVING. It may be remembered by many of our readers that about a year ago we gave a description of one of the finest farms in New Hampshire, in the town of Greenland. We learn from the Exeter News Letter, that Col. J. W. Pierce, of Greenland, owner of this model farm, will furnish for the Boston market this year 3,000 barrels of grafted apples, which is perhaps the largest amount ever sold from a single farm in this State in one season.—Goward's Register.

GRAND PEACH CROP. The Ohio State Journal notices the peach crop of Mr. Loughry, whose farm is on the Ohio river, in Adams county. Ten years ago he set out eleven acres with the choicest varieties of the peach. The Journal says that his eleven acres of peaches this year will bring him the substantial sum of "five thousand dollars," or nearly five hundred dollars per acre.

He most, furnish the sweetest memories of the past.

J. A. H.

The Trustees of Pittsfield Academy, at a méeting, held on the 22d of Nov., wish unanimously to express to the public generally, and to the friends and relatives in particular, their high approbation, affection, and esteem for the chargest, stinding, and deportment of Mr. Chritise P. Sawyer, the late Principal Teacher in Pittsfield Academy, At a méeting, held on the 22d of Nov., wish unanimously to express to the public generally, and to the friends and relatives in particular, their high approbation, affection, and esteem for the chargest principal reacher in particular, their high approbation, affections, and esteem for the chargest principal particular, their high approbation, affections, and the public generally, and to the friends and relatives in particular, their high approbation, affections, and esteem for the chargest of Mr. Chritises, P. Sawyer, the sate from the 22d of Nov., wish unanimously to express to the public generally, and to the friends and relatives in particular, their high approbation, affections, affectives in particular, their high approbation, affectives in particular, their high approbation, The dollars per acre.

Which he has given his own, and Mr. Sawyer, the accomplished teacher, the unassuming gentleman, the truly moral man, now "sieeps well," having gone to the presence of that Great Teacher of whom he was ever willing and happy to learn. His memory will long live in the hearts of his acholars, and his teachings and examples in their observance of them. The good teacher's influence, the good teacher's worth, may be contemplated, but never fully estimated. We mourn his early and sudden do of something on his well-tilled farm till within two or three weeks of his death, though for some which we weeks of his death, though for some which we week of the fairness of the mass and marked him for his own, and Mr. Sawyer, the accomplished teacher, the unassuming gentleman, the truly moral man, now "sieeps well," having gone to the presence of that Great Teacher of, whom he was ever willing and happy to learn. His memory will long live in the hearts of his acholars, and his teachings and examples in their observance of them. The good teacher's worth, may be contemplated, but never fully estimated. We mourn his early and sudden departure as a loss to us, our Academy, and the community.

But the first of the first o

Fell words of faith and love, Inspiring us with hopes sublime, Of meeting thee above.

and to the part of the possessed mach which canable in to manual them; judgment which canable in to manual them; judgment with the charch. His blow was ever after that time about the charch. His blow was ever after that time about the charch. His blow was ever after that time about and many will. See mining the part of the charch of the blow was ever after that time about and many will. See mining the part of the charch of the blow was ever after that time about and his excelled indity. Some of them were the and his excelled indity. Some of them were then possessed that the was in such that present in the part of the part of the was then possessed and cared for with a readiness which made that he was in such hands. How, P. ever retained his standing in the Pre-will Baptist church this minded with the riginous body organized by Pr. James Buzzell and sime others, thinking the measured his standing in the Pre-will Baptist church this minded with the riginous body organized by Pr. James Buzzell and sime others, thinking the measured his standing in the Pre-will Baptist church this minded with the principle of the principle research with Playtists than most a law be principle as the principle research with the was with Playtists than most a law be principle as a serie that ew all often in many of the principle research and the

ed in the Star of the 28th ult., is a hoax—false.—
The notice was sent to us by mail, and we had not otherwise, no consideration would have induced us publish it. We know not the author of this outrage, but should we ever learn, he shall have as in much notoriety as his baseness deserves.

Advertisements.

DR. N. THURSTON,

MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D., FFICE, ARMORY HALL, No. 9, Second Floor, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, AN FRANCISCO. [1739]

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 4.

B. P. EATON, See'y.

New Hampton, Dec. 5, 1855.

WESTERN Land Agency at Sparta, Monroe Work of Boston. For 160 acres send the Sparta as low rate as 20 cents per annum on each Sparta work of Boston. For 160 acres send Sparta, Monroe acres spart warrants. With all my entries I will give a description of Land, and be bound by the description. There is plenty of good Government Land in this country, well watered and timbered, prairie and bur oak openings.

My Reperences:

My Rep

bur oak openings.

My References:
Hon. J. A. Barker, Hon. Samuel Lake, Buffalo, N. Y. Hon. S. W. Reeder, Cincinnati, Ohio. Hon. C. Lewis, Broker, Cleveland, Ohio. Hon. C. M. Durkee, M. C., Wisconsin. Rev. S. F. Smith, Hon. Wm. E. Harding, Judge, Racine, Wis. S. M. Knight, Esq., Washington, D. C. Win. A. Barstow, Gov. of Wis. Theodore Rodolf, Rec. Land Office, C. K. Lord, Register of Land Office, La Crosse, Wis. H. Powers, Land Agend, Milwaukie, Wis. E. SANFORD BLAKE, Land Agent.

Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis.

casioned by vaccination.

s. Crosby, Lawrence, was cured of Erysipelas of 12 case of cancer.

Rhesa Bronson, Fall River, was cured of humors of 6

rears' standing in 3 weeks.

James W. Hunt of Lawrence was cured of Chronic difficulty of the chest, occasioned by humors.

S. I. Thompson of Lawrence was cured of bad humor in the face.

S. I. Thompson of Lawrence was cured of bad humor in the face.

L. D. Reed, Great Falls, was cured of Cancer, which ade acts through his lip.

M. A. Mann in Hancock was cured of Cancer.

A lady in Leominster was cured of Cancer in her tomach.

A lady in Derry was cured of Cancer.

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

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

Mrs. D. S. Swan of Lawrence was cured of Humors in
ernal.

Mr. Carthof of Lawrence was cured of Barbers' Itch.
Mr. D. S. Swan of Lawrence was cured of Humors inclaims for the method here employed, your candid claims. D. S. Swan of Lawrence was cured of Humors in Carther and the Carther of the Carther of

From Rev. R. D. Presson, Easton, N. 11, 1002 2002.
My wife having been cured of a cough of long standing by Rev. Walter 'Clarke's European Cough Remedy, and having witnessed its beneficial effects in other instances, I'can but consider it a highly valuable medicine, and as such have great pleasure in recommending it.
R. D. Parston.

The following certificate has just been received from Wm. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me., a physiciam of ex-tensive practice, and who testifies only what he has seen and known.

SOUTH Paris, Dec. 6, 1854.

Rev. Walter Clarks—Dear Sir: During the past year

Your Obt. Servant, W.M. A. RUST, M. D.
The following has just been received from John James,
Esq., one of the agents for Gt. Falls, N.H.:

GREAT FALLS, March 7, 1855.

Rev. Walter Clark—Dear Sir. 1 will inform you that the Cough Medicine you left with me for sale is acid, I have invariably sold it on the condition that if it did not give perfect satisfaction, I would refund the money, but it has in no case failed to give perfect satisfaction. Please send me six dozen bottles more.

Yours respectfully, John James.

The European Cough Remedy and Vegetable Family Pills, are prepared by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, Cornish, Me., late Apothecary and Pharmaceutical Chemist in ohe of the manufacturing towns of England, by whom agents are supplied.

Sold wholesale by WM. BURR, Dover, N. H.; Burr & Perry, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland; G. P. Sargent & Co., Bangor; J. M. Barnes, Lockport, P., Rev. J. D. Heath, East Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio; Deacon Goff, Coventry, R. I. Retail in Portsmouth, Lowd, Bookseller; Salmon Falls, Barbour; South Berwick, Thompson & Nealley; Great Falls, Stevens & Co., and James; Markot, Eastman; Amesbury, Nayson; Hampton Falls, Green; Kittery, Libbey; New Hampton, Woodman and Smith; Controco, Guilt and Batcheider, and Smith; Controct, Gault and Batcheider, and Smith; Controc

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

COMMISSION Dealer in BUTTER, CHEESE U LARD, BEEF, SALT, FISH, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, No. 201 Washington St. 1y36*

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

WHEREAS a quorum of the Trustees of the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution have petitioned me to call a special meeting of the Board, assigning, as the reason therefor that the records do not specify the manner of calling another meeting, and the Secretary has deceased:—
Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the Board of Trustees at the Chapel in New Hampton, on Wednesday, Dec. 26th, at 6 o clock, P. M. The object of the meeting is to choose a Secretary of the Board.

DANA WOODMAN, Chairman.

New Hampton, Dec. 5, 1855.

ANA WOODMAN, Chairman.

New Hampton, Dec. 5, 1865.

THE HUNDRED DIALOGUES,
POR READING, SPEAKING, and EXHIBITION IN SCHOOLS, and for general reading written by a well known author and teaches of thirty years experience. No exercise is more beneficial, in giving a natural and easy style of reading.

All Instruments extending from 41-2 and 5 octave Portable, to 5 and 6 Octave Piano Styles.

He keeps on hand, with special reference to the wants of churches, a large instrument, with Double Sets of Reeds, of great capacity and power, which is coming rapidly into use, and superseding the lighter class of ordinary Church Organs.

He takes occasion: also to say, that added to the advantages of a selection of the most reliable and skilful workmen in every department of his business, he has abundant water Power, and ready access, at reasonable profess, to all his manufacturing materials, and he therefore assures the public that he can produce the same quality of work for less money than can be elsewhere afforded.

The undersigned is connected with the celebrated firm of A. W. LADD & CO., of Boston, whose PIANOS he will also have constantly at his Rooms for sale.

All Instruments packed so as to go to any part

written by a well known author and teacher of thirty years' experience. No exercise is more beneficial, in giving a natural and, easy style of reading and speaking, than the use of dialogues. This is not a collection of old pieces, but contains more than 100 new, original dialogues, among which are those that are long, short, humorous, serious, comic, witty, amusing and instructive,—all having a high moral tone.

"The serious ones are not heavy, and the comic ones are not coarse.—Christian Register.

A most pleasing reading book and suitable present for young pisple; highly commended by the press, teachers, and all who have used or gead it—
[For recommendations send for circular.] A liberal discount made to schools. Price §1. sent by mail, prepaid. §9 per dozen. For sale by booksellers generally. (Third edition.)

MORRIS COTTON, Publisher 120 Washington St., Boston.

These Companies, so favorably known for prompt.

The Greatest Medical Remedy of the Age.

FROST & FOLSOM, of Manchester, N. H., man E. SANFORD BLAKE, Land Agent,
Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis.

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE!
THE GENUINE

ALLIED OINTMENT & HUMOR SYRUP.

ALLIED OINTMENT & HUMOR SYRUP.

This Medicine was not get up, like the worthless nos COUGH CURE,

THE GENUINE

ALLIED OINTMENT & HUMOR SYRUP.

THESE medicines are a sure and certain remedy for all A kinds of humors, of however long standing, and when used according to directions, will effect a permanent cure in a shorter time and with less expense than any other remedy. It is a scientific compound, eradicating disease and improving the health with a certainty beyond precedent or parallel. They cure Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erystpelas, White Leprosy, Cancerous Humors, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Burns, Scalds, Chilbains, Files, Barbers' Itch, old Mercurial & Pever Sores, removes Pimples, Eruptions, Mobt & Mildew from the face, leaving the skin soft and smooth, without mark or scar. It draws humors from the Stomach, Lungs, Head and Eyes, improves the sight, when troubled with Humors, and a once removes the difficulty. It is recommended by persons of the highest respectively, such as Mayor Warren, Dea. W. M. Kimball, A. W. Steafas, A. T. Sandbofn, S. I. Thompson, J. H. C. Hayes, seditor of Lawrence Confer, and a host of others who know of its efficacy. Ars. Jones, Methuen, was cured of Saft Rheum and Scrofula of 8 years' standing.

Laben Borden of McHenry, Ill., was cured of Scrofula of 4 years' standing.

Laben Borden of McHenry, Ill., was cured of Scrofula of 5 years' standing.

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Laben Borden of McHenry, Ill., was cured of Scrofula of 5 years' standing.

Laben Borden of McHenry, Ill., was cured of Scrofula of 5 years' standing.

Miss Wesh of South Danvers was cured of Scrofula of 5 years' standing.

Charlotte Ryan, Lawrence, was cured of a not sore of 20 years' standing.

Charlotte Ryan, Lawrence, was cured of a severe humor occasioned by vaccination.

Mrs. Crosby, Lawrence, was cured of Erysipelas of 19 years' continuance.

Mrs. Cromby, Lawrence, was cured of a severe humor occasioned by vaccination.

Mrs. Cromby, Lawrence, was cured of a severe humor occasioned by v

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 Bond Street, New York,

Card to Consumptive Invalids. Matthias Shore, New Bedford, was cured of bad humor on the face.

Mrs. I. Carlton, Lawrence, was cured of an unmistaka ble Spider Cancer.

L. D. Reed, Great Falls, was cured of Cancer, which had eater through his lip.

M. A. Mann in Hancock was cured of Cancer in her stomach.

A lady in Derry was cured of Cancer.

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

Mrs. D. S. Swan of Lawrence, was cured of Barbers' Itch.

Mrs. D. S. Swan of Lawrence, was cured of Burnor is in the state of Consumption in its different stages have been treated with the most successful results, a fact that claims for the method here employed, your candid consideration.

No. 6 Bond St., New York.

N. B. Physicians by sending their names and address, will have sent them a pamphlet, describing more fully this system of Inhalation, and the remedies used.

3m18 No. 6 Bond St., New York

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

Rev. Walter Clarks—Dear Sir: During the past year I have had occasion to know of the beneficial effects of your European Cough Remedy in several instances, and from the representations of those who have given it a fair trial, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be one of the best medicines to be found for consumption and chronic pulmonary complaints in general.

Your Obt. Servant, WM. A. RUST, M. D.

The following has just been received from John James, Scape, one of the agents for Gt. Falls, N. H.:

Great Falls, March 7, 1855.