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WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

WM. BURR, (Resident.) P. S. BURBANK, JOHN FULLONTON, J. J. BUTLER, M. J. STEERE, J. M. BAILEY, MOULTON, G. T. DAY, G. H. BALL, JONATHAN WOODMAN, HOSEA QUINBY. O. B. CHENEY.

TERMS:

THE SOURCE OF PAUL'S EARNESTNESS.

limity and grandeur ever dawned, can but unfading crown. pause, wonder and admire in the presence of a character and devotion like those of the great apostle to the Gentiles. Even the dullest mind

can but gain a distinct view of the depth, breadth and momentum of the majestic stream on which Paul was borne through time to eternity, shall never doubt more that Christ was

ciations, as it were, will, now and then, crowd upon the mind with irresistible power, producing sensations of the most solemn nature. An accident, or a funeral, or an illness, is sufficient to awaken reflection, and arouse the feelings. The thoughts of that moment, when death will put an end to every earthly hope and fond expectation, often causes the tear of sorrow to flow and the sigh of despair to escape.

Death is justly styled the "king of terrors." It is a terror to kings. Those who rule their people as with a rod of iron, usurping unlimited authority over them, quail and tremble at the silent approach of death. The warrior, who goes forth conquering and to conquer, yields in fear and its movements seemed to be characterized with through a long series of years.

To get an insight into such a mind, is an era from his voracious To get an insight into such a mind, is an era in the mind of the beholder. He must ever after be as restless as the dissolute Grecian youth, aroused from his drunken dreams and fired by ambition at the sight of the tokens of another's fame, or he must find the rest which the apostle dund. To one who loves to contemplate mind the country of the count found. To one who loves to contemplate mind and the influences under which it acts, it is a great treat to get a view of any passage in Paul which hint at the source of his admirable character. Not simply that in general terms it was So self-evident and apparent is this fact, that it which gave him his peculiarities of Christian character, we mean. Does not Paul disclose to for it. So inevitable is it that no time should be

same ping is God, who also hath given unto us finite importance, both for time and eternity.

finite importance, both for time and eternity.

A preparation for death may be made by a full and entire consecration to God, of sell, body, and strength. He who refuses to come with the Scripture requisitions, cannot expect to meet death with calmness and pleasure. It is impossible. The unreconciled heart is at enmitty with God, and cannot therefore rejoice in his love. To all such, death is regarded as the most feartions might sink out of sight in perfection, that want and limitation might sink into satisfaction and boundless resources, not for that he would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that the crazy

To all such, death is regarded as the most feartil calamity that can happen to man. But those who have humbly submitted to Christ, as their Redeemer, can exclaim,—"O death, where is thy victory?"

To ath is a blessing to good men. By it the

come to the bitter consciousness of being inveloped in a body of death. He was alive in a the will be delivered from all the evils of

rapture of Paul over the great fact, there is still another thing that gives new wings to his soar ing joy. What is it that can as it were fill out the complete? It is the mode in which God has "wrought"-the means of producing the fact, in question, viz: the means to be used for the "God was in Christ reconciling" Paul unto himself, not imputing unto him his trespasses. This kindles his soul with gratitude for mercy, while it fully satisfies his sense of justice. "He made him to be sin for us who knew no sin." How else could Paul express the complete victory which God through Christ had gained over his And their there essens come and go, through which God through Christ had gained over his And that these seasons come and go, through once wretched self! The victory gained by

in Christ's stead, " be ye reconciled to God."

But who shall exhaust the depths of such a soul as Paul's redeemed through Christ! Hear the glorious Paul shouting over the marvelous fact which God has wrought in him! Hear his sublime praise of the redeeming love by which it was wrought! But yet behold another wonder in this wonderful man! How does he know this wonderful fact has been wrought in him by these wonderful means? How does he know that his swelling spirit is just about to burst the fimits of want and imperfection? How does he The STAR is published every WEDNESDAY, on the following terms:

For one year in advance,

"" if paid within the year,

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

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

"" if not paid till after the close of the year. 2,00 mortal to exclaim, "I have found it! I have standing in the Free-will Baptist connexion, are authorised and requested to act as Agents, in obtaining subserb cers, and in collecting and forwarding-moneys. Agents are showed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and rethe statue under the hand of the statuary, is not the statue under the hand of the statuary, is not mitted by them.

Agents and others should be particular to give the dead. The change is not wrought by outward between the statue water that the names of the forms where they reside that we want, but the names of the Post Offices at which they receive their papers.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Star at two leaves the sauge for three inserted in the Star at two leaves the sauge for three inserted in the same rate. obituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter abode in him. God is in him imparting to him transforming, blessing. God has taken up his all his yet imperfect spirit can receive of the same kind of blessings upon which the soul is MORNING STAR. to feast itself to eternity. There is no doubt of the future, after the reception of such an earn-

Ponder these conditions as fulfilled in Paul's spirit, and say, if he could otherwise act than he The mind in which the faintest ideas of sub- did-as one just on the point of receiving an

For the Morning Star. DEATH.

capable of gaining any distinct idea of this char- Death, even to the most thoughtless, produacter must feel the throbbings of a new life in it. The soul that knows any thing by experience of the love of God shed abroad in it, if it it is of that dreadful hour—death. Although

bear it headlong to its gratification, and yet all conquering and to conquer, yields in fear and its movements seemed to be characterized with consternation before this foe. The proud, the the precision which results from a mathematical haughty, the exalted, are brought low. The tydemonstration. Though acting with such vigor, and feeling with such intensity, both the vigor and intensity not only endure but increase alarm than hostile armies. When death makes alarm than hostile armies. his attacks, nothing can save the helpless victim hand. The skill, wisdom and

us the springs from which flowed the influences which gave him his most striking peculiarity, in the fifth chapter of 2d corinthians? Take, if you please, the eath verse as the pivot on the fifth chapter of the carb verse as the pivot on the fifth chapter of 2d corinthians? Take, if you please, the eath verse as the pivot on the fifth chapter of the pivot on the fifth chapter of the pivot on the fifth chapter of 2d corinthians? Take, if you please, the eath verse as the pivot on the fifth chapter of 2d corinthians? Take, if you please, the eath verse as the pivot on the fifth chapter of 2d corinthians? Take, if you please, the eath verse as the pivot on the fifth chapter of 2d corinthians? Take, if you please, the eath verse as the pivot on the fifth chapter of 2d corinthians? Take, if you please, the eath verse as the pivot on the second of the soull's salvation. He who does not all the pivot on the second of the soull's salvation. He who does not all the pivot on the second of the soull's salvation. He who does not all the pivot on the second of the soull's salvation. He who does not all the pivot on the second of the soull's salvation. He who does not all the pivot on the second of the soull's salvation. He who does not all the pivot on the second of th which all turns is this revelation of his own soul.

Which all turns is this revelation of his own soul.

When the thin wrought us for this self renewed, what folly to delay that which is of in-

be unclothed, but clothed upon, that the crazy tent, in which, being burdened, he groaned, might be changed to a heavenly mansion. He was wrought so as to be the conscious subject of such a change about to come.

is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory. Death is a blessing to good men. By it the Christian is introduced to those unbounded scenes of heavenly felicity which he could not otherwise enjoy. By death he is freed from all worldly cares, and delivered from that enemy such a change about to come. such a change about to come.

How had he been thus wrought? He had not always been thus the subject of such a transition every day drawing nearer. He had once death is in the land. He should rather rejoice, the hour of his departure arrives, knowing

But who this strange transforming artist whose ideal Paul is himself near being—is now almost, is just about to be completely? It is God. Yes, yes, xes, it is GOD. God present in all his attributes. God not deprived of even justice.

Paul remembers this attribute as well as mercy. The judgment seat is before him, and he sees the assembling hosts congregating there, "that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be "meat which endureth to everlasting life," but when asked, "what shall we do?" he passes over the requirements of the law, and answers, "This is the work of God, that ye believe on "read and "." good or bad." He well knows "the terror of him whom he hath sent." If we rightly apthe Lord," but he is as one who has already prehend what it is to believe, we are in no danpassed the ordeal and returned. His character is "manifest unto God;" God has looked upon him and pronounced the "well done." Paul him and pronounced the "well done." Paul receive honor one of another, and seek not the has concern enough for the judgment, but only honor that cometh from God only P"-implying for others. He would persuade them to be, not only almost, but altogether, like himself. There is not a reality in the universe Paul is afraid. This gives sufficient stress to the binding nature of the law, and inseparably connects obedience with the act of believing. And that belief in Christ which accepts him as the sacrificial Lamb who taketh away the sin of the world—as a surety for man, in whom the Father is well over with perfect joy. But notwithstanding the

DOVER, N. H., APRIL 11, 1855.

pendent of circumstances or human agency, no anti-Calvinian maintains. Children of rebellious Israel, when there is a "drought upon the land," are called upon by the Prophet to "work in the house of the Lord of hosts their God," and Paul exhorts his Corinthian brethren to be "always abounding in the work of the Lord." But perplexed and confounded with the thousand conflicting schemes put forth in man's wisdom, to gain accessions to the spiritual kingdom, we cry, "what shall we do that we might work the works of God," and the answer comes, humbling the aspirations of man's proud, ambitious heart, and showing him how insignificant and valueless God accounts his best efforts, unless made in most close and intimate connection with his Son—"This is the work of God, that made in most close and intimate connection with his Son—"This is the work of God, that ye BELIEVE on him whom he hath sent." It is not by the might and power of man, though never so judiciously exerted, that the "great mountain" spiritually becomes a plain, but by the Spirit of the almighty God. Hence to secure the aid of the Spirit is the one consideration, that rises in importance paramount to all others, and true believers through the Spirit abide in the "true vine;" and "if ye abide in me, and my words abide in you," ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works that I do shall he do also; and greater works that these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.—And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son."

Here consider the far reaching effects of faith, and acknowledge that that belief in Christ, which saves and sanctifies the soul, is a work more acceptable to God, and infinitely more effectual as a means of promoting his glory in the "For the Morning Star.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. NO. 253.

He sendeth forth his word and melteth them; He causeth his wind to blow, and the waters flow. Ps. 147: 13.

The Psalmist calls upon men to praise the Lord, and one of the reasons of the year. In the cold away. How much heat is required for the disamondary the more works that I do shall he do also; and greater works that I do shall he do also; and greater works that these had a word in the same to disappear, and they melt away. How much heat is required for the disamondary the solving of the vast quantities of snow and ice that usually appear in winter! Millions of acres are covered with snow to a considerable depth, and the rivers, ponds and lates have a covering of ice from one to two feet sick! What could men do in melting these? Let them prepare all the wood in the forests, and make fires in every place possible; and but little would be done in melting these? Let them p

nountains—which overcomes the wind, and turns to flight the armies of the diens. Faith pleases God, and by it he is per-Who can refuse to praise nature's God for the saith the Lord, the Holy One of Israel, and his Maker, Ask of me things to come concerning my sons, and concerning the work of my hands command ye me." Consider the import of this ye whose fips repeat the prayer of Habakkuk, "O Lord, revive thy work," but whose "deceived hearts" lead you to idolize the world and "feed on ashes," and in place of asking what this or that man shall do repent your own worldliness of mind that separates you from the strict of the spirit; blow upon the garden of the Lord, "the the spires there." worldliness of mind that separates you from God, and grieving over the spiritual dearth in he churches, turn from earth's vanities, and seek the Lord till he come, and reign righteousness upon the earth, remembering "all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive."

S. S. C.

For the Morning Star. AN APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES CALLING FOR

BY RLOER, H. H. VAN AMBINGE.

No. 16. THE RESURRECTION, If the soul survives the dissolution of the propose to the saints the glory of the second advent of our Lord, as an inducement for patience and a holy life? Do the Scriptures omit to speak of the existence and condition of souls,

Christ and salvation through him, but specific needs no argument or proof to substantiate it. views of Christ and the Divine government It is admitted by all—believed by all.

Solvential and apparent is this lact, that it dent, knowing that while we are at home in the body, we are absent from the Lord,"—"we are body, we are absent from the Lord,"—"we are them, who kill the body, out are not able to kill the soul, but rather fear in hell." If the soul were an effect of bodily belief in ghosts, &c., which to organization, how could this declaration of our ly and pointedly condemn. Savior be true; for then the body being killed, Savior be true; for their the body, would cease with it." He that killed the body, would, in such case, be able to kill the soul." Our Lord said to the thief on the cross,

ished, and when all things in regard to it shall have an end. What will be the condition and judgment of all souls that shall have existed on this earth at that end? We have known the sinner, he was pretty sure to follow him in now; and must know for its hope, courage, ased zeal in the ministry of God's word.

MARK

urance and victory over the world. And this what is explicitly declared in the Bible.

When Christ shall come, at the final day, the thteous dead shall be clothed with a more glo-

naked, a stranger, sick or in prison, and we peat it, was on the promised assistance of the came not to him; we administered not to him; Holy Spirit. This was seen in his sermons. It we withheld the pecuniary substance, and the was especially seen in his addresses to the throne

pendent of circumstances or human agency, no other talents for aid or co-operation, which he

more acceptable to God, and infinitely more effectual as a means of promoting his glory in the salvation of souls, than the execution of the best laid plans, if men, from their want of faith, be the salvation of the property of the salvation of the best laid plans, if men, from their want of faith, be the salvation of the property of the salvation of the salvat denied the co-operation of the Eternal Power.

But do not Christians all believe? Ah, the low estate of too many of our churches, sadly speaks the lack of that faith which removes mountains—which overcomes the world, subdues smooth the speaks the lack of that faith which removes mountains—which overcomes the world, subdues smooth the speaks the lack of that faith which removes mountains—which overcomes the world, subdues smooth the speaks the lack of that faith which removes mountains—which overcomes the world, subdues the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of that faith which removes the speaks the lack of the speaks the speaks the lack of the speaks the speaks

suaded to show forth his glory, and "make the people willing" in the day of his power. "Thus goodness manifested at this season of the year, saith the Lord, the Holy One of Israel, and his ing snows and showers of rain will make it suf-

the garden of the Lord, "that the spices there of may flow out."

A QUESTION.

Do the spirits of our deceased friends return to the earth to minister unto us? It is generally believed that they do; especially the good; that they are permitted to go forth on missions of mercy to the good of earth. No doubt such an idea is very interesting and affords us many pleasing reflections; but do the Scriptures justify such a balled. In the arrive were of the world God. As thou hast sent me this the world, EVEN SO have I also belief. In the early ages of the world God sent them into the world."—John 17: 18. communicated with man through the ministry of angels; they appeared unto the patriarchs and prophets; they appeared unto Christ many times during his mission on earth; they were dy, why, it (maybe asked) do the Scriptures ropose to the saints the glory of the second livent of our Lord, as an inducement for particular and all ministering spirits, sent forth to ministe ter for them who shall be heirs of salvation. But where do we find it taught that God has apto speak of the existence and condition of souls, after death and before the resurrection and judg, such a mission to men? There are a few in No; they do not. For Ecclesiastes says, stances in which the dead have appeared to the living. Samuel appeared unto Saul, being called up by the witch of Endor. One of the prophets appeared to John, the revelator, in a heavens." And in the context of this passage he continues, "therefore we are always conficonfident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body and present with the Lord." cases indeed; and do not, I think, afford to promote many injurious errors prevalent in the world—such as spirit rappings, witch-craft, belief in ghosts, &c., which the Scriptures plain-

soul." Our Lord said to the thief on the cross, "To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." Besides Mosea and Elias appeared with Christ at the transfiguration.

The truth is plain and demonstrable, that the conditions of the Star, many hearts were made exceedingly approach to the Star, many hearts were made exceedingly approach to the Star, many hearts were made exceedingly approach to the Star, many hearts were made exceedingly approach to the Star, many hearts were made exceedingly approach to the star SUTTON, Vt., March 26, 1855. The truth is plain and demonstratile, that the seedingly sorrowin that they should see all souls an essence distinct from the body; that face no more." His short visit to Vermont of the survives the death of the body, and goes to its proper place.

But in this earthly tabernacle, we are not competent to, understand the conditions of souls after death either before or subsequently to the after death either before or subsequently death from the after death either before or su ceedingly sorrowful "that they should see his face no more." His short visit to Vermont of resurrection and judgment. If some details men are removed by death from her walls, es-were given, it might be inquired, why not comrere given, it might be inquired, why not compared given, it might be inquired, why not compared given, it might be inquired, why not compared in a proper given information on the subject; why withhold any knowledge? Men, unable to apostle he seemed to know nothing during his apostle he seemed to know nothing during his protracted ministry, but "Jesus Christ and him cancified." His own peculiar manner of preachwould constantly differ, and imagine erroneous systems concerning what, from its nature, must be imperfectly and obscurely revealed. Nor would there be any test, by which they might correct their opinions. Thus interminable disputes and disunity would be introduced into the Church. The revelation is best, therefore, as it is. church. The revelation is best, therefore, as it is. Even in regard to our condition at the second advent of the Lord Jesus, John makes but a generate of the Lord Jesus Je oped in a body of death. He was alive in a corpse just about to be consigned to decay. But he had been wrought—a great change had well forever more with his Lord and Savior. S. H. BARRETT.

But he had been wrought—a great change had well forever more with his Lord and Savior. S. H. BARRETT.

Rutland, O., March; 1855.

Rutland, O., March; 1855.

Rutland, O., March; 1855.

Rutland, O., March; 1855.

Besides there was and is no need to set forth the less glory, when the greater comprehends it and is all sufficient. A time will come, when this probational state of the world shall be finding in regard to it shall. His terrors made none afraid. Affable and mild, yet often in his searching discourses, when eath at that end? We have known the sinner, he was pretty suce to follow him in all his eginning, and the progress of the gospel on the arth, and the general condition of souls after that and before the judgment;—but what the arth and before the judgment;—but what death and before the judgment;—but what arms of his adorable Redeemer. It is hoped shall be the state of things at that great and fi-that this afflictive providence of God will be the This is what the soul requires to means of calling forth more holy and consecrat-

PAYSON A MAN OF PRAYER.

righteous dead shall be clothed with a more glorious body; and the righteous living at that time, shall, without passing through death, be changed into a glory like that of the risen righteous and of the Lord Jesus; and the wicked, both the dead and the living shall be punished with an increased punishment and an everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of his power.

Of the manner of the resurrection, further than is declared in the Bible, I pretend not to speak. But of the certainty of it, I am well assured. Why should we doubt it? When Christ, who is the Cseator and God of the whole universe, the Almighty, shall appear in his glory, not again as a sin offering, but for judgment, and to fullfill his promises to his saints, and his threatenings to the impenitent wicked, can we resist ngs to the impenitent wicked, can we resist two such worlds as this for fiv own private ac-belief that the most stupendous and wonderthe belief that the most stupendous and wonderful changes shall take place; and what changes and events can be thought of, more reasonable and proper than those foretold in the scriptures concering the resurrection and judgment!

Instead therefore of cavilling at the manner in which the Almighty, who created all things by the word of his power, shall accomplish the like power of oratory was far above most in the great events which he has foretold, let us rather attend to the grounds or principles upon which rewards and punishments will be distributed. Christ, or Christ's cause, was alungered, athirst, and the promised assistance of the promised assistance of the promised assistance of the

CONCEPTIONS OF CHRISTIAN POETS.

To the mind of a contemplative and imaginative Christiah, there are times of the day, and seasons of the year, which tend to fashion his conception of heaven into one of a smiling land, where beauty and fragrance forever delight and regale the sense. In many passages of his experience he would speak of it as an extended and diversified country, rather than as a city, however gorgeous with towers of gold, or gates of pearl. Should he happen while in devotional mood, to up-turn his eye at mid-day to the sun; and should its glory, flashing upon his vision, inspire his imagination to conceive the unspeakable splendor of heaven, he would not fail then to picture it before his mind, as a city whose inspire his imagination to conceive the unspeakable splendor of heaven, he would not fait then to picture it befose his mind, as a city whose shining is brighter than the sun, whose streets are paved with gold, and gleam like transparent glass. The radiance of an unclouded noon, when it breaks upon the imagination, seldom fails to give it a spirited and even martial inspiration; and the mind will then be content with no other Heaven than a resplendent capital.

So, too, on a wintry day, when the green which the eye loves has faded from the fields, and the trees are deare of leaves, the Christian will think of Heaven as the City of a King Nothing but desolation is in the barren landscape, and the mind will seek to relieve itself from the scene, by drawing pictures of brilliant streets, and happy golden dwellings.

But at the close of some sweet fair day, when the clouds that gather round the sun, to bid him their last farewell, wear a thousand beautiful tints, and change their shapes and hues at every glance of the eye—should the Christian, in devotional repose of mind, look upon the scene, he would see Heaven, not as a city, but as an enchanting landscape, beyond and above the western horizon, adorned with beauty, perfect and

chold.

Christian poets, in their sacred lyrics, have of failed to picture heaven as a sunny land.

The faith required of the supplicant includes not failed to picture heaven as a sunny land.

"Oh, the transporting rapturous scene
That rushes to my sight!—
Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
And rivers of delight!"

"There is a land of pure delight "

Perpetual spring crowns the hills, and flowers bloom which never fade. No Christian, sensitive to the delicate beauty of a flower, will believe there are no gardens in Heaven. The Creator is a lover of flowers; and if he has decked

"There everlasting spring abides,

Old Spenser, the author of the "Fairy Queen,' ays of the ministering angels which are sent to

"How oft do they their silver bowers leave, To come to succor us, who succor want?"

"There, sweeter bowers than Eden's bloom."

"A land where fruits immortal grow."

"A land where fruits immortal grow."

Whatever luxuriance there may be in the tropics of the earth, the lavish profusion there displayed is only barrenness, compared with the richer stores that are gathered in Heaven.

Moreover, eternity alone measures the season of the harvest. Everlasting is the ripeness of every fruit, and fragrance of every flower. There the olive will always grow, the fig-tree put forth it. The general object of salvation, and all its

will be plucked and eaten; and there will be no surfeit of appetite.

How often the Christian, weary of this world, yearns for such a country! Indeed but few even among those who have no inheritance there, would not, if they were told that by wishing they could possess it picture such a region for their final, happiest home. Even a child, who had been told of Heaven, inquired with beautiful simplicity.—

we pray for, believingly, we shall obtain. The promise, then, is as ample as we could desire; all that is necessary for our spiritual improvement is promised without any condition except believing prayer. As regards our situation in this life and all temporal blessings, we can commit them into the hands of a living Father who will do for us what is best. The whole of what we have to do is to pray in faith. Here is both our duty and the encouragement to perform it.

eautiful simplicity,—

erdure of eternal spring-

"Rear their heads, and clap their hands." Groves of palms are there, in whose shade the saints repose, to recount their toils and trioranches broken from the boughs above them. to the materials, laws and phenomena of the We believe that the Savior while on earth loved the palms of Palestine, and often gathered his sciousness of the things revealed in the Scripthe paims of raiestine, and often garnered his disciples in their cool shelter; we would not be tures as really as if we had seen them with our persuaded that he has left the upper Holy Land unbeautified by palm-trees, royal in stature, and faultless in gracefulness. Who that has read of the declarations of the faithful God. We are

This is the Paradise to which the Christian vited. Toward its borders, he is sojourning sometimes he is permitted, while on his way, to see it faintly—outspreading beyond him in the distance of the future—though, mayhap, a cloud will oftener overshade his vision. Yet, he presonce a man-is walking beside him, and though unseen is ever present. The only comfort of earth that will never fail him, is the friendship of this companion. His pleasures perish, while ne would yet enjoy them. But things decaying on every side, excite him to seek a crown of happiness that will never fade. "Heaven and earth," whispered the heavenly voice, "shall "Heaven and voice, "shall pass away; but my word shall not pass to possess it. At every setting of the sun, he is nearer than at the last; his song may be—

"I nightly pitch my moving tent A day's march nearer home."

Patient Reader! you are " a pilgrim, seeking a ountry." stop, and turn your foot-steps toward his Summer-land. You will find no other

of grace. The assembly to whom he ministered narrow, but at your humble prayer, you will be of grace. The assembly to whom he ministered were, by his manner in prayer, made to feel that their minister leaned upon an Almighty arm, in his great work. They heard him address the Savior in such humble confidence, as to convince them there was his only hope.

HEAVEN A SUMMER-LAND.

The assembly to whom he ministered marrow, but at your humble prayer, you will be guided in it. Disappointment, like a precipice and deep abyss, abruptly terminate every road that wends another way; but this crosses the borders, and leads into the heart of Heaven. There you will lay down your staff, and be at rest; there you may recline your head forever on the bosom of Him who was your guide—even Christ!—N. Y. Observer.

would see Heaven, not as a city, but as an enchanting landscape, beyond and above the western horizon, adorned with beauty, perfect and unblemished, of which earth has seen but a single fading tint.

So, also, in the opening of Spring and Summer, when the face of nature, long gloomy and sad, is rosy with smiles, when birds sing in groves of freshest green, and flowers unfold their solors and shed their fragrance in the air,—the Christian, in contemplating Heaven, will desire to see no gilded battlements or tastles, no thrones or watch-towers, no temples or giltetring highways; but as far beyond the azure arch as he can project his sight, he will view Heaven as a boundless plain of matchless charms, impressing him with reverence and humility to behold.

more than a simple assent of the understanding. From the importance of the blessings sought and the deep interest the petitioner has in them, there must be confidence in the declarations of Dr. Watts, the second "sweet singer of Is-God's word, trust in his promises, submission to rael"—embodies the idea of a country in his familiar hymn, beginning with the beautiful and of the truths of religion. The great matters of religion including the objects of recovery are for religion, including the objects of prayer, are fu-ture and invisible; hence the necessity of hope and faith. The objects of faith, as it is connect-

the earth with such mementoes of his skill and taste, would he not have fringed the scenery of Heaven with others fairer still?

"There everlasting spring abides,"

"There everlasting spring abides,"

"There are to believing prayer. But we have not this warrant unless the promise is specific. Absolute faith is dependent on knowledge, and we derive this knowledge from the promise. We must know that the things sought are agreeable to the will of God, but he has not in all cases informed us what his will is. This want of knowledge restricts or rather regulates the exercise of faith. The believer knows in general The believer knows in general that all things shall work together for his good; Another poet, whose hymns are sung on Sab- but he is not authorized to fasten upon a particular mode by which this good shall be brought upon him, and pray believingly for it. He may pray in these terms: "Lord, if it be thy will, &c. He may not pray for riches, for a contin But Heaven is not only an illimitable garden to another, for health and other temporal blessings, except in reference to his hidden will. We

the olive will always grow, the fig-tree put forth the releaves, the vine flourish. The luscious fruits details are subjects of special promise, which, if will be plucked and eaten; and there will be no we pray for, believingly, we shall obtain. The

we have only to believe and it will be lieve and it act with reference to things future and invisible as we would act if they were present and seen -which gives shape, and substance, and meaning to God and Christ, and judgment, and all e they hold in their hands fresh the objects of eternity as really as our senses do the declarations of the faithful God. We are faultless in gracefulness. Who that has read of Lebanon, would not wish to see its cedars transplanted to that pure clime, and growing there in majesty unknown on earth. But more precious than all others—

"The cedar, pine, and everlasting oak,"—

"The cedar, pine, and everlasti

"The cedar, pine, and everlasting oak,"—by others, and who will not deceive us. With is the Tree of Life, standing upon the brink of the River, that flows eternally from the throne of the Omnipotent. As the excellence of all the an intelligent and Omnipotent Spirit who is fulcelestial spirits centres in the perfect and infinite God, so the beauty of all celestials vegetation is crowned in this Eternal Tree, which the Father has planted with his own hand.

"Fair, distant land! could now our eyes of the owner of the owner of the owner of the owner owner."

"Fair, distant land! could now our eyes of the owner owner."

"Fair, distant land! could now our eyes owner."

"Fair, distant land! could now our eyes owner."

"Fair, distant land! could now our eyes owner."

"Fair, distant land! could now our eyes." There is an assurance established and steadfast. and confidence expressed in the prayers recorded in the Bible, which we would regard as preed in the Bible, which we would regard as pro-sumptuous did we not know them to be war-ranted by the promises of God. It is proper that assurance relative to the specific answer of ld be followed by the hopeful expectation of its answer. It was thus with David, it was so with the Savior. Faith and hope are essenand prairie traveller require, knowing that a tial elements in effectual prayer. O Lord, in-Friend—the Friend of all humanity, for He was crease our faith !—Due West Telescope.

DO WE EVER FORGET ! The extent and tenacity of memory, says the

Christian Register, as sometimes illustrated, are such as almost to exceed belief. It would seem probable that we never forget anything. What vivid flashes memory sends into the long-gone will at last reach the goodly land, and go in past? . Who is not startled at the suddenness with which events of former years rise upon the mind, recalled by no links of association which he can trace? The effort to recollect seems to imply that all the transactions of life are registered within, and need but to be looked for to

Coleridge relates an instance of impressions realm so lovely; none where you will receive so warm a welcome. The road that leads to it is thus retained for years, and finally brought out NUMBER 1.

by sickness, which illustrates in a striking manner this omniscience of memory:

"In a Catholic town in Germany, a young

woman of four or five and twenty, who can neither read nor write, was seized with a nervous fever; during which she continued incessantly talking Latin, Greek and Hebrew, in very pompous tones, and with most distinct enunciation. The case had attracted the particular attention The case had attracted the particular attention of a young physician, and by his statement many eminent physiologists and psychologists visited the town, and examined the case on the spot. Sheets full of her ravings were taken down from her own mouth, and were found to consist of sentences coherent and intelligible seach for itself, but with little or no connection with each other. All trick or conspiracy was out of the question. Not only had the young woman ever been a harmless, simple creature, but she was evidently laboring under a nervous fever. In the town in which she had been resident for many years, as a servant in different families, no the town in which she had been resident for many years, as a servant in different families, no solution presented itself. The young physician, however, determined to trace her past life step by step; for the patient herself was incapable of returning a rational answer. He at length succeeded in discovering where her parents had lived; travelled thither; found them dead, but as made answering a few services of few steps that the steps is the steps of the step o an uncle surviving, and from him learnt that the patient had been charitably taken in by an old Protestant pastor at nine years old, and had remained with him some years even till the old man's death. With great difficulty he discovered a niece of the pastor, of whom anxious inquiries were made concerning his habits, and the solution of the abstract of the pastor. solution of the phenomenon was soon obtained. For it appeared that it had been the old man's custom for years, to walk up and down a passage of his house into which the kitchen door, opened, and to read to himself, with a loud voice, out of his favorite books. A considerable number of these were still in the niece's possession, and the physician succeeded in identifying so many passages with those taken down at the young woman's bed-side, that no doubt could remain in any rational mind, concerning the true origin of the impressions made on her nervous sys-

m.

This authenticated case furnishes both proof and instance, that relies of sensation may exist for an indefinite time in a latent state, in the very same order in which they were originally impressed; and as we cannot rationally suppose the feverish state of the brain to act in any other way than as a stimulus, this fact, (and it would not be difficult to adduce several of the same kind) contributes to make it even probable that all thoughts are in themselves imperishable, and that if the intelligent faculty should be rendered more comprehensive, it would require only a different and apportioned organization—the body celestial instead of the body terrestrial—to bring before every human soul the collective experience of its release to the second of the second or perience of its whole past existence. And this ethis, perchance, is the dread book of judgment, in whose mysterious hieroglyphics every idle word is recorded! Yea, in the very nature of a living spirit, it may be more possible that heaven and earth should pass away, than that a ingle act, a single thought, should be loosened

How fearful is this constitution of the human mind, and with what foreboding does it cause us to look forward to that quickening of the spirit which shall take place when the soul departs

THE FIRST PRAYER IN THE FAMILY.

On the banks of H———, resided an interesting family consisting of father and mother, two sons and three daughters. It was a beautiful spot; the mansion was spacious and elegant; the grounds around it were ample and tastefully laid out. Every thing without was enchanting, everything within was pleasant. The church in that place was visited with an

extensive work of grace, in the progress of which there is reason to believe that not less than two hundred were added to the Lord. After the work had commenced, the two eldest daughters, who had been hopefully converted at a boarding school a few years before, were much

One evening, as the family were gathered around a cheerful fire, they expressed their feelings, and proposed to their father to set up family prayer. He was taken by surprise, but gave his consent. One of them immediately opened the large Bible and read a chapter, ed in prayer : it was a solemn time. This was the first prayer offered in the family. The effect was great. The father was powerfully awakened; he was at length brought to the feet of Jesus.—True Wesleyan.

" LAW SUITS AND POLITICS.

These are two things that a Christian had better keep as far from as possible. Not that it is wrong to defend himself against flagrant injustice. But often it is better to submit to wrong that the should lose a few dollars there's saomit to wrong that to have his feelings harassed by a tedious litigation. What has a Christian to do with a law suit? Why do ye not rather take wrong? If he should lose a few dollars there." by, he will preserve his peace of mind; and when he retires for prayer, he will find a higher joy in communion with his Maker from the feeling that, like his blessed Master, he has volunour duty and the encouragement to perform it. We have only to believe and it will be done unto tarily submitted to the injuries of evil men.— Let no upright man be over anxious about his property or his good name, as if they were in power of those who are unjust and cruel.at are all their hard speeches and selfish conduct to one who has the approbation of his con-science, and of his Maker?

Nor is it wise for men who desire to live above the world, to be deeply involved in politics. Not that religious men should abstain from all share in the government of their coun-try. It is their duty to take a part; as other-wise the whole administration of affairs would be abandoned to reckless and unprincipled men. But those who have been in public life, find it difficult to preserve a quiet and elevated spirit of piety in the midst of hot political contests. They find, before they are aware, that selfish and bitter passions are excited. If exposed to these strong temptations, they need at least to be on their guard, and to watch with vigilance, as men who are going into the greatest moral dangers.—N. Y. Evang.

"Nothing would more effectually relieve the sufferings of the poor; or sooner break the chains of the elave, and dash the cup of the drunkard; or more certainly dry up the floods of licentiousness, and relax the grasp of covetousness; or establish just and equitable relations between rich and poor, between capital multiply schools, diffuse abroad light and knowledga; or promote in every conceivable way, the progress, freedom and happiness of the world, than the universal revival of religion."

hose habits of business have been ruined by dissi-ation, whose nights are spent over the gamblingable or in the lowest haunts of vice! He may have the most fascinating intellect, and a heart which by nature is noble and generous. And vet, thus throwing himself away, wa ers, making a wreck of character and happiness, and bringing damnation on his soul, is he not a pitiable fool? Can any brilliancy of mind make throws away life, and peace, and salvation?

N. Y. Evang.

TRY to take cheerful views of Divine things. Dwell on your mercies. Look at the bright as well as the darkside. Do not cherish gloomy thoughts. Melancholy is no friend to de thoughts. Meancholy is no mend to devotion. It greatly hinders the usefulness of many. "It falls upon contented life like a drop of ink on white paper, which is not the less a stain because it carries no meaning with it." Let your soul rove through the truths of Scripture as the happy hards though the charge of Scripture as the happy nerds through the green pastures.

The man who can cast himself altogether on God and say: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," can afford to hold life cheap in comparison with duty.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855.

THE NEW VOLUME.

With this number commences the Thirtieth volume of the Star. Its existence covers almost the life-time of a generation. It is coevalwith the systematic development of our connexional character; and, indeed, it has been not less our systematizer than the index to our systematic progress. It has brought us illumination, as well as condensed and unified our light for other eyes. Its voiceless speech has raised our energy, as well as expressed it. It has been largely our own inspiration, as well as offered itself as an avenue through which our throbbing souls might send their magnetism to the dormant spirits around us. Created and kept alive by the denomination, it has done much to teach the denomination how to live .-An expression of our spirit, it has given us back a spirit worthier and more capable of finding expression. For its ministry to ourselves we may be grateful, while we feel that the world owes us no small debt, for the service it has wrought in our name.

The Star has recorded our history; much of its external part, still-more of what is internal. It has been one of the strong bonds of our union. It has cemented east and west, and put each careful resider's heart into communion with the little heroic band toiling for Christ in South-eastern Asia. It has carried all our fifty thousands at once, to the couch and the grave where our fathers and brethren put off their well worn armor, and bid us, with dving unction, be strong in faith and effort. It has made for us familian friends of many choice spirits whose faces we have never seen, and yet to whom we feel we shall need no introduction in heaven. It has brought us good news from many a past in our army of the living God, rallying us again to the struggle, and making the heart forget its weariness and fear. It is like the festive board of a New England Thanksgiving, around which gather the scattered members of our Christian nousehold, and where the holiest sympathies, acting and reacting like electrical bells, give rise to inner harmonies that prophesy of heaven.

The publication of the Star was commenced in prayer, and faith, and meekness, by a few noble nearts, alive to their necessities, willing to deny themselves for the sake of their brethren, ready to lay a liberal offering from their scanty means on the altar of the future. They hastened to sow the seed that their children might reap the harvest. They cheerfully bore, the travail of soul, looking forward to grasp the satisfaction which only their faith could anticipate. It is not to be supposed that they saw through the path along which we have walked to where we are to-day. But prayer and faith and duty they felt would lead aright; and we live to bless them and God for what they so wisely undertook and so nobly sustained. The sheet has grown to double its original size; its subscription list becomes constantly larger; and the range of its discussions is every year expanding. The pens which filled its first columns have mostly fallen from the stiffened fingers that held them, and the hearts that beat beneath the fervid words first stamped on the unimposing page have given their last throb below. But God has been gracious, and younger men stand cover the fathers' graves, and look yearningly on the world's significant apocalypse, till, as to John in Patmos, comes the authoritative mandate, "WRITE." May God anoint their vision, stir their hearts, and nerve their fingers!

In respect to the new volume, a word or two. It is not absolutely ours to decide what it shall be. Properly limited, there is much truth in the statement, " Man proposes, but God disposes." Our most usefully laid pla ten frustrated, our firmest purposes give way speedily to the pressure of Providence. But, with the help of our correspondents and patrons, we mean that the opening volume shall close on a year marked with not less efficiency than any year preceding. In the main, our present aims bear the same character as the past. They should be broader and higher; we trust they are. Our interests magnify and multiply.-Through our past and present we are making larger promises to the future; and we trust we shall not fail in the accomplishment.

Our one great comprehensive object will be the promotion of true religion. So its claims will be asserted, its perils pointed out, the retreats of its enemies revealed, the means of its promotion exhibited. The old appliances, suggested in scripture, developed in history, taught by emergencies, proved efficient by trial, and hallowed by the memories of the sainted and white robed, will still be prized for their value.-The "old paths" will still be inquired for .-And yet we shall not fail to encourage a looking for higher views and still other methods. We do not deem the treasury of wise expedients exhausted. We believe more light will yet break forth from the divine word, and new aids to Christian progress be suggested by a reverent and teachable waiting upon the lips of Providence, and a more comprehensive study of life. If the day bring from on high do thus visit us, we will gratefully tell the vision; if experience bear us up to a new height of privilege in power, we will hasten to invite our readers to share the mountain platform.

Sin will be rebuked; no matter where found. The respectable vices, the petted crimes, and the organic wrongs which thrive and fatten on compromise and connivance, will not be spared. The Star will be prudent, but firm. It will weigh its words, but not repress them. It will study propriety in no Chesterfieldian school. It will be as charitable as the truth, as conciliating as the gospel; its standard will be the balance of heavenly justice, and its love show itself in fidelity. It will give its ' well done' to the reader when he shall have taken Christ's yoke, and be satisfied with society when its life shows the reciprocal flow of Christ's spirit.

Patrons, readers, all; take our thanks for your sympathy, companionship and help. We weekly communion has blessed you as it has us; we trust the mutual blessing be yet greater. Meekly and prayerfully let us still talk with each other by the way, till our goal is won and our heavenly fellowship completed. G. T. D.

gin a subscription. Will our agents, and our an exceedingly important item. Who that has a family, who that has children just beginning to form character, dares to deny them the benefit weekly of the first instructions and intelligence which the Religious Newspaper will bring into

the circle? The beneficial influence of the MORNING STAR in the family group for one it as you will, -is what the church at the present year, will compensate its cost tenfold. late the Morning Star .- P. S. B.

FEELING --- FIRE --- ENTHUSIASM. piect must first of all, feel. However noble with his tongue, It was only then that his ac-

to stir up their own generation, and impress fu- for the overthrow of iniquity and the salvation ture ones, had not their hearts been gushing of souls. . These are the sine qua nons—the fountains of earnest sympathy. Borne on by things absolutely essential to energetic, successthe rushing torrents of their zeal, they over- ful Christian activity, to which all other qualifiwhelmed the people with reverence and awe. It was because Jeremiah's head was "waters" dination. They must have "the Holy Ghost that his word was so mighty."

The apostles of our Lord too, -what could they have done without feeling? What would even Paul's story of the cross have been, had it not been told with weeping. How prosy and inefficient would his writings have been, but for that deep gushing sympathy which made him order, convulsion to quiet, or who see progress willing to be accursed from Christ for his breth- in all change. In tempest and whirlwind, per ren's sake. What could his life have accom- se, there is very little to make us grateful. Upplished, without that benevolent concern, which heavals and subsidences, seethings and splinter deep earnest feeling that pricked him on feeling; department of life, is welcomed only as a needwithout which, he could have made no advance ful means to a demanded end-only as an indisment in any gospel-direction. His "heart's desire," was, under grace, the mighty motive pow- stagnant and fetid. er which sent him forward. It was this, more We have never loved the anti-slavery agitathan any thing else, that made him the "chiefest tion for its own sake. We mourn over the evils of the apostles"-"mighty through God, to the it engenders. The jealousy, strife, and bitter this, that he is ever found, though "faint, yet ble, and grievous. But neither philosophy, his Take this away from him, and you have but one except by giving our endorsement to despotism, thereby gaining a worldly name, to have been burial by bidding them a courteous good morn ways zealously afflictive."

view of its ruin, for the gift of his Son to save it. Jesus produce! How the Pharisees plotted, He "so loved the world," felt such a zeal for its and the Sadducees spread their logical net for redemption, as urged him on to the seemingly his entrapment! Hew the priesthood mutter-desperate effort of his grace, which promised to re- 'ed " blasphemy," and the civil rulers telegraphthe world, as ministers of the gospel sometimes glances! There was very little peace in Judea are believed to, upon their congregations, it must while he taught. Nay, he distinctly announce have perished inevitably. But thus it was not. that his mission will bear a sword into the most Jehovah felt—his bowels yearned—he so loved closely guarded circles of friendship. Through the world that he could not see it perish without the shaking of powers in heaven and in earth, an effort to save it.

Jesus felt—he groaned in spirit—he wept. sations and puttings to death, does he take care His zeal consumed him. The deep earnest of to announce that his gospel goes on to triumph. must " go about doing good." So deep is his empire. things which he suffered."

son of God. And just so of all men. All must quiet they have waxed strong and arrogant,have feeling, excitement, enthusiasm-call it No! we have but began the agitation which what you will-before they can move ef- precedes the downfall of our strong-seated tyrficiently in any good work. Hand-work and anny. Excesses may have been committed head-work, depends on heart-work. We may doubtless have been; and the surest way to talk about doing, and plan for doing, but unless avoid them in future is to train our children earthe heart becomes aglow with the spirit of do- ly to look on this subject intelligently and coming, we are only as "dead men out of mind." prehensively, so that they may avoid the partial "When, therefore, the aim is our own improve- view, and hasty, impulsive action, of which they ment on the good of others, the indispensable will be in danger when that gigantic evil springs preliminary is that we cherish it with enthusi- upon them in the future from an ambush which asm." As the heart warms, as enthusiasm arises, we have provided in condemning them to igthe soul becomes bold and confident. The per-norance. person who believes is likely to feel zealous, so ject. Not every moral principle, nor every Bi-

tive power to all noble achievement. "With- glory, and the scriptural fact that Methusaleh out it, all things would go to decay, tumble into lived nine hundred and sixty-nine years, though ruins. It is the source of all human energy, they may have some relation to Southern' life, It is the breath of the Almighty, the wind and are not very likely to create an active Christian fire from heaven, which, when once fairly abroad consciousness on the subject of slavery. And in the hearts of men, will sweep away and con- the Union so teaches moral principles, and insume all opposition—the mightiest that can be culcates Bible truth, as to give the impression al. It, indeed, makes men rush, -but not head- see nothing to condemn in slavery.

It makes them reason with the heart as well as work in the slave States, these things have come intellect, and sometimes makes them mighty to pass ;—the slave, population has nearly doub with the eloquence of awful silence. It is a led; soil previously free has been devoted to New Subscribers.—The commencement of a New Volume is just an excellent fime to betheir lives dear to themselves," that they might ly mourned over as an evil, is now boasted over readers too, remember this? What agent is achieve the salvation of souls, and, "through as the highest type of social life; is generally there, but with a little effort immediately, might much tribulation, enter into the kingdom of defended from the Bible and pulpit; and now not send us in half a dozen new subscribers to God." It was in them an irrepressible feeling, is heralded as the means God appoints to bring commence with this volume? What reader, ever heaving their sanctified bosoms. It forbade in the Millennium to Africa. After seeing these but might easily forward us one or two new names? In this way a thousand new subscriburging them on to nobler and still nobler Chrisfor thirty years, in the growing strength and ers might be added to our list in a few weeks. It made them cheerfully endure all magnified respectability of this sin, it looks like In a family a good weekly religious newspaper is things, while at the same time, it made them folly or mockery for the Union to come forward an exceedingly important item. Who that has a hope all things. Under exace, it made them and insist on an adherence to this policy as the

This true, Christian feeling, enthusiasm-name Circu- day is greatly needing, -It is wanting to an alarming extent, in her ministry; but more in her membership. Its absence is as the absence of the bridegroom, and the church need to fast The man who would accomplish any worthy till it return. If Christian's "hearts are" not "failing them for fear," they are not stirred the end he aims at, he will move towards it with with the restless spirit of Christian enterprise, the dull face that prophecies certain failure, uness his soul is stirred within him. To move ofcess his sour is source at all, without feeling, were as like "fire shut up in their bones." Their conseapossible as for a locomotive to run without crated hearts are not unfailing fountains of high on, or a universe without the finger of its Christian stimulus. This is too generally true God. It was only when "the fire burned" in of both minister and people. If the hearer is the heart of the great Psalmist, that he spake sometimes stupid and sleepy, the preacher in tive powers were in motion. And so it will ever the thorough arousal of both. The pulpit be of all men. When their zeal for any work should east burning coals into the pews, and the is like fire shut up in their bones, then they become mighty—then the miniature omnipotence be coals of "strange fire"—they must be coals of their being begins to reveal itself—then one from off the heavenly altar. The life must no chases a thousand, and two puts ten thousand to be galvanic, the enthusiasm spurious—a base ght.

The old prophets must have eminently failed deeply feel. They must have heart yearnings cations must forever be held in complete suborsent down from heaven."-M. J. S.

THE AMERICAN S. S. UNION AND THE

" TAKING CARE OF THE CHILDREN." 5. We are not of those who prefer anarchy to rmitted no swerving from his high gospel puring concussions, have no home in our ideal ose to escape the most fearful peril. It was Elysium. Severe agitation, therefore, in any

pulling down of strong holds." It is because of ness which have attended it are obvious, palpa oursuing," though "cast down not destroyed." tory, nor experience, shows any way to avoid it, of the plodding nominal Christians, whose chief and yielding our necks supinely to the chain. ecommendation is no better than that they, agreeable if its foes would capitulate without re-He might, perhaps, have been a fiery lawyer, sistance, and organized vices go off quietly to soon neglected and forgotten; but he must have ing! But, in fact, men are wont to hug their been any thing but Paul the apostle. The world sins, and treat as enemies those who insist on ould never have known him as a benefactor. their being put away. Not a genuine reformer He must have perished like the tree in its blight- has appeared—and to reform the world is cered germ. But his heart caught fire, and blazed tainly our errand here-but has made society to the heavens. He became mighty through rock to and fro like a city in the grasp of an God, for the noble work in which he was "al- earthquake. The demon at Gadara rent the victim sorely before he took his departure; and There is an important sense in which the in doing so gave us the type of all successful orld was dependent on the feeling of God in exorcision of the evil spirit. What agitation did eem it. Had Heaven looked as coldly down upon ed " treason" to each other in their significant through perplexity, fear, hatred, betravals, accu-

his soul would not let him rest. He must work And his prophecy has been the med are all history to describe the march of Christian concern for the salvation of men, that he shrinks Agitation is never too high when it is below not at "laying down his life" for them. His that point which marks the yielding of a vicious heart was so deeply moved that it subordinated barrier. And, certainly, slavery has not vet every thing about him to its strong desire. It vielded, does not indeed seem disposed to pressed his whole being into its service. At vield to any degree of pressure ever felt in the the bidding of his love and compassion, he wel- past. If slavery be a sin, which it is the busicomed the scourge and the cross. Such was his ness of the gospel to remove, then it must be zeal for human salvation, that he would reach it, exposed, resisted, attacked, in all its strongholds though through self-denial the most extreme, of human selfishness until it yields; even though ad sufferings the most intense. Had the Son meantime the charge be repeated, that the of God been without the propulsive feeling of world is being turned upside down. Only give which we are speaking, he could have been us some effectual method of removing the evil, known on earth only as a "Nazarene." But, and we will rejoice over every diminution of the thank God, such was not the case. His heart agitation which the process will secure. We was full of active sympathy with suffering his would much prefer to see the fetters taken gent soul was thereby moved to relieve it. It was, ly off from the slaves' limbs, on some clear. therefore, that though "rich, he became poor, bright spring morning, while nature and man that we through his poverty might become rich." nodded silent and grateful approval, than to see Hence it was that he consented to learn "obe- them shivered by thunderbolts amid a shrieking dience," and to teach others obedience, and se- social tempest; but, judging from all the past, cure eternal blessings upon obedience, "by the that quiet year of release lies beyond many an

hings which he suffered." intervening day of storms. Quiet is what the Thus of prophets and apostles, and of the despot and his apologist plead for, and in the

son without zeal for a work is without faith in its 6. Undoubtedly the teaching of correct prinfeasibility. Luther's burning enthusiasm for the ciples and the faithful inculcation of Bible truth reformation, armed him with a confidence in his must be depended on to overthrow slavery as own endeavor, which clothed it with such force well as other evils. What we complain of is, and dignity, as made the haughty pontiffreel up- that the American S. S. Union, more or less, on his spiritual throne. Faith and zeal in view of smothers the principles, and withholds the Bible a work, mutually act upon each other. If the truths which have a direct bearing upon this sub-

the person who is zealous, is sure to find his ble truth, is, by itself, a panacea for all human faith thereby greatly increased.

There is a true enthusiasm necessary as a moThe principle that God rules the universe for his This enthusiasm is sane and ration- that, in its estimation, morality and scripture

long. It makes them earnest, but not phrenzied. Take the facts. Since the Union began

an slavery to be found at that time; and, be- but a constant reading emns every element of such a system. Why and unjust .- J. F. oes not the Union set itself to illustrate and An Interesting Scene in Japan.—A per

ear its first free, manly, Christian utterance on this subject, our life will have an added bless-

declining longer to depend on the Union for ur S. S. literature. Valuable as it is for what possesses, it is unhealthy in what it lacks.promise in favor of a great overshadowing wrong; of reading that shows rather than conceals from frem the most tremendous and threatening orce with which they must surely be called to leal. In the columns of the Myrtle, that labored subject has and will have its proper place .-We will be grateful for all the good accomplished by the Union and by the Gazette, but we annot, on that account, approve its perilous pol-

cv. nor its unsound principles. The American Tract Society, which publish The Child's Paper," is in precisely the same position, and for precisely the same masons; nd our objections lie against the last equally with the first .- G. T. D.

HORACE GREELEY A UNIVERSALIST.

We have often heard inquiries made among he readers and admirers of Greeley, respectng his precise position on matters of relig-These questions are answered in a brief munication over his own signature, which It appears that he is a Universalist, a believer in the final happiness of all men, of the Restoraess by which he came to this religious concluwhich we recently noticed, and commended to the attention of the young, as an illustration of ame confirmed and settled in his "rebellion" nagnanimity, may not God be give personal offences, is it not impiety to sup-

gards his religious belief. We have no right to come off in Augusta in June next at a State condemand of a man who strictly belongs to the world vention under the call of the regular Democrat-

Greeley, we have a right to expect that they will be worthy of him.

Mr. Greeley ranks among the first of his cotemporaries, both in the extent and variety of Gov. Morrill elected by 10,000 majority. his knowledge. He could manage a farm, or a The Daughters of Freedom have organized in state with equal facility, a least in theory. He this city within a few weeks past. Their meetcan plan a house or a siege who the same reading of organization was held in the F. W. B. ness. His learning would not fall him were he Church. Some 50 ladies have been united alto write upon the management of a nursery, or ready. This is a good beginning, considering upon the commerce of a world. A pedagogue what Augusta has been on the Anti-slavery quespon the commerce of a work.

The polynomial point is lips, and we tion heretofore.

April 3, Tuesday evening. know of a President who might learn wisdom at his feet! All this is the result of close study, and unwearied investigation. History, living men, and things, the true sources of such knowledge, must have been with him objects of hought and study. The Bible is the source of man's religious faith, especially as it regards The church in New York---Parents Securhis future destiny. Human reason, and human philosophy may suggest probabilities, may furish hints and intimations, but the gospel alone

brings life and immortality to light." Inferences and deductions from stories found some of them baptized on Sabbath preceding.

ate deductions from the character of God, or band he alone was here with his dead.

ng such relations to the progress of the gospel Mr. Greeley, however, it is but just to remark American slavery now sustains, we unhesitate does not obtrude his religious sentiments upor ogly deny; and ask for the proof of so strange the public through his paper in an offensive statement. Till then, there is no need to ar-manner. He has often been complained of for gue against a sentiment whose statement is its his infidelity, and The Tribune has been defutation. There was no such system as Amer- nounced as a dangerous paper on this account; ides, there is, in almost every part of the New warrants us in saying that these charges and estament, teaching which unqualifiedly con- warnings are to a very great extent gratuitous

enforce this teaching? For the same reason, we suppose, that induced it to suppress a mild at Grisee. A kind hearted widow died, leaving reproof of the brothers of Joseph. May the reproof of the brothers of Joseph. May the day of its repentance and reform come speedily. We have done with the argument. We have sought to write calmly, and have suppressed for utterance. We have less hope than we wish were ours, that the long ominous silence of the Union will be soon broken. But if we live to hear its first free, manly, Christian utterance on the day of the state bid. Silence of the brother and the overloyed family were free. The by-standers even made a collection for them.

Did ever such a scene as this occur at a slave auction at the South? Japan is a heathen nation, but partially civilized. We sent a fleet there a short time since to compel her to an intercourse with other nations. We are preparing to send missionaries thither. But have we not to learn something even in lessons of humanity from The "Gazette" is interesting and able; but we prefer a paper whose utterances are free, and which never sets the example of bending the above. In view of the relentless slave traffic driv-Bible to its tortuous cause, or of making a com-We would put into our children's hands a class shame, that there is not humanity enough among our people to furnish a solitary parallel to that in Japan ?-J. J. B.

Editorial Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 2, 1855. Dear Bro :- We intended to say that our Great Grog Shop," which had such a faithful searching by our city authorities hast week, has pretended to be the place where liquors may be legally sold for medicinal and mechanical purposes. But temperance men have regarded its claim only as pretended. It has been twice indicted, and no one of its keepers has ever had a The above article should have appeared in our legal appointment as city agent. Another seipaper of the 28th ult., but was mislaid and for- zure was made on Friday last. In this case it was a "poor Irishman" that was robbed of his treasure. So you see our new and heroic marshal makes a clean sweep, taking them as they come, big and little. All eyes are now turned towards Portland,

which is to have its municipal election to morrow. Mr. Dow is the Republican candidates and the opposition of all stripes has united upon as recently gone the rounds of the Newspapers. Hon. James T. McCobb. Mr. Dow was chosen Mayor in 1851, the year of the passage of the Maine Law. He was a candidate in 1852 the man inapplies the neither states the and was defeated by 400 majority. About that ounds upon which his faith rests, nor the prothe occasion. In 1853 he was not a candion. This was no part of the object of the communication in question. But reminds us of cer- and lacked only 75 votes of an election. Mr. tain paragraphs that occur in his late Biography, Dow does not want the office—indeed, he would prefer to be excused from assuming its pressing responsibilities. He can do as much, if not what a man may become by assiduous and per- more good abroad as a lecturer, than at home as evering self culture. We learn from his biog-mayor. But the friends of temperance are deter apher, that he was educated in religious mat- mined to run him until he is elected, once more, ters after the manner of "New England Ortho- at least. For the honor of the Maine Law in doxy;" but that against this he "rebelled" in Maine and elsewhere, they mean he shall rise ery early life, especially against the doctrine of above that most corrupt (if possible) of all polit. ternal punishment-or, in the not over elegant ical contests-the triumph of the Rum Power in anguage of the author, against the "damnation Portland in 1852 by the defeat of Mr. Dow. dogma." The manner in which Mr. Greeley be- We hardly think there has been half the excitement and feeling for a long time reto that doctrine, is set forth by his biographer, specting the election of Governor as there is substance as follows: He, having read in a among the people of Maine in the Portland chool reader the story of one Demetrius, who election to morrow. If Mr. Dow should be degenerously forgave the perfidious Athenians, who feated, we shall expect to hear the booming of had driven him from their city where he had cannon before sun-down. If not, smiling faces pensiveness of city-life, and the provisions needreigned as king, reasoned thus, "if man is capa- will greet smiling faces, and friendly hands will ed for their young and increasing families, how Methodist preacher to every 163 members in who made man capable of it." "If man can for the friends of temperance will burn no powder. Well, we are to have "another battle" in this pose that God will do less." And so, as the sto- State—another "fusion" party is organizing ry runs, he became "little better than a Univerthe elements are Nebraska Democracy," Straight salist, in fact no better."

No human claims can reach a man as it re
The regular inauguration of this party is to n giving publicity to his life, to state his religic State Committee! We thank the Democratus views at all, much less to enter upon theo- ic State Committee for this announcement. ogical discussions; but nevertheless, if a man There is a boldness about it which we admire. ives, or allows to be given to the world, his reigious experiences, and the reasons for his re- This is as we have always wanted the question igious faith, especially if he be such a man as H. presented-Rum or No Rum-Slavery or No

The telegraph reports Mr. Dow elected by 47 majority.-O. B. C.

New York Correspondente. ing Fortunes for their Sons. New York, April 2, '55.

Dear Editor :- Yesterday (Sabbath) fore-

noon, at the F. Baptist church, five candidates,

n ever so good "shilling books" and "child's were received as members, after a discourse by eaders" will not alone, or in chief, justify our the pastor on Christian Consecration and the faith. What we aim at is to affirm, that either significance of the Eucharistic Symbols, followed Mr. Greeley has settled his convictions, as to by the communion of the sacrament of the Supcternal things, upon insufficient grounds, and by per. Notice was given of funeral services to be no means in a Christian manner, or his biogra- attended there in the afternoon at 2 o'clock .pher has done him injustice. As a philosopher, At that hour a hearse, followed by two or three in a worldly sense, all this may be well, but as a carriages with mourners, came, bringing a me-Christian, it is by no means satisfactory. And talic coffin, of scarcely sufficient dimensions for such he professes himself to be. He himself is containing in its close-fitting, rigid investment. made to affirm elsewhere, that he is "a believer the form of full-grown manhood. It was brought n Christianity;" and "a member of a Christian in and set before the altar, followed by a father. whose heart it held in its dark, cold, unyielding hurch." whose heart it held in its dark, cold, unyielding
But this confirms us in the belief long enter- clasp, his strong manhood, in the vigor of its ained, (we hope not an uncharitable one,) that middle age, bowed under a bereavement that our Universalist friends do not in reality base the light of Christian life could brighten with its their faith on the declarations of God's word, as immortal joy, and yet leave the fond grief its brief matters of revelation, so much as upon the de- night of weeping, made-joyful in its very tears, ductions of reason, drawn from the goodness of and so soon to come the morning whose endless God- substantially bereft of every element of day shall see no tears. Near friends and mournustice. We do not mean to intimate that any legit- ers were with him, but of the nearer household from the principles or administration of his govern- had all been wonted worshippers here together, nent are at variance with revelation on this subject. but now their home was far away, where the We do not think that a man would be at liberty mother and sisters remained bereft, while the to ground any such opinions as are referred to stricken father conveyed the loved form, disposabove, on these deductions. We trust therefore, sessed of the spirit that had, so endeared it, to that none will be led into or confirmed in error by the great influence of Mr. Greeley. His belief, as a professed Christian, should certainly bi- home, then in this city, to lie in the silent shade, as no mind, until it is placed on a different and It was fitting that in its way to that final retiremore substantial foundation. It is true, and it ment, this that yet remained to earth of one so is a pity that it is true, that many of our great known here, should here be present for some men are either skeptical or heterodox in their moments, in its death-silence, to speak as no religious views, and this, as might be inferred life-voice can speak, and give occasion for this from the above, arises from a too slight investi- tribute of respect to the dead, and lesson in gation of the teachings of Christianity, both as Christian faith for the living. The Teachers'

out the disappointment of hope, so much great. It does not define the position of the Southern er than disappointment in any hope that worldly church, but grossly traduces her. In all our acen can have, so resolving the seeming contra-quaintance, we do not know a minister of an denomination, or a member of any church, who does not believe that there are many moral and ve testimony to the greater happiness of the social evils connected with the system of Amerihristian than the worldly life—he applied the can slavery, and the removal of which he does octrine of the text to the occasion, by a sketch not hope to see accomplished by the practical of the life of the deceased, with an affecting de-presentation of the gospel of the Son of God." neation of his spiritual conflicts and triumph, ending, for earth, in his death at the age of twenty. In the course of this short pilgrimage, In Boston there exists a place of worship withbeginning in an interior town of the State of out a single worshipper. A solitary member of the Society of Friends was in the habit of freon, in the interior of New York State, in Ohio, quenting this house for some years after all his in this city, and last in Pennsylvania. His Acn this erry, and last in remissivation. I fellow Quakers were dead. "Alone and shear demical studies were begun in Chester, Ohio, there he sat," until he too was called home, and ademical studies were begun in Chester, Ohio, and continued with eminent proficiency in the Free Academy (giving a complete collegiate education) of this city. A year ago he reluctantly left the school on account of failing health, and went to pass the summer with his father and went to pass the summer with his father and the control of the control thity, who had the previous year removed to single solitary worshipper. In Charleston, North-western Pennsylvania. His decline was a C., an instance of the same kind existed in 1836, nsumption of little pain or close confinement, and for some time after. For many years there ading in a death so gentle, so little like death, were two individuals who sat out their silent serhat attendant friends could scarcely perceive vice there, twice on First Day, and once on when life ended and death began. The preacher was with him in his last hours and at the last name, but originally personal friends; yet, from moment, making the visit at the young man's some cause, in the course of time they became estranged from each other, and never spoke toring of the affecting and concludingly happy his-tory of the youth's spiritual experience from the days of his doubting of the truth of Christianity, to his realization of eternal life in "knowing Life of Hopper, pp. 319-321,) and we were the True God and Jesus Christ," through the about to say alone, to this place of worship; but touching scenes of his last hours, to his trium- his dog went with him." The progressive vital-

phant death, by attempt at a statement of any ity of Quakerism is quite extinct, and little, if particulars. In those latest hours, but while anything now remains more than the scaffold the end was not deemed so near, alluding to the ing. determined place for the conveyance of his corpse to Greenwood, and for funeral services here, he spoke to his pastor of his "coming to New on's Herald is discussing the relations of that York," to meet his friends here, as if it had been church to slavery and ably urging its exclusion. them. And now, after listening to the account by the preacher, bringing tears from many an even his former associates of Sabbath school, the the preacher, oringing coats and be with borship in the church. So far as its letter is con-Academy and congregation had passed by with bership in the church.

re. I believe their first prayer meeting was in the bounds of truth : at his house. They were just beginning busi- Roman Catholics, ness here, with perhaps little of anything more Greeks, than was needed for a beginning and for their All other Christian sects, current expenses of living, yet they were not deterred by difficulties or the sacrifices of time and money to be overcome and incurred in this The remaining people of the globe are to be ng in its genius to have forbidden the gift of prevailing religions of the world : anything for such a cause by persons in their Christianity, condition. With their little income from their Mohamme scarce established business, the need of enlarging their capital, the uncertainties of the issue of their business undertakings and affairs, the exlittle skill in the world's arithmetic was needed that Church; and if local preachers be counted to show that they had nothing yet to give for reone preacher to every 71 church members ligious enterprise. Wait till they get ahead, a Prof. Upham, of Bowdoin College, has pubgoose on the religious altar. They laid on free ly asking for missionaries. in Ohio, I think. One of the other of the three brethren (of other name) also had a family of children, one of them a son of an age to be one of the Sabbath school pupils. The world's poli-cy would have demanded the husbanding of all the means either of these fathers possessed, not demanded in their business or for current expenses, for the literary education of these sons and their outfit in life. But they had learned another way. And what is the consequence ?_ special law. The reading of the answer is plain in the history of the Sabbath school, the ministry, the church, is trying to get suitable men for missionary fields to Christian usefulness, with a hodily healthful- free land. ness and vigor giving promise, in connection with spiritual life and energy, of efficient life. H., bequeathed one thousand dollars to the long service in the one great interest—and the New Hampshire Missionary Society. Just beother two, the brothers, the one of one of the fore his decease he also gave one thousand dolfamilies, promising as any for life six years ago, lars to the Congregational church in Franklin, but marked for so early graves-are with Christ for a pursonage.

nly were joined in the Land of Light.

Various Paragraphs.

ive of many private donations.

CANDLES WANTED.—Interest has been awak-chased.

few months, in regard to the Scriptures, and a thirds of the real property of Piedmont is in the strong desire is felt to obtain and read them. - hands of papal confraternities, nuns, monks and In reference to this awakened state of mind an ecclesiastics, belonging to more than 400 relig Armenian remarked, with Oriental hyperbole, at jour houses, having 40,000 inhabitants, some of about the commencement of the last winter, this property was originally given by the State, that more than 500 pounds of candles extra the great part was obtained by gift or bequest would be used in that city during the winter, from the dying for worthless masses; these es-

Class and pupils of the Sabbath school, and about York, Boston, and Pittsburgh.

fifty young men of the Free Academy, with Dr. Remember that the postage on all letters must Webster, President of "that Institution, entered now be paid when they are deposited in the procession, and took seats with the relatives. Post Office, or they will not be forwarded.

The pastor's text was, " If in this life only, The Episcopal Quarterly Review having said e have hope in Christ, we are of all men most that the South did not regard slavery as a mor-After an exegetical consideration al evil, the Presbyterian Witness, of Knoxville, of this text, showing the miserableness it condi- Tenn., replies : " It is enough to say that the oned, to be, not actual wretchedness in life, statement of the Episcopal Review is untrue. DECLINE OF QUAKERISM .- Quakerism, says the

SLAVERY IN THE M. E. CHURCH .- The Zi-

the momentary, last look on the features speaking with such life in their death, the earthy of Andrew J. Page passed away to be with that of his brother Franklin, who, though younger, had gone before to the shadow-land—as their heav-

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.-An article in Six years ago Ezekiel Page, with two other the Journal of Missions refers to various estiethren, recently become residents of this city mates of the population of the globe, and conwith their families, felt themselves called in cludes a fair calculation of the same to be eleven Christian duty to engage for the planting and hundred and fifty millions. The Journal thinks pbuilding of a church of their denomination the following estimate, in round numbers, with-

170,000,000 60,000,000 85,000,000

indertaking. Had they been disciples of the classed together as Pagans, or heathen idolaters. world, it would have required no depth of learn. We have then this general summary of the four 320,000,000 140,000,000

14,000,000 676,000,000

little more above board, then they might do lished a letter recently received from Rev. Mr. something. Keep the goose that lays the business golden eggs to multiply awhile and then they might hatch means for doing something they might hatch means for doing something worth while! But they were of another school-they put the first hatchings of the gold laying miles. The people in all the vicinity as urgent-

ly. They persevered, pressed on, gave more as they had more to give, and the enterprise advanced. Preaching, Sabbath school, church, were instituted, kept going and established, to prosperity and success. Mr. Page had, at this beginning, a family of children, two sons and beginning, a family of children, two sons and two daughters, the younger son and the daugh-ters were the first, or of the first, scholars of the Salbath school. The placet was a word of the in regard to it, and in ecclesiastical bodies and Sabbath school. The eldest was away at school, through the press, earnest discussions have been

and the Christian services, which are the fruits in Western Toxas, New Mexico, and Utah. of their efforts and sacrifice, in their connection It is said that a large free population on is conwith the experiences of these sons: the one gregating in Western Texas; that they are opconverted and pursuing an education with a view posed to slavery, and desire missionaries from a

M. A church of Deaf Mutes in New York, has been regularly organized, and the following gentlemen are chosen vestrymen; Cyrus Curtis, Robert B. Minturn, Prosper M. Wetmore, Ben-Rev. Dr. Stowe, of the Rowe street Baptist jamin R. Winthrop, Robert Gracie, James W. church, Boston, recently stated that the mem- Underhill, C. A. Budd, M. D. Gilbert, W. C. bers of his church and society had contributed Gamage, W. Genet, and Josiah Jones, the last to various benevolent objects, during the year three being deaf mutes. Four desirable lots 1854, more than \$8,000. This sum was exclu- for the church and building to contain a lectureroom, reading-room and library, have been pur-

ed in Marash, among the Armenians, within a THE GRASPING SPIRIT OF POPERY.—Two eading the Bible. For common purposes a tates have been exempted from the restrictions ome torch is used there instead of candles, but or taxes imposed on the lands of laymen, and for reading this is hardly sufficient. have enjoyed civil privileges and immunities not The Philadelphia Sabbath Association have possessed by lay corporations. The government passed a resolution addressed to Mayor Smith, has now determined on a more equal distributhat they had regarded with great pleasure and tion of this property, suppressing monastic estab-profound gratitude to Divine Providence, the inlications of a greatly increased regard for the schools, and appropriating the incomes of the Sabbath, as evinced by the rigid enforcement of suppressed establishments to the better support the laws for the prohibition of worldly business of the inferior but acting clergy. It is found on the dist day of the week, in the manner in out at length that in proportion to the prevawhich such action has been sustained by populence of monkery, is the growth of poverty, idlelar sentiment in the cities of Philadelphia, New ness and immorality. The Pope denounces the York, Boston, and Pittsburgh.

EXTRACT FROM BRO. PHILLIPS JOURNAL, WRITTEN TO MRS. PHILLIPS.

BALASORE, July 19, 1854. You have seen the "Dandabatti," so I need not describe an ordinary one, but a rather extraordinary one passed here this morning. I saw the same at Jellasore about a month ago, an up country grey headed old man with just a cloth about his loins—he prostrates himself in the usual way, full length on the ground, reaches his hands forward and makes his mark; he then rolls completely over to the right—picks himself up again, makes his dandabat, and then falls again on his face and marks. Each prostration and revolution advances him about six and a Balf feet. Thus the poor miserable deluded wretch labors and toils on, day after day, and month after month, to reach his wooden god!

PATNA, Sabbath, July 23. I rode home on the 20th, accompanied by Bro. Smith, and found things quite as favorable as I had expected—But, alas! what can one do alone. I do much need your assistance and co-operation. Our wise Christian community now numbers one day. The battle is griong on between the Bap-

But, alas! what can one do alone. I do much need your assistance and co-operation. Our native Christian community now numbers one hundred individuals, the greater part of them almost as dependent as children, while, alas! they are far less tractable. Gurabares' family appears very encouraging. She is the Santal widow I mentioned as breaking caste. She has a round faced, chubby girl, about six years old, who appears to be both bright & amiable, and is a perfect specimen of a Santal. She has a little bother, who walks off yery smartly. I hope her, who walks off very smartly. I hope they will do well, but who, alas ! is to give them | boro, Rutherford Co., Tenn. all that training they need? Our Christian our people with a brother who will be unacquainted with both their manners and language to a great extent. May the Lord open the way, and have them in his own care, for He loves them better than we can. Could I but see the good work moving on successfully. I feel as though I work moving on successfully, I feel as though I could content myself to stay or go, to do or be LAKE COUNTY, Ohio. Held its Feb. term

with my Santal translation. I have reached the 20th chapter of Exodus, and am again engaged on the New Testament. We have now con-ly received. ed on the New Testament. We have now considerable encouragement of obtaining a grant from government to enable us to establish and sustain a number of schools among the Santals.—

The subject has been brought before government, and it remains to be seen what the result will be. Until the number of Santal readers becomes considerable in the second of iderably increased, it will scarcely be best to print largely in their language either the scriptures or other books. I am just now reviewing and getting ready for the press sister Crawford's revision of my Oriya Geography, it being about out of print, and a new edition having been ordered. I have also lately translated it into ordered. I have also lately translated it into oriya, and hope soon to print the tract sent me by my brother in Illinois, and published in Santal

abroad than at home, for what, and the same and the same and the same are same as a same and the same are same as a same are same are same as a same are same

has been unknown for the last 20 years, sun and sky at last smiled upon us on the 14th inst.

Bro. B. Edward cor. mess. to the Farmington and sky at last smiled upon us on the 14th inst. On the 16th, having been joined by Bro. Cooley, we started down the river. The sudden and delightful change in the weather seems almost miraculous. For the next four or five months our clime may be favorably compared with that of any other part of the globe; nor, indeed, taken as a whole, have I any right to complain of the climate of India, since I have now spent about 19 years in it, with almost uniform good health. the climate of India, since I have now spent about the climate of India, since I have now spent about the climate of India, since I have now spent about the Salvasta C. S. Roberts, hold the Salvasta you to return to me, instead of my leaving terly missionary sermon, after which a collection my work to join you, I would cheerfully re- of a little over six dollars was taken up for the

out becoming elated, we may safely hope for sion of the Q, M., and give notice in the Star. much good from his acquiring a knowledge of Quite a deep revival interest is manifest within the English language. The great danger lies in his becoming spoiled for returning to his former simple habits, and hence disqualified for usefulness among his rude countrymen. Divine

Berriers, Mich. Heid its spr grace, however, is all sufficient, and I trust he s not a stranger to this grace.

Rebibals, Etc.

Bro. Burr :- God has revived his work again in the limits of the Anson church, in a glorious manner. Meetings commenced some two months ago, under the labors of Elds. S. Williamson,

Our next session will be held at the same, ago, under the labors of Elds. S. Williamson,
J. P. Langley, and B. Gould, and have been
maintained almost every evening or day since,
and the result is that 60 or more have been conerted or reclaimed, and the churches in this
plac have been greatly revived. The work is
still going on. The holy influence has spread
into other your and a sound of Elder S. Ketchum. They would find
many very good brethren and sisters there to still going on. The holy influence has spread into other owns, and reformation is spreading in different dections in our land. All glory to come them, and they would be thankfully received by the Yearly Meeting.

Com.

D. Fisk, Clerk. Com. April 3, 1855.

DECATUR, Van Baren Co., Mich., March 28, 1855.

work in the Lafayette church. Sinners have been converted and backsliders reclaimed; and shape before many members of this Q. M. the saints have been made to rejoice and the embrace it. kingdom of darkness to tremble at the matchless power of God. Twenty-five or thirty per-sons have tasted and found that the Lord is fice—a time that will long be remembered. The good; twelve have been added to the church in conference was one of uncommon interest. The Lafavette. We have had a few mercy drops in churches were all represented as prospering our immediate vicinity, and a general interest save one, and three new churches were received was manifest. But for the last few days a Mil. into our Q. M., all having adopted the covenant lerite or second adventist, as he calls himself, has been holding forth that there is no such pects are surely encouraging; for thing as eternal punishment, and that the doctrines preached here before are false; and thus the hands of the wicked are strengthened, and it seems to me that it is the doctrine that was preached to Adam and Eve in the garden. May ship increase.

Next session with the church in Wayne, com God overrule it for good is my prayer.

friends of Lafayette and vicinity for a donation the Register? on the 12th inst., by the hand of Bro. John Sherrod, amounting to thirty dollars, for which may God richly reward them.

ELIJAH D. ORMSBY.

For the Morning Star. Bro. Burr :- I have this moment received impelled to say a word in behalf of that noble G. W. Richardson, from Lisbon.

of a church in the denomination that has done better. They are located in a flourishing village of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, on the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Rail-There were three meeting houses in the village before our brethren commenced. Thus situated the church felt that they could not hope to accomplish much without a meeting house, and accordable they recalled in the spring of 1854 to manured the chirm of the Vermont Y. M. made than reduced to practice, and in less than ciently as to convin made than reduced to practice, and in less than a year, a beautiful edifice, costing about \$2000. was finished from the corner stone to the steeple was finished from the corner stone to the steeple top, and dedicated to the worship of God. Only \$400-remain unpaid, and in order that the bouse might be clear several brethren who had the clear several brethren who ha house might be clear several brethren who had been bled too freely before, came forward and made themselves personally liable for the amount. It is to be hoped that brethren in other church-

For the Morning Star. es will lend a hand to pay this off besides re-EXTRACT FROM BRO. PHILLIPS JOURNAL, sponding to the call for a S. S. library. There

Winchester, Tenn., March 24, 1855.

My address will be for the present, Murfrees-

sisters here still have need that some one teach them what are the first principles of godliness. Could you be here, without having your hands tied with the care and instruction of our own dear children, you would have an ample and important field to occupy. I see Rama has written you to return with Bro. Bacheler, instead of my going to America, and he uses one powerful argument in support of his proposal. I can't tell each other and in their Father's house. The preaching of the word was listoned to with proposals with a brother who will be unacquaint. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

with the church in Trumbull. , Were favored Aug. 24th. My time is still much occupied with the labors of Elders R. Clark, M. R. Ken-

> VAN BUREN, Mich.-Held with the Antwerp church, commencing March 30. Most of the churches were reported, and some of them reported revival. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That we hereby renew our disapprobation of secret societies, expressed in a res olution adopted at the organization of this Q.

Next session with the Waverly church, commencing June 29th.

Anson, Me .- Held its March term with the at his expense.

BALIAPAL, Oct. 18.—By my date you will see I am abroad; nor will you be surprised to know that I leave home without a single regret. Inthat I leave home without a single regret. Inthat I leave home without a single regret. Inthat I leave home without a single regret. In the control of the Industry church. It was a season of much indeed, I usually find myself in better spirits were favored with the labors of Revs. Green abroad than at home, for what, alas! is a home Sawyer and Wentworth Hayden, from Farmingall or wee? But let that pass.

After a long and dreary wet season of full The cause of Christ is gaining with us; revivals ir months, attended by such an inundation as are spreading in different directions, for which

Master Dula, I am glad to learn, remains in America to improve his education. I do hope he will be placed in a position to make the most If he endures being lionized with- a Committee to fix the place for the June ses-Quite a deep revival interest is manifest

> BERRIEN, Mich. Held its spring session with the church at Mason. Passed the following esolution unanimously:
>
> Resolved, That this Q. M. feel a deep int est in the temperance law recently enacted by our Legislature, and we promise individu-ally to use all lawful efforts to sustain and fully

carry out said law in all its provisions.

The meetings of worship were well attended

* Buchanan, March 11, '55.

P. S.-We were grieved to learn that father Jenkins was turned aside from visiting our Q. M. last fall, by the false report that the Q. M. March 28, 1855.

had turned Materialists or something else.
Should he see this he will stand corrected. I

published in the Treatise, and adopted the Trea

mencing 1st Friday in June next. Will Clerks I would return my thanks to the brethren and be very particular in giving correct statistics for be very particular in giving correct statistics for S. A. Dayis, Clerk.

WHEELOCK, Vt.-Held with the church at Wheelock Hollow, Jan. 27 and 28, Eld. Jonathan Woodman serving as moderator. It was a session of uncommon interest, and many of the old saints shouted as in days that are past. Also, converts spoke for the first time in Q. M .-We were favored with the presence and preach-Morning Star containing Bro. Limbocker's ing of Elder John Lewis, from Enosburg Q. M. appeal for a Sunday school library, and I feel Elder Abial Moulton, from Stanstead, and Elder urch.

The church in Hudson was organized by Bro. | lectured during the following week in various places in the Q. M. with his uniform feeling and H. S. Limbocker about two years ago, and consuccess. May his arduous labors be crowned sidering their number and means, I do not know with success, until the cry of bondage shall no of a church in the denomination that has done longer be heard within sight of the national flags

they resolved in the spring of 1854 to man urged the claims of the Vermont Y. M. This resolve was no sooner Literary Seminary upon the audience, so effi-to practice, and in less than ciently as to convince the judgment, warm the

For the Morning Star.

Chose Mrs. N. K. Everts, President; Mrs. A. Clements and Mrs. F. F. Bailey, Vice Presidents; Mrs. E. G. Cilley, Secretary; and Mrs. E. W. Norton, Treasarer. We have received \$4,00 for the Home Mission and 50 cents for the Foreign, which I forward to you. There seems to be a good degree of interest in the seems to be a good degree of interest in the cause of missions in this Q. M., and we hope that it will continue to increase until the heathen are given to God for an inheritance, and the election day ever experienced in this city. uttermost parts of the earth for a possession.
R. H. CILLEY, Sec'y.

For the Morning Star. The Ministers' Conference of the Susquehan-na Y. M. held its last session with the church in Virgil, June 23, 1854. Among the resolves alavery.

of conference were the following:

1st. Voted that this Conference resolve itself
into a class for the purpose of pursuing a regular
course of study, and that we recite at each seson of the Conference.

2. Voted that the book of Galatians be the

book to be studied the ensuing year.

3. Voted that we study Jones Church Histoy the ensuing year, and that Elder J. W. Darl-

5. Voted that the above resolutions and ap pointments be published in the Morning Star three months before the next Conference.

Adjourned until Friday before next Y. M., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A. Dodge, Clerk.

For the Morning Star.

met agreeably to appointment. The examination being satisfactory, proceeded to ordain him, of illegal voting was done. It is reported that March 1st, in the following order: 1. Reading March 1st, in the following order: 1. Reading of scriptures by E. W. Norton; 2. Hymn by E. G. Cilley; 3. Introductory prayer by A. B. Toms; 4. Sermon by E. G. Cilley; 5. consecrating prayer by E. W. Norton; 6. Charge by A. B. Toms; 7. Hand of fellowship by S. Doane.

E. G. CILLEY,

Chairment of the Catantial Council of the State of the Catantial Council of the Catantia Chairman of the Council.
Boston, Mich., March 20, '55.

Notices, Appointments, Etc. Wentworth Quarterly Meeting -Will hold its next session with the Free-will Baptis hurch at East Hanover, on the second and third-of June-conference Saturday the 2d, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Nathan Joynes, Clerk.

Enosburgh Quarterly Meeting. The next session of the Enosburgh Q. M. will be held the the North Enosburgh church, on the third Saturday and Sabbath in June—Conference on Friday preceding, at se o'clock, F. M.
Enosburgh, March 31, 1855.

Hancock Quarterly Meeting. t session will be held with the Mendon church, I les north of the city of Quincy and 2 miles west llage of Mendon—Conference Friday, April 27, ock, P. M.

A CARD. Our thanks are due to our friends in Fabiu Y., who made us a donation on the 14th uit., and lef our benefit, with what has since been received, the sum \$95,00.

S. R. & A. C. Evens.

A Card. We would express our thanks to our brethre and friends for a very pleasant visit on the last day of Fet ruary, when they left in our hands \$44,00, mostly cast May the Lord reward them.

STRPHEN LEAVITY.
OLIVE LEAVITY.

Rev. H. N. PLUMB, Wales Centre, Eric Co., N. Y. H. G. Woodworth, Warren, Jo Davis Co., Ill. John C. Holmes, Nottingham Turnpike, N. H.

A. F. HUTCHINSON, Sabattisville, Me. C. B. Mills, Chester Cross Roads, Geauga Co., O. S. L. DIMMICK, Little Meadows, Susqua. Co., Pa L. L. Cross, Salem, Mercer Co., Pa.
L. E. Bixby, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Baltic, which arrived at New York or

tion of the five powers, has been unanim ously nd point was either settled, or soon would be. But the question of peace or war would not be turbance which too frequently attend them. decided until the third point is settled. The ble to peace.

tion at Sebastopel.

716; Baker, 27,220; Bell, 3,585; Fowler, tive churches. \$25,000,000 held in the name thrown a unanimous vote for the Democracy, whole Papal church in New York as it has rehundred.

gs have carried the State by a large majority, erty? to the State Legislature,

will be a slaveholding State. We still have whole life of recollections crowded their dreamy

onnecticut on Monday, resulted, as it was sup. had both limbs broken. ongress.

46 majority over all. The Aldermen chosen No warrants will be issued before July. are __" Dow-men," S. L. Carleton, Henry A. The Journal of Commerce declares, and its Dow," Rufus E. Wood, S. J. Anderson, Na- papers, that a purse of twenty thousand dollars

tion. Dr. Brown was assaulted at the Eleventh at least fetter, his power to work the public Ward poll by the foreigners, and severely beat- weal by destroying their nefarious traffic. en. The Germans and Irish, who muster strong THE CALIFORNIA PIONEER. - A sad story is tngs, took the streets in procession, and ordered squatters had "prospected" upon his posses-

cipal election is still undecided, frauds having Bro. Burr :- The ladies of the Grand Rapids been discovered in the 12th ward, where it is Q. M. met, according to previous notice, at the house of Bro. A. Clements, Boston, Mich., Feb. 2, and organized a Female Mission Society.—
Chose Mrs. N. K. Everts, President; Mrs. A. Clements and Mrs. F. F. Bailey, Vice President of the whole democratic ticket would have been cleated by 500 to 1000 major.

> Commissioner Pendeny has decided the slave Rosetta free ; and she was immediately delivered to her guardians. The commissioner decided that, having been brought here by her owner,

the public landing this afternoon, by the former. An immense number of people have assembled in Fifth street Market Place. They

sent a committee for the cannon, which had ng examine the class; and that other brethren been taken to Freeman's Hall, and passed reso have the privilege of asking questions as they lutions that if it is not delivered forthwith, they will go and take it. This they appear deter-4. Appointed Rev. J. W. Darling to preach mined to do, and a serious giot to-night seems a sermon at the opening of the next Conference, and that Rev. J. W. Brown, of Troy, Pa., be

The following is the sequel to the election disturbances. It was found that the ballot box

judges insisted upon throwing out the vote of the ward, but the others would not agree. While the judges were counting the votes a body of men entered the room, and taking the ORDINATION. The council appointed at the boxes from them burnt the ballots and the tally boxes from them burnt the ballots and the tally boxes from them burnt the ballots and the tally boxes from them burnt the ballots.

> ouncing the fact that the Swiss Government were forwarding 320 paspers to this port via Havre, and that more were to follow. The authorities disregarded the admonition of the Consul. This matter will doubtless receive prompt attention at the hands of our Mayor, when the objectionable cargo arrives.

> GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PRUIT TREES .- The Rochester Daily Union learns from P. V. Schenck, the pelebrated peach grower, of Brighton, N. Y., that an examination of his orchards has convinced him that not only the buds, but the trees also have been destroyed by the late cold weather. He states that in cutting the limbs from one thousand different trees, he found no exception-all had perished.

THE ADVENT DELUSION .- The Portsmouth Chronicle learns that "considerable interest is nanifested as the time fixed for some Adventists for the end of the world draws near. Ten of their converts were baptized on Monday noon. They expect to be "caught up" the 19th proximo, while the earth and its inhabitants are

urning up." NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. -The Canadian Government has introduced a bill to the Legislative Assembly, for abolishing the postage on all newspapers published in Canada. This measure will involve a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of about \$30,000 a year; but it is believed that the amount will be cheerfully made up by the people.

THE BURNS RIOTERS .- The trial of Martin Stowell, of Worcester, Rev. Theodore Parker, and Wendell Phillips, for being engaged in the riot which took place in Boston at the time of the arrest of Anthony Burns, commenced in that city on Tuesday week before the United States Circuit Court-Judges Curtis and Sprague

prohibitory liquor law.

We understand (says the Montreal Witness) Friday last, we have Liverpool dates to the 24th that raffles and lotteries are becoming alarmingly common in some of our rural districts, where points of guarantee, viz., that the Danubian farmers wishing to dispose of their animals, im-Principalities be placed under the joint protecoff at much over their market value. These agreed to in the Congress of Vienna, and the lotteries, most objectionable in themselves, are rendered still more so by the drinking and dis-

CHURCH PROPERTY BELONGING TO BISHOP st news from Vienna appears to be favora- HUGHES. LA writer in the New York Herald states that Bishop Hughes, holding the property Nothing of importance had transpired in of the Roman Catholic church in the State of he Crimea. Lord Raglan officially admits New York, in his own name, to the amount of that the Russians are strengthening their posi- \$25,000,000, is hazarding the rights of the peop ple of that communion, and suggests that now -since the decision of the Pope-would be a NEW HAMPSHIEE. The Concord Patriot cor- favorable time to agitate the rights of this genrects its tables of the vote for Governor in this tleman, and to secure against future contingen State, and makes them read now, -Metcalf, 32,- cies, the interests of the people in their respec 1,269. Metcalf's majority, 642. The two of one fallible man, for ecclesiastical purposesowns in Coos county, which were not heard of how much for evil, we leave the world to judgeat last accounts, it has since been learned, have is a fearful trust, and may one day convulse the and Mr. Metcalf's majority will be about six cently excited the city of Buffalo. Who will say that this money power, added to the authority RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. The Know Noth- he holds from the Pope, is not dangerous to lib

electing both of their candidates to Congress, THE MEREDITH DISASTER. The editor of the the Governor and most of the Representatives "Winnipisaukee Gazette," who was one of those who went down with the floor of the KANSAS ELECTION .- It is reported that the town house on election day, but escaped with o-slavery party have carried the election in slight injuries, writes of the fall, into the chasm ansas. This is as we expected, though con- below :- "It is impossible for us to describe rary to our hopes and the predictions of the the sensations produced upon our mind while o-slavery press at the north. But this elec- going down. Half an hour at least seemed the on does not settle the question that Kansas shortest period occupied in the descent, while a opes that slavery will not be suffered to curse visions upon the imagination." He gives a list of 118 victims, four of whom have since died. Connecticut Election....The election in A great many have broken legs, and some had

osed, in nechoice for Governor. The Whigs THE LAND BOUNTY ACT. The applications and Know Nothings have 19 or 20 of the 21 already presented at Washington for land warenators, and probably 130 of the 234 Repre- rants, under the late land bounty act, number ntatives. The Know Nothings have elected, over forty thousand. Those who get their wart is said, all four of the Representatives to rants first will obtain for them the highest price, and the rule is, first come first served. The PORTLAND ELECTION.—The combined parties rates of warrants will fall very low, as is suphich elected Mr. Dow Mayor of Portland, on posed, in the market, after the issue of the first uesday, threw 1894 votes, and those which fifty thousand. The pension bureau probably rere opposed to him counted 1829 for Mr. under-estimates the quantity of land required McCobb and 19 scattering, giving to Mr. Dow to satisfy the act at thirty-six millions of acres.

ones, Joseph Libby, Hiram Brooks; "anti- statements are corroborated by other New Yorkthaniel Cummings. has been raised by the policy dealers, gamblers, ELECTION RIOT AT CINCINNATI. - The Muni- and keepers of liquor shops and houses of bad ipal Election at Cincinnati on Monday week, repute in the city, for the purpose of procuring as attended by great excitement, and bloody the passage of such laws at Albany as will drive riots between the American and foreign popula- the present Mayor of New York from office, or

n Cincinnati, turned out with a loaded cannon, that of General Sutter, a man noted for his bewhich was immediately seized upon by the nevolence, but now reduced to poverty. The Know Nothings, and the gun turned and di- first gold found in California was discovered in rected upon their opponents. The Know Noth- the race of his mill, and soon thousands of a general rendezvous in the Eleventh Ward sions. With a " hand open as the day to melt-A despatch of the 3d inst. says :- Our Muni- are told that the aged patriarch, guiltless, as a

Courier and Enquirer says : "The prime diffi- in a corner of the room. ulty in calculating the future of the present European war is not the uncertainty of the German powers, or the doubtful position of the control of administrations in a charred mass.

The first body taken out was Miss Mehitabel.

The first body taken out was Miss Mehitabel. purpose and way of Napoleon III."

'He is embarrassed by no parliameutary op-

osition or commissions of inquiry. He has an and can make new levies at pleasure, while Engand can make new levies at pleasure, while Eng-tured.

I have just returned from the heart-sickening is to him.'

ed, and stoned, and their lives greatly endangered, and even their grave yards violated, sion by some religious service, which he did by pray-by the connivance of Turkish officers, if not by their express orders; and when the sufferers who gave evidence of the universal shock which is or redress, they have either been rudely repulsed or utterly disregarded; and yet though our minister to Turkey has repeatedly represented these things to the government at Washgton, not the slightest attention has been paid

Sunday liquor traffic has been effectually sup-

Sunday liquor traffic has been effectually suppressed in Chicago. The six hundred places where grog is usually sold, were all closed last Sabbath.

Time's Changes.—The Hon. William Jackson, who deceased recently, stated in a lecture upon railroads, delivered before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, at their rooms in Pearl street, on the evening of the 12th of January, 1829, that "the commissioners upon the survey of a route from Boston to Albany had come to the conclusion that the number of passengers annually passing over the road would be 23,000; and the amount of goods passing between the two, points would be but little short of 30,800 tons; and the net earnings of the road would amount to a sum exceeding \$60,000 a year." Yet the lecturer lived to see the number of passengers annually transported upon the Worcester and Western roads to be \$2,006,141; and the number of tons of merchandize transported upon the Western road alone to be 255,063 tons: and the net income of both roads to be \$1,077,079. The building in which the commissioner's conclusion was announced has been demolished and given place to a splendid block of stores.

Mode of Making Yeast.—The following mode, which was found very convenient in practice, was stated to us by a notable housewiff. One quart of hops is boiled three hours, with soven gallons of water; after that the reference and the place to a splendid block of stores.

Mode of the commissioner's conclusion was announced has been demolished and given place to a splendid block of stores.

Mode of which was found very convenient in practice, was stated to us by a notable housewiff. One quart of hops is boiled three hours, with the commissioner's conclusion was announced has been demolished and given place to a splendid block of stores.

Mode of which was found very convenient in practice, was stated to us by a notable housewiff. One quart of hops is boiled three hours, with the commissioner's conclusion was announced has been demolished and given place to a splendid block

mode, which was found very convenient in practice, was stated to us by a notable housewife. One quart of hops is boiled three hours wife. One quart of hops is boiled three hours with seven gallons of water; after that the resulting liquid is passed through a cullender on three quarts of Indian meal, or so much that the mixture will be like batter. Half a tea-cup of salt is added, and when cooled to new milk-warmth, half a pint of yeast. After stirring well, stands fifteen or twenty hours, and Indian meal added of the consistency of dough, when cakes, three inches thick, are made from it and dried on a board by the fire; much heat will destroy the yeast, and if not dried in two or three days, fermentation will proceed so far as to destroy it. These cakes will be good for three months: one of them soaked half an hour in warm, not hot water, will be enough for a large loaf.

England coming to the United States por the great gunmaking firm at Windsor, Vt., have recently contracted to manufacture twenty-five thousand after the British Government, and are preparing to execute the contract with all possible despatch. They are to be made after the model furnished from England. This is, an additional

rnished from England. This is an addition furnished from England. This is an additional feather in Brother Jonathan's cap. We are al-ready building machinery at Windsor and Chicopee, to enable England to manufacture her muskets by the same improved process that our government manufactures its muskets; and ribute to the superiority of our mechanic that tribute to the superiority of all necessaries and the results of their ingenuity & labor, is now followed up by this other order for a large supply of rifles to be used in the pending war. If John Bull has not found out yet "who reads an American book," he is putting himself in e way of learning who uses an American gun. Springfield Republican.

EMIGRATION FOR THE QUARTER. The number of emigrants arriving at this port continues extremely small. The total for the last month amounted to only 2,069, according to the records of the Commissioners of Emigration. Of this number 912 were from Germany, 445 from Ireand, 335 from England, 102 from France, 90 com Switzerland, 79 from the States, and the mainder from other countries. The number f arrivals for the last three months is shown by the following table, as compared with previous

1853, 1854, January 4,901 15,514 11,958 4,446 6,123 9,685 3,758 2,069

It is several years since the tide of emigration run so low, and the prospect for a large increase is dubious. A shrewd observer of the movement of races, and who has given much time to the subject, and recently returned from a Environment of the subject, and recently returned from a Environment of the subject, and recently returned from a Environment of the subject, and recently returned from a Environment of the subject the subject, and recently returned from a Euroge pean tour of observation, calculates that during the present year not far from 175,000 emigrants will arrive here from Germany and continental Europe, and 75,000 to 80,000 from the British Europe, and 75,000 to 80,000 from the British Islands, making a total of 250,000 against 308,000 last year. This falling off will result mainly from the enlistment of many thousands for service in the contending armies, and the unfavorable accounts of the condition of emi-grants here, which have been sent home during he past winter.

The suffering among these classes here has

een intense during the late cold months, and will very naturally deter others from exposing themselves to similar cvils. The commissioners of Emigration have exerted themselves in every possible way for their relief, freely expending money long after their treasury was ex-mausted, until now a debt of about \$40,000 has hausted, until now a debt of about \$40,000 has been incurred. We understand that a report is the course of preparation which will show that over \$100,000 has been disbursed here for the relief of emigrants, during the last three months. Assistance is now withheld, of necessity. Emigrants, however, are in good health.—N. Y.

Horrible Murder and Incendiarism.

Bro. Burr :- Our community has been shocked Island, Saco, Me. the the perpetration of one of the most awful our Hymn Books may be obtained at B. W. Sannurders to be found upon record. Yesterday be- born's Book Store, Concord, N. H. tween the hours of two and three, while the d sions. With a "hand open as the day to melting charity, he relieved the wants of all. We a tendance upon town meeting business, the dwelling charity, he relieved the wants of all. We a tendance upon town meeting business, the dwelled for publication,) on separate sheets of slips of paper ing house of widow Elizabeth J. Baker, which This would save us much trouble.

child, and totally wanting in commercial tact, was situated about three miles from here, was disunsuspectingly confided his secrets, his business, even his property, to any one who, by an affectation of interests, or a hypocritical show of assistance, offered themselves to his friendship. One after another, thousands of his broad acres slipped from his grasp; he placed his affairs in all parts of the house, and they burst open the door, which gave vent to the pent up fire, and the entire the hands of an agent who, deceived, defuded, and finally robbed him of some hundreds of thouse was enveloped in flames. Finding-a passage by the door cut off, they broke in a window leading to the room which was usually occupied, and by died down to merely a tithe of what it had been, and the old man's sorrows were heavy upon him. In gout with a rake several articles of furniture.—

In this condition he put a farm, his sole reWhile in the act of drawing a rocking chair to the naining support, into the hands of his son, who window, it came in contact with a dead body upon paining support, into the hands of his son, who the floor, and by vigorous exertion they rescued the body from the devouring element. It was then im of this last possession. He is now reduced that the awful truth flashed upon their minds that to all but begging, but awafts the decision of the other lady (a member of the family) was in the ome commissioners in respect to a land burning building. But it was not until the frame had fallen in, that they were able to recover what NAPOLEON'S INTENTIONS .- The New York remained of her, who was found upon a lounge

The last body taken out was Mrs. Baker, as mentioned above, who was the owner of the farm. Her head was nearly consumed, likewise one leg and an arm was gone, and the remaining part of the body

to take Sebastopol :- but it is the inscrutable Hamlin, who has resided with Mrs. Baker for some time past, and who was a respectable member of a congregational church in Providence. On examination it was found that upon her head were large army five times larger than that of England, cuts, as if done with an axe, and upon the back

anks full. As the remarkable success of his scene, and O such a scene! Around the smoulder ate popular loan demonstrates, he can raise ing ruins we beheld fragments of clothing, furniaoney to any extent required. He has the ad- ture crockery, &c. ; but one relic, above all others, vantage of all the moral power of the superiority called my attention and awakened the Wellest emo-of the French military genius as demonstrated tions in my soul, and that was the partially conin the present Crimean campaign. For all the sumed leaves of an old family Bible, portions of purposes of the existing war, or of any war, he which were scattered about in the yard. This Bible far more necessary to England than England was among the few articles that were taken, as als to him.'

Neglect of American citizens by our Govin the morning of this sad day for the last time.— RENMENT. The Constantinople correspondent with hundreds of others I visited the house of Mr. Farnum, where the bodies of the dead were waiting entire neglect by our government of the inter- their removal to Providence—their final resting ests of American missionaries in Turkey. In place. The Coroner's Jury was in session, and gave the interior of the country they have been re-peatedly ill used in the most violent and un-by violent means, unknown to them. Two Irishmen peatedly it used in the most violent and un-provoked manner, have been robbed, and mob-but were discharged for the want of evidence. The writer was called upon to improve the occa-

have applied to the government of the country experienced among us. The ages of the deceased were 69 and 74 years. I will only add that the murder must have been committed not far from mid-day, and only about one mile from the place where a Mr. Crossman was murdered six or eight years ago. Chepachet, R. I., April 5, '55.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

Receipts for Books.

A. Bartlett, 5,00; J. C. Ferris, 5,00; W. Badger, 504-S. Rogers, 8,00; J. C. Holmes, 2,00; H. Doddington, 2, J. W. Hills, 6,00; A. K. Montlon, 1,25; W. C. Peck, 2,50; A. W. Purington, 3,50; L. Hills, 1,00; R. Clark, 4,00; R. M. Harrood, 13,60.

JONATHAN HALL, Wales Centre, N. Y.

Subscribers for the Star,

A. Hubbard, 1; D. Hyde, 1; A. Bichardson, 1; S. Eurrier,
2; J. Cofton, 1; A. Frink, 4; W. H. Littlefield, 1; S. Farnam, 1; J. S. Manning, 1; S. Rogers, 1; J. W. McDonald, 4;
J. Kittle, 2; J. Decker, 1; H. Coddington, 3; S. B. Smith,
1; H. Belden, 2, J. M. Hopkinson, 1; W. C. Peck, 2; S.
Warren, 1; R. Gaskill, 1; O. Pierce, 2; T. W. Hill, 1; J.
Rue, 4; J. A. Sheldon, 1; O. E. Baker, 2; A. E. Jaquish, 1;
P. Matteron, 3; C. A. Smith, 2; D. P. Cilley, 1; L. L. Cross,
2; M. J. McCalf, 1; A. D. Sanborn, 1;—38. Subscribers for the Star,

The past week we have received 58 subscribers and dis-S. Farnham, Woolwich, Me., Perry M. Peckham, Fall River, Ms., South Berwick church, H. A. Arnold, West Newburgh, Me., Grand Rapids, Mich., Fem. Mis. Soc.,

WILLIAM BURR, Treas

Education Society Caroline E. Coffin, Wolfboro', pledged last year,

WILLIAM BURR, Tre Amesbury Church. The following sums have been received of what previously acknowledged as promised: Rev. L. B. Tasker, New Market, Rev. A. Merrill, Stratham,

April 4: 1855. To J. W. Lewis. We have a plenty of the Christian

J. Graham, 358 Blecker St., New York. & Bachelder's Book Store, No. 2, Deering's Block, Factory

Our friends will greatly oblige us if they will put

Married

ortland. In Starks, Me., March 13, by Eld. John Spinney, Mr. aniel Hagar of Ringe, N. H., and Miss Maria H. Notag A. Page of G.
In Troupsburgh, N. Y., March 11, by Rev. L. C. Warrer, Mr. Bethuel T. Rice and Miss Rosetta Price, both of

The following were the prices:—

Beef Cattle—Extra, \$9.50; First quality \$99,00; second to 850 a 875; third do \$750; ordinary, \$6.50

Hides—\$5.50 a 6 per cwt.

Tallow—\$8.75 a 9 per cwt.

Pelts—\$1 a \$1 25.

Caff Skins—10 a 11c per lb.

Yeal Calves—\$4, 50, 5 6 a.7.

Storcs—Very few at market; no sales.

Working Oxen—\$95, 109, T15, 125, a 130.

Cows and Calves—\$19, 24, 26, 30, 35, 40, a 65.

Sheep and .Lambs—Extra \$5, 5 50, 6 7 a 9; by lot, \$3, 20, a 45.

50, a 4. Swine—5 1-2 a 5 1-2c; retail, 6 a 7.

NEW YORK MARKET .- April 5. ur and Meal—Our market is again better for the me-grades of State and Western Flour; the demand is

sales of 200 bbis at \$9.37 1-2 a.7.50. Corn Mal b-better, and the supply is fair; sales of 176 bbis at \$6.44 a.6.50 for Jersey.

Grain—Holders of Wheat are quite firm, the stock is quite trivial; we hear only of 2,000 bushels good white Southern at \$2.50 from store. Barley is searce and wanted at \$1.35. Barley Malt, quite; the sale noted yesterday was made at \$1.45. Oats are quiet and 36 market is unsettled; no cargo sales are making; we quote market nominat at 72 a 77c for State and Western; and 62 a 67c for Jersey and Southern. Corn is better; but the market is unsettled, with light arrivals; the demand is mainly for the local trade; sales of 1,000 bushels at \$1.03 for Southern mixed; \$1.04 a 1.05 for do white; \$1.04 a 1.04 1-2 for do yellow and 1.04 for round yellow.

Provisions—The upward tendency in Pork continues, and the inquiry is brisk for the trade; sales of 2,000 bbis at 15.50 for rold Mess; 17.50 for new Prime; 15. a 15.50 for Prime Mess. Beef is very firm, and in good request for the home trade; sales of 500 bbls at 9.50 a 12 for County Mess; 10.25 for extra do; 14.75 a 15.25 for repacked. Chicago and Wisconsin; 10.25 for extra do; 14.75 a 15.25 for repacked. Chicago and Misconsin; 10.25 for extra do; 14.75 a 15.25 for repacked. Chicago and Size and a 1.24 for some set 15.25, to a rarive. English Baoon is better, and in good request; sales of 1,300 boxes at 8 a 3.4-8c for short Middles, rib in; and 8.1-2 a 8.5-8c for do, boneless; inclided in the sales are 1,000 boxes short and long do, to arrive on the opening of the Lake, on terms to be made public. Cut Meats are better and in good request; the sales are 350 hds and to at 8.8-4 1.4 for Hamse and 6.3-4 a 76 for Should—

ers. Western Bacon is not plenty; sale of 50 hhds, rib in, at 8e. Lard is firm, but not active; sales of 450 bbls and tes at 91-2 a 97-8e; and 490 kega at 101-2 a 110. Butter-is quite firm and in fair request at 22 & 29c for State, and 12 1-2 a 20c for Ohio. Cheese is firm, but quiet at 101-2 a 121-12c. For Truth and Right, and Suffering Man."

JUST PUBLISHED! AMERICAN AGITATORS & REFORMERS!

A By D. W. Bartlett. 400 pp. 12mo., Six fine
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The following has just been received from John James, Eaq., one of the agents for Gt. Falls, N. H.:

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6m48

Poetry.

For the Morning Star. "THAT OTHER LAND." BY J. W. BARKER.

There's a beating, constant beating, In our spirit's being here, While our days and years are fleeting And our pleasures disappear,— There's a longing, ardeat longing, From the depths of life within, That's before our fancy thronging, Of a world unstained by sin

All around us, voices calling, Summon us to come away. Yet this fleshly chain enthralling Lengthens out our earthly day. Sometimes, at our lot repining, Here we strive to burst this chain, Then the truant will resigning, Turn we to our bonds again.

Yet that world, that blooms before us Lies beyond death's swelling stream; Dimming shades are spreading o'er us, Cloud-capped mountains rise between Far beyond bright skies are gleaming, With a pure and golden light, Never-ending morn is beaming, O'er the lone grave's starless night.

Lo, beyond that dashing river, At which mortals start with fear Fields of glory, blooming ever, Lure us from our pleasures here. Thence our careful footsteps tending Unwards dart our longing eyes, Now that blissful world is lending Beauty to these lower skies.

Let our dear ones fall around us.

Like the foliage of the wood. Let the ills of nature wound us, And despoil our seeming good ; There's a pure, immortal being O'er the darkness of the tomb, Death and sin forever fleeing, Life and glory ever bloom. Cheerful greeting, joyous meeting In that world of light and love .-Day unceasing, joy increasing, Glad we catch the glimpse of morning, Glad we greet the cheering light

On our darkened pathway dawning,

To dispel the gathering night Brockport, N. Y. For the Morning Star. EARTH'S CHANGES.

The seasons change—sweet spring comes round In joyousness and mirth, With birds and flowers; and gladness reigns O'er the broad teeming earth.

In summer dearer sense of joy From earth's ripe beauty springs, And autumn homeward with delight Her golden harvest brings.

But winter, oh how soon it comes ! To dash the soothing cup.; And clouds and winds and blinding snows, Seal earth's fair beauties up. So in life's seasons all is change!

Pure childhood's loving joys
Give place to hopes of riper years,
And these age soon destroys. What promise sweet of happy days
Swells the warm breast of youth;
The world seems constant, good and fair,
And friends all love and truth.

Ere long the panting bosom heaves. And salt tears ease the pain, The fond heart feels when changes come, That prove youth's bright dreams vain.

Of friends the truest, best are laid Beneath the burial sod,
And others cool have grown, while night
O'ershadows all abroad.

E'en the loved haunts beside the stream-The rocks, the shadowing trees,
May gladden the bruised heart no more
Change leads afar from these.

Yet, O my soul, there is a land. Just over the dark river,

Of purer joys than youth e'er dreamed—

Aye, joys that last forever.

To all this sad and changing world I would not be an heir; But gazing heavenward, Lord, I cry, Give me my portion there.

The years roll on, the years roll on, And shadows now stretch o'er the lawn, Whereon the sunlight fell at morn— The morn of mortal life; And dusky hours to me have come; Life's landscape now looks drear and Life's landscape now looks drear and dumb, And quenched the light, and ceased the hum, With which my way was rife.

I now look backward on the path
Whereon I've walked 'mid wrong and wrath;
I look, and see how much it hath
Of hitterness to tell.
But life's hard lesson must be learned—
By goading care is wisdom earned;
Then upward let hime eye be turned,
And all earth's scenes are well!

On roll the years, the swift, still years; And as they pass, how feeling sears!
How drieth up the fount of tears!
Emotion's fires grow dim;
This pulse of life not long can last,
And as the year's go hurrying past,
The blooms of life are earthward east
And withered heart and limb.

The years, the years sublimely roll,
Unfurling like a lettered scroll!
Look on, and garner in the soul
The treasures of their lore.
It is God's writing there we see;
Oh, read with deep intensity!
Its truth shall with thy spirit be
When years shall roll no more.

The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star. MY FRIEND'S HOME; OR, WHAT A MOTHER CAN DO.

Ellen Grey was married early in life; before her judgment or reason were sufficiently matured to enable her to choose wisely a life compan-ion. Guided solely by her affections she thought, like too many others, that love was the only necessary quality in forming a matrimonial connection. She was a high-spirited, generous souled woman, with good intellectual powers, and possessed of a nervous and somewhat irritable temperament, and, as is natural with persons of this temperament, very affectionate. Proud and sensitive she was, too, yet with so good a judgment that her whole character was a decid-edly lovely one. Her husband was moral and upright in his life, gentle and delicate in his treatment of the opposite sex, generous and benevolent, very fastidious in his personal appearance, yet his modesty, however grateful to a woman's heart, materially hindered his vigorous prosecution of business. Ellen, although blind to this difficulty during the days of their wooing, or hindered by her inexperience from comprehending it, became, in a short time after their marriage, keenly alive to it. Silently she revolved the subject for a long time, reasoning thus: "I have promised to love and obey Ed win, and I will try and perform it. It is true he is sadly deficient in some qualities, which I would give worlds if he possessed. But he was my own choice,-I do not think he ever tried to deceive me, I am persuaded that he is as good as the majority of husbands, and I will try and perform my duty faithfully; perhaps it may not be so bad as I anticipate. I am wholly to blame, for I might have read his character, if 1 had not wilfully shut my eyes to his faults."

Mr. G. joined to some other failings a rigid adherence to any opinion he expressed, whether right or wrong. At length, Heaven sent a wingless angel to gladden the hearts of its parents, and Ellen knelt in deepest humility, almost over-

should give her strength to bear the burden alone. This she determined to do. Gently she endeavored to enlist her husband's co-operation and sympathy, but he only replied,

"That he did not see why his children could mot grow up as he did; he saw no use in so much training. He thought they would grow straight, if they want braced up with so many queer notions. He set them no bad examples queer notions. He set them no bad examplesdid not drink or swear, and let them know that too. So it was plain that it was only his meanwhen he spoke he expected to be obeyed; that ness that made him afraid of the expense of a

was the way he was brought up!"

"But, my husband, have you no desire of being beloved by your children?"

"Why as to that, children never love those was mean. why as to that, children never love those was mean.

I do not say Westerton was not generous sometimes. We did him the justice to acknowledge that.

Once one of our clerks had a long better,—learn who are their best friends."

when at evening she gathered her little band around her knee, and caused them to repeat their evening prayers, and encouraged them to unfold their little hearts to her view, gently chiding this, or encouraging that, refusing her good-night kiss at times to such as seemed unwilling to forgive any injury they had received during the day, which refusal was a great punishment, and usually sent the little offender sobbing to bed, it was a sight which we doubt not bing to bed, it was a sight which we doubt not was his dinners, for instance; but I won't say the angels delighted to gaze upon.

other children, full of caprice and humor. But she never hired them not to be fractious and irri-

ritable, nervous-organization; yet, by the judi-thing rather disrespectful about my father; i cious management of her mother, she became was not much then; it was some disrespectful was not much then; it was some disrespectful about in thing rather disrespectful about in thin thing rather disrespectful about in the disrespectful about in one of the most healthy and sweet-tempered name that I gave him, such as speaking of him

love and obedience were but secondary to His.

Thus, through all the discouragements incident to the changeful nature of childhood, though

Thus, through all the discouragements incident though he was so mean about money.

That was not the only time in which Wesstrength from an invisible source, she never good.
One of our clerks was a gay wild fellow and

length that his patient, affectionate companion be to my parents if I should become fond of this kind of amusements; 'and more than all he

or privileges. She was as faithful and amiable I would give up my intention; and I did. a wife as mother. She did not, like too many others, because her husband did not perfectly with turned out very badly, and I might have agree with her upon all points, cease to love him; been like him. But then what a pity nor did she let the moths of indifference and neglect raise a barrier between them. There was still a strong confidence existing between them, them, the mother of my story any longer. Mr. Westerton left the counting-house at last still a strong confidence existing between them, the mother of my story any longer. The being there a good many years. It seems that the mother of my story any longer and my story any longer between them, and the mother of my story any longer. that, in the stillness of their chamber, she prayed herself. And when their children had grown to manhood and womanhood around them, loving each other and their parents with all the sweet simplicity of childhood,—when he gazed with a parent's heart upon them, he whispered in the ear of his wife,

so long; and we thought that she was not much to be envied, especially when we remembered'his traving ways about his dinners, and how cheap he used to get them.

It was a good many years after this, and when I was second clerk at our counting-house, that I was invited to spend an evening at the house of an old friend who lived a few miles out of the city. I had to go by rail, and was to

blessing upon our feeble efforts." And when she shall be called "up higher," saying, "here I am with the children thou hast given me," "Verily, she will have her reward." Even here "Werly, she will have her reward." Even here "The puzzle did not last long; for he no sooner than the puzzle did not last long than the p was her reward most real and visible, as with a spoke than I knew the voice; it was that of Henry Westerton. I made myself known to saw him bowing with her at the footstool of Christ.

would say, "Go and do likewise." L. V.

Miscellany.

OUR FELLOW CLERK.

We always thought Henry Westerton very mean. He was second clerk in the establishment where my cousin and myself were juniors. We knew he had a liberal salary, and that he was unmarried: but so far from this having any effect on him in the way of loosening his purse strings, there was not one of us that would have been guilty of the miserly habits which were laid to his charge. When I say one of us, I mean one of the dozen clerks who daily found their way from various quarters, as regularly as the clock struck nine, to the large many desked counting houses.

There could be no doubt of his meanness.

The careful way in which he brushed his hat every time he took it off, proved it. It was an every time he took it off, proved it. It was an old hat too, though one would scarcely guessed it at first sight,—only for the shape, which was I cannot tell how many seasons behind the fashion; but a good many. The fact is, he had such a way with his hat; and he was found out once inking it round the edge. Well then, there was his coat which, for three whole years he wore to the office, and which he set as much store by, asif it were new last week—taking it.

It was natural, then, when I accidentally encountered my former fellow clerk, to express to him my gratitude that he had, on the occasion to which I have referred, interposed his kind and gentle influence, so as to draw me back from what might have been the commencement of a swift and constantly accelerated downward course.

It did so; and this gave a turn to our conversions to what might have been the commencement of a swift and constantly accelerated downward course. store by, asif it were new last week—taking it off and folding it up in his desk, and putting on an old office coat that had been a great-coat once. He said it was more comfortable to wear a loose coat for writing in but had been a great-coat the carriage he put his card into my hand, and

did it—it was mean and miserly; of course that was it.

We used to tease him—that is we tried to tease Westerton about his old hat; but it didn't do no good. In fact it wasn't easy to put him out; he was so good tempered, he could bear almost anything, except where money was concerned; and this of course made it more provoking. But it was not only in wearing old clothes, that some of us who had not at quarter of his salary would have been ashamed to be seen in, that Westerton's miserly ways peeped out. We made a subscription once for a holiday on the water. There were not many shelidays for us you may be sure; but there was one red-letter day for us one summer on a par-

whelmed, by the rushing tide of a mother's love ticular occasion, and we all agreed-all but to ask for strength and wisdom to guide aright the little soul that looked up to her as to a Dimean to go, arifl they said so but they have a day's sail. the little soul that looked up to her as to a Dimean to go, and they said so, but they laid vinity. Time passed, and others were added to down their full share of the expense cheerfultheir charge. With pain, Mrs. Grey saw that the dearest hopes of her heart with regard to But when it came to Westerton, he only said he wished to a pleasant and safe voyage. her children would be defeated, unless God wished he could afford it, but it was not in his power to join us nor yet to assist in defraying

This was not all. One evening one of our clerks was in company, when he heard Mr. Westerton's name mentioned; and he found out by somebody who knew all about it, that there was a young lady to whom he had been there was a young lady to whom he had been come who were married and lived comfortab wife. Of course it was a want of spirit in the lady whoever she was, that made her put up with his delays, but then we could make excuses for her, but there was none for him—only he

better,—learn who are their best friends."

Mrs. G. sighed—she knew that her husband's views were erroneous; but that, nevertheless, they were, in spite of her influence, as unconquerable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Despairing, therefore, of assistance from him, she calmly and deliberately formed her plan, seeking assistance from a higher source than tearth. Once formed, she steadily, through many trying scenes, both of body and mind, pursued it. many trying scenes, both of body and mind pursued it.

She endeavored to govern her children as God governs his. Mercy and love predominating—yet punishing, when punishment was undoubtedly necessary. She taught them that they were made to glorify God, and that such glory was necessary to their happiness. And when at evening she gathered her little band when at evening she gathered her little band and heaved her kneep and caused them to repeat her was a way bringing him something nice and strengthening, and had paid a quarter's rent for him when he was hard pushed, and might have been turned out of his home, ill as he was, or at any rate had his furniture seized for the rent. This altered our opinion of Westerton a little, till one of us more sharp than the rest, said no doubt that he had begged and made up subscriptions among

anything about them, for every one has a righ he angels delighted to gaze upon.

I was at this period often at the house of my

But besides this being good-natured he was so House of the second s friend, and had ample opportunity to watch the effect of her method. Her children were like had always something kind to say to us juniors table by giving them what they fretted or cried for.

Little Nellie, the oldest, was of a delicate, ir. one of the most healthy and sweet-tempered children;—when, but for her mother's firmless in refusing to gratify her child in the present, regardless of her future, she would have dragged out a sickly, suffering existence.

She would point out to them the beauty and necessity of self-government, and bid them consider themselves as accountable to God first for their conduct—that their parents' claims to their love and obedience were but secondary to His.

oftentimes tired and dejected, yet seeking terton exercised an influence over me for my

strength from an invisible source, she never yielded to despair, or fainted for need of the assistance which her husband might so easily have granted.

I remember well at one time, when the little group were repeating their evening prayers, how artlessly little Willie asked, "Mamma, why don't father pray, too?" The father was present, and his moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he group is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened eye told that he felt at leastly that he is moistened to the theatre. I certainly should have gone if Westerton had not heard of my intention, and called me to his desk when business was over. Then he spoke so pleasantly, and yet so seriously, about the dangers and temptations to which I was about to expose my self—of the obstacles that would be thrown in the way of my self-end me to his desk when business was over. Then he spoke so pleasantly, and yet so seriously, about the dangers and the evening to the theatre. I certainly should have evenin Mrs. Grey never usurped her husband's place road to eternal ruin' that I promised him that

which had grown stronger year by year. He ed strange, but though he had such a character of was still amiable, still delicate and tender, both miserliness, almost every one was sorry when he as a husband and father. He knew that his was gone. Some time afterward we saw in the as a husband and father. He knew that his wife not only taught her children to pray, but that, in the stillness of their chamber, she prayso long; and we thought that she was not

"You have made them what they are, Elof the city. I had to go by rail, and was to
sleep at my friend's house, and get back by an

len!" early train next day.
" Nay," she sweetly replied, " it was God's On entering the carriage, there was one other

And yet I could hardly persuade myself that mistaken to be sure : but it struck me that he had abandoned his miserly ways; but then, perhaps the position he held compelled him to appear well dressed, and he might be mean for all

> I made these remarks silently of course, while our conversation went on; and after a little time I found my suspicions and former prejudices melting away, for the time at least.

me explain how and why.

I am the son of pious parents, and had been trained in ' the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' This is a Scripture phrase, and an expressive one: I trust that many of my readers know by experience what it means. By God's mercy, and in answer to the prayers of those parents, I had been preserved from the contami-nating influences of irreligious and vicious com-panions, though I had not been free, as I have shown, from their enticements, to which, in one instance at least, I had almost consented; but I had not in my more youthful days, given my heart to the Savior. It had pleased God however, at a somewhat later period, to enable me to make this unspeakably blessed choice.

a loose coat for writing in : but knew why he did it—it was mean and miserly; of course that neighborhood.

s full of inconsistencies: and they too often ances.
reep into the Christian church. There is no One word now and I have done. The pres

themselves on our notice.'
And I put Mr. Westerton's card in my pocket, eturning.
In another quarter of an hour I had reached

my destination, and found at my friend's house other visitors besides myself; by one of whom, in the course of the evening, the name of Mr. Westerton was introduced; and very much to my astonishment, I heard him referred to as one of the most liberal, generous, unselfish men

'Do you mean Mr. Henry Westerton, of such and such a house in the city, and whose name is on this card?' I asked, producing the card, and handing it to the speaker. 'Yes, the same; are you acquainted with

him ? he asked. 'I have some slight acquaintance with him,' answered rather coldly; for I could not but fancy that the praises I heard were not quite deserved. 'Westerton is rich now, thought I; and he may not have the temptations to meanss which he once had; but——, asked my ess which he once had; butfriend, breaking into the current of my

'I knew him more intimately some years ago than I do now, and when he was in different in the newspaper."
in the newspaper."
in the newspaper."

"I can." resumed the editor, " show you a novel mode of paying the printer. I will cite mer acquaintance.'

which you will do, of course.' I am not certain, I replied; I should like o know something more about him first. My wish in this particular was gratified. To judge from the encomiums which were heaped upon him, Mr. Westerton was a pattern of uncostellatious benevolence. I was told that he lived in a simple inexpensive way, though his income must be very considerable—but not in order to save; it was conjectured, indeed, that he gave away every year far more than he expended in his whole establishment.

Concerning his own family I have a state of the subscription, perhaps it wont; but I make the offer."

"Done," said farmer B. "I agree to it." My wish in this particular was gratified. To

knew him, and when he had such an evil repu-

tation for meanness.'

'Meanness !' exclaimed my friend, in surprise; 'he is about the very last person I should suspect of that. Mr. Westerton mean!'

'Mean and miserly; we always thought him so in our counting-house; and we had daily opportunities of observing his conduct. To be wright he might so ... we must have with a blond smile. 'take a chair, wir, be seatsure, we might be mistaken; we must have with a bland smile, "take a chair, sir, be seatbeen if he is now what you represent him to
be; but I cannot exactly understand it!

"Yes, sir, quite fine, indeed," answered the

lid you come to form such an opinion of Mr.

for that.' 'O! said my friend.

of that the wedding day had been fixed very soon after their engagement commenced, and that Westerton drew back from it, and put off the time indefinitely.

That was true, 'said my friend, still quietly,' the day was fixed, and then postponed for the counting of the continued to take the paper, it was true, is stitute this as a means of profit, but rather to convince you. I will pay you—"

Not a bit of it, sir; a bargain is a bargain, and I am already paid, sir, doubly paid, sir, and I am already paid, sir, doubly paid, sir, and I am already paid, sir, doubly paid, sir, and I am already paid, sir, doubly paid, sir, and I am already paid, sir, doubly paid, sir, and I am already paid, sir, doubly paid, sir, and I am already paid, sir, doubly paid, sir, and whenever a neighbor makes the complaint I did, I will cite to him the hen story. Good day, gentlemen."

After his departure the editor and myself took a hearty laugh at the novelty of the idea, and the complete success of the enterprise.—

Many a subscriber did the farmer send in, and in the course of a number of years, during which the day was fixed, and then postponed for

the particulars of that event, only that its ef-

such little assistance as he might possibly be able to give; the other alternative was to break off his engagement, abandon his original pro-fession, and work for the support of father, sis-

he had for the young lady who was to have been his wife. He laid the case before her. 'We cannot be married now, she said. 'It is not needful that we should be; but it is needful for needful that we should be; but it is needful for you to be all that you have said. We need with evident soreness of being maligned and not, however give up our engagement. When When them not, however, give up our engagement. When you feel at liberty to claim me for your wife, I

would have borne down a stronger man than he
—which must have borne him down if he had not been supported by a consciousness of right, and assisted by heavenly strength and wisdom.

He bore his father's infirmities, and denied himself of every personal gratification, to provide the feeble-minded man with luxuries.

"What does this amount to, but, an assertion that in America at least, it is better to be accounted a clever ruscal than an honest the feeble-minded man with luxuries.— He educated his sisters and younger brothfound employment for them, encouraged them by his example to straightforward and energetic action—threw over them the shield of his

tection when they needed it.' 'All this time,' I said, self-reproachingly, we were calling him mean and miserly, laughing at his care of an old hat and coat?"

'It is the way with us all,' replied my friend. 'Man looks at the outward appearance. We have yet to learn how many noble, God-guided and self-denying hearts beat under a very shabby exterior Shall I tell you any more of Mr. Wes-

'You need not,' I said ; 'I can readily suppose the rest.' Well, there is not much more to be told.—

'Ah, well,' I thought to myself, 'the world to form a hasty judgment from outward appear-

counting for these things; the best thing is ent world is not a state of perfect retribution, o take warning from them when they force hemselves on our notice.'

And I put Mr. Westerton's card in my pocket, undecided whether or not to accept his invita-tion at some future day; for my prejudices were returning.

is imperfect rectified; but yet in all God's deal-ings with men, there is nothing more common-ly seen than that the man who honors father and mother, and places their earthly interests above his own, is the man upon whom God in his providence more particularly condescends to

> NOVEL MODE OF PAYING THE PRINTER. I once had the pleasure of listening to a colloquy between an editor and farmer, which struck me as being decidedly novel and unique. For the benefit of those who "can't afford to pay the printer," I conceive its relation not to

Early in the spring of 18—, I casually happened up in the office of my friend C., whom I found earnestly engaged in a spirited conversation with former B. Lust as Lentend the of tion with farmer B. Just as I entered the office, the farmer with very vehement gesticula-tion, flinging his arms mid-air, then lowering them as if to pump out his words, said, in th conclusion of a sentence, in answer to the inter-rogation of the editor, "Can't afford it, sir; should like to take your paper, sir; but can't afford it, country is new, and expenses high; must provide for my family first, as I once read

scription money, but merely to convince you that you are perfectly able to take a paper, and can afford it, and after taking it, will

make the offer."

"Done," said farmer B., "I agree to it;"
and appealed to me as a witness in the affair.

The farmer went away, apparently much elated with his conquest, and the editor "went on
his way rejoicing."

Time rolled round, and the world revolved

lence.

An hour or two later, and I was left alone on its axis, and the sun moved in its orbit just as it formerly did; the farmer received his paper with my friend.

'You seem in a stent mood,' he said, after an attempt or two to draw me into continuous conversation had failed.

'I am thinking,' I answered, 'of Mr. Westerton, and I am trying to account for the change which has taken place in his character since I have been and when he had such an evil reput the contents of their weekly visitor.

been if he is now what you represent him to be; but I cannot exactly understand it!

"Yes, sir, quite fine, indeed," answered the farmer, shaking the proffered." paw" of the ediand yet, he added, after a slight pause, 'per-tor, and then a short silence ensued, during haps I can partly explain it. But in what way which our friend B. hitched his chair backward and forward, and twirling his thumbs abstract-

did you come to form such an opinion of Mr. Westerton?'

I hesitated at first to answer my friend's question; but he urged it. 'I would not ask you,' he said, 'if I had not a good motive, and a hope of removing an injurious impression from your mind.' So, I told him about the close and shabby habits for which he was noted, and the care he took of every penny, though we knew he had a large salary.

'And you never heard, then,' my friend continued, speaking quietly, 'that he might have some particular reason for such rigid a conomy? It appears that you did not know him so very intimately, after all.'

'O, if there had been any good reason, we should have known it, I suppose; at any rate, it would have been easy for him to have explained, which he never did. But the thing explained itself when he left, the counting-house to join his present partners. Of course he had to pay

itself when he left, the counting house to join charity you know commences at home."

his present partners. Of course he had to pay "But," returned the editor," I will pay you for what is over the subscription. I did not institute this as a means of profit, but rather to

the day was fixed, and then postponed for several years. Well is that all?"

'Quite enough I think, to give us a mean opinion of him,' I replied, 'but I judge from your manner, that you think differently."

'The story is well known now,' my friend responded; 'I do not break confidence in telling it. Perhaps when you have heard what I have to say you will see that your judgment was thasty and unkind. Let me tell you first, however, that Westerton did not throw into the hasty and unkind. Let me tell you first, however, that Westerton did not throw into the firm that he joined a penny of capital; and for a very good reason—he had not a penny. But here is my story:

'Mr. Westerton entered into life with very good prospects. His father was a banker in a large town in one of the western countries, and reputedly rich. He had a large family, and Henry was his eldest son.

He wise, so did he court the company of the illerate, and many is the individual whose soul literate, and many is the individual whose soul was lighted by the lamp of his knowledge.—His motto was ever, "My light is none the less for lighting that of my neighbors." Emulate it, kind reader.

BLACKWOOD ON BARNUM.

The most striking article in Blackwood, for

Henry was his eldest son.

'By one of those sudden and unexpected reverses which sometimes in the course of Providence fall on commercial circles, the banker was utterly ruined. There is no need to enter into the course of the total providence fall on the course of the course of the total providence fall on the course of the cou " By the way, we should like to know what The banker became an imbecile; and of all his converted the state this Connecticut really is. If we are to take Barnum's word for it, the division in family, only Henry was of an age, or in circumstances, to provide for himself, and he was on the eve of being married.

'Two courses,' continued my friend, 'were attempted' to out-wit, overreach and defraud their neighbors. Our friends in America had better laced before young Westerton. One was, to neighbors. Our friends in America had better look to it in time, for if the statements in this book as to the tone of the moral perceptions pre-valent among the bulk of the middle classes are allowed to remain uncontradicted and unrepu-diated—if Barnum's sketches of society are acters, and brothers.'

'He had not a thought for himself, sir; but he had for the young lady who was to have been unfavorable pictures which have been drawn by European travellers. We say this in the most ndly spirit to America and the Americans; will be your wife; and till then—

Well, sir, they parted. Henry obtained the situation in which you knew him. For ten years he struggled on through difficulties which by an alien."

Agenda have a very considerable circulation in this country, is calculated to do them more harm than anything that was ever written by an alien."

After quoting Barnum's remark that he had never contradicted the statement that the whole Joice Heth affair was an imposture, contrived by

accounted a clever rascal than an honest man? Again we repeat that this is a matter for the Americans to take up. It is for them to decide whether Barnum has libelled his countrymen, or whether the general moral tone prevalent on the other side of the Atlantic is such as he insinuates it to be.— For Barnum's pretensions are very large. He represents himself now, not only as opulent, as being a man of high consideration; and but as being a han of high the attributes his position to practices inconsistent with common honesty. Is he right or is he wrong in his estimate? We cannot say. Impudence like this baffles speculation; and we must leave him to the judgment of his country-

Near the close of the article are the following

Well, there is not much more to be told.—
Byothers and sisters, one after another, were enabled to provide for themselves, but still the father's support rested on the eldest son; and the burden became increasingly difficult to bear, when the way was so unexpectedly and extraordinarily open for Westerton to join the firm of which he is now the leading partner, as to show manifestly that the hand of God was in it, and that his approbation was resting on the filial regard and affection he had shown. Now are you still prepared to maintain that your old fellow clerk was mean and miserly?

My reader must answer for me. It is enough for me to say here, that I have practically learned a lesson which I hope never to forget—never Barnum, as he appears in his Autobiography."

of honor and profit in the hands of the aristoc-racy, who have filled Church, the army, the navy, and civil posts, with the scions of noble houses, who could not otherwise be provided for. In times of peace and prosperity they were equal to the duties to which they were called, and they imagined, doubtless with honest sincerity, they could manage affairs of diplomacy and war with equal success in more troublous times.

They could maintain the past glory of England upon the sea and the land, and easy conquests and the humiliation of Russia were promised

and expected.

Never were hopes more cruelly disappointed Never were hopes more cruelly disappointed.

Never were hopes more cruelly disappointed. The vast naval forces on the Baltic and Black Seas have accomplished nothing, and the campaign of the Crimea is the most disgraceful page of English-military history. It turns out the officers of the British army are thoroughly incompetent, and that the vast distance between them & the masses of troops cuts off all sympathy, and is a bar to effective co-operation. To crown the disasters of the period, the Government at home shows itself equally incompetent to its mission, humbled before the world by divisions and feebleness.

It has been the fear of the friends of liberty, that in this war England was the ally of abso-

It has been the fear of the friends of liberty, that in this war England was the ally of absoluteism, and that the cause of popular enfranchisement would be retarded. Behold how food puts at naught all human calculations.—
There is two much reason to suppose that the aristocracy of England regarded it as strengthening its own position; never was it so mistaken. The middle classes, content that the aristocracy should rule while they rule well, are indignant at the national dishonor, and have intimated in terms not to be mistaken that Government patronage must be diffused broadly enough to take in competent agents. The London Times makes itself their organ in the demand, & finds echoes and supporters in ample numbers. Thus the very means intended to strengthen the aristocracy become the occasion of a shock from which it is impossible for it to recover. The hich it is impossible for it to recover. The accessive stages by which the people of Engund have raised themselves in the scale of power 30th day of next April.

R. P. RATON, Sec. v. and influence are readily traced on the pages of English history. The signs are that a fresh and New Hampton, March 5, 1855. signal illustration of popular progress is now to be recorded. The march has ever been, and

Died in Nottingham, March 24, of an affection of the heart, Mr. ELIPHALET WATSON, aged 74 fears. The deceased was taken suddenly ill about o'clock, A. M., and in six hours afterwards expird while sitting in his chair. Mr. W. with his wife tarted on life's journey together 46 yrs. ago, without five-dollar bill between them. By their industry, conomy, and frugality, they have acquired a good property. They had but one son to whom they cooked as a support in their declining days, but he went to California after the gittering dust, and in a hort time after his arrival was taken sick and died. This was a severe blow to them, as well as to his

mily reconciled to the Divine will, and that religion which gas her peace in early life, was now her stay and support in death. The sweet promises of God were her comfort and support in the hour of dissolving nature. She left a kind hisband, parents, a mother, soon to join her in a land of rest, one brother, a lovely sister, and other relatives, to mourn.

Also in Campton, Mkrch 2, of disease of the lungs, sister Steak, wife of Bro. Ebenezer Moulton, in her 60th year. Our sister experienced religion in Nov. 1339, was baptized by Elder McMurphy and united with the F. W. B. church in this place, and remained a worthy member until death. In her disposition she was lovely; in her sufferings patient; and in her death blessed; for she died in the Lord. She leaned on the arm of Jesus, and found what every true believerinds, that that arm is a very present help in every time of need. She had her senses to the end, and died most peacefully. She leaves a kind husband, one son, one daughter, an aged mother, brothers and sisters, and numerous other relatives, to mourn. Remarks at the funeral by Elder Folsom.

Died in Searboro', Me., March 11th, Mr. Ivork Prinner, the first of the end, and died most peacefully. She leaves, a kind husband, one son, one daughter, an aged mother, brothers and sisters, and numerous other relatives, to mourn. Remarks at the funeral by Elder Folsom.

Died in Searboro', Me., March 11th, Mr. Ivork Prinner, the first of the end, and died most peacefully. She leaves, a first of the end, and died most peacefully in the properties of the end, and died most peacefully. She leaves, and interest of the end, and died most peacefully in the properties of the end, and died most peacefully. She leaves, and the she was a decidence in favor of its vast superiority, every true believerinds, that the function of the support of the first hand the support of the support of the first hand the support of the suppo Christ, which looked to be far better. She had neath in the sleepy doctrine or time ism, so called The last morning she spent with her family was apparently the happiest of all her life, and when a of her children and companion were standing arounder bed, by her request a favorite hymn was sung and in a few moments she was gone, without struggle or a groan. She sleeps in Jesus. By request of the husband of the deceased, a discours was preached from 1 Thess. 4:13 and 14.

George W. Richardson.

Died in Sparta, N. Y., Feb. 28th, LYMAN MARION Died in Sparts, N. Y., Feb. 28th, LYMAN MARION ARTMAN, aged 4 years. The deceased was a very promising and inferesting child. His sickness was short, and his death unexpected. May this affliction be sanctified to the good, not only of the father and mother, but also to the relatives and friends. The sermon was founded on 2 Samuel, 12th chap.

LEVI KELLOGO.

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HENRY W. DANFORTH, DOVER, N. H. Died in Granville, Pa., March 8, ELSA A., daugh-

er of Major B. and Myrandia Porter, aged 1 year nd 9 months. The opening flower has sought a nore congenial clime in which to bloom. And "While its friends are weeping here,
Its little hand the harp of God is clinging;

And with a voice serene and dear,
The ransomed spirit without fear
The Savior's praise is singing."
C. Donor. Died in New Market, 23d ult., MARY, wife of Mr.

Died in New Market, 23d ult., Mary, wife of Mr. Daniel Perkins, aged 89 years.

Died in Mercer, Me., Oct. 5, Mr. Daniel Empery saw a great deal of trouble while he lived, in having his limbs broken, and losing one leg. He also had a good deal of sickness, and buried a wife and three children before he died. They all died happy in the Lord. He was confined to his bed two sweeks, and then fell asleep in the Lord, leaving a bright evidence that he has gone to heaven. Funcral services were attended by Rev. S. Williamson, of Starks, Me.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Bro. Henry will be comes our painful duty to announce the death of Bro. Henry will be found the age of 62 years and 24 days. The death of Bro. M. has cast a gloom over his family and friends, whom he has left to mourn. His widow and children, one son and one daughter, and their connections, it is rational to suppose, are now drinking largely of the bitter waters of affliction and sorrow, and are therefore entitled to the sympathy of mankind and the prayers of the saints. Father Miller was born in Greenbush, N. Y., on the let of Sept., 1792. In 1810 he removed to Oneonta, where he became extensively known as a man and Christian. His perseverance in his undertakings, by the blessing of God, secured to him a competence. In 1839 he professed religion and was baptized by Rev. B. A. Russell—entered into connection with the F. W. B. church in Oneonta, which connection he maintained

The London Times is tolling its knell, not with the spirit of an afflicted mourner, but rather with impatience & indignation that the worn and decaying relic of ancient times had not been kicked out of the world before. It seems that during the last third of a century of peace, the middle classes, intent on the improvement of their condition by growing intelligence & wealth, have been satisfied to leave officers and stations of honor and profit in the hands of the aristocracy, who have filled Church, the army, the navy, and civil posts, with the science of the standard of the condition of the aristocracy, who have filled Church, the army, the navy, and civil posts, with the science of th

We'll anchor by and by."

His countenance brightened and he exclaimed, "O yes, blessed Jesus." As the name Jesus died away on his lips, his spirit took its flight to the eternal world. Funeral sermon by Rev. Wm. C. Byer. S. S. Cady.

Adbertisements.

LIFE OF JOHN COLBY.

A FARM! A FARM!!

will continue to be, one which never turns backward. A feeble and waning aristocracy cannot stand before a vigorous, progressive people, and the more graceful its surrender, the better for its future repose.—N. Y. Recorder.

Dbituatics.

A FARM! A FARM!!

[THE interest of the money paid all along by the growth of the Wood and Timber. About sixty acres, one-third wood, one-third mowing; rest pasture; free of rocks, level, easy tillage, well watered and walled; comfortable House, Barn, Shed and Hog house in fair order. In Derry, N. H., 2 miles east of the village, on a good road, a pleasant, retired, neat place. Will be sold at a Great Bargain for cash, for only \$1400,00!! Please apply soon to HENRY DEARBORN, March 28, 1855. [3w52*] Derry, N. H.

went to California after the glittering dust, and in a short time after his arrival was taken sick and died. This was a severe blow to them, as well as to his dear wife and child whom he left behind. Our departed friend was a man who had experienced affliction from sickness and falls, which often brought him low; but being rather of a strong constitution and a persevering mind, he endured them all with patience and firmness. He was a kind and faithful hidsband and father, and an excellent neighbor and citizen. The community have met with a loss as well as the afflicted wife, children, and other relatives. May the Lord sastaffer the bereaved family, and may his sudden exit be blu seed to their present and future good, and to all the friends and acquaintances of the deceased.

Printers in Maine and Massachusetts please copy.

Departed this life in Campton, March 28, sister Lovina, wife of Robert O. Yeaton, and daughter of Bro. Ebenezer Moulton, aged 39 years and 7 months. Our sister gave her heart to God at the age of 16, was baptized by Elder McMurphy. On account of poor health her religious privileges were few. Being young in years, she wandered in her affections from God and his people for a short season. Her health had been declining for a number of years, and elved in a lingering consumption. She was fully reconciled to the Divine will, and that religion which ga her peace in early life, was now her stay and support in death. The sweet promises of God were her comfort and support in the hour of dissolving nature. She left a kind husband, parents, a mother, soon to join her in a land of rest, one the common of the substant of the state of the lings of the first physician by the old antiquated.

Dr. Sabort will guarantee to treat with better and more should the substantial the substantial that their disease will be detected with unerring centarity and the real part of the substantial that their disease will be detected with unerring centarity to bundred the substantial that the substantial that the substantial

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