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VOLUME XXX.

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

WM. BURR, (Resident.)

P. S. BURBANK, J. J. BUILER,
JOHN FULLONTON,
A. K. MOULTON,
G. T. DAY,
G. H. BALL,

THE SCHOOLMATES.

To a casual observer, there is nothing partic-To a casual observer, there is nothing particularly attractive or interesting in the appearance of the academy at N—. Its plain white walls are no monument of architectural skill; its small, yet neat and convenient rooms, were obviously designed for use rather than show; and its quiet and retired location, remote from the cities' wild, absorbing whirlpools of business and pleasure researchers allowed to the control of the morning Star

JOTTINGS BY NIAGARA. NO. 3.

Dear Star:—There is the old man who tells the convenient of the control of the control of the control of the morning Star

JOTTINGS BY NIAGARA. NO. 3.

Dear Star:—There is the old man who tells are the control of the control of

world, for perchance we may learn an important lesson by noting their various saurage, and the results attained by each.

Henry M——, goes into a large city and obtains employment there. Disposed to value present enjoyment alone, and thinking little of the future, he soon suffers himself to be led

to adopt any means for filling his coffers, it, at the same time, he can retain a fair reputation among men,—success is his. He becomes rich—but he finds, too late, that he has bartered his.

Niagara Falls. peace of mind for gold. Corroding care eats up nis anticipated enjoyment; ever and anon his heart is stung by remorse as he reviews the past; and at last; weary of life, oppressed by a bitter consciousness that he has pursued a phan-

possession of his mind. It is on the altar of mbition that he sacrifices his time, his talents, and all else that he possesses. Difficulties be-set his path, but he meets them in a resolute, deing the academy at N-, he enters a college; cessive toils of the chase than to surrender in which the most intense application to study secures him high honors. After completing his collegiate course, he studies law, takes his place at the bar, and speedily attains a high degree of eminence in his profession. Next he enters the But who would consent to a mere negative port of correct principles, but that he may acquire office and renown. He obtains the with its worthlessness, he, like others, looks back with bitter regret on a misspent existence, etative beings, whose ambition scarcely above the soil they tread, when by their above the soil they tread, when by their

Samuel L , the last of those at whose If, then, an unconscious state upon the earth,

mpet tones of fame by a desire to do good, his eyes are fixed on a were but an easy couch,—sadly and reluctantly, crown of eternal life, and earnestly he presses even then, should we lie down, unless possessed forward. Years of toil set their seal upon his of the hope of a triumphant resurrection unto brow before he completes the course of mental discipline, by which he has been acquiring sting, and the grave is the pathway to thick

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, strength for the performance of life's duties. Now he goes forth to engage in carnest, untir-ing efforts to benefit all within the sphere of his influence. He is opposed by the partisans of sin and error, but the Christian armor is his protection, the all-conquering sword of truth is his weapon, and he is victorious in the contest. The assaults of his enemies fail to accomplish their design, and he swerves not from following the footsteps of Him who "went about doing good." He falters not as he sows the good JOHN FULLONTON; M. J. STEERE,
A. K. MOULTON, J. M. BAILEY,
G. T. DAY,
G. H. BALL,
JONATHAN WOODMAN, HOSRA QUINBY.
O. B. CHENEY.

TERM 8:

The STAR is published every WEDNESDAY, on the following terms:

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""" if the tomb. At length, despite his fears, he beholds the fields whitening with an abundant harvest, and is permitted to "gather fruit unto life eternal." He sees many, for whose salvation he has long toiled and prayed, forsaking the ways of disobedience to God and becomallowed to per sent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them. allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

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

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

All oblituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter involving facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writers. some who have been snatched from destruction MORNING STAR. "as brands plucked out of the burning," through his instrumentality, to receive the approving smiles of his Savior, and to experience the fulfilment of the promise that "they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

Julius.

For the Morning Star

and pleasure, present few allurements to those eye, and words of praise are trembling on his who can find little enjoyment in aught else than lips: "How great and wonderful are the works the excitement of mingling with a giddy throng. of God." He was here once before—many It is one of those literary institutions, so often to be met with in the small country villages of spot, to break the complete wildness of nature, New England, unpretending and little noticed and none of the clamor and bustle of men arose by the world, yet exerting a beneficial influence amid these thunder tones of omnipotence. He on those residing around them, and often sending forth from their walls men who leave behind Americans, hiding behind a fortification of rocks, was nere side by side, with many other young them "footprints on the sands of time."

Many years have passed away since it was established, and with them an entire generation, save a few who have lingered much longer on earth than their early companions. At the time of its first existence, as now, a small band of schoolmates were accustomed to assemble within it, when summoned by the clear, muscal tones of the bell to their daily toil in gathering the priceless pearls of knowledge. They were happy in each other's society, for the warm fountains of youthful friendship had not yet been congealed by contact with a cold and selfish world. A few years passed, and with their flight came changes. One and another left the halls of learning to engage in the various pursuits of active life, and their places were occursively and simplicity, akin to innocent, laughing childs.

suits of active life, and their places were occupied by others. The angel of death, too, visited them, and called some of their number to the "spirit land."

At length but four remain, and the time arrives in which they, too, must depart, and leave their seats to be filled by strongers. Let us follow the spirit land they too the spirit land. There is wisdom in them; and I always feel little regard for that young man or woman, who turns, with cold disdain, from the truthful counsels of the aged. And then I cannot help their seats to be filled by strangers. Let us fol-low them in thought as they go forth into the (as much as I detest war) which hazards life and

astray by the vicious companious by whom he is surrounded. In their company he spends his beauty is referred from their eyes. They have evenings at the theatre and the gambling saloon. joined their fortunes in this world, and the man Alas! he sees not that his bark is floating in the of God has just pronounced them "one." As the agitated waters, dash ends they loo warn him of his danger, but he heeds them not. With more and more rapidity he hastens on in his fatal course, till at length, with lightning speed, he rushes into the deadly vortex, and is speed, he rushes into the deadly vortex, and is tinged with sunlight and gold. But, alas, perlast ferever.

Walter D.—, likewise, seeks employment in by the stream of life, and with gushing hearts, a city. He finds it in his power to secure eithgraing terrfully, on the dark waters, rising in er, with a somewhat larger compensation, in the er, with a somewhat larger compensation, in the service of a firm whose eagerness for acquiring wealth leads them to take every possible advantage of those with whom they deal. Impelled by avarice, he refuses to listen to the voice of conscience and chooses the latter. He soon becomes an adept to the arts of his employers, rises rapidly in their esteem, and at length is advantage of those with them. Animated by an all-absorbing passion for riches, wearied by no labor, discouraged by no obstacle, hesitating not to adopt any means for filling his coffers, it, at medley of people standing, and with varied

For the Morning Star. TO BE, OR NOT TO BE.

past; and at last, weary of life; oppressed by a bitter consciousness that he has pursued a phantom, in anguish of spirit he lies down on the bed of death, leaves his possessions to heirs whom they will doubtless ruin, and goes into the presence of his final judge, loaded with guilt and shame.

The grave is a gulf which science cannot overleap. What lies beyond it, to human minds, is a mystery. The youth sickens with disease, and descends to the tomb; and where is he? A very suggestive sentence, to my mind, I just read, expressing one of the many notions which science cannot overleap. name. read, expressing one of the many notions which A far different course from that followed by mortals cherish, in regard to the state of man either of those just named is adopted by Edbeyond the grave:—"that the souls of the
ward T——." No desire to mingle in scenes of
wicked will be annihilated, and the souls of the ward 1——. No desire to mingle in scenes of weeker will be forever." Take this as true, unhallowed mirth, or to accumulate wealth, takes righteous will live forever." Take this as true, possession of his mind. It is on the alter of and who would not even then desire to lead the Christian life?

The great aim of human ambition is to seek pleasure, not to escape pain. The eager hunter termined spirit and overcomes them. On leav- of earthly fame chooses rather to brave the exblissful hope of conquering the prize. So the Christian fastens his attention on the glories of the world above, thinking little of the horrors

eminence in his profession. Next he enters the field of political strife and aspires to become a field of political strife and aspires to become a field of political strife and aspires to become a field of political strife and aspires to become a field of political strife and aspires to become a field of political strife and that a field of joy, endless and unsullied? Suppose the impenitent be assured that annihilation closely port of correct principles, but that he may acfollows death, pain and repining, to be sure, he prize suffers not; but what finite power can estimate he seeks—and is he happy now? Far from it, for, though in an exalted station, an eager craving for some higher honor, to him unattainable, where would be the joy of existence were we fills him with dissatisfaction. Besides this, he is obliged to endure the attacks of many malignant enemies, and, above all, he lacks the bliss-nant enemies, and above all the selection in the cause. ful consciousness that he is toiling in the cause our share in an eloquent discourse, rapturous music, or some glorious phenomenon of the sky, would any one willingly yield himself to promight cheer and soothe his troubled/spirit. He has striven for honor, has attained it, has found it notify that a gilded toy and come and some himself to propain, if he were expecting every moment the it nought but a gilded toy, and, soon disgusted thrilling music of ten thousand golden harps to burst upon the world? Even those torpid, vegmore—nor does it leave behind it a single ray gish indolence they have lost a sight at some of that bright, lingering light which follows its distinguished personage, or a view of some setting when a good man departs from the master-piece of art, will upbraid you for not earth

lives we are glancing, enters college at the same time with Edward T.—. He, too, shrinks not us, where is the ingividual who would accept from severe, unremitting intellectual toil—but such a state beyond the grave? To be a blank, the motives which urge him on differ widely to breathe not the heavenly air, to hear not the from those of his friend and classmate. the motives which urge him on differ widely from those of his friend and classmate.

The hallowed fires of Christian love have long been burning in his heart, and he now feels that the Holy Spirit is calling him to consecrate himself to the Redeemer's service. Vainly the world strives to allure him from his chosen path. He pauses not to listen to the syren song of pleasure, the haughty voice of wealth, or the trumpath tones of fine. His beart is invited. His heart is inspired erer. If to die were but to sleep,—if the grave

DOVER, N. H., JULY 18, 1855.

For the Morning Star.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES CALLING FOR INGREASED CONFORMITY WITH CHRIST.

'At thou hant seed me into the world, ''—John 17: 18.

BY RIDBR M. R. VAN AMRINGS.

An erroneous opinion is formed by some, adversely to the importance of baptism, from the world of St. Paul '*for Christ sent me not. to baptize, but to preach the Gospel,' Doc. Clarke, in his commentaries, quoting from Bishop Pearce, takes a correct view of this point. "The writers of the Old & New Testaments, do almost everywhere (agreeably to their Heb. idiom) express a preference given to one thing beyond another, by an affirmation of that which is preferred, and a negation of that which is contrary to it." Now, Paul was unquestionably sent with as full a commission as any other of the apostles; for he was not a whit behind the very chiefest of them. What then was the charge given by the Lord Jesus to all his apostles? It was this—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth & is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be dammed." And again in Matthew, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Gold." Paul and all the Apostles of the sound, of mother, think you be seech Thee, O Lord!" I can head naught else! The provided the provided the presching of the gravel and the presching of the gravel and the provided the provided the presching

I was immersed in 1834. I then lived in a eighborhood peopled chiefly by Friends or their Yes, He heareth! His is not a human ear, I was immersed in 1834. I then lived in a neighborhood peopled chiefly by Friends or their descendants; and had lived among them for about fourteen years, and attended, occasionally, their meetings. Some time after my immersion on reading the latter part of the twenty-eighth chapter of Matthew in Greek, I perceived that the command of Christ to his apostles was to baptize (eis to onoma) into the Name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and not as the common version reads "in the name" (en to onomati). I then came to the opinion that the Friends were correct in the sense which they attached to this command; and that not a water baptism but a spiritual purification "into the Name," that is the character, doctrines and perfections of the Father, and the dren of Israel and I will bless them;" and like the direction given by Paul "put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ." The apostles were to purify all nations into the Name of God by teaching them to observe all things that the Lord had commanded; and the influences of his Spirit were promised to accompany them and to give efficacy to their labors. I did not however reject water baptism; but I founded the ordinance on the episties and acts of the Aposordinance on the episties and acts of the Apos-tiles. But I was in a great error, as to the aning of our Lord in Matthew; for by reference to the Greek in Acts 10: 48, it will be MINISTERS NEED AN EDUCATION FOR THEIR seen that the sacred penmen used either form of speech with a like signification: & now I have

God against themselves, being not baptized of him." I do not think that persons who frustrated or rejected the counsel of God, in the days of John the Baptist, and the inspired Apostles, by refusing to be baptized, according to the commands of messengers from God infallibly integrated by the could be according to the commands of messengers from God infallibly integrated by the could be according to the country of the control of the country of the count of Christ, for more than a thousand years. The teachings of the Holy Ghost, are promised to the sacred work. These are helps as far as they all who diligently and faithfully seek the truth in Christ, in the right use of means appointed by our Lord. But it does not follow that all persons will be at once set right from all error in regard to every doctrine and ordinance of Jesus. We have no reason to doubt, therefore, that there are many regenerated children of God, through faith, who enjoy in a high degree God, through faith, who, enjoy in a high degree pursue theological studies in private. Only a the gift of the Holy Ghost, and yet are under a few however do so, if they enter at once upon

as the Lord has disabled you from conforming to baptism, therefore you must not partake of should be studied. All books that will help un the Lord's Supper; you must be deprived of derstand the Bible should be studied. on might safely be performed, yet the parties sion might safely be performed, yet the partier, themselves, seeking counsel of God by prayer, may conscientiously believe that it is forbidden them to hazard life. Shall the reasonable care them to hazard life. Shall the reasonable care child of God, in preserving life, under the circumtances indicated, be visited with the heavy pendity of exclusion from the Lord's table? Who s it that says, baptism is a prerequisite for com-nunion? Not Christ; nor any teacher in the ted again. But the possibility of its conversion, doctrine concerning the Lord's Supper, simi-from some source sufficient to remove all ex-lar to that into which the great body of pro-cuse for neglecting it. If there be light enough

ble; and non-conformity to baptism is a great the people." And though the facilities of men-cause of ecclesiastical disunity and dissension, and every greatly obstructs the spread of the gospel; it should therefore be dealt with. But in judging of persons on this charge, we need follows. Are not the most enlightened nations xclude from our communion one whom the tianity on the great heart of the world for more ord Jesus himself receives, acknowledges and than eighteen hundred years—in a most cruel, While I deny that baptism is a prere-wicked, and unchristian war. wisite for communion and assert that all true show that literature, science, and a knowledge elievers in Christ have a right and are under of the arts, are no certain pledges of either the n obligation to commemorate his death, I can- "belief or practice of Christianity?" "This is not recognize under this character such persons the condemnation, that light has come into the as pertinaciously refuse to search the scriptures, world, and men loved darkness rather than light, prayerfully and diligently, that they may come to unity in one body, one spirit, one Lord, one Roman empire, from the authority of its soverfaith, one baptism, one God and Father of all.

This unity is possible, or else the teachings of the Holy Ghost are promised in vain; but it is that empire, or even an hundredth part, were not possible to him who prefers the interests of true in the "belief and practice of Christianity?" or denomination to the interests of the Were not most of them more guilty? The onsistency more than the form God only."

For the Morning Star. WE BESEECH THEE, O LORD!"

The calm hour of twilight has stolen over are now murdering their thousands, and the earth's summer loveliness. The bird-songs are Roman Catholic church has cruelly put to death, hushed on tree and bush and spray. Silently for their Christianity too, more than fifty milfalleth the crystal dew—heaven's tears nightly shed for man's suffering and sin. It is nature's Christianity-declared, "He came not to destroy

baptize: but there is a difference in the value of these two departments of duty; for sinners may be converted and regenerated by the preaching of the gospel and the power of the Holy Spirit, and so enter the kingdom of God, without water baptism; but water baptism alone cannot save.

rification "into the Name," that is the character, his fold, to which he rain would lead you. To doctrines and perfections of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, was intended. It is for your good. He who sees the end from the was, I thought, similar to the command to Aaron, "they shall put my Name upon the children they shall be shall put my Name upon the children they shall put my Name upon the children they shall be shall be

WORK.

of speech with a like signification: & now I have no doubt that a water baptism is as really enjoined under Christ's dispensation, as it was under the dispensation of John the Baptist.

Of John, it is said, "and all the people that him and the nublicans, justified God, being baptized with the baptism of John; but the Pharisees and Lawyers rejected the counsel of God against themselves, being not baptized of instruct others in them. Hence they need a

red, could be saved. We have now the words christ and his Apostles, but we have not their tides not follow that because one has been considered. dersonal presence among us, to answer the so-histries of learned and apparently spiritual and thistries of learned and apparently spiritual and that he has an education that qualifies him, with his piety, for the ministry. Neither be-cause one has even been through college that he has in possession the education requisite for

the gift of the Holy Ghost, and yet are under a misapprehension concerning baptism.

While some err concerning baptism, others full of work, and there is not time for it. Beer concerning the admissible of the Lord's sides his they know not what books to study Supper. There are, or may be persons, truly as the best helps; nor what is the regular course the children of God, having right conceptions of baptism or immersion, but whose bodily health or condition will not permit them to receive the ordinance in the apostolic form. It may, not withstanding, be the duty of such persons to commune. We have no right to say to them, as the Lord has disabled you from conforming rules in mathematics. Such rules exist. They

the Lord's Supper; you must be deprived of the spiritual advantages, the consolations and content of the spiritual advantages, the consolations and knowledge of church history is important. The offer graces which follow from the rightful use best manner of arranging the sentiments of a discourse and of delivering it should be underinstances will occur of persons, who cannot be stood. In fact, able ministers of Christ are mersed, if suitable precautions are used. Still needed, and they must be had, that a world lyhere are some cases; and even when it may be ing in wickedness may be converted, and teem-nought by intelligent individuals, that immer-

"CONVERSION OF THE WORLD." NO. 2.

nunion? Not Christ; nor any teacher in the ted again. "But the possibility of its conversion, as now as far as efficient and successful means are conseld by many is derived from a perversion of cerned, has always existed as now, namely, light to condemn, there is light enough to save. In some parts of the world this light has shined be extents, after due reproof and instruction, is a proper ground for exclusion from the Bord's ta-In judging of persons on this charge, we need to ascertain more than 'the mere fact of their on earth at the present time the most sanful, not being baptized; we should endeavor to know their motives for not conforming to immersion; we should consider the spirituality East, the Greek, Catholic & Protestant churches and sincerity of their walk in Christ; and not are engaged—after a trial of the power of Christians and sincerity of their walk in Christ; and not are engaged—after a trial of the world for more

cause of Christ; or a reputation for personal light came, but it was darkness in them. The consistency more than "the honor that cometh soundness of the conversion of Constantine himself, is questionable. And how soon it was a minimal of the conversion of the conv Romish church was anti-Christ!-This is not the universal sconversion our brother advocates, though it probably embraced many true Christians. No, such Christians in the east

For the Morning Star.

"BUT WHOM SAY YE THAT I AM ?"

"BUT WHOM SAY YE THAT I AM!"

Is this the language of an egotist, anxious to receive the adulation of his disciples, and unwilling to wait for a voluntary expression of it, but using direct means to draw it from them? He had first put the question, "whom do men say that I the son of man am?" Surely this has the seemingness of a desire for popular praise, were it not that his character stands above such an imputation. Hence we are to look beneath the surface for a deeper significance in these questions, and especially for a solution of the one quoted at the head of this article.

There is a truth in human nature, that finds a highly practical development in this instructive lesson of him "who spake as never man spake."

Is it not a recognized truth, and one often de-

inebriate, by which his resolve to abandon his cups shall be publicly known, and prevent his violating his pledge before that public? For the same reason we induce candidates for political office to commit themselves publicly. Christ knew that his disciples were men, and subject to the influences which surround men—would meet with many temptations, and needed all the influences that could be gathered around them to sustain them in the trials through which they would have to pass; and took this occasion to, draw from them an acknowledge of Christianity, when possessed in the eminent which they would have to pass; and took this occasion to draw from them an acknowledgment of their views in regard to himself. He first draws from them what men in general thought of him; they tell him that he is thought to be "John the Baptist, Elias, Jeremias, or one of the prophets." If then men who are not his friends think so highly of him, it is some reason why they, his chosen disciples, ought not to be ashamed of him.

They are next committed to the great central truth of the Christian system, that he is "Christ the Son of the living God," on which truth he declares that he "will build his church." Since

truth of the Christian system, that he is "Christ the Son of the living God," on which truth he declares that he "will build his church." Since he has told them plainly that "he is the Christ," is there not some danger that they shall feel a little pride in being the friends and disciples of such a personage, and make it the subject of their conversation? Hence the admonition.—
"Then he charged his disciples that they should tell no man that he was Jesus the Christ."
Well may it be said that "never man spake like this man."

"The he charged his disciples that they should tell no man that he was Jesus the Christ."
Well may it be said that "never man spake like this man."

this man."

What volumes of wisdom are found in this simple narrative of him from whose mouth fell so much instruction? Let young converts reso much instruction? Let young converts remember this lesson, and upon every proper occasion, commit themselves in favor of Christ occasion, commit themselves in favor occasion, commit themselves in favor occasion, commit themselves in favor occasion, commit the commit themselves in favor occasion, commit the commit themselves in favor occasion, commit the commit themselves in favor occasion.

For the Morning Star. FROM MY JOURNAL. NO. 3. SARAH, Nov. 27th. To-day attended a market ed men.

held about one mile from Sarah, beneath the shade of a large banyan. This tree literally formed a grove; for I counted between thirty and forty trunks which appeared like separate trees, stretching out their lofty branches in all liar property of the scribes alone. The surprise directions. At this market we found the peo-ple generally pretty willing to hear; though one could read, but that, having never been trained very respectable looking man, (we should have been glad had he proved himself as respectable been glad had he proved himself as respectable as he looked,) after hearing something spoken against his gods, went away, putting his hands should be able to do it so successfully. So in on his ears, and saying, he would not hear such talk. This man's example, however, did not do much harm, as the rest were so anxious to the technically learned class. They had not

follow it.

Another man had many questions to ask concerning our religion; but appeared candid and listened attentively while answers were being given him. He finally came to the conclusion that although his shasters contained many contradictions, they would do for Hindus, while other people might require other shasters.

We often hear it remarked about the contrasting it with the idea of ignorance.

nade of one blood all nation

miles, where we arrived a little after sunset, common, every day social life, to convey what having stopped during the heat of the day in a was any thing else than the utterances of ignoungalow at a small village called Markuna. rance.
On our arrival at B., received a cordial welcome

Aggrammatoi, therefore, refers to the kind of On our arrival at B., received a cordial welcome into the family of a Mr. Brown, an English gen- their training, and idiotai to their rank in social tleman employed as a deputy collector in the service of the Hon. East India Company, with whom we were invited to make our home, durithe apostles were unlearned men are to be uning our stay in the place, an invitation, which by derstood in the same sense. Indeed, their no means, was rejected. May Heaven reward knowledge was probably derived from such con-

that we have found on our excursion. The in the same light as the contemporaries of the people seemed anxious to hear, and therefore apostles; and hence would be so much the more gathered around in such a large multitude that was thought best for a part of the brethren to language.

So that a greater

The idea of great ignorance on the part of

worship blocks of wood; and he seemed to try astonishment that any thinking mind has not hard to convince the Hindu of his folly in worshipping dumb idols. This incident suggested is indeed one of fact, not of theory. The into me the idea of Satan's rebuking sin; for the quiry is only what are the facts concerning the Mussulman, although he prides himself over the Hindu in not being a worshipper of idols, is detail, our theories, if we would have them quite as far from the knowledge of the true and living way, as he is. And it is a much harder truthful, must of necessity bend. But if any degree of educational culture, however high, on task to make the follower of Mahomet feel that the part of the apostles, could by any pos

be made to bow to the mild sceptre of the Prince in se far

be made to bow to the mild sceptive of the of Peace.

This evening, have had an opportunity of presenting the claims of the dear Redeemer, to a company of respectable natives, employed as a status of the apostles directly explained or affirmed in the New Testament. It was no of the claims of the apostles directly explained or affirmed in the New Testament. It was no of the claim of the new Testament.

gloom, where gleams no ray of joy or hope, where is no blank existence! S. M. R. Pittsfield, N. H., July, 1855.

For the Morning Star.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES CALLING FOR INCREASED CONFORMITY WITH CHRIST.

'At thou hast sent me into the world, NEW DONE into them into the world, NEW BEALTH CONFORMITY WITH CHRIST.

'At thou hast sent me into the world, NEW BEALTH CONFORMITY.

No. 28. Baptism.

An erroneous opinion is formed by some, adversely to the importance of baptism, from the images of the control of the

To be continued.

From the Free-will Baptist Quarterly.

lesson of him "who spake as never man spake." Is it not a recognized truth, and one often developed in human history, that the oftener you can induce any one to commit himself to any position, the less danger there is of his abandoning it? Is it not mainly on this principle that the temperance pledge is offered to the inebriate, by which his resolve to abandon his obstacles; and Methodist itinerants, under craumetages in the row current sense absolutely ignorant and uneducated. Such things do indeed interpose barriers in the way of educational culture, such as most men do not overcome. But they are not necessarily insurmountable. Self-culture is possible—in spite of them. Elihu Burritt triumphed over similar inebriate, by which his resolve to abandon his

occasion, commit themselves in favor of Christ and his cause, and you will gain much strength and Christian boldness thereby. And older saints may read it with much profit. Truly the apostle has said the "Scriptures are able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ." May we be like the Psalmist, whose "delight was in the law of the Lord."

A. D.

A. D. occupied much the same position, as the learned class among the Jews, that the grammarians and dialecticians did among the Greeks; and hence the epithet, grammateus, scribes, or learn-In John 7: 15, grammata, is nega-lied to the Savior, where, notwithear that they did not seem much inclined to acquired the grammata, learning of the Greeks,

We often hear it remarked, when the truths "Though I be," he says, "tidiotes to logo, rude of the Bible are presented to the heathen, "That is all very true; but that was written for does mean, therefore, it does not mean such igothers, and not for us." In such cases as these, the missionary has to labor to enforce upon their minds, the truth of the passage, "God hath and so does not prove Peter and John to have s of men for to dwell been, in the now current sense, ignorant men. on all the face of the earth," and consequently has given the Bible for all people, one nation as well public life or station, and undoubtedly refers to another.

Nov. 28th. Left Sarah very early this mornsonal characteristics. Paul used it to denote ng, for Bhudruck, a distance of about eighteen that in his preaching he used the language of

life.
4. The statements of the early fathers that them for their kind hospitality!

Nov. 29th. This morning, crossed over the Bhudruck river to attend a market held one mile from B., in a beautiful little grove of mango trees. This was, by far, the largest market thereby be only the more inclined to look at it in the same light as the contemporaries of the

take a stand in another place, so that a greater number might be able to hear.

At this market, one circumstance occurred, which to me was rather amusing. A Mussulman holding up his cane to a lindu who was pretty strenuously advocating the merits of his gods, told him to worship that; for, said he, you assume the standard of the idea that "ignorance is the gods, told him to worship that; for, said he, you assume that any thinking mind has not astonishment, that any thinking mind has not he is a sinner, than him who takes the Hindu shasters for his guide, as difficult a task as the then obviously the gospel may be a merely hu latter may be.

Nov. 30th. This morning after taking a little and learning could, under any circumstances, produce such a scheme, then the gospel is village, about one mile distant. We took our like scheme to bridge the country for man institution. Nay more. If human ability and learning could, under any circumstances, produce such a scheme, then the gospel is thereby shorn of all value as a divine revelation. stand by a temple, in the centre of the village, It is simply what man could do for himself—and consecrated to the god Mahadave, around which we are not only robbed of the highest evidence fifty or sixty people assembled to see and to hear what the Sahibs had to say, who had come ance that it is not a purely human invention, but to their village, and I think we have not found we are reduced to this alternative, that God proa more attentive company of hearers than these.
If the heathen were as ready to believe, as ance, which the heavens and the earth are call they are to hear the preaching of the gospel, ed to witness, and which required the sacrifice we should have reason to expect that, ere long, of the Son of God to render it of any value, but the moral darkness that covers this land would which after all—if the idea we are opposing is give away before the rays of the Son of right-eousness, and India's benighted millions would is no special favor, but rather the contrary, and in se far as it professes to be indispensable to man's salvation or well-being, is absolutely false

heard attentively, and were very anxious to obgiven as a biography of its authors, or of their tain our books:

"Christ crucified."

Hence, nowhere are the personal character Hence, nowhere are the personal characteristics of the apostles given, except such and so far as they tended to illustrate this single theme. As well—and far rather—expect to find a history of Milton's education in Paradise Lost, or of Newton's in the Principia, as to expect a direct account of the apostles' education in the New Testament. Their language, style, quotations, allusions and the like, it is true, indicate very clearly and accurately the range, extent and val-Testament. Their language, style, quotations, allusions and the like, it is true, indicate very clearly and accurately the range, extent and value of their learning. And the same method may be employed with equal success and exactness, in the case of the apostles. And this method has this advantage over every other kind of evidence, that in its sphere it cannot mislead or be gainsayed. The evidence of Newton's knowledge of astronomy, which is thus gathered from the Principia, is far more conclusive and certain than any historical evidence whatever. Historical facts may be designedly perverted, or may innocently be misstated or misconstrued, so as to convey a very stated or misconstrued, so as to convey a very erroneous impression. But this kind of evi-dence is subject to no such casualties. In this way, the New Testament is by no means silent concerning the education of the apostles.

ROMANISM AND THE STATE.

Sundry Romish prelates have put forth an address to their people to the effect that they have disavowed, and to the Pope himself, all pretensions to interfere with political matters. The document excites much comment. All we need to remark is, that the Pope says the content tark that Browners's Parising and other publications. need to remark is, that the Pope says the con-trary, that Brownson's Review, and other publications vouched for by prelatic authority, have constantly affirmed the control of the church over every relation of its members, and that the priests and bishops have themselves notoriously exercised political dictation. The power to do this is necessarily inherent in the idea of the papacy. It cannot be denied without uprooting the foundations of the system. Its ministers may forbear for reasons of expediency to exert the prerogative, and they are ant to use a shrewd discretion therein, but it is ever immanent in

"the church," whether active or quiescent.
Suppose, however, it were established that
the church of Rome does not claim the right to control the consciences of its members in civil matters, it is still certain that its clergy, through their acknowledged authority, have power to do this. That absolute subjection of the mind and conscience which is required of all, when submitted to, transforms the man into a nearly passive subject of the priest's will. Though it be said that this supremacy is only in respect to natters that concern salvation, the priest is to judge what does concern salvation. Private judgment in opposition to his, is rebellion. He who makes himself lord of the conscience in

who makes himself ford of the conscience in that which is greatest, will possess substantial authority in all other things.

It follows from all this, not that the free exercise of the Roman Catholic faith should be interfered with by the civil power; not that Romanists should be subjected to any manner of civil coercion, restraint, disqualification or disgrace; not that we have a right to cherish or allow any hostile fealings towards them. hut allow any hostile feelings towards them; but only, that attempted aggression should be met by that measure of temperate resistance which self-defence requires, and that Christian men in meekness and wisdom, in the true spirit of their Master, should labor for the conversion of those who are in error. Political Protestantism is the poorest kind of Protestantism. It is useful onso far and so long as it is necessary for selfprotection. The most effective weapon against the Pope is "the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God."—Watchman & Reflector.

THE LAD'S FIVE LOAVES .- Jesus Christ was once preaching in a desert place, and a great many came to hear him, and he cured the sick, many came to near nim, and he cured the sick, and comforted the sorrowinl, and was very kind and compassionate to all. As they came a long way, and it was nearly night, he did not like them to go home hungry, and he asked his disciples if there was no bread to give them. They said there was not, and that it would cost a great deal to feed such a multitude, for there were four or five thousand. Andrew then proke were four or five thousand. Andrew then spokes of a little lad there was in the crowd, who had in his basket five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what were they among so many? Jesus told them to ask the people to sit down on the grass, and they did. He then took the five barley loaves, and blessed, and brake them. Everybody ate, and twelve baskets full were eft, so that the boy was no loser by giving his little all to Jesus Christ; he still had and to spare. How naturally might he have said, "My little barley loaves will do no good, if such a great company is to be fed." But Jesus taught the beautiful lesson that none need shrink from giving to him on account of the smallness of the gift, provided it be all they have to give; for his blessing can make the smallest means and the humblest instruments do a great work. A penny, or a tract, or a little barley loaf, directed by his hand, may lead some soul to heaven!

ANECDOTE OF DR. GILL.—Some eighty years ago, a very zealous professor of religion, in one of our churches in England, went to Dr. Gill, and told him she had something against and she considered it her duty to reprove "Well, my good lady," said he, "what is the difficulty?" "Why, sir, I think your bands are too long." Ah, do you? I have never thought anything about it; I will get a pair of scissors, and will thank you to not of the latter thank you have and will thank you to cut off as much as you think best." She replied, "I hope you will not be offended?" "Not at all, not at all, madam," he replied. Without much ceremony she folded and cut off quite a large piece of the bands. "Are you now satisfied? look again and see; perhaps you had better cut off a little more while you are about it, and be satisfied. "I de not know but I had; I think they are still rather long;" and she cut off a second piece, saying, "There, I think that will do." "Well, my friend," said the doctor, "I must now tell you l have something against you." "Have you, sir, she exclaimed, what is it?" "I think your tongue is rather too long, & you had better let m cut off a piece of it."

"O FOR HALF AN HOUR!"-" A medical friend of mine," says one, "was called in the course of his professional engagements, to witness an ap-palling scene. In a drunken quarrel, at a public house, an unfortunate woman had been stab-bed with a bayonet. As he was passing at the time, he was on the spot within a after the perpetration of the murderous deed. On seeing him, the poor wretch exclaimed Doctor, can I live? He examined the wound nd pronounced it mortal. O doctor, she said, 'do save my life for a month, that I may pray to God to pardon my sins!' eive my patients,' he replied; 'and I would not for the world deceive you. My opinion is, that you cannot live an hour.' O, for half an hour then, doctor! half an hour! half an hour! So saying she breathed her last." Self, or self-hood is the unity of one: God

is the unity of all. Self, compared with the universe of things, is the indefinitely little.— God, who embraces everything, is the infinitely large. Accordingly, measuring them by their objects, the difference between holy love and selfishness, is the difference between unity and "number without number," or the difference bethem by their tween finite and Infinite.

Cultivate a spine of love. Leve is the dis and, amongst the jewels of the believer's reastplate. The other graces shine, like the precious stones of nature, with their own pecu-liar lustre and various hues; but the diamond is white—now in white all the colors are united, white—now in white all the colors are united, so in love is centred every other Christian grace and virtue—love is the fulfilling of the law.

No MOTHER .- " She has no mother!" Wha a volume of sorrowful truth is comprised in that single utterance—no mother! Deal gently with the child. Let not the cup of her sorrows be overflowed by the harshness of your bearing, or your unsympathizing coldness. Is she heedless of heg doings?—forgetful of duty? Is she careless in her movements? Remember, O remember, "she has no mother!"

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855.

RELIGIOUS PROSPERITY.

Much has been said and written within a few years about the decline of religion. One who had his eye simply on these accounts might suppose that by this time our churches were forsaken of the people and given up to the moles and bats, the Sabbath and Bible obsolete, and religion unknown on earth. But so it is not yet. We will not assert that there has been no decline in religion. On the other hand, there is abundant evidence in numerous instances of departure from the Lord and his ordinances, sufficient to awaken deep apprehension. And as there is no necessity for declension in religion, any more than there is for sin, and as all religious declension is sinful, it becomes Zion's watchmen to sound the alarm when such declensions appear, or are justly apprehended.

But mistakes are sometimes made on this subject. Some regard a prevalence of certain doctrines as synonymous with religious prosperity. But these doctrines may not be the most essential; or circumstances may make others more prominent. And such a change does not prove a declension in religion. With others certain frames of feeling or excitement are synonymous, with a good state of religion, Bu our sensibilities, by a law of our natures, vary. Hence a change in those does not prove a deterioration in religion. Others are attached to particular forms and ways. To their minds they may be consecrated by experience and as sociation. But as generation succeeds generation, customs and forms change in everything, religion included. Those therefore do not al ways speak wisely who affirm that the former times were better than these.

We are not here discussing the question whether the world is better morally now than it was twenty, a hundred, a thousand, or two thousand years ago. The point is that what is often called religious declension is not always such. There are doubtless, some changes in religion that are unfavorable, but it is not wise to-consider every change a change for the

Almost every age and generation has its characteristics, its peculiarities with reference to religion. One is an age of intellect, another of feeling, one of controversy, another of research, one conservative, another radical. The present age is one of enterprise, investigation, progress, reform. Moral questions of great moment, but long neglected, are brought into great prominence. The subjects of temperance, in its various applications, human rights, reciprocal duties, practical benevolence, engage a very large share of the popular attention. And they take a deep hold upon the ministry and the church. Now it is a very stale remark, that these subjects ought not to interfere with religion, or

take the place of religion-that a minister should preach the Gospel, and leave temperance, freedom, &c., to others. Such subjects constitute the Gospel. What is religion but love? Love to God and love to man. What is religion but doing our various duties? The subjects above named have in a degree

been neglected by some preceding ages. But circumstances have brought them into the foreground. Religion must have to do with them when thus brought into notice. What would be thought of me, if, when on my way to church. I should pass a man drowning, and refuse to give him succor, because it would make me late to meeting? Why, that I was a hypocrite, and So if the church stands aloof from the calls of humanity, because she will thereby be diverted from the work of the Gospel, she most pointedly condemns herself as apostate from him who went about doing good.

Not that some may have not gone too far-There is, and always has been, a tendency to extremes. Some can do nothing for any cause without making it a hobby, and devoting themselves to it exclusively. Such have not well balanced minds, or at least lose their balance. Every thing should receive appropriate attention at the appropriate time.

That more attention is now given to benevolent & reformatory subjects by the church, than in some other periods of her history, is no just ground of alarm; that the aspects of religion are somewhat modified by this change should cause no alarm. Should evidence appear that the church is falling into iniquity, departing from principle, losing her spirituality, becoming forsaken of God, then there would be ground for alarm. And with the besetments around us, and the tendencies to evil remaining within us, we cannot be too vigilant, that we follow the leadings of Providence, directed by an enlightened conscience, and the Holy Spirit.

The fundamentals of religion are the same in every age. The essentials of religious prosperity are ever the same. But non-essentials and circumstantials differ. Hence there is need of the exercise of large charity, lest we needlessly fret ourselves, and disturb others. Rejoice in all the progress made, in all the good done, if it is not in the precise way we have marked out, or have been accustomed to. Before you complain much of your neighbors, or the church, or the times, see that your own heart is largely pervaded with charity .- J. J. B.

CONGREGATIONAL GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF MAINE. This large body convened in Portland June 26, and continued in session three days. A variety of subjects came before the Conference, and though the period allotted to some of them was very short, the interest was thereby sustained. There was much to admire in the systematic and expeditious manner of conducting the exercises; at the same time there was some what to censure in the fastidiousness and conservatism which were apparent. Home Evangelization, Benevolence, Missions, Education Colonization, had their assignments while Temperance and Anti-slavery did not come into the general published programme. But here in Maine, where the very air we breathe is filled with temperance, and where so many of the clergy are the staunch advocates of the Maine Law, it must have a place in such a meeting as this. A strong resolution was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Thurston, ably discussed by him, and by the Rev. Mr. Fessenden, and unanimously adopted by the conference; though I am informed that some of the ministry regretted it. Not satisfied with this, the friends of Temperance held a meeting on Thursday evening and had a spirited discussion on the subject. The Hon. Neal Dow, notwithstanding the " Inquest" is still in session which would, if possible, fasten upon him the guilt of felony, was invited to preside. After an appropriate prayer by Dr. Tappan, Mr. Dow made some very handsome and effective remarks on the propriety of concluding a religious conference with as temperance meeting, as "every good man ought, and every good man will be engaged in tem-There were many able speeches made, breathing the spirit of the Maine Law .-

Dow a life member of the Seaman's Friends
Society. So by \$20 more another was made a
life member of the American Tmet Society, and
with \$30 more, also, of the American Bible Society. These things go a good ways to show how Mr. Dow is regarded in his own city. The nfluence of this meeting will tell on the right

I was surprised that, at this late day, after so any Congregational ministers have spoken out ime should be given by Conference for its disrom this however that there were no lovers of of Conference made an allusion to it on the was. I presume he was not alone. But it does seem to me that the church and the ministhe evident gratification of the audience. I was particularly interested in the remarks of Prof. Smith of N. Y .- delegate from the New School Presbyterians. He stated that their last meetng was at St. Louis, in a slave State, where ject was freely discussed and strong resolutions passed against slavery. What a rebuke! Will m. I supposed that the perfidy of the Nebraska bill and the Kansas villainy, had at last roused the North to determined action-that their eyes were open, and that especially here in Maine no respectable body of Christians could be assembled in Conference without speaking out decidedly on this matter. The time has ome when the church cannot be indifferent and inactive with impunity-when judgment ust begin at the house of God. We should expect national calamity to be meted out for our sins, and to fall with crushing weight on a dilatory church. God forbid that we should connive at our own ignominy and overthrow .- J.

BLAKIE'S 'PHILOSOPHY OF SECTARIANISM.'* Blakie's Defence of Presbyterianism" would he writer, is never dissociated from Mr. Blamuch of the Philosophy of Parties in an out and phy at all. If Mr. Blakie had taken the troub-le to look into his dictionary for a definition of himself being authority-for, "he that is not the word, he might have saved his volume the with me is against me." This argument, therewho so mistakes the nature of his discussion, where the fallacy of but one is fatal. is not the most likely to be accurate or just in Mr. B's second argument is simply the carrying it on. This conclusion is justified by the many in-

have prompted them. For instance. Revival held up to ridicule; while the "Scotch Para-Our author may stand unshorn of his glory. phrases" are pronounced "beautiful poetry," and It must not be understood, however, that our meaning such hymns as are in common use by point in some of his side thrusts, that manifest all denominations in this country, "the best of him to be a man of large ability and power. human hymns, by which men supplant them in There is a racy, flashing ad captandam manner heart," (p. 180): Mission "Boards" are scouted give reasons for the poetic merit and the divine as oligarchies: the marriage of a deceased wife's authority of the "Scotch Paraphrases," or to sister is regarded with blatant horror, as "in- account for the zeal and efficiency of Methodist estimation—degenerated, are finally eschewed as an arena for "irresponsible persons," particularly of the "varied sects of Baptists," to philosophers. thrust in their sickles and proselyte," and are compared to " a general soup table down town." Quakers, because they " affirm" instead of taktherefore incapable of lying—that "the least ject that has occupied our thoughts not a little.

The philosophic tone of our author is readily

kind, our author is.

t related to magistracy) as the true exponent by the eye of our current philosophy. of the word of God, the assertions of some rev-erend doctors of divinity, that they held the which in public worship they supplant? music; the want of sound doctrinal knowledge,

*The Philosophy of Sectarianism; Or. A Classified View of the Christian Sects in the United States; With Notices of their Progress and Tendencies. Illustrated by Historical Facts and Anecdotes. "Bellave not every spirit, but try the spirits"—I John, 4: 1. By the fiv. Alexander spirits"—I Jo

Before meeting closed a clergyman stated that proved, we or you; but we liked your sermons the had in his hand \$20 to make Hon. Neal tar better this Sabbath than we did last Sabbath. he had in his hand \$20 to make Hon. Neal was the flattering unction applied to his soul on the occasion; while, after his return, their lucubrations of that reverend gentleman.

As a controversialist, his arguments are scarce more conclusive than his claims as a philoso pher. Every thing is looked at through a Scotch Presbyterian medium-i-to paraphrase boldly on anti-slavery, and when there were so Scotland and Ireland, those lands of Presbytepany true friends of this cause present, no rian doctrine and martyrdom. Its " paraphrases" ussion or advocacy. We should not infer are in his estimation "beautiful poetry;" while notwithstanding, in the passage quoted above, reedom there—by no means. The Moderator knowledged to be "fine poetical effusions," he the hymns used on a certain occasion are aclast evening, which showed what his position of "human hymns," and proceeds to ridicule the hyme books of different denominations. Which seem to me that the church and the interest of the Inspired writers are the try of Maine of every name ought to define their "Scotch Paraphrases," he does not tell us of the Inspired Writers he thinks made the position on this great question. This subject for when they found a place in the Sacred was referred to by corresponding delegates, to Canon. The prejudices of his education and position, narrow as these obviously have been are confidently and apparently undoubtingly accepted as undeniable premises, from which his

The main arguments in favor of Presbyterian hey anticipated opposition, and yet the sub-The first rests upon the following assumptions the Maine General Conference still consent to may be reduced to three, and only three—pr 1. That all varieties of ecclesiastical polity latic, presbyterian, and congregational; 2 .-That prelacy and congregationalism are the two extremes, between which presbyterianism is the golden mean ; and, 3. That the medium is necessarily the right course. Hence the presbyterian must be the right form of church

It will readily be seen that if either of these

propositions is unsound, the whole argument is necessarily rotten, and the conclusion a non sequitur. But, in order to reach his classification of the different forms of church government into three kinds only, he is compelled to regard the Moravians, as partly prelatic and partly presbyterian, and methodism as having "some ingredients of Congregationalism" along with its prelacy. Now, applying the same method of proceedure to presbyterianism itself, it be-The title of this book is a manifest misnomer. comes-partly prelatic, and partly congregational a sort of cross between them, a mongrel, a hyhave been less disengenuous and more accurate. brid, rather than a distinct species; and so the As it is, the title page prepares one for what classification is reduced to two species only. Then, he does not find in the subsequent pages, and again, admitting Mr. Blakie's classification, it causes a disagreeable surprise at what he does may be that the relation between these differfind. The spirit in which the cook was con- ent species is simply one of progress—that presseived, is that of the partisan controversialist intead of that of the philosopher. Mr. Blakie, tionalism is modified-presbyterianism—and consequently the middle point is more likely to be kie, the Presbyterian. There would be quite as wrong than either of the others. For in that case, if the progress is in the right direction, out, unapologizing, root & branch advocacy of Democracy, Whiggery, or Know Nothingism, second; and if the progress be in the wrong couched in the strongest terms, and conceived direction, then the first is as evidently best. In n the most decided spirit of partisanship, as either case the middle point cannot be the best. there is of the Philosophy of Sectarianism in Then, still again, the medium is very far from this book-which, obviously, is just no Philoso always being the best way. As between right isadvantage of bearing a manifest mistake on its fore, hangs upon a very slight foundation very face—leading to the conclusion that he every assumed premise being questionable,

doxical assumptions: 1. That whatever efficiency congregationalism has is owing to a latent anges in the book, in which the most absolute and practical presbyterianism; and 2. That the lecisions are pronounced, where something efficiency of prelacy is in consequence also of else than facts, reason, or a refined taste, must presbyterianism. He does not, indeed, assert either of these in so many words, but eliminate Evangelists are disposed of by quoting a flying dency, not growing out of presbyterian efficiency, Knapp, with the addition of the Scotch proverb.

"It's nae for nought the glede whistles:"—
easily perceptible point. The only wonder, in Methodist hymns- and they are only regarded relation to such an argument, is that it was not as a type of all ordinary hymnology—are de asserted that presbyterianism made the world, clared to border, "upon the jocose, the amor- and that without it was not made anything that ous, the martial and the bacchanalian," and are was made. We shall not attempt to refute it.

eems to be regarded as of divine authority— author is a mere man of fustain. There is a the songs of Jehovah"—" while," as he says, freshness and piquancy about his style, and a divine worship, are of doubtful value, and sectarian (P), if not unwarranted "it is insinuated makes him seem almost an oracle. His dogthat Methodists believe that the heathen matter appears too confident to be mistaken, he saved without the Gospel, and that their and his sallies too brilliant not to hit. But let missions are prompted by love of "denomina-him stick to the oracular. Let him beware tional fame" and the " innate pride of the human how he attempts to play the philosopher—to est" and "the pleasures of sin:" great distress missions on the theory of "denominational is felt because the "New England Primer" has fame." That evidently is not his sphere. No given place in Sabbath schools to "general ques-sutor uttra crepidam. Let him stick to his own ons, drawn from Scripture," (the italics are trade. He will find his wares more valued ours,): Sabbath schools, thus—in the author's among his denominational friends, and such a congregation as will take unquestioningly the ipse dixit of its minister than he will among

Perhaps the defects of this volume have appeared to us the more glaring, in consequence Quakers, because they and in the local for the ordinary civil oath, are declared to be on the Philosophy of Sectarianism. It is a subdeviation from the truth, in their case, is not Why are there so many denominations? What imply a lie, but perjury"—" a Friend can never are the real grounds on which this state of and so on to almost any length. But things rests? What is the precise and actual uite enough, certainly, has been stated to illustrate how much of a Philosopher, and of what and efficiency of the church? These are important questions; and though self-righteousness on the one hand, and flippant skepticism een in the following quotations from the Pre- on the other, have often enough answered in "To one who had never seen any thing beyond the precincts of his native province, and the deliberations of a single synod who held the light, and make manifest what is now more dis-Westminster confession of faith (excepting as tinetly felt by Christian consciousness, than seen

We had intended to notice the reasons Blakie gives in his appendix for the spread and doctrines of the said confession of faith only Blakie gives in his appendix for the spread and for substance, presented to him some new ideas prevalence of Baptist sentiments. This we can and prompted him to inquire, What type of Presbyterianism is this? Is it the genuine, while so different from that which is brought from Scotland and Ireland, those lands of Presbyterianism is this? Is it the genuine, while so different from that which is brought lation of the Holy Scriptures (where did Mr. B. while so different from that which is brought from Scotland and Ireland, those lands of Presbyterian doctrine and martyrdom? Whence learn this?): the rejection of ruling elders and byterian doctrine and martyrdom? Whence the state of the prospheterial authority in the house of God; the also those fine poetical effusions? Are they presbyterial authority in the house of God; the better than the psalms or (Scotch) paraphrases influences of human hymns and corresponding west. At Buffalo he preached during two so generally prevalent even where the Bible Sabbaths to a large congregation called Presbyterians. In their place of worship, that Gothic word weight of the days area, the conduction of the days are also are also as a conduction of the days are also are also as a conduction of the days are also as a conduc ally don't read the Bible, notwithstanding he production of the dark ages, the organ, and its attendants of singing men and singing women, occupied the front gallery. For acting as echo to their organ loft, he was, on leaving the house on the second Sabbath, assured that he had made some approaches to popularity in their estimation. We don't know which has imthing which does not support the peculiar rite

vell-trained men, when wielded only by igno- benighted around them. ramuses. Then, too, doesn't Mr. B. expurgate

Bro. Noves made rapid progress in the lanall his books from Baptist sentiments? In this guage, became a ready and able preacher and espect, then, where do they differ from him-disputant, and for sometime encouraging results dently this philosophy is a queer one.

BIOGRAPHY OF FLI NOYES, D. D.

The subject of this notice was born in Jeffer-He lived to a good old age, and died much regretted, as he had lived much beloved.

Dr. N.'s mother, Sarah Noyes, was a woman nd deep and ardent piety. His early converon furnishes another striking evidence of the esearches in India, he first desired to become ious mother's labors, he devoted himself to the of that church till 1834, when, on account of that disorder, dysentery. me change in his religious sentiments, he unit-

ed with the Free-will Baptists. From early life he had strong desires to read gained him warm friends at that early period of

ence, literary qualifications, call to the ministry, to be resumed. Seminary, was perfectly satisfactory to the ment, and was well received among the efforts are sneered at as "a system of appliances these ideas from his logomachy and it has little these ideas from his logomachy and it has little that his missionary toils, sufferings, and success. sence, he purchased several rare, costly, and valwidely different from the law of Christ's house;" meaning. All, in either prelacy or independent meaning. The next month he was ordained during the uable books which were subsequently of great on of the New Hampshire Yearly Meeting service to him in some important parts report of large sums of money received by Mr. is mere "wood, hay and stubble." This is the in Lisbon. It was a time of unusual interest studies.

feelings of many persons in the large assembly. said to him on the subject, and when the broth-At the close of the afternoon services, nearly er who was solely the means of procuring the one thousand persons pledged themselves by title, addressed him as D. D., he supposed it raising their hands, to pray for and assist in sup was merely a joke. porting the new missionary and his wife. The He was constitutionally inclined to consum 22d of September 1835, they sailed for India, tion, and for several years past his symptome and arrived at Calcutta the 5th of the following have at times indicated that the wasting dis February. About the first of May 1836, at the would ultimately be fully developed, and bring equest of the General Baptist missionaries, him to the grave. A year or two past he was Bro. Noves took charge of the English school unable to attend to pastoral duties, and it seem at Cuttack. This was gratifying to his wife, as ed evident that his end could not be distant. she was desirous to teach in connection with her In this debilitated state, he went to La Fayette, other labors. Rev. J. Phillips, who went out where his brother-in-law, Mr. M. D. Pierce, had in the same vessel with Bro. N., took charge of generously provided a home for him and his the bazaar schools connected with the General family. He died the 10th of Sept., 1854, and Baptist mission in Balasore. They remained at his companion writes that his end was peaceful, these stations, studying the language, and laborand he felt that he was "safe in the hands of ing in connection with the General Baptists till a covenant God." December 12, 1836. It having been mutually He was assiduous in his literary pursuits decided that the interests of the cause could be which he did not relinquish till sometime after better promoted by the Free-will Baptist mis- the state of his health demanded a respite from sionaries occupying a station of their own, they his too close attention to his books. A Hebrew set out that day for Sumbhulpore, which had Reader, Lectures on the Truth of the Bible, and been selected as their new field of labor, and is two or three sermons were published before his situated two hundred and fifty miles from Cut- death; and several Reviews, Sermons, Lyceum tack. Their bright hopes of usefulness at their Lectures, &c., were left in manuscript. new location were in a few months succeeded Notwithstanding his studious habits, he

paries, and rendered them all the assistance

in their power. This however was but a trifle

by dark scenes of suffering and disappointment. social, pleasant, and interesting among his friends. By some means their remittances from home His enunciation was good, his style perspicuous, were delayed so long as to greatly embarrass and his sermons instructive, while he was fluent, them in relation to building, and distress them but not boisterous as a speaker. His attachwith fears of a failure of being supported, Adments and aversions were strong, and conseded to this painful state of things, they were quently as he practiced but little concealment, one by one attacked by an Indian fever before he had friends and enemies of kindred feelings. they were settled in their new, hastily built, and Of the correctness of his own opinions he was insufficient abodes. They were their own doc- usually very confident—sometimes so much so tors; and, ill as they were, mostly their own as to seem to forget that it was possible for nurses. Surrounded with the heathen, far from those who dissented from his views to be in the friends, destitute of many of the comforts of life, right, and he in an error. Hence, his reputaand prostrate with disease, their situation was tion sometimes suffered on account of what othgloomy and distressing beyond the comprehension of all who in sickness are surrounded with sidered it only as carelessness. More circumkind friends, and earthly comforts. On one ocspection and deference to the opinions and feelcassion while he was very ill, Bro. Noyes called lings of others would at times have been greatly his wife from her sick bed to bleed him! For to his advantage. Still he had many warm a season they were both prostrated together, friends, by whom his memory will be affectiona season they were both prostrated together, while the groans of the husband answered the ately cherished.

His wife has ordered white marble grave. heard. Only one European family resided in the place, but they were very kind to the mis-

" ELI NOYES, FIRST F. W. BAPTIST MISSIONARY To INDIA, DIED SEPT. 10, 1854, "Rokd 40."

impared with their sufferings and necessities. It ought perhaps to be stated here, that this During their residence of less than one year at notice has been delayed till this late period, in Sumbhulpore, Bro. Phillips lost his wife, and the hope of receiving a missionary sermon which Bro. and sister Noyes a daughter sixteen months it was said would be preached, giving an account old. Before their health was wholly restored of the life and labors of Bro. Noyes. As no

tended to give them such a preponderance. It the heathen was not destroyed by their deep is generally supposed that it requires an able afflictions; and the advantages at Balasore bet. and accomplished man to uphold error, and it is ter suited to their distressed condition, enabled strange indeed that it should advance against them soon to begin anew their labors for the

self? Moreover, don't Presbyterians have Sab- attended his missionary efforts. His bright bath schools ?-in the estimation of Baptists, prospects were however at length beclouded by are they not also unsound in doctrine? Evi- attacks of dysentery, which in the end assumed a chronic type. He struggled hard and nobly for a considerable time against this enemy o his usefulness; but feeling that he was sorely wounded and unable to maintain the conflict longer, he reluctantly left the field, and returned on, Me., April 27, 1814. His father, Moses to his native land, which he reached in the fall yes, was a farmer, and universally respected of 1841. On parting with the Christians and his integrity, honesty, and kindness of heart. children in Balasore, their crying was so loud He was the peace maker of his neighborhood. that he was obliged to leave them and flee into a private room. On his leaving the station several of them followed him about a mile, when he was compelled to beseech them to return home. a very strong mind, great energy of character, The parting scene was painful, not only on account of the sadness it caused the missionaries happy results of early maternal faithfulness. ly weakened the strength of the mission. With He was the youngest of nine children. In con- a sad heart and anxious mind, Bro. O. R. Bach sequence of ill health in childhood, he was con-fined to the house months together. His earli-had so well begun, and was enabled to carry it est recollections were connected with his mothforward efficiently till his wife's illness obliged. Phillips, recently returned from India, it coner's religious teachings and her ardent prayers him to leave it in the hands of Bro. R. Cooley, his behalf. While he sat upon her knee, like whose labors have been untiring and successful mother of the pious Doddridge, she taught Soon after Bro. N.'s arrival in this country, he him Bible history and Scriptural stories, to which took an agency for the Society, and succeed listened with much delight. She also taught well in raising funds. After a season spent in tim to regard the Sabbath in true Puritanic revn to regard the backering the was indebted locate than to travel longer among the churches. or his first knowledge of the heathen world; He was for some time a member of the Execuand while hearing her read Buchanan's Christian tive Committee, and took much interest in its proceedings. He often expressed a willingness missionary. By the blessing of God upon his to return to Orissa; but on account of a ten dency to the complaint that drove him from his avior at the very early age of tenavears, when field of labor there, the committee thought it was-baptized and joined the Calvinistic church not advisable for him to expose himself again to idence, R. L. Jefferson. He continued a devoted member a climate so unfavorable to those predisposed to

On retiring from his agency, he labored for a season as minister of the small church and con From early life he had strong desires to read gregation in Hallowell, Me. From that place he study constantly. He read with avidity the he went to Lynn, Mass., where he remained for ooks he could obtain in the place where he re-a season, when he accepted an invitation to take ded, and spent what little money he could obn for such works as he could not get there. in a feeble state, and under the patronage of the He was resolved to obtain an education; and Home Mission Society. Through his able and er pursuing his studies as far as he could in energetic efforts at that important and responsi native town, he early commenced teaching ble station, the church and society were soon procure the means of attending more advanc-enabled to sustain themselves, and consequently ed schools abroad. He taught a few months in asked nothing more from the Society under the winter, and studied the rest of his time till whose patronage he commenced his labors in ommenced preaching in 1834, which was the Boston. After remaining there a few years, he ear before he went to India. It is said that his went to North Scituate, where he preached to apple and ardent piety, his studious habits, and the church for a season. On closing his labors his uniform kindness and gentleness of spirit in North Scituate, he was invited to become the his life, who still remember him with much afpastor of the Roger Williams church in Provi-

and congregation were very useful for Early in January, 1835, he offered himself to time. The meeting house was soon insufficient the Board of the Free-will Baptist Foreign to accommodate all who wished to sat under his Mission Society as a candidate for missionary ministry, and galleries were erected in the house service in Orissa, Eld. David Marks having pre- to make room for such as could not obtain seats. iously learned his feelings on the subject, and below. His prosperity there continued but a neouraged him to go into that field. After a few years, when troubles arose, his health failed, careful examination as to his religious experi- and his pastoral labors were suspended, never

especially his call to labor among the heathen, In 1847 he, with Eld. Jonathan Woodman, he was accepted as a candidate on probation for was elected by the General Conference as a depthree months. The result of the probation, during which time he studied at Parsonsfield In 1848 he attended to the duties of his appoint-Board, and he was accepted as the first mission- whom he was sent by the General Conference. ary of the Society to India. May 4, 1835, he He spent several months in England, travelled was married to Miss Clementina Pierce of Ports- considerably, and often spoke with good accepmouth, N. H., who became the faithful partner tance at religious gatherings. During his ab-

and holy joy, and never before had such a scene In some branches, his education was thorough, been witnessed by the Free-will Baptists. The while it was quite deficient in others. Few peraudience consisted of about three thousand per- sons of his advantages exceeded him in sons, among whom were many ministers, includ- knowledge of languages, and he was able as a ing Rev. Amos Sutton, and Rev. Dr. Cox of theologian, a lecturer, and a writer. His doctothe Calvinistic church, London. The latter rate was obtained by his friends, who purposely preached an able ordination sermon, which with kept their intentions secret till after the degree the other services, sometimes deeply stirred the was conferred. Nothing had been previously

ers regarded as impudence in him, while he con-

the past year. And in alluding to the Literary

RETURNS OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Hampshire Y. M.—Weare. Penobscot Y. M.—Prospect, Unity, Spring-

Vermont Y. M .- Huntington, Wheelock, Rhode Island and Massachusetts Y. M. Genesee Y. M.—Monroe, Union, Freedom. Susquehanna Y. M.—Walton. St. Lawrence Y. M.—Lawrence, Jefferson,

inton.

Central N. Y. Y. M.—Oswego.

Pa. Y. M.—Elk Co.

Ohio and Pa. Y. M.—Stark Co., Lake Co.

Ohio Northern Y. M.—Seneca.

N. Indiana Y. M.—Noble, Salem, Steuber

Michigan Y. M .- Oakland, Hillsdale, Caloun, Van Buren, Grand Rapids.
Ill. Northern Y. M.—Rock River, Cook Co. Central Ill. Y. M.—Adams, Hancock. Wisconsin Y. M.—Jefferson, Marquette

auk Co.
Canada W. Y. M.—London, Brock and Tal-

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY. The July number of this work is received Besides a finely engraved portrait of Rev. Ja have many more such requests than we can fill tains articles on the following topics, viz.:

I. The Vital Forces of Mohammedanism. II. The Reformation in England. III. Philosophy of the Trinity. IV. The Plurality of Worlds

V. Free Agency and Special Providences. VI. The Hermit, (Poetry). VII. Christ's Second Coming. VIII. Contemporary Literature, including crit-

cal notices of twenty-one pew books. Subscribers may still be provided with econd, and the back numbers of the present volume. Address, Williams, Day & Co., Prov-

Various Paragraphs.

The Societies that have been formed in Eng nd and Scotland for the evangelization of pain, display the greatest activity. The Uni-Dundee, where rich contributions have been resolved to make one more mighty effort to ollected for spreading the Bible in Spain. A Protestant paper in Spanish language, el Alba, hich is published in London by converted paniards, works successfully. Some presses or printing the Bible and Protestant books in pain itself, are under way, and other measures or the propagation of Protestantism, which are ot yet made public, are prepared.

How SLAVERY WORKS .- The Home Missionary or July, introducing extracts of letters from ssionaries in Missouri, who had been obliged to abandon their posts on being suspected of holding anti-slavery sentiments, says :

"We deeply regret the necessity of reco the facts that follow, but we are not at liberty to withhold them. The churches have a right to know the trials and embarassments of their Bantist do his duty in the approaching conto know the trials and embarassments of their missionary servants, that they may sustain them with their sympathies and, prayers. The writers of the following paragraphs have labored successfully in this State, for several years, and are not more open and decided in their hostility to slavery, than the missionaries of this Society generally, nor more so now than hitherto."

The details are not specially interesting .- The facts are, that these missionaries were suspected of abolitionism; and apprehending violence to their persons, they deemed it most prudent to

The printing of the Protestant Bible, which d been commenced at Madrid, has just been ohibited by the authorities; while demonstraons are made in the northern provinces of the untry against that part of the Constitution which sanctions liberty of worship.

In the beautiful and stately Protestant church Pignerelo, beyond the limits of the Vaudois gratified with the expressions of continued and state of things exists at Genoa and at Nice. At Waldenses is soon to erect a temple, with funds supplied from America. Should the same libtwenty years there will not be a village in Piedheard in a Protestant temple.

of Freedom says: "Rev Mr. Armstrong, of the Congregational denomination, now residing in Even in our quiet little nook we do not fail St. Louis, has organized nine Union Sabbath to be reminded that it is the "Glorious Fourth." Schools in Kansas Territory; one at Kickapoo, The boys have been giving audible demonstraalso one at Leavenworth, at Grasshopper Falls, tions of their attachment to "Independence." Pleasant Hill, Indianola, Mt. Zion 12 miles It is well to have such a holiday; but how much north of the latter place; Pawnee, Big Blue- more appropriate will it be, when Liberty shall two others had been previously organized at have been proclaimed throughout the land, to this point, also one at Big Springs. He states all the inhabitants thereof. J. J. B. that he found schools organized at Lawrence, at Bloomington, as also at Brownsville, both on the Wakarusa; at Mr. Lyon's, four miles west of Lawrence; and at Topeka. Mr. Griffing informed him that one was about being organized near Tecumseh. Mr. A. is taking measures to organize schools at Franklin and Blanton Others have been organized at various points of which we have no definite information.

Editorial Correspondenec.

New Hampton, July 4, 1855. Having a few items on various subjects, for Having a few items on various succeeds, for past.

In nearly every town in the State, meetings munication. First, then, of some affairs about home. Our little village, retired and unpre-tending, as is well known, has long enjoyed an excellent reputation. Here for many years was the seat of one of the best Female Seminaries in the world. Its graduates, as wives of mission that the world of the literary men, are sionaries, ministers, and other literary men, are known everywhere. Here was also a respectation over us, is to become the anniversary of the day which will free us from the curse of intemper School-all under the direction of the C. Bap-

served. Outsiders, however, award us a very good character.

I can speak from personal observation only of

Institution here, I only repeat what all disinterested observers affirm, that the school is one of To the praise of God, let us says the religious a high order. The instruction has been ample interest still continues in our church. Sabbath ability and attainments, we doubt not, will com- of them heads of families. In the evening, sevpare favorably with those of any similar institu- en or eight anxious persons came forward for cal scholars. Those contributing to the propos- of the presence of Christ. Since last March 63

vestment. We would speak a word in behalf of No returns for the Register from the follow- this fund. The institution needs it. It ought ng Q. M's have yet, been received. The clerks to have been provided before. It is essential will please forward them immediately, or they to the continued prosperity and even yitality of the institution; for its friends are justly resolved ed to sustain one of a high order or none. A second rate-Seminary cannot live in New Hampton. A noble beginning was made in the Yearly Meeting at Manchester. That should be vigorously followed up in every community; and before October the endowment will be com pleted, and New Hampton Institution will remain to bless the present and future genera-

> The Biblical school is now closing up its first year in this place. Our number is yet small but God has been with us the past year. For the better half of the year especially we have been in the midst of a precious revival. A large number of strong young men and young women have consecrated themselves to Christ. Our class in Doctrinal Theology, numbering ten, is the best we have had since the class of 1848-9. The various classes in Mental and Moral Science, Logic, Rhetoric, Ecclesiastical History, Homilectics, and Pastoral Theology, have compared favorably with former years. The requests sent here from the churches for ministers bespeak their confidence in the school. We Let then those young men whom God is calling to the great work, join our number. They will here find warm hearts, a favored retreat for study; those needing aid receive some \$40 or \$50 a year from the funds of the Education Society. We have the prospect of a very good class for the year commencing Aug. 21.
>
> But, leaving home matters, I have a few items from abroad. Last week I took occasion to visit some in Maine. Spent the Sabbath with Bro. Cheney at Augusta. The church in which our

> people worship there is a credit to the capital of the State and to our connection. It is the best looking church edifice in Augusta, centrally located, with a good bell. They have a fine Sabbath School and good congregation.-It was truly refreshing to worship with that pastor and people in their sanctuary. The Rumocracy held their State Convention

at Augusta on Thursday. Their savings and doof Paris has letters from Glashow and ings have already been reported. They seem open the flood-gates of death upon Maine. We trust it will be their death-struggle. They now show themselves openly and undisguised leaguing with them the old hacks of all parties. There will be but two parties in Maine at the next election—the rum and slavery party on one side, and the temperance and freedom party on the other. Let not the friends of good order be too confident of success, or rely on the past. They will have to contest every inch of the ground, and that right earnestly. For her own sake, for the sake of her example to her sister States, for the sake of humanity, let Maine continue steadfast. Let every friend of morali-Baptist, do his duty in the approaching con-

I had the privilege of attending the Kennebec Y. M. at Vienna, and of meeting there nu merous valued friends of former years. The ession was an interesting one, and the occasion was particularly so on account of the meeting of the Trustees of the Maine State Seminary for the purpose of locating their prospective Institution. Some seven or eight applications had een made, and the friends of each locality were present to advocate their respective claims. We could but admire the public spirit and generosi ty manifest in the proposals from the different places. It speaks well for the F. Baptists of Maine, that they have so deep an interest in education. The discussions with reference to the It appears from soundings, that the Dead Sea, location were of course animated, but conductfrom the Jordan to the large peninsular on the ed throughout with good feeling, and much harsoutheastern side is an immense bowl, rather mony, unanimity, and carnestness prevailed at the close. The location finally agreed upon was middle 1300 feet deep, and that the remaining, Lewiston. The State contributes \$15,000, or southern part, is an inundated plain, in ex- (\$10,000 of it a permanent fund,) Lewiston, tent about ten miles long, at the deepest only \$15,000 including a lot valued at \$5,000; and it was resolved to raise \$20,000 more by subscription. With such a beginning, and the enterprise of its friends, we expect to see the at Turin, it is said a congregation of 1500 per- Maine State Seminary take rank among the first sons are every Sabbath assembled. A similar institutions of the kind in the land. We were Pignerelo, beyond the limits of the Vaudois valleys, a congregation of some hundreds of Weldoness is some break to the part of our Maine brethren in the Biblical school. We have depended largely on them hitherto, and we expect erty be continued; it is thought that within they will hereafter be in a situation to help us still more. The success of our various educamont where Protestant preaching may not be tional enterprises depends very much upon a good understanding, harmony of action, and co-SABBATH Schools IN KANSAS.—The Herald operation between different parts of the connec-

For the Morning Star. The last Day of the Liquor Traffic.

O! this is a proud and a happy day for the friends of temperance and humanity, in the Empire State." They are about to realize the clorious consummation for which they have so long and so ardently struggled. Their have been answered—temperance has triumphed, and this is the last day of the liquor traffic in New York; that is, the last day when it shall be carried on under the sanction of law. To-morrow the Maine Law goes into effect, and depend upon it, it is going to be effectively administered; and there will be less drunkenness, less fighting, and less accidents in this State tomorrow, than there has been for many years

have been held and Carson Leagues for

which freed us from Drillan tyling George pression, and broke the rule of king George pression, and broke the anniversary of the day ance and its attendant evils, and break the rule of king Alcohol over this great State. We may calculate on stirring times to-mor-row. The Liquor dealers will not give up

tists. The change to the hands of our denomination is well known. It would not be comely in us to make comparison of the present with the past. It might not be modest in us to claim the past. It might not be modest in us to claim to see it violated with impunity.

We may calculate on stirring times to mode up without a struggle, and the temperance men have been to too much trouble to obtain the law to see it violated with impunity.

A. D. Ferren. Clarkson, N. Y., July 3, 1855.

Rebibals, Etc. Revival in Boston.

and thorough. The Faculty have labored most, July 1st 6 happy converts were baptized, and assiduously and successfully. The students, for 12 persons were received to the church; most tion. A very large proportion of them are classi- prayer, and the place was glorious, on account ed \$10,000 endowment fund may be assured persons have been added to this church. that they are making a safe and profitable in-

47,68

Bro. Burr:—God has revived his work in this place (Geneva, Mich.) in the conversion of souls and reclaiming of backsliders. We have formed a small church of nine members, and there are still others who will soon join us.—

there are still others who will soon join us.—

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the solution of the still others who will be solved the still others who will be solved the still others who will be solved the still others who will be still others who will be solved the still others who will be still others who will The church is to be called the first Free-will winter; general interest felt in the great moral Baptist church of Geneva. There seems to be a enterprises of the day."

Calhoun Q. M.—Letter, but no delegate. feeling of solemnity resting on the minds of the "Q. M.—Letter, but no delegate." Q. M. contains only three churches; no regu-

For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr:—We have just parted with Brother and Sister Harris and family, who have sailed to day for Boston, on their way to Vermont, which leaves the church on Cape Island destitute of a pastor and preaching. Will not some brother sympathize with us, and come and visit us as soon as possible?

LANGE C. SMERH.

bility for the want of pastoral care."

Raisin River Q. M.—No report.

Corresponding messengers. St. Joseph's Vallety Yearly Meeting. Rev. E. Cook presented a letter and himself and Rev. S. Ketchum, and were received as corresponding messengers.

"Y. M. is small and weak, but determined to live and maintain gospel order and worship." JAMES C. SMITH.

Barrington, N. S., June 30th, 1855.

For the Morning Star. 28th, 1855. The conference was permanently organized by the appointing of officers as fol-

ows :-Bro. C. G. Morrill, Moderator. Rev. George W. Bean, Assis't Mod. Dea. N. Graves, Assis't Clerk. Rev. Messrs. M. C. Stanley, J. S. Burgess, and

nobscot Y. M., made acceptable reports from those bodies.

Appointed cor. mess. as follows:

To Penobscot Y. M., Rev. E. G. Page—Sub-

stitute, Rev. N. Brooks.

To Maine Western Y. M., Rev. J. P. Longly —Substitute, A. H. Morrill.

To New Hampshire Y. M., Rev. J. S. Burgess—Substitute, Rev. O. B. Cheney.

To C. Baptist State Convention, M. C. Stan-

-Substitute, Rev. O. B. Cheney.

Voted, that the question of the union of the three Y. M's in this State in one State Y. M.,

Resolved, That the present crisis demands special vigilance and the most energetic and efficient action to keep alive a healthful and vigor-

EX. COM. OF MINISTERS' RELIEF SOCIETY.

Farmington Q. M., A. H. Morrill, J. Edgecomb, and H. Preble.

Waterville Q. M., Geo. W. Bean, Levi Rick
Ject is,

1. The immediate repeal of the Fugitive

er, and S. Bowden.

It should be remembered that the Y. M. one year since voted "That the Q. M's make the Ministers' Relief Society' Q. Meeting busi
'Ministers' Relief Society' Q. Meeting busi-

By request from the church at Lewiston, the next Y. M. will be held at that place. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Kennebec Y. M. in account with F. Lyford,

Treasurer.

Dr.—To amount on hand and paid in up 29th, 1854,
Cr.—By paid out up to June 25, 1855,

Balance in treasury,
The balance in Treasury of Ministers' Relief
Society, June 1, 1855, was The following resolutions were adopted :

age.

Resolved, That we hall as an indication of shall visit with severe penalties any one who progress the new intensified Maine liquor law, shall voluntarily participate in executing the fund believe it adapted to accomplish the triumph of the temperance reform.

of the temperance reform.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the recent tri-

over the combined powers or rum and models cy in the city of Portland.

Resolved, That being sincere in our professions of attachment to the Maine law, we see no cause for a change of our opinion or position in

Resolved, That being sincere in our professions of attachment to the Maine law, we see no cause for a change of our opinion or position in

The request of Grand River Q. M., in resolved. cause for a change of our opinion or position in regard to that law. We still believe that "there is a limit beyond which private and associated D. Winton, A. O. Jenne and L. B. Potter were effort, by means of pledges, moral sussion, and other modes of action cannot go"—that the temperance " reform cannot be carried on whilst to relieve that church from its embarrassments. the inducements are held out on either side"that "if we can legislate for the extermination of ravenous beasts, we may for this greatest of all evils, which reduces the human form divine all evils, which reduces the human form divine and fifty dollars against Lansing Meeting house to a condition worse than that of savages"—and also to donate said fifty dollars towards paythat "Maine true to her motto," having "uning off the debt upon the Hudson meeting dertaken to direct," and having "taken the first house. Whereupon Conference voted to apstep in legislation on this subject with a view of destroying the creature itself, should continue in her attachment to the work God, in his providence, and bleeding humanity, in its sufferings, and thus Lansing church was assisted to the amount of \$150, & Hudson to the amount of \$50.

demands increased patronage and support.
A. H. Morrell, Clerk.
Phillips, Me., July, 1855.

For the Morning Star.

MICHIGAN YEARLY MEETING. Was held with the Antwerp church, near the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst. Rev. H. S. Limbocker comfortable and happy as need be.

May the Lord smile upon us all, and mak
the year which we have now commenced one of
great spiritual prosperity?

HENRY E. Whipple, Clerk.

Hillsdale, Mich., June 1855. the whole the session was highly interesting.

The following items gleaned from Q. M. reports will give some idea of our present state.

Mich. Centre Q. M.—Present as delegates Rev. D. Winton, G. W. Fifield. "Some of the church in the town of Vineland, on the 15th-church in the Vineland, on the 15th-churc churches the past year have enjoyed some re- 17th of June. At an early hour a large and al-

distance of two hundred miles. At the appoint-double of hour, the Conference was called to order by the standing Clerk, was subsequently organized by choosing Elder I. G. Davis, Moderator, and Elders J. J. Wakefield and W. Whiting, Assistants, and Elder H. G. Woodworth, Assistant benevolent institutions of the day; opposed to secret societies.'

All the Q. M's of this Y. M. presented their

benevolent institutions of the day; opposed to secret societies.'

Hillsdale Q. M.—Delegates present, Rev. epistles, and the following is an extract from their reports.

Kins, E. B. Fairfield, H. E. Whipple. "A good degree of prosperity; revivals in some of the churches: three churches added during the year."

Clerk.

All the Q. M's of this Y. M. presented their epistles, and the following is an extract from the spirit of pure Christianity is increasing as well as religious enterprise. There have been general revivals in two churches, and every characteristics.

Grand River Q. M.—Delegate present, Rev. A. O. Jenne. Slowly, but steadily enlarging its borders. Three churches added. Female missionary society organized: right in theory and practice on temperance: right in theory on slavery, but perhaps not wholly so in practice: request the Y. M. and the denomination generally to sustain a missionary at Lansing.

Oxford Q. M.—Delegate present, Rev. S. H. Davis. "Gaining ground; increasing interest in the mission cause; missionary appointed to labor in the new settlements: fifty two dollars subscribed towards his support; two church—

In this taken high ground on all the moral enterprises of the day. Added the past year by baptism, 73, and by letter, 29. Dismissed 20, and 2 have died. Present number of communicants, 311."

Honey Creek. Have reason to thank God that they have taken on all moral questions, and have made some advances—have enjoyed a year of prosperity more than otherwise. Added by baptism, 17; by letter, 7. Dismissed 20, and 2 have died. Present number of communicants, 311."

Honey Creek. Have reason to thank God that they have taken on all moral questions, and have made some advances—have enjoyed a year of prosperity more than otherwise. Added by baptism, 73, and by letter, 29. Dismissed 20, and 2 have died. Present number of communicants, 311."

lars subscribed towards his support: two churches trying to build meeting houses: right side Lafayette. Has enjoyed a year of unusual

where the convenient meeting houses: right side in respect to temperance and slavery."

Van Buren Q. M.—Delegates present, Rev. S. Gilman, A. Bennett, A. Hoyt, A. C. Eggleston, E. D. Ormsby, P. Haynes, W. H. H. Myers, O. H. Burrows, S. Breed, W. W. Eastman, J. Coshun, L. D. Cate, J. Ruggles. "Churches generally in a low state; increase and decrease nearly balance: in some churches, sore trials exist; some have been blest with revival; insuf-

of the minds of the O. H. Burnows.

"Q. M. contains only three churches; no regular preaching; but one ordained minister and he unable to preach; in danger of losing visibility for the want of pastoral care."

Raisin River Q. M.—No report.

live and maintain gospel order and worship."

Upper Canada Y. M.—Corresponding me

senger, Rev. Stephen Griffin. Letter prese and delegate received and invited to a seat. Michigan Annual Conference M. E. C. RENNEBEG YEARLY MEETING

Assembled at Vienna, Me., June 27th and sth, 1856. The conference was permanently ed the appointing of officers as follows:

Assembled at Vienna, Me., June 27th and meet, the Methodist Episcopal minister stationment, the Methodist Episcopal minister stationed by the appointing of officers as follows:

Assembled at Vienna, Me., June 27th and meet, the Methodist Episcopal minister stationed by the appointing of officers as follows:

Assembled at Vienna, Me., June 27th and meet, the Methodist Episcopal minister stationed by the appointing of officers as follows: attend as a corresponding messenger, Rev. W. C. Comfort appeared and tendered the Christian salutations of his denomination and was invited to a seat in the Conference.

It was also voted that other visiting brethren Roger Ela, Committee on overtures and resolutions.

Voted, that all cor. mess. from other bodies
be invited to a seat in the conference.

It was also voted that other visiting the beinvited to take part in the deliberations of the body. The Conference thus gladly received Rev. Jonathan Woodman of Vt., and Rev. G.
P. Ramsey of Mass., Rev. F. W. Stright and Voted, that all cor. mess. from other be invited to a seat in the conference.

Rev. G. Perkins, cor. mess. from the Maine Western Y. M., and Rev. J. Mariner, from Penobscot Y. M., made acceptable reports from those bodies.

P. Ramsey of Mass., Rev. F. W. Stright and E. A. Turney of Ohio, Rev. James McKay and E. A. Turney of Ohio, Rev. H. H. Marsh of Iowa, Rev. Mr. Whitney, pastor of the Pres. church, Paw Paw, besides some from our own denomination in the state who were not dele-

The following resolutions, after an animated discussion, were adopted.

On Temperance. Resolved, That we hail with gratitude the passage of the Michigan Maine Law at the recent session of the Legislature of this state, and pledge our individual and united influence for its efficient and universal execu-

To C. Baptist State Convention, Rev. G. W. Bean influence for its emacent and its em ous public sentiment upon the great temper ance issue, lest a disastrous reaction should over

Anson Q. M., H. Purington, Brice Edwards, and James Whittier.

Bowdoin Q. M., Cyrus Campbell, J. Haskell, and Daniel Faller.

Edgecomb Q. M., E. G. Page, J. Fuller, N. Brooks. in our opinion the only true ground for the American Congress to maintain upon this sub-

very in the District of Columbia and in all the

territories.

4. The eternal prohibition of slavery in all the June 355,91
40,40
515,51

4. The eternal prohibition of slavery in all the dominions of the general government.
5. The withholding by the House of Representatives of all supplies until the slavery excluding proviso shall be appended to the law for organizing Kansas and Nebraska.
6. The immediate cessation of chattel slavery

\$15,51 throughout the entire Union.
7. The employment of the military force of the United States in the vindication of the

rights of freemen in Kansas,
Resolved, That we rejoice especially at the Resolved, That we rejoice especially at the passage in this and other states, of laws for the protection of human liberty. All the free states, on the great moral questions of the protection of human liberty, all the free states, when the protection of human liberty and trust that the

Resolved. That we rejoice in the recent triumph of the illustrious author of the Maine law over the combined powers of rum and mobocratical with the combined powers of rum and mobocrat

has assigned her."

ANTI-SLAVERY.

Resolved, That the times are now auspicious for all the parties and secret councils in the Free States to form one great Northern open party on the basis of histility to slavery and slavery extension.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

The college interest also was remembered, and a little above one thousand dollars were subscribed towards the endowment. It was voted to recommend to the churches to assess a tax of ten cents a member for Yearly Meeting slavery extension.

slavery extension.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Resolved, That we heartily express to the Legislature of this State our gratitude for their liberal appropriation to endow the Maine State Schminary, and cordially pledge our co-operation to carry forward and establish the Institution.

REV. C. PURINGTON.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our Bro. in the gospel, Rev. C. Purington, in his severe affliction in the death of his wife, who departed this life in the triumphs of faith on the 16th ult.

LITERATE LEGISLATURE.

At of ten cents a member for Yearly Meeting expenses & that the same be collected & forwarded ed to the Yearly Meeting Treasurer on or before the next annual session; the levy to be made upon the number reported in the Register for 1856.

Volled, To correspond with the St. Joseph Valley Y. M. by epistle and delegation at their next session, and extend to them through such correspondence an invitation to consolidate the two Yearly Meeting Treasurer on or before the next annual session; the levy to be made upon the number reported in the Register for 1856.

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ley Y. M.

16th ult.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Resolved, That the spirit of revival that has so often characterized the many literary institutions in our country, manifest to us that God's

ley Y. M.

S. H. Davis was appointed messenger to the next session of the Ohio Northern Yearly Meeting. H. E. Whipple was chosen messenger to the Upper Canada Y. M.

Voled, To hold the next session of Mich. Y. M.

y, manifest to us that God's loss institutions, and therefore patronage and support.

A. H. MORRELL, Clerk.
aly, 1855.

the Morning Star.

I YEARLY MEETING.

With the Oxford Q. M., the particular church to be designated by the Q. M. and Suitably advertised in the Morning Star.

Bro. L. J. Thompson forwarded his resignation of the office of standing clerk and H. E.

Whipple was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The Yearly Meeting was bountifully enter-

timed by the Antwerp church, and no pains were spared by our brethren and sisters and other friends there to make their guests as comfortable and happy as need be.

May the Lord smile upon us all, and make the year which we have now commenced one of the state of th

For the Morning Star.

-Held their tenth session with the Winnebago vival, but generally it has been a year of declen-sion." most full delegation had arrived, some from a distance of two hundred miles. At the appoint-

ar."

general revivals in two churches, and every ch.

Grand River Q. M.—Delegate present, Rev.
has taken high ground on all the moral enter-

What can we do to best meet the demand and advance the Redeemer's king-dom. The following resolutions will exhibit the ground taken by this Y. M., as the Conference-

acted with great unanimity. SLAVERY. Whereas, it is the determined purpose of the Slave Oligarshy to extend the withering curse of human chattlehood into territory now free, and also to reopen the slave-trade with Africa, and our free States the hunting ground of slaves, whereby we are deprived of our own liberty, and are obliged to do the infamous work

human bloodhounds,—therefore, Resolved, That we will never obey the re-Hotices, Appointments, Etc. uirements of this wicked act, and will use evlaudable endeavor to hasten the day of uni-sal freedom, and to wipe from our National

who apologize for its continuance or practice its Whereas, men engaged in the traffic of intox

eating drinks are coming from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Mass., and other States, which have passed a prohibitory law to Wisconsin in large numbers, bringing their poisonous traffic with them, and whereas the next year will be set apart almost exclusively for the ext Presidential campaign,—therefore,

Resolved, That in appearance this is the only
me possible for us to obtain a Prohibitory

urge by precept and example measures to secure the althy, efficient Prohibitory Law at the next star.

N. B. Arrangements will be made for those coming in the Boats to Bangor, and scaronable notice given in the Star.

Rules of Conference were by vote suspended. nd a full house of some 300 voted to sustain e above resolutions. The buoyancy and elastic movement of the aged pilgrims, trembling on the verge of the grave, as they sprang to their feet, evinced that their zeal in the cause of anti-slavery and temperance, inspired in them almost

that noble enterprise. Some hundreds of shares were taken, and a general interest was manifest.
The religious interest was good, and on the Sabbath, notwithstanding the brethren have a good meeting house, it was found that not one-third of the assembly could be accommodated. The congregation repaired to a grove near by, and listened to three sermons with an interest and decorum seldom seen in the more Eastern We have learned that the people of Northern Wisconsin " have hearts" and powers of appreciation. On the Sabbath a collection was taken, amounting to over \$50,00, for the benefit of the sick and needy ministers among us. This evinced a liberality seldom met with. The next session of this Yearly Meeting will be held within the bounds of the Honey Creek Q M., commencing the 3d Friday in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. S. A. Davis, Clerk. clock, A. M. S. A. Davis, Clerk. Fayette, La Fayette Co., Wis., \(\)

June 25, 1855. The Yearly Meeting Conference voted to rec-mmend to the several Q. M's to require each church to raise a sum equal to six cents per member, to defray the expense of delegates to next General Conference.
S. A. DAVIS, Clerk.

For the Morning Star. July 10, 1855.

A. STEVENS, Clerk.

I wish to say to my friends that 1 nad the misfortune to lose my horse during our stormy voyage from Buffalo to Racine. If any persons a close.

Advices from Varna to Thursday, state that Advices from Varna to Thursday, state that I wish to say to my friends that I had the voyage from Buffalo to Racine. If any persons wish to help me they can do so by sending to ane at Mukwonago, Waukesha Co. Wis. I am now preaching within the bounds of Honey Creek Q. M., and we purpose to make an effort to organize a Free-will Baptist church in the beautiful village of Mukwonago. I hereby acknowledge the receipt of \$18, from contributions in Cattaraugus Centre Q. M., N. Y. May the Lord (whose I hope I am) reward them; this has helped me much—indeed I could not have removed from N. Y. to Wis. without it. I am now a stranger in a strange land, without means now a stranger in a strange land, without means of subsistence, except as the good Lord opens up my way before me; (which he has done beyond my expectation.) I am with my family at present—stopping at the house of Bro. Munger, the kindness of whose family is above

all praise. I, am dear brethren, Yours in the bonds of the Gospel, JOSEPH PARKYN. Vernon, Wis. July 31, 1855.

I would inform my friends that I am now in the State of Iowa. I arrived at my son's house, Cox Creek church, the 15th of June. I found the church low, but the brethren and people re- encamped beyond the citadel." ceived me well, and appeared to be glad to hear the word of life. I shall stop here awhile, per-haps settle here. RICHARD H. KACEY.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Cook Co., Ill. Held its June session with the North Marsailles church. Two churches were added to the Q. M. We were favored abundant, but the harvest will be late.

past year an accession has been made to this feeble Q. M of 6 churches—117 added by baptism; 27 by letter, 2 dismissed, 1 died. Present number of communicants, 270.

McHenry. Elder F. P. Augir is the only minister in the Q. M. Have passed through severe trials; God has sustained the faithful, and a commendable zeal is manifest in them.—Five have been added by baptism, 16 by letter, and 17 dismissed. Present number of communicants, 116.

with the labors of Elders Coltrin, Bryant, and Palmer from Rock River Q. M. Next session with West Mazon church, commencing Friday Oct. 8; postponed on account of Ministers' Conference and meeting of Western Evangeli-eal association. Will the Star please inform-us whether a code of by-laws enacted for the government of a Q. M. govern subsequent Q. M.s., or whether it is necessary to pass them by vote at each meeting.

W. R. V. Frish, Clerk.

cants, 116.

Marquette. Are thankful that in that north that in our opinion "a code of by-laws" adopthat in our opinion "a code of by-laws" adop-In answer to the above question, we remark country, where but a few years since nothing but that in our opinion "a code of by-laws" adopsavage yells were heard and wild beasts roamed, ted by a Q. M. without limitation as to time

savage yells were heard and wild beasts roamed, there are now plain marks of civilization, and an intelligent Christian community is located. A steadfast and fixed purpose to serve God generally prevails in this Q. M. Added by baptism 2, by letter 14, dismissed 26, died 5. Present number of communicants, 299.

Rock & Dane. Are somewhat encouraged. Several churches have enjoyed good revivals.—Berevolent enterprises are sustained. Added past year by baptism 53, by letter 57. Dismissed 15. Present number, 410.

Saux County. Report prospects are bright-Several churches have enjoyed good revivals.—
Berbevolent enterprises are sustained. Added past year by baptism 53, by letter 57. Dismissed 15. Present number, 410.

Saux County. Report prospects are brightening; public opinion is turning in our favor. Added by baptism 7; by letter 10; dismissed 9; died 2. Present number, 75.

The Conference was one of uncommon interest. A number of important openings presented for permanent F. Baptist interests; if we only had the men, means could be easily obtained.

The only inquiry in the minds of members of Conference was What can we do to best meet.

with the Wyonett church, June 22-25. In accordance with a request from the Burns church accordance with a request from the Burns church
Bro. Chanles H. Cass was, on the Sabbath,
publicly set apart to the work of the ministry
in the following order: Introductory prayer,
by Eld. P. Christian; Sermon by Eld. S. Shaw,
from Ezekiel 32: 7; Ordaining prayer by Eld.
R. Parks, from Rock River Q. M.; Charge by
Eld. S. Shaw; hand of fellowship by Eld. Wm.
Bonar. Next session with the Burns church,
Henry Co., Friday Sept. 21.

MILTON McDonald, Clerk pro tem.

The next Free-will Baptist Anniversaries Escutcheon this foul blot.

Resolved, That it is time that every church of Christ should purify itself from this crime; and that we have no Christian fellowship with those that we have no christian fellowship with those who analogize for its continuance or practice its.

Silas Curts,
Elias Hotorius,
O. B. Chengt,
Pittsfield, N. H., June 23, 1855. Ohio Yearly Meeting.

Penobscot Yearly Meeting -Will be held with the church in Corinth, Wednesday a Thursday, lith and 16th of August hext, at the Method house at East Corinth-Conference Tuesday preceding, I o'clock, at the school house I mile east of the village. E. HARDING, for the Com

—Will hold its next session at Wood's Harbor, commering August 4, at 1 o'clook, P. M.—Ministers' Conferent the 3d, at 1 o'clook, P. M.—Jas. C. SMITH, Clerk Barrington, N. S., June 3), 1855.

With gratitude we acknowledge the receipt of \$49,00, estowed on us by the Fiat church at a donation visit reently.

Therefore, It was surprised to find in the Star of the 30th of May, Brochards the very satisfactory arrangement heretofore entered into with reference to our schools, by which the whole denomination unites in sustaining the Biblical School at New Hampton, and the College at Hillsdale, as denomination, and the College at Hillsdale, as denomination in the policy of this denomination, and the college at Hillsdale, as denomination, and the reference, it was supprised to find in the Star of the 30th of May, Brocham College, and the vicinity in which he is an impostor. Being personally acquainted with Bro. Fuller, and the vicinity in which he lives, and learned that the is an impostor. Being personally acquainted with Bro. Fuller, and the vicinity in which he lives, and learned that the is an impostor. Being personally acquainted with Bro. Fuller, and the vicinity in which he lives, and learned that the is an impostor. Being personally acquainted with Bro. Fuller, and the vicinity in which he lives, and learned with Bro. Fuller, and the vicinity in which he lives, and learned with Bro. Fuller, and the vicinity in which he is an impostor. Being personally acquainted with Bro. Fuller, and the vicinity in which he is an impostor. Being personally as and since the has exper-senced as moral and and since the has exper-senced religion as devoted Christian, and the task the is an impostor. Being personally as and since the has exper-senced religion as having the sender with Bro. Fuller has leave sense a suggested as a having and since the has exper-senced as having and since the has exper-senced as having and since the has exper-senced as having the collect of the divinity in which he is an impostor.

" JOSEPH PARKYN, Mukwonago, Waukesha Co.,
Wis. A. H. Fish, Lenoxville, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

General Intelligence.

" WM. REA, Warren, Huntington Co., Ind.

Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., have been received. Breadstuffs dull at a slight decline. The siege of Sebastopol still progresses with unabated vigor. Lord Raglan was dangerously ill, and asked to be recalled. There were no indications of immediate operations in the Sea of Azoff, or in the Baltic. Administrative reform gains ground in England. The official list To all the Q. M's in Wis. Yearly Meeting. the English killed, wounded and missing, 1437, of the battle of the 18th states the number of including 93 officers. Number of the French, 3337, including 133 officers, among whom were Generals Megrano and Brunel, both seriously wounded. The full particulars are not yet received. It is asserted in Paris that the failure was owing partly to the errors of the British commanding officers. The English throw part THE MAINE WESTERN FEMALE MISSIONARY of the blame on the French. Gen. Pellissier's THE MAINE WESTERN FEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY met at the school-house in South Parsonsfield, June 21st., and organized by choosing Mrs. C. O. Libby, President. Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Hayden were chosen Vice Presidents.—Mrs. A. Stevens, Secretary and Treasurer,—Corresponding Secretaries for the several Q. Mrs. Parsonsfield Q. M., Miss Amanda Mead.—York County, Mrs. Javina Snow—Cumberland, Mrs. Minerva Hayden. Interesting remarks were made by the President, and the spirit & union which manifested itself on this occasion gave us reason to hope that our efforts and contributions will be greatly increased and the state of the property of the Mamelon Tower. Prince Gortschakoff's despatches to St. Petersburg are to the 24th. He states that the allies' five had weakened. and contributions will be greatly increased, and that the cause of Missions, both Home and Foreign, will have a due share of our attention in the future.

A STEVENS (Cast.

The London Times of the 30th, states that the Emperor Alexander is seriously ill; also that the King of Prussia has been sick for some

de Constantinople of the 18th says:

"The Russian prisoners taken in the recent affairs, and who have been brought to this city, have given interesting information as to the present situation of Sebastopol. Some of the details have been kept secret owing to their importance; but it is generally known that the Russians have at this moment 15,000 wounded soldiers in the place, and that they cannot send them away, from being so closely watched. It is known also that cholera is exercising great ravages in the town, and it is true, as previously stated, that all women, children, and old ly stated, that all women, children, and old men have been sent from the town, and are now CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.-In a

French letter from the Crimea, it is mentioned that nothing can be finer than the English army, which is estimated at about 30,000. "They are." says a French despatch, " magnifi-WATERVILLE, Me.-Held at Centre Sidney, cent troops, and capable of anything." They June 20,—21. Meetings of devotion were encouraging. Peace and love generally prevail in our churches. Next session with the church in Starks, commending Saturday Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M. G. W. BEAN, Clerk.

galled attention to the gratifying fact of the total steamer Keystone State, which was bound for 50,000, in the next year to 30,000, in the third he was returned to his owner. Subsequently ear to 8000, and in the fourth year the traffic it appears that Davis was sent to Macon, the last mentioned 3000 slaves imported 1500 Savannah Republican states that he made an-were taken by the police authorities of Brazil, other bold attempt to attain freedom. He

THE KERTCH EXPEDITION .- It appears that the result of the Kertch expedition has been that the fleets have been able to take full possession of the Sea of Azoff, and destroy all the ession of the Sea of Azoff, and destroy all the session of the Sea of Azoff, and destroy all the warious some one passed along the train with a lantern, towns along the coast. The only please which when it was observed by the conductor that the was along the coast. The only place which hment left to hold these works, and a few to his owner. ips left in the waters, the Allied force has en re-embarked, and conveyed back to the

imp before Sebastopol.

The most eventful operation by the fleet, per-

son, which is estimated by the Circassians at minor offences death, as he had heard p between 7,000 and 8,000, retired on the Kiban and that he would not officially rec river, which they crossed by a bridge, destroy- the Legislature to adjourn to ing the latter behind them.

of desolation. For two or three days the beach was crowded by women and children, who sat out under the rays of the scorching sun to find safety in numbers. They were starving and miserably clad, and in charity were taken on board the Ripon, which will sail this evening, to land them at some Russian port. They are

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.-The Pro-

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—On Sunday night,
July 1st, some miscreants fitted a rope to a
bridge on the Bellefontaine Railroad, about five
miles from St. Louis, so that it should rake
whatever was on the top of the car. During
the night a train of laborers passed over the
road in open cars, and the whole gang were
swept off, three being killed, and several others
swept off, three being killed, and several others
swept off, inverded. severely injured.

it was tried decided that Mr. Comings should imagine what would have been the ultimate pay \$2 and costs, from which decision Mr. C. appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, where the jury were unable to agree. The case was Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

pay 22 and costs, from which decision Mr. C appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, where the jury were unable to agree. The case was finally referred to a court of arbitrators, whose decision is yet under seal. The costs have amounted to more than five hundred dollars already.

German in Texas. There are said to be no less than 50,000 German emigrants already located in Texas, and 1,500 more are now one their way from Hamburg to the port of Indianola. They have, it is said, establement an anti-slavery paper at San Antonio.

Lilinos Paoutintron Law. Returns from the whole state of Illinois, with the exception of seven counties, give a majority against the prohibitory liquor law of 10,661—the majorities for the law amounting to 19,007; against the prohibitory liquor law of 10,661—the majorities for the law amounting to 19,007; against the Painesville (O.,) Telegraph says:—"This is the question now before the American People—not whether 'Americans' but, shall 350,000 Slave-breeders 'Tule Twenty Millions of Freemen ?".

A statement has been given showing the prosperous condition of Connecticut, she being burdened, with no State doth whatever. Connecticut is not the only State out of debt. Four other States have no debt, viz. —New Hamphire, Vermont, Delaware and Florida. Pennsylvania has the largest 'State debt, \$40,565;."

The Escard Nus. We learn from the Christian Union, that Miss Catharine Bunkley, who escaped from the Josephine Convent at Emmetaburg, Md., last Pall, and a narrative of whose history, &c., was prepared some time since, and the request injoined just as it was ready to be issued from the press, because she had not been permitted to see either the manacirity of the proofs, and suspected the public cation was designed to injure her, is soon to come before the public with a new marrative of whose history, &c., was prepared some time since, and the request injoined just as it was ready to be issued from the press, because also had not been permitted to see either the manacirity of the proofs, and suspe

A little girl in Gilmanton, N. H., has been detected in the practice of going a short distance from her home to play with black snakes. She

Reading, Ms., 9,209, R. Hewitte, Springville, N. Y. Reading, Ms., 9,209, R. Hewitte, R. H

slave by the name of Davis made a daring at-attempt to escape from his master, in Savannah, continued 23; increase, 11; total net increase, 3877.

Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, had by concealing himself beneath the guards of the ssation of the Brazilian slave trade. He said Philadelphia, and remaining there half drowned number of slaves imported into Brazil and nearly starved, until he was discovered mounted in the first of the last four years to and carried into Newcastle, Delaware, whence ad entirely ceased. And not only that, but of ern Georgia, for his better security, and the fastened himself under one of the cars of the night passenger train for Savannah, intending e allies have determined on holding is Pav-vskai, which commands the Straits of Yenikaand where strong fortifications have been proceed from Ned and his perch beneath the own up. With the exception of a strong de-

> From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The Outrage on Gov. Reeder of Kansas.

The most eventful operation by the fleet, perhaps, had been the destruction of the public buildings and government magazines of provisions at Taganrog. This was done in despite of a resistance of a force of 3,200 troops who occupied the town, 800 of whom had arrived the previous night. They were kept in cheek by the cannonade of the ships of war, whilst boats' crews landed and effected the destruction. The public buildings were all set on fire, but private property respected as much as possible. A Russian war schooner, which had been run on shore near the town and abandoned, was set fire to and burnt, and so was a large raft of timber. The only casualty in carrying out this service was one private of the Royal Marine Artillery severely wounded in the face by a musket ball. At Mairoupol extensive stores of grain were fired and destroyed, a body of 600 cossacks, evacuating the town. Gheisk and Kiten bay were in like manner visited, and about 60,000 sacks of flour intended for the Crimea destroy, ed. sacks of flour intended for the Crimea destroyed,

After evacuating Anapa, the Russian garrison, which is estimated by the Circassians at
between 7,000 and 8,000, retired on the Kuban

Kertch is stated to be little else than a mass of ruins. The scene presented by the town can only be likened to Palmyra or some other type used by Gov. Reeder. He was told that the o land them at some Russian port. They are bout 200 in number. Mothers have lost their hildren and children are without their mothers. In the confusion which prevailed they were In the confusion which prevailed they were separated. Some were carried off to the Sea of Azoff, and others to Odessa or Yalta.

Missouri which nad produced the perfect of things; and in answer to another question by Stringfellow, said that he considered such a course of conduct as unlawful and dishonora-

By this time the excitement of Stringfellow NEW HAMPARIE LEGISLATURE.—The Prohibitory Liquor bill has passed both. Houses by very large majorities. We have not yet seen a copy of it. A bill to re-model the Judiciary has passed the House. Also, the bill to re-district the State for choice of State Senators—205

The House has rectanged the Tor House was carelessly sitting with his chair balanced to 75. The House has rectanged the Tor House has the sitting with his chair balanced to the toric has been been excitement of Stringfellow and the control of the door; and he on the spot gave the Governor a verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the down the spot gave the Governor as repeated to the door; and he on the spot gave the Governor as verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the down the spot gave the Governor as verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the down the spot gave the Governor as verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the down the spot gave the Governor as verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the down the spot gave the Governor as verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the down the spot gave the Governor as verbal challenge, which was immediately declined. to 75. The House has postponed the Ten Hour upon the two hind legs. Stringfellow advanced, and by putting his hand upon his shoulder, pushed him over, at the same time falling up-

Ieft.

The Cost of an Old Stove.—The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle has an account of a law suit in regard to an old stove, which has been for some time pending in the courts of Sullivan county. It is seems that some five or six years since an old stove, worth something less than a dollar, was thrown aside in one of the school districts in the adjoining town of Cornish. It was supposed that a resident near the school honse, Mr. Alvin Comings, had taken it for his own use, and accordingly the agent of the district called upon that gentleman for the stove, or its value in money. Mr. Comings denied ever having had the stove, and refused to pay for it. A suit was brought, and the Justice before whom it was tried decided that Mr. Comings should suppose the store of the stor To yourselves and your readers I leave all

from her home to play with black snakes. She was found with a large one coiled by her side, and another in her lap. Her fascination is so complete that she told her friends if they killed these reptiles she knew of others that she could play with.

A Persevering Slave. Last fall a negro layer by the name of Davis made as derive at the state of Davis made as derive at the second of the state of Davis made as derived.

Mome Mission G. English, Manchester, Mich., s. Woodard, Gaines, Mich., chigan Centre Y. M., Ison Wood, Lee, Mich., battusville Mis. Soc., Me., to constitute Foreign Mission. Lykens church, O.,
Rehoboth F. B. Mis. Soc.,
Mrs. E. M. Ela, New Sharon, Me., on her pledge,
Jeremiah Rogers, Lake Mills, Wis.,
Church in Norridgewock, Me.,
Miss A. Mead, Limington, Me.,
McDonough Q. M., 10,50; Plymouth church, N.
McDonough Q. M., 10,50; Plymouth church, N.
McDonough C. M., 10,50; Plymouth church, N. Edgeomb Q. M., Sarah N. Hurd, Hunterstown, C. E., Rev. A. Buzzell, E. Wakefield, H. S. Swasey, Washington St. ch., Dover,

Education Society

31,00 WILLIAM BURR, Treas ne package to Rev. D. M. Graham, New York City, car

WILLIAM BURR, Tre

cxpress.
One package to E. M. Morgan, Lyndon, Vt., by express.
One package to Rev. A. W. Purinton, Little River Village,
Me., by express.

If the books noticed as forwarded are not received in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, the should notify us immediately.

press. he package to Rev. B. Townsend, East Wilton, Me., by

To Burges Smith. Will you please inform us in what tate Clifford is situated? We do not find your name on our list of subscribers for the Myrtle, nor that any pack our list of subscribers for the Myrtle, nor that any package is sent to Clifford. Are You sure that Clifford is the Post Office? If so, give us the name of the County and State in which it is situated.

Our friends will greatly oblige us if they will put

matters of business, communications, notices, &c., (intended for publication,) on separate sheets or slips of paper.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST BOOKS are for sale at the store of A Graham, 358 Bleeker St., New York.

WM. LIBBY, of Portland, Me., is appointed Book Agent,

Free-will Baptist Hymn Books can be had at Noys Bachelder's Book Store, No. 2, Deering's Block, Factory Island, Saco, Me.

Married

In Wolfboro', Julyob, by Eid. C. Parls, Mr. Simon Fernald of Wakefield and Miss Sarah Cook of Brookfield.

In Candia, May 15, by Rov. P. Chealey, Luther Pattee, M. D., and Miss Sarah S., daughter of Capt. G. Richardson, all of C. May 31, Mr. John Dearborn and Mrs. Judith Trefore behalf dith Tucker, both of the state of the state

Acton.
In Harrison, Me., March 6, by Rev. E. H. Hart, Mr.
John L. Bowden and Miss Cynthia W. Robbins, both of H.
In Sabatisville, Me., June 29, by Rev. A. F. Hattchinson,
Dr. J. A. Carter and Miss Ellen M. Carr, both of S.
In Cambridge, Vi., July 4, by Rev. M. Atwood, Mr. David Story, 3d, of Underhill, and Miss Cordellis A. Melvin of

R. I. In Otsdawa church, N. Y., Sabbath Morning, July 1, by Rev. P. Scramling, Mr. Henry N. Field and Miss Lydia Haight, both of Laurens.

In Deerfield, June 28, Mary, relict of John Bartlett,

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET .- July 12.

At market—1175 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 9 pairs Working exen, 114 Cows and Calves, and 2900 Sheep and Lambs, and 750 Swide.

The following gere the prices:—
Beef Cattle—Extra, \$9; First quality, \$; Second do \$8 a.

5; third do \$7, ordinary 5,50.

Hides—\$0,25 per ewt.

Tallow—\$9,25 per owt.

Anion—37, 20 per own.

Polts—31.

Calf Skins—12c per lb.

Veal Calves—36 a 8.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—325, 27, 51, 65, 40, 46, a 55.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, 27 a 2; By lot 1,50, 175, 3 a 3 50.

Swine—6 1-2 a 7c; potall 6 a 7c; swine also 7 1 2. 0. -6 1-2 a 7c; retail 6 a 7c; spring pigs 7 1-2c; etail 8 a 9c

SMITHVILLE SEMINARY.

MITHVILLE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution is located at North Scituate, R.

I., about nine miles from Providence. It contains both a Male and Female Department, with a full-board of experienced and efficient Instructors. Pupils from abroad are under the immediate care of the Teachers, and enjoy as far as possible the social and moral influences of a well regulated household. The whole expenses in the ordinary English course, exclusive of lights and fuel, need not exceed \$30. per quarter. per quarter.
The fall term begins Aug. 20. Catalogues containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal. [4w15*] S. P. COBURN.

A TEACHER WANTED.

The Trustees of South Limington Seminary are desirous of employing a teacher to take charge of that institution. The Fall term commences on August 29th. A person having a collegiate education may learn further particulars, by applying by letter or otherwise to the subscriber.

JAMES MCARTHUR,

See'y of Board of Trustees.

July 9. 1855.

July 9, 1855. NOTICE.

WESTERN Land Agency at Sparra, montool Co., Wisconsin.

I will enter Lands with money or land warrants. Persons sending money can send Checks on New York or Boston. For 160 acres send \$212,00; 80 acres, \$208,00; 40 acres, \$56,00. The same to locate land 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 References.

My References. WESTERN Land Agency at SPARTA, Monroe

My References:

Hon. J. A. Barker, Hon. Samuel Luke, Buffalo, N. Y. Hon. S. W. Reeder, Checiangti, Ohio. Hon. C. Lewis, Broker, Cleveland, Ohio. Hon. C. M. Durkee, M. C., Wisconala. Rev. S. F. Smith, Hon. Wm. E. Harding, Judge, Racine, Wis. S. M. Ksighi, Eaq., Washington, D. U. Wm. A. Barstow, Gov. of Wis. "Theodore Rodolf, Rec Land Office, C. R. Lard, Register of Land Office, La Crosse, Wis. H. Powers, Land Agent, Milwaukie, Wis. E. SANFORD BLAKE, Land Agent. Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, TAND WARRANTS

THE subscriber will pay one dollar an acre for Land Warrants, until further notice. Persons holding them and wishing to sell, by calling on me can receive the cash for them—or they can send them to me by mail, and I will return drafts on a Boston Bank, which will be good in any part of the country.

WM. BURR.

Dever N. H. July 11 1855 Dover, N. H., July 11, 1855.

MAINE STATE SEMINARY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees of Maine A State Seminary will be held in Lewiston, in the County of Androscoggin on Thursday, the 26th day of July inst., in the Free-will Baptist Meeting House, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting any business that may properly come before them.

FBENEZER KNOWLTON,

Praxident of the Board of Trustees.

ti haning

Poetry.

The earth-stained sandal, with thy robes of pr
Nor soil the pure and golden mercy-seat—
Earth's vestments all must now be laid aside.
True worship is the fragrant lily's breath,
Perfume of violet, that of sweetbrier wild,
Of opening rose-bud, Spring's own blooming wree
Or like the smile of cherub-sleeping child—
All stainless, as in Eden erst the flowers,
Where the wild bee did for his honey rove,
When God, for man, built earth's primeval bow,
And Adam stood in innocence and love:
No earth-born worship e'er perfumes the skies,
Or song, or prayer, it on the altar dies!
Providence, R. L. A. E.

For the Morning Star. TO THE DEPARTED.

Thou art gone home, sweet friend, Thy troubles now are o'er, Thine earthly serrows find an end

Thy bright form fled from earth
When thou wert doubly dear,
And when we learned to know thy worth, Thou wert no longer here.

O blest, thrice blest thy lot, So soon from earth to fly, Ere life became one darkened spot, And clouded o'er thy sky!

No more the harsh word meets Thy gentle, toving ear,
But round thy pathway bloometh sweets
Which never blossom here.

No more shall memory's cloud Across thy heart-harp sweep, And twine around thy hopes a shroud, Or bid thy blue eyes weep. "Thou art gone home, gone home,"

And when thy smile we miss Thou wilt o'er fields of beauty roam, And quaff eternal bliss !

THE OLD FOREST.

One fine day, while idly straying, Came I to an ancient wood, Where the trees were fast decaying, In their realms of solitude

Lofty pines and oaks primeval,
Upward high their branches bore;
Rugged yews that seemed coeval,
Nith the "saintly days of yore,"
Stood in solemn silence, saving
Rustling leaves that fluttered low
On the dark boughs dimly waving
O'er their sepulchres below.

Long I wandered till the slanting The forest and a scene enchanti To my vision did unfold. Streaming richly through the pendant Spray that waved in motley green; Lighting up each nook resplendent, Till it looked a magic scene.

Long I gazed with admiration
On the woodland thus arrayed:
Changing in its transformation
Glorious tints of light and shade,
Twilight shadows gathered round me,
Still I lingered in the wood,
Chained by beauty's spell that bound me
To its peaceful solitude.

Shadows deepened into sable Hues that haunt the rayless night : To discern a ray of light;

Scarcely longer was I able

To discern a ray of light;

Till at last the wild charm spurning,

As the night still darker grew,
Homeward then my footsteps turning,
To the forest bade adieu.

The Family Circle.

THE LOST BOY.

AN INCIDENT IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY. BY THE WARDEN. I had been but a few months in charge of the prison, when my attention was attracted to, and deep interest felt in, the numerous boys and deep interest felt in, the numerous boys and young men who were confined therein and permitted to work in the same shops with old and hardened convicts. This interest was increased on every evening, as I saw them congregated in gangs, marching to their silent meals, and thence to their gloomy bed-rooms, which are more like in the numerous boys and rang the bell for the messenger.

"There is the warden, sir, it was his letter you showed."

Too much of a good thing is often unpleasant. The old man embraced me and wept like a child. A thousand times he thanked me, and, if the new of his wife heaved blessives transport to the public interest.

But, it is further alleged; that since I have to their gloomy bed-rooms, which are more like living sepulchres, with iron shrouds, than sleeping apartments. These young men and boys ing generally the shortest in height, brought up the rear of the companies, as they marched to the terrible "lock step," and consequently more easily attracted attention. To see many athful forms and bright countenances mingled with the old and hardened scoundrels, whose visages betokened vice, malice and crime, was sickening to the soul. But there was one an the boys, a lad about seventeen years of age, who had particularly attracted my attention not from anything superior in his countenance or general appearance, but by the look of utter despair which ever sat upon his brow, and the silent, uncomplaining manner in which he sub-mitted to all the hardships and degradations of rison life. He was often com plained of by oth officers and men, and I thought unnecess rily, for light and trivial offences against the rules of propriety; yet he seldom had any excuse or apology, and never denied a charge. cuse or apology, and never denied a charge.— He took the reprimand, and once a punishment, of course, seemingly thankful that it was no worse. He had evidently seen better days, and enjoyed the light of home, parents and friends, if not the luxuries of life. But the light of hope seemed to have gone out—his health was poor—his face pale—his frame fragile—and no fire beamed in his dark gray eye! I thought every night, as I saw him march to his gloomy bed, that I would go to him, and learn his history but there were so many duties to perform, so much to learn and to do, that day after day passed, and I would neglect him—having merely learned that his name was Arthur Lamb, and that his crine was hyperby and horse in di at his crime was burglary and larceny, indicating a very bad boy, for one so young. He had already been there a year, and had two more to serve! He never could outlive his sentence, and his countenance indicated that he felt it.— He worked at stone-cutting, on the State House —hence my opportunities for seeing him were less than though he had worked in the prison-yard—still his pale face haunted me day and night—and I resolved that on the next Sabbath, as he came from school. I would send for and learn his history. It happened, however, that I was one day in a store, waiting for the transaction of some business, and having picked up an old newspaper I read and re-read, while delayed, until at last my eye fell upon an advertisement of "A lost Boy!—Information wanted of a boy named Arthur—," (I will not give his real name, for perhaps he is still line. give his real name, for perhaps he is still living;) and then followed a description of the boy—exactly corresponding with that of the young convict—Arthur Lemb! Then there was somebody who cared for the poor boy, if, indeed, it was him; perhaps a mother, his father, his brothers and sisters, who were searching for him. The advertisement was nearly a year old—yet I doubted not—and soon as the convicts were

accused not—and soon as the convicts were locked up, I sent for Arthur Lamb. He came, as a matter of course, with the same pale, uncomplaining face and hopeless gait—thinking, no doubt, that something had gone wrong, and home high the his absence. o doubt, that something have been laid to his charge.

I was examining the Convicts' Register when ae came in; and when I looked up, there he stood, a perfect image of despair. I asked him

his name. He replied, "Arthur." " Arthur what ?" said I, sternly. Arthur — Lamb," he, answered, . hesitat-

ingly.
"Have you a father or mother living ?" His eye brightened—his voice quivered, as he "O! have you heard from mother? Is she alive? is she well?" and tears, which I had never seen him shed before, ran like great rain drops down his cheeks. As he became calm from suspense, I told him I had not heard from his parents, but that I had a paper I wished him to read. He took the advertisement which I had cut from the paper, and as he read it, he

"That's me! that's me!" and again sobs and

I assured him that the advertisement was all t could tell him about his parents—and that as it requested information, I desired to know what I should write in reply. The advertisement dicetted information to be sent to the editor of the Christian Chronicle, New York.

"O do not write!" he said, "it will break poor mother's heart!"

I told him I must write; and that it would

a lighter blow to his mother's feelings, to

chanic in an interior town of the State of New will be found in the reply.—Portland Inquir-York. At the holding of the State Agricultural two stranger boys, older than himself, who persuaded him to run away from home, and go to the West. He foolishly consented, with high hopes of happy times, new scenes and great fortune! They cover for the country of Fair, in his native town, he got acquainted with other two boys came to his room early, and showed him a large amount of jewelry, &c., which they said they had won at cards during the night. Knowing that he was in need of funds to pay his board, they pressed him to take some of it, for means to pay his landlord. But before he had disposed of any of it, they all three arrested for burglary, and as a portion of the property taken from the store which had been robbed was found in his possession, he too was tried, convicted and sentenced. He had no friends, no money, and dared not to write home

him, paining the horrors of the place, the hopelessness of his being reformed there, even if guilty, and the probability of his never living out his sentence, and describing the process to be used to gain his pardon. This I sent according to the directious in the advertisement. But week after week passed, and no answer came.—The boy daily inquired if I had heard from his mother; until at last, "hope long deferred seemed to make his heart sick," and again he drooped and pined. At last a letter cames such a letter! It was from the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York. He had been absent to a distant city, but the moment he read my letter the good man responded. The father of the poor boy had become almost insane on account of his son's long and mysterious absence. He had left his former place of residence, had moved from city to city, from town to town, and travelled up and down the country seeking the loved and the lost! He had spent the most of a handsome fortune; his wife, the boy's mother, was on the brink of the grave, "pining for her first-born, and would not be comforted." They ther lived in a Western city, whither they had gone in the hope of finding or forgetting their boy! or that a change of scene might assuage their grief. He thanked me for my letter, which he had sent to the father, and promised his assistance to procure the young convict's pardon.

This news I gave to Arthur; he seemed pained and pleased—hope and fear, joy and process to those who were really opposed to the extension and spread of slavery, and has given to the country abundant proof of its honesty and sine and spread of slavery, and has given to the country abundant proof of its honesty and sine and spread of slavery, and has given to the country abundant proof of its honesty and sine and spread of slavery, and has given to the country abundant proof of its honesty and sine and spread of slavery, and has given to the country abundant proof of its honesty and sine and spread of slavery, and as given to the country abundant proof of its hone

lighter, and hope seemed to dance in every

othe prison, rushing frantically into the office; emanding to see his boy.

"My boy! my boy! O let me see him."

The clerk, who knew nothing of the matter, almly asked him for the name of his son.

at Arthur Lamb was the convict wanted, and

in the name of his wife, heaped blessings upon my head. But the rattling of the great fron door, and the grating sound of its hinges indi-cated the approach of Arthur, and I conducted the excited parent into a side parlor. I then led his son to his embrace. Such a half shriek easily understood, and requires no circumlocu-

make upon the directors, that they readily jointed in the petition, though it was a long time better them to examine the cise, and request them to examine the cise, and read the evicence of the consented. The was exceedingly cautious and prudent; but the old man clung to him—followed him from his office to his country residence, and there in the presence of his family plead anew his cause. At length, excited by the earnest appeal of the father, the director looked over the papers again—his wife, becoming interested, picked up the answer to the advertisement, read it, and then tears cane to the rescue. Mae said trather harship that

thick layer of clay. At this juncture the workmen were called away to dinner, and upon their return, what was their astonishment to perceive a stream of water spouting from the bore to a height of ninety feet. With much difficulty a portion of the boring rod was withdrawn, and soon afterwards the remainder of it, consisting of a single section, was thrown out with great violence by the ascending stream. The pent up waters then rushed forth with redoubled vigor, as if rejoicing to be freed from their subterranean prison, and wore away the sides of the hole until an aperture was formed two feet in diameter; and from this cavernous opening a hole until an aperture was formed two feet in diameter; and from this cavermous opening a stream of pure crystal water corresponding in size to the diameter of the bole saud with such force as to rise to a height of six feet in the air. The proprietor of the well was fairly frightened. This was more than he had bargained for. His farm was flooded, the surgained for. His farm was flooded, the surgained for. His farm was flooded, the surgained for the support of the N. Y. Evening Post, and the venal and profligate herd of which it professes to be the mouth-piece and the organ. Very truly, Your obliged friend, regret that the Herald is unable to inform us regret that the Herald is unable to inform us what course was finally adopted to stay the career of the raging torrent.

C. A. STACKPOLE, Esq.

It is far less difficult to ac

A want of modesty is a want of sense.

Miscellany.

SLANDER REFUTED.

Noticing in the New York Tribune of 18th inst., an article copied from the New York Evening Post without comment, and containknow where he was, than the terrible uncertain- ing slanderous accusations against Hon. John which must haunt her mind day and night. P. HALE, we immediately wrote to Mr. HALE, o he consented; and taking him to my room, and have received the following reply which drew from him, in substance, the following speaks for itsself. We have mislaid the article ory : His father was a respectable and wealthy me-

tune! They came as far as Cleveland, where they remained several days. One morning the other two boys came to his room early, and showed him a large several days. friends, no money, and dared not to write home
—so hope sank within him—he resigned himself to his fate, never expecting to get out of
prison or see his averaged prison or see his averaged prison or see his average. self to his fate, never expecting to get out of prison, or see his parents again.

Upon inquiring of the two young convicts who came with him on the same charge, I learned that what Arthur had stated was strictly true, and that his crime was keeping bad company, leaving his home, and unknowingly receiving stolen goods. Questioned separately, they all told the same story, and left no doubt in my mind of Arthur's innocence. Full of compassion for the unfortunate little fellow, I sat down and wrote a full description of Arthur, his condition and history, as I obtained it from him, painting the horrors of the place, the hopelessness of his being reformed there, even if guilty, and the probability of his never living

pained and pleased—hope and fear, joy and grief, filled his heart alternately; but from thence his eye beamed brighter, his step was lighter, and hope segmed to do not be segment to the This news I gave to Arthur; he seemed their political views; and further, that I am a terms, and admit of only a general in their terms, and admit of only a general answer.

They imply, if they have any meaning at all, that while I was a member of Congress I was myself, corrupt, and that when I ceased to be a member, I became an instrument of corrupting others. If the article does not mean this, it has no meaning.

has no meaning.

I deny these charges utterly and totally, in general and in detail. No man ever approach-"Arthur—"
"No such name on our books; your son cannot be here."
"He is here! Show him to me! Here, sir, is your own letter! Why do you mock me?"
"Arthur—"
"No such name on our books; your son cannot be here."
"He is here! Show him to me! Here, sir, is your own letter! Why do you mock me?" r, is your own letter! Why do you mack you water I gave there, were the result of my honest judgment, without the promise, hope or expectation of personal advantage to myself: and I gave there. torneys of the several projects which have from

But, it is further alleged, that since I have ceased to be a member of the Senate, I have allowed myself to be employed as a profes borer for projectors who had designs on the Treasury. The language is figurative, but led his son to his embrace. Such a half shrick and agonizing groan as the old man gave, when he beheld the altered appearance of the boy, as he stood, clad in the degrading stripes, and holding a convict's cap in his hand, I never heard before! I have seen many similar scenes since, and become inured to them; but this one seemed as if it would burst my brain!

I drew up and signed a petition for the pardon of the young convict; and such a degraval.

The extent of any service I ever rendered, or was called upon to render, was to put into the on of the young convict; and such a deep and was called upon to render, was, to put into the hands of those with whom I was acquainted, official documents, or printed arguments in the

the advertisement, read it, and then tears came to the rescue. Mac said, rather harshly, that the warden would let all those young rascals out if he could. Those who know Gov. Wood, will not wonder that he was easily prevailed upon in such a case; and the pardon was granted.

Need I describe the old man's joy—how he laughed and wept—walked and ran, all impatient to see his son free. When the lad came out in citizen's dress, the aged parent was too full for utterance. He hugged the released convicted his bosom—kissed him—wept and prayed! Grasping my hand, he tendered me his farm—his watch—anything I would take. Pained at the thought of pecuniary reward, I took the old man's arm in mine, and his boy by the hand, and escorted them to the gate—literally boying them away.

A never saw them more! But the young man it doing well; and long may he live to reward the final affection of his parents.

A never saw them more! But the young man it doing well; and long may he live to reward the final affection of his parents.

This case may be but one among a hundred. Where guilt is clear, there should be pity for youth, and some proper means taken to restore them to the paths of rectitude and honor.—

Sandusky City (Ohio) Mirror.

Take of a profligate press to take from me that which I esteem so much.

Fortunately, the profligacy and recklessness of the press, in most instances, is so glaring as to carry its own antidote along with it. The libel of the Post, however, is tame and weak compared to the wholesale slanders with which the tools of old hunkerism, Whig and Demogratic have been assailing me at home, ever cratic, have been assailing me at home, ever since my name has been used in connection The Sacramento Herald says that in Santa start, California, recently, an enterprising general commenced sinking an artesian well near was to nominate and elect me to that place by as house, in the hope of receiving from it an a vote of more than two to one against their combined efforts, the storm has subsided. On bundant supply of pure water for domestic combined efforts, the storm has subsided. On every question of personal or official purity and integrity, I appeal to those who have known hick layer of clay. At this juncture the work

Very truly, Your obliged friend, JOHN P. HALE. It is far less difficult to act well than to suffer THE FOLLY OF DOING WRONG.

liberty for money or for office, and the priest, who hopes to save souls by jesuitical pretences, are but the figures in a pupper show played by a fiend. Every wrong done is a weight, which the wrong-doer throws above his head, which is as sure as gravitation to fall' back upon, and wound or crush him.

Horace Mann.

been killed, as the skull bones of each had been broken. The maniac mother is now in charge of a friend a couple of miles from this esty, in Perry township.

A SLAYE RELEASED BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

with, in the year ending May 15, 1853, was 713; in the year ending May 15, 1854, 628; paper; that the captain tried to conceal him, while in the year ending May 15, 1855, during but the blacks bore him off in triumph.

there is a proportionate increase of cases on Saturday and Monday, but an examination of the police returns for the same city, shows that the total number of persons charged with crime from Friday till Monday midnight, during the year ending May 15, 1853, was 4,505; and in year ending May 15, 1853, was 4,505; and in the year ending May 15, 1854, 4,504; while in the year ending May 15, 1855, during the operation of the law, it was 3,714; being a small additional decrease on the returns for for Governor, Stephen Royce; Lieutenant-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Lieute Saturday and Monday, after allowing for the Governor, Ryland Fletcher; Treasurer, M.

atement is proved to be false, as may be seen by denounce the Nebraska-Kansas act. from parliamentary returns on this subject. amed in Scotland in the nine months ending Feb. 19, 1853, was 5,745,924 gallons; in the corresponding nine months to Feb. 19, 1854, 5,309,968; being an average of 5,577,946 gal-

so loud as when one hears it upon the earth. The air, at the great height to which the voyager ascended, was as cold as is usual upon a cold winter's day, and by the time that his feet were pretty thoroughly frozen he thought it was high time to descend. The people of the neighborhood where he came down—simple, honest rustics—thought at first that the balloon was a great apparition. One old lady, whose ideas of heavenly matters must have been very peculiar, took it into her head that it was an angel, and two hunters actually chased it some miles in order to get a shot at what they supposed was a strange monster of a bird. Mr. Bannister, nevertheless, finally alighted in the upper branches of a high tree, and was safely reduced and discussive treated by the farmers who mittered the search. The people of the neighborhood where he came down—simple, honest rustics—thought at first that the balloon was a great apparition. One old lady, whose ideas of heavenly matters must have been very peculiar, took it into her head that it was an angel, and two hunters actually chased it some miles in order to get a shot at what they supposed was a strange monster of a bird. Mr. Bannister, nevertheless, finally alighted in the upper branches of a high tree, and was safely reduced and discussive treated by the farmers who with many others, to mourn, but not as those who have no hope.

Died in Hinesburgh, Vt., at the residence of Giles K. Place, June 25, Mr. Horace McLannno.

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forwarded to him.

A few days since he visited this city, and gave me the following history of his cart:

On its arrival out, he had it properly furnished with the insignia of the trade, "Rags Bought, &c., procured a large mule, and harness to match, appointed a driver and purchaser, who was furnished with a bell. Thus prepared, the cart started on its first mission through the city. Ding, ding, ding, ding, went the bell. Now it happened that this was a Roman Catholic city, and accidentally the bell purchased was in size and tone very similar to those which preceded a religious procession in which the "Host" was usually carried. On went the Rag Cart,—ding, ding, went the Ball the people were seen crossing themselves,—all the people were seen crossing themselves, and dropping on their kness,—ashop-keepers running out and dropping on their kness, and in one instance about fifty men employed in a cigar manufactory, came out and at once prostrated themselves before the poor mule and cart, and the equally dum struck driver. On the return of the cart to the store, the driver said he could not try that again—and he felt so sorry for one aged lady, richly dressed, who in he religious fervor prostrated herself into the filth of the street, to the most entire ruin of her dress. To correct these sad mistakes, a small bell was procured, and rung with the larger one, and the difficulty was obviated. The Rag Cart is known by its chime, and the religious procession by its single ding, ding.—Jour. Com.

To do the street to the morn of the rades, and the properly furnished with and purchase. John Market Bol Book on heart difficulty was obviated. The Rag Cart is a constant to the first church at its organization, and the failing and the religious procession by its single ding, ding.—Jour. Com. vas procured, and rung with the larger one, and the difficulty was obviated. The Rag Cart s known by its chime, and the religious pro-

ession by its single ding, ding. - Jour. Com.

The aquatic furor has become so general that for the simple reason that cold water is a pure natural product, it is claimed to be a universal and beneficial application. Arsenic is a pure, natural and simple product; so is prussic acid, as obtained from a peach kernel. A single drop of tobacco oil will kill a cat or dog in five

Many persons are daily ruining their eyes by opening them in cold water of mornings. Cold water will harden and roughen the hands, and much more will it do so to the manifold more elicate covering of the eye; or the eye will in self-defence, become scaly in the manner of a fish; that is, the coats of the eye will thicken, astituting a species of cataract, which must pair the sight. That water, cold and harsh tive purposes, in place of that soft, warm, lubricating fluid which nature manufactures just for such purposes, indicates great thoughtlessness or great mental obliquity.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The man who cheats in trade is not merely a cheat, he is a fool; and the mean pleasure of the knave who passes off a counterfeit bill is the shabbier counterfeit of the two.

When Benedict Arnold betrayed his country, the shabbier counterfeit of the two.

When Benedict Arnold betrayed his country, the because he wanted money to minister to his vices, he was on no higher an intellectual level than the monkey who excoriates his throat with scalding water because he is thirsty. The man who anxiously avoids the shadow of a granite post, but dashes against the post itself, is not a whit more witless than he who fears the appearance of doing wrong but is not afraid to do the wrong he thinks will not appear.

When Lord Chesterfield counselled hollowhearted politeness, and advised the forms of courtesy and graciousness instead of the things themselves, he must have seemed to any supperior order of mortal beings as silly as the ape, who puts a wig upon his head and expects to be reverenced as a judge.

When Spain kindled the fires of the auto-dafe, and stretched victims on the rack, those fires dried the blood out of her own heart; and, through the crippling and mangling of others' limbs, she herself has never since been able to walk erect.

The bigotry of the Roman pontiff, which

The bigotry of the Roman pontiff, which children, one aged about two years, and the forced Galileo to deny the motion of the earth, did not stop that motion, but it did stop the intellectual activity and progress of all Italy, so that she has never been able to set herself in motion again. eaten up by the hogs. They had evidently

TIES IN JAMAICA. Intelligence has been received at Baltimore that the cook of the Young A law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating America, a Baltimore vessel, has been released drinks on the Sabbath, went into operation in at Savannah la Mar, in the island of Jamaica, by the negroes, while the authorities coolly very beneficial results. In Edinburgh, the number of persons arrested on the Sabbath for unkenness and other crimes connected there-

which the law was in operation, the number was only 153, being less than one fourth of the ed him if he were free, or a slave, to which he rerage of the two previous years.

The enemies of the law have asserted that replied, "I am a slave." "Then replied the

whole decrease on the Sabbath.

It has been also stated that the total quantision of the Northern delegates from the Phila Bates. The resolutions commended the secesof spirits consumed has increased. Like nilar statements in this country with refernce to the working of the Maine Law, this promise with slavery to have passed, and strong-

Obituaries.

corresponding nine months to Feb. 19, 1854, 5,309,968; being an average of 5,577,946 gallons; while the quantity consumed in the nine months ending Feb. 19, 1855, while the law was in operation, was 4,994,003 gallons; being a decrease of 583,043 gallons, or more than one tenth of the whole quantity. It is to be hoped that such results will prepare the way for the full adoption of the Maine Law.

AFRIAL SCENERY

Mrs. Bannister, the daring aeronaut, who recently travelled three hundred and fifty miles, from Adrian, Michigan, to Red Bank, in Pennsylvania, in about four hours time, sailed during 3 portion of his journey at a height of more than three miles above the surface of the earth. Near Cleveland he passed over a wide bank of clouds, which shut the earth from his view. The scenery of these clouds, he says, was magnificent. Their tops rolled and surged in the wind like an occan of watery billows, and lit up by the cleer sun above, they flushed and glowed in a manner indescribably beautiful. During his trip above the clouds, Mr. Bannister passed over a heavy thunder storm which was raging two miles below him. He writes that "the flashes of lightning lit up the crests of the cloud waves with a red glare of terrible beauty and cranded red by the the thunder was not the cloud waves with a red glare of terrible beauty and cranded red by the thunder was not the flashes of lightning lit up the crests of the cloud waves with a red glare of terrible beauty and cranded red by the thunder was not the flashes of lightning lit up the crests of the cloud waves with a red glare of terrible long to June 19, 1855, while the law as instead by Elder Joseph Quinby when on-the passed over a heavy thunder storm which was raging two miles below him. He writes that "the flashes of lightning lit up the crests of the cloud waves with a red glare of terrible long the passed over a heavy thunder storm which was raging two miles below him. He writes that "the flashes of lightning lit up the crests of the cloud waves with a red glare o

be the cloud waves with a red grare of terrible ease of the heart, and sweetly sank to rest. She beauty and grandeur: but the thunder was not left a kind husband, three children, an aged mother, with many others, to mourn, but not as those who have no hope.

N. CUMMINGS.
Died in Durham, Mc., Dec. 16, 1854. Miss MARGA Died in Durham, Mc., Dec. 16, 1854. Miss MARGABLAYS.

Died in Durham, Mc., Dec. 16, 1854. Miss MARGABLAYS.

Died in Durham, Mc., Dec. 16, 1854. Miss MARGABLAYS.

BELIGIOUS SUPERSTITION; OR, THE HISTORY

OF A CART.

In one of the large cities South of the United States, a man established himself in the business of collecting "paper rags." Wishing to supersede the old mode of collecting, he ordered from this country a cart, which was made and forwarded to him.

A few days since he visited this city, and gave me the following history of his cart:

Died in Durham, Mc., Dec. 16, 1854. Miss MARGABLAY AND ARGABLAY A

neral was attended by the writer, and a di was delivered to a numerous audience of r and friends. Samuel S Fiat, Fulton Co., Ill., June 29.

Died in Warner, June 23, PAGE S. JOHNSON. of Stephen B. and Clarissa Johnson, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Com.

Died in Kennebunk, Me., Junz 2 y Mr. vice a gen

Died in Newfield, July 2d, of cancer, after a long and painful sickness, Mrs. Dokcas S., wife of Sam-uel P. Stone, of Biddeford, in the 38th year of her age. A husband and little daughter, with other relatives, are left to mourn.

How mildly on the wandering cloud.
The sunset beam is east;
'Tis like the memory left behind
When loved ones breathe their last. AARON AYER.

Died in Boston, May 26, of small pox, Mrs. Susan M., aged 31 years, wife of James Staniels, Esq., and daughter of G. G. Frost, Esq., of Brunswick, Me. Sheembraced religion at the age of 19, but never made a public profession of her faith. Her exit from earth was sudden and unexpected to her friends. She has left a husband, father, mother,

orother and sisters, to mourn, but not without a

Died in Newport, Columbia Co., Wis., of typhoid and brain fever, sister Margaret M. Shiblds, at the age of 32 years. She was hopefully converted and united with the F. W. B. church in the spring of 1847. She maintained a firm hope to the last, and left this world with the assurance that Jesus would receive her spirit among the sanctified. Her funeral was attended on the 23d, when a sermon was preached to a deeply affected audience by the Baptist minister of the place, from Psalms 234. The deceased emigrated last summer from Elk Creek, Erie Co., Pa., with her husband and five children, who now mourn their early bercavement. Com.

The Great Falls

Mutual.

These Companies, so favorably known for prompt-mess in adjusting losses, continue to insure manufactories and the various descriptions of property on as favorable terms as security and permanency will admit. Good detached Dwellings insured for free years at as low rate as 20 cents per annum on each 100. insured, and no liability to assessment.

Apply in person or by letter to MERNRY Y. HAXES, Great Falls, isly3] or E. WADLEIGH, Dover, N. H.

The Greatest Medical Remedy of the Age.

FROST & FOLSOM, of Manchester, N. H., manufacture C. C. FROST'S Indian Vegetable.

ington and Clay, SAN FRANCO, and in the fouse is New, Elegantly Furnished, and in the amediate vicinity of the Steamboat and Steamship andings.

ISAAC HILLMAN, Proprietor.

LIFE OF JOHN COLBY.

We have just issued a new edition of this work, which is believed to be superior to any former one. The likeness of Colby was re-engraved by Pelton, of Boston, in his best style, expressly for this edition. As this work is well adapted to foster and promote the spirituality and devotedness for which our denomination has been distinguished, it is hoped that our ministers and others will use their exertions to give it an extensive circulation. The retail price is 50 cents a copy, though at the present cost of publishing, it cannot well be afforded for that. The torch well not be sent out on commission, but will be sold by the dozen or more, on 6 months' credit, at 20 per cent.

THE PSALMODY.

WE have this work in two sizes, 18 me. and 32 mo. The prices are as follows:

THE PSALMODY.

WE have this work in two sizes, 18 me. and 32 mo. in Sheep,

""Embossed Morocco, at a mean and remedies as here used. Such persons are under triet control, and it is espected that they will write us weekly of their classes (from themselves is physician), can be treated by the same plan and remedies as here used. Such persons are under triet control, and it is espected that they will write us weekly of their classes the person are under triet control, and it is espected that they will write us weekly of their case, who are unable to incur the experson inclusing \$50 will receive by express one packness of Dr. Sanborn's well-canded Lung Vapor, sufficient for board weekly user without extra charge.

Persons inclusing \$50 will receive by express one packness of Dr. Sanborn's well-canded Lung Vapor, sufficient for board weekly user without extra charge.

Persons inclusing \$50 will receive by express one packness of Dr. Sanborn's well-canded Lung Vapor, sufficient for board well-canded Lung Vapor, sufficient for board well-canded Lung Vapor, sufficie

gut edges, \$1.25

Turkey Morocco, full gilt, 2,50

32 mo. in Sheep, (52 1-2)

We do not send out this work on commission; but make a discount of 25 per cent. for cash on delivery, when a dozen or more are purchased, and 2) per ent. on approved credit of six months.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS DOR salast this Office Orders south in all case I be accompanied with the cash.

BOUNTY LAND.

D'Y the Act of March 3d, 1855, Soldiers of 1812, with their Widows and Minor Children, can obtain 169 acres of Bounty Land, if they have served 14 days. Also widows and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Persons who served in the Aroostook War, and other wars since 1790 are also entitled to Bounty Land. Land Warrants obtained and purchased by addressing (post paid.)

T. W. PRAY of Dover, N. H.

Dover, March 8, 1855.

Died in Poland, N. Y., June 16, of disease of the heart, Sophhonia Meccann, aged 22 years and 11 months. She bore her pains for three months with remarkable patience. Few of our youth live so free from sin as did the subject of this notice from the oracle to the grave. She seldom if ever manifested a desire to participate in amusements so pleasing to most of her sex. She was possessed of an amiable disposition. She seldom called anything her own. She found peace in Jesus, and said, "I am not afraid to die; I am ready to go, bleas the Lord,"

She was much pleased when the hour arrived for her departure, calmly selected her burying-place, and a mun to preach her funeral sermon. Text, Heb. 2:

Died in Newport, Columbia Co., Wis., of typhoid

DANFORTH & RICHARDSON,

ROCERS, and Wholesale and Retail Dealerstin Burning Fluid, &c., of Superior Quality, Also, Newell's Patent Safety Lamps and Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, and Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, and Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, and Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, and Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, all Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, all Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, all Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, all Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, all Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, all Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, all Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, all Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposite the American House, all Cans, at the Lowest Market Price: Frankism Square, Opposi

The Geceased emigrated assistantine from the Cock. Cock, Eric Co., Pa., with her husband and five children, who now mourn their early bereavement.

Com.

Died in Harrison, Me.. April 15, Mrs. Jane Ross, wife of Mr. James Ross, aged 45 years. She never made's public profession of faith in Christ, although several years ago she indulged a hope which appeared to review in her mind during her last sickness, and to give her great peace, amid much suffering, which as he ndurred with patience and resignation. May the bereaved husband, with his two daughters, the remnant of a lovely family, be remembered at the throne of Divine grace.

The HART.

This Research of the entire confidence of all as FROST'S and the state of the entire confidence of all as FROST'S and the entire confidence of all as FROST'S and the state of the entire confidence of all as FROST'S and the state of the entire confidence of all as FROST'S and the state of the entire confidence of all as FROST'S and the state of the entire confidence of all as FROST'S and the state of the entire confidence of all as FROST'S and the entire confidence of all

Consumption Curable by Inhalation!

Railroad.

2

MELODEONS.

A. LADD Manufactures and has constantly on the country with perfect safety.

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

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

DR. N. THURSTON'S OFFICE, AT HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NO. 80 and 82 Davis Street, No. 80—Room No. 21, San Francisco.

Consumption Curable by Inhalation!

Consumption Curable by Inhalation!

New York Lung instruct Room of Band Retail.

New York Lung instruct Provides the kind in this country—has been established for the exclusive treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Chronic Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by the new system of Inhalation at this Institute is new and novel, and differs widely from that of any other ever brought before the public. The remedy is in the form of a Medicated Chemical Volatile Liquid, which being poured upon a sponge, and the to the face at stated intervals, is at every inspiration brought into direct contact with every part of the lungs and throat. While it is the most approached the output with perfect safety.

Br. N. Y. under the charge of Guiss-cable of the Lungs and Throat, by the new system of Inhalation of the stomach, not is the particular of the Lungs and throat of any other ever brought before the public. The remedy is in the particular at every inspiration brought into direct contact with every part of the lungs and throat. While it is the most at every inspiration brought into direct contact with every part of the lungs and throat. While it is the most are very inspiration brought into direct contact with every part of the lungs and throat. While it is the most are very inspiration brought into direct contact with every part of the lungs and throat. While it is the most are very inspiration brought into direct contact with every part of the lungs and throat.

Br. The State of the first broad the contact with every part of the lungs and throat. While it

OS. 80 and 82 Davis Street, between Washington and Clay, SAN FRANCISCO. This fourse is New, Elegantly Furnished, and in the mmediate vicinity of the Steamboat and Steamship

Hayes' Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup

sayil cure your just as sure as you use it. Take not say as sertion for it, but the festimony of a thousand living with DY the Act of March 3d, 1855; Soldiers of 1812, with their Widows and Minor Children, can obtain 163 acres of Bounty Land, if they have served 14 days. Also widows and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Persons who served in the Aroostook War, and other wars since 1790 are also entitled to Bounty Land. Land Warrants obtained and purchased by addressing (post paid,)

T. J. W. PRAY of Dover, N. H.

Dover, March 8, 1855.

The Most Successful Remedy !!!

FOR Goughs of every description, for Bronchitis, Hoarselness, and chronic pulmonary complaints in general.

THE EUROPEAN COUGH REWEUV.

Is deserving the confidence and a fair trial by all who are suffering from the above disorders. I believe that in all these disorders it has so eyal. During the past year! made up near ten thousand bottles, and have teceived hundreds of letters, many of them from persons who had been suffering for months, and some eyen for years, and who had tried everything that had been recommended by physicians and friends in vain, but by the blessing of God they were speedily cured by the European Cough Remedy.

I am much obliged to those ministers and other friends who have and continue to act as agents for its sale and also for the sale of my Family Fills, I shall continue to appoint agents in those places where, have none already. Terms liberal. Application for agency may be addressed to me at Cornish or to any of my Wholesale Agents.

They are excellent in Billious and Liver Complaints.—They are so compounded that they act at once upon the stomach and bowels, the kidneys and the skin, and, I be lieve, are equal to anything of the kind, in this or any other complete the continue to act as agents for its sale and also for the sale of my Family Fills, it shall continue to a for the sale of my Family Fills, it shall continue to a for the sale of my Family Fills, it shall continue to a for the sale of my Family Fills, it shall continue to a for the sale of my Family Fills, it shall continue to a for the sale of my Family Fills, it shall continue

ommended by physicians and friends in vain, but by the bissing off did they were speedily cured by the European Cough Remedy.

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The sale of my Family Fills is also capitally increasing. They are seconomounded that they act at once upon the laws, are equal to anything of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the possibility of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box for the

of the manifacturing towns of England, by whom agents are supplied.

Sold windesale by WM, BURR, Dover, N. H.; Burr & Perry "No. 1 Cornbifl, Boaton; H. H. Hay, Portland; G. P. Sargent & Co., Bangor; J. M. Barnes, Lockport, Pa.; From Dover, 734 A. M., 12.30 and 5.40 P. M. Prom Revi & D. Heagh, East Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio; Deacon Goff, Coventry, R. L. Retail in Portsmouth, Lowd, Bookgoff, Coventry, R. L. Retail in Retail R