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VOL. XXIX.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, ed and temporary. They would allow no clause WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

AGENT IN BOSTON, -P. CONANT - Transcript Office, 37

Congress Street.

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

the general aspects of the cause.

ACTION OF OUR YEARLY AND QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Since our last Annual Report many of our Yearly and Quarterly Meetings have taken action, not only with reference to the general subject, but also upon present special issues; and in every instance they have taken a high position in behalf of freedom against the encroachments of the slave power. The rendition of Burns at Boston, and other similar atrocities perpetrated under the infamous fugitive slave act, have been appropriately noticed. The passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, under which a territory, large in extent as the original thirteen States of the Union, and which, under the form of a compact, had been perpetually consecrated to freedom, was laid open to the merciless inroads of slavery, has been justly rebuked, and the most strenuous But the indications of the past few months as been justly rebuked, and the most strenuous But the indications of the past few months.

PAST ACTION.

Within the last fifteen years our General Conference, Yearly Meetings and Quarterly Meetings, without an exception, as we believe, have, ings, without an exception, as we believe, have, on various occasions, as circumstances required, taken a bold stand in behalf of the oppressed of our land, remembering in some degree those in bonds as bound with them. The Morning Star, the denominational organ, for the last 20 years has been known to the country and the world as an efficient supporter of Anti-slavery principles. Our Mission Societies, Home and Foreign, possess the same character, never receiving into their treasury the price of blood, or otherwise countenancing the system of oppression. Our Home Mission Society sustains one minister, Rev. J. B. Smith, to labor among the fugitives in Canada. All our educational institutions are open to persons of every complexion, tions are open to persons of every complexion, on the same terms. There is not in our whole connexion a slaveholder; nor, as we are aware, one who can be justly denominated proslavery, either in the ministry or membership.—

We will not assert that there are not; but if they can get the power. Then will slavery not only become national, but the nation will become a huge slavery propagandism. What is so revolting in the prospect may become history amount make themselves heard offsetive measures ear aware of it, unless the most defective measures ear average of it, unless the most defective measures ear average of its unless the most defective measures ear average of its unless the most defective measures ear average of its unless the most defective measures ear average of its unless the most defective measures ear average of its unless the most defective measures ear average of its unless the most defective measures ear average of its unless the most defective measures ear average of its unless the most defective measures ear average of its unless the most defective measures ear are even now openty are made? there are they do not make themselves heard effective me through our periodicals, or any of our organized bodies.

the number of voters in our denor

members (we hope no ministers) are still attached to pro-slavery political parties, and are thereby unduly controlled in their exercising the right of suffrage. After all the light enjoyed, this is a very great delinquency, and blot upon our character, which we most devoutly pray may character, which we most devoutly pray may soon be effaced.

to the Anti-slavery cause, as a denomination, as churches, or as individuals. We must acknowlchurches, or as individuals. We must acknowledge our delinquency. Among the 30,000 or 40,000 fugitives in Canada we have but a single missionary; while in the whole slaveholding South, among the multitudes of free colored people in the large Northern cities, in Kansas, in Hayti, Jamaica; Cuba, and the continent of Africa, we have none. This ought not so to be.—While we ought to do all we are doing, and more, in other directions, the inviting work presented in these various important fields should not be left undone and unattempted by us. Considering the Witting of the American Board of Salves to read. Under this restraint the missionaries refused to continue their connection

GENERAL VIEW.

The past year has been an important one in the history of the slavery struggle in this country; and the present is fraught with considerations of the deepest moment. What down history of the deepest moment. try; and the present is fraught with considerations of the deepest moment. What does history show? Plainly this, that for the last 50 years the slave power has been making constant encroachments. The fathers of the nation were generally Anti-slavery men. In the formation generally Anti-slavery men. In the formation the addresses which will so much the addresses which will so much the addresses which will so much generally Anti-slavery men. In the formation of the national government, and adoption of the Constitution, they never contemplated the nationalizing, or extension, or perpetuation of slavery; but evidently regarded it as local, restrict—

In the nation were imperfect and hasty suggested and hasty suggeste

in the Constitution which even seemed to recog-nize the right of property in man. By the ordi-nance of 1787, all the territory, then belonging to the nation (the Northwest Territory) was ex-pressly and forever guaranteed to freedom, and slavery forever excluded, not only from the Ter-ritory, but from all the States that should ever the formed out of it. Such was the retired ritory, but from all the States that should be formed out of it. Such was then the national

policy,
The first departure from this principle occurred in the passage of the fugitive act of 1793, which, however, was ambiguous, and remained chiefly a dead letter. But the work of encroachment on the part of the slave power went on.— The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803, and its admission into the Union as a slave State, was a TERMS:

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

For one year in advance,

"" if paid within the year,

"" if paid within the year,

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

"" the

the year,

2,00

See All Ministers, (ordained and licensed,) in good standing in the Free-will Baptist connexion, are authorized and requested to act as agents, in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed 10-per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

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

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

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

MORNING STAR.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE F. W.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE F. W.

BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In our brief review of the past year we shall, first, notice the position of our connexion with respect to the Anti-slavery issue, and, secondly, the general aspects of the cause.

They seemed to regard the spirit of freedom as crushed, or at least that the force of party tactics and discipline was almighty to subdue whatever remained. Hence the repeal of the Missouri respect to the Anti-slavery issue, and, secondly, the general aspects of the cause. and which by their own compromise had been perpetually consecrated to freedom, was by the treacherous annulling of that compact, thrown

has been justly rebuked, and the most strenuous exertions of the friends of humanity invoked, to counteract, if possible, the designs of such outrage, and apply an effectual remedy. The records of such action have been published, and need not be repeated here.

But the indications of the past few months show their presumption, and that the indignation of the people is at length aroused. Every election at the North, since the passage of that bill, has gone against the slave power. Connecticut, Iowa, and Maine have spoken in unmistakely turns and the work or wall commissately turns.

THE PENDING STRUGGLE. This must be regarded as of vital consequence

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

On the contrary, let the friends of freedom POLITICAL ACTION.

It has been asserted by some (Garrisonians and others, little acquainted with us) that the mass of our voters do not carry out their Antislavery principles at the bellot-box. This subject was extensively investigated last year, and the groundlessness and injustice of the charge exposed. The facts thus elicited were presented at our last Anniversary, during the session of General Conference, and at the same session that Conference discussed largely and adopted with great unanimity the following resolutions: more slave states, no more slave tarters. The clause in the Ne-traska bill exposing to slavery the vast territory north of 36° 30′ will be repealed, and the noble States that shall be formed out of it will be freed manutatin the rights they still possess, and the result is sure. The clause in the Ne-traska bill exposing to slavery the vast territory north of 36° 30′ will be repealed, and the noble States that shall be formed out of it will be free. Accompanying this repeal must be the repeal of the fugitive slave act of 1850. Then must follow at not long intervals the abolition of the inter-state slave trade; and the establishment of the principle of the admission of no

that Conference discussed largely and adopted with great unanimity the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we re-affirm our opposition to the whole system of American slavery; holding it to be absurd in the light of Reason, infimous in the eye of Justice, a deadly fee to human welfare, a libel on the Decalogue, and a reckless attack on the religion of Christ; and the only change we would recommend in our denominational attitude and policy on this subject, is, to take an advanced position in our warfare against the system, and to give a more open and public expression to our hostility.

2. Resolved, That the repeated treachery to the slave, and the firm alliance with pro-slavery interests, which have characterized the old political parties, leave no adequate ground for confidence in their Anti-slavery professions; and hence all political support given to those parties, as such, while bearing their present character, is inconsistent with a profession of Anti-slavery or Christianity.

3. Resolved, That this Conference approve in the consument of the principle of the admission of no ment of the principle of the admission of no ment of the principle of the admission of no ment of the principle of the admission of no ment of the principle of the admission of no ment of the principle of the admission of no ment of the principle of the admission of no ment of the principle of the admission of no ment of the principle of the slave slave stakes then we shall stand again upon the simple doctrine of the fathers, the slave bedotting states; then we shall stand again upon the simple doctrine of the fathers, the slave bedotting states in the slave bedotting states; then we shall stand again upon the simple doctrine of the fathers, the slave slave slave such class will slavery be again circumscribed to its limits in the slave bedotting states, no more slave states in the slave bedotting states, no more slave states in the slave bedotting states, no more slave trailed, in the slave bedotting states, no more slave states t Christianity.

3. Resolved, That this Conference approve the measures taken by the Corresponding Secretary of our Anti-slavery Society to ascertain the porth! But after the subsidier of such ination who the north! But after the subsiding of the number of voters in our denomination who sustain Anti-slavery principles at the ballot-box; and that we respectfully request our brethren to aid him in his further inquiries upon that subject.

The result of correspondence, and the use of other means, extending throughout the connexion, has been to satisfy us that the great majority of F. W. Baptist voters act consistently with their principles at the ballot-box, as elsewhere. It must be admitted, and we regret to be obliged to make the statement, that some of our members (we hope no ministers) are still attached to pro-slavery political parties, and are thered to pro-slavery political parties, and are thered.

sylvania, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois, We cannot claim to be doing our whole duty tion right before the world, and afford an exam-ple worthy of emulation to the millions in other

sented in these various important needs should slaves to read. Under this restraint the missionaries refused to continue their connection with the schools. The Board at their connection with the schools. The Board at their late meeting, after an animated discussion, approved the great work and labor of love here open to us.—

Can we doubt that this is one important part of the missionaries, sanctioned the principles of Mr. Treat's letter of 1848, and adopting the mission in the present and large.

DOVER, N. H., DECEMBER 20, 1854.

PARTING WITH A CHURCH MEMBER. The attachment which is formed for each oth-

er by the members of a small company, engaged in gathering a church in the midst of a great city, is much the same as that which prevails in and soft were members of a small company, engaged in gathering a church in the midst of a great city, is much the same as that which prevails in the midst of a missionary company on heathen shores. As you pass along the streets on your sands of people, all of whom are just as unconstant of the other missionary. Indeed, you are more completely lost than tha, foreign missionary, for he is at least noticed as a foreigner, and curiosity, if no other motive, will attract the attention of some to the word. In the case we are considering all resources like these are able to instruct, when you reach your place of worship, the little to many, say from ten to twenty-five, in a hall or church, presents such a discouraging aspect, when you reach your place of worship, the little to many seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time contrast with all else, and what you have to any seems to you so insignificant, and so ill-time to the property in the property who was a seem to be long to the seems of the property whom, except as the sweems of the property whom, except as the street who under the property whom, except as the street whom defined the property whom, except as the and Christianity.

which we began here, in the ratio of ten out of seventeen. What is still more peculiar, when this church was organized it had but two female members, and it is of parting with one of these of which we now speak. As she has gone so far away, I am tempted to write the full name, for in an obituary it is allowable to write a lady's full name, and this notice much resembles an obituary; but still, to be sure not to pass proper limits. It will write only R. T. L. which however, we want of the new years of the new ye limits, I will write only R. T. L., which, however, many of her friends can read in full, without their circulation. To your Christian judgment any violation of propriety. She sailed for Caliand disposal, I refer the matter.

fornia in the ship "Contest," Capt. Brewster, on the 13th of July last. I believe Lam not mistaken in the date, at any rate I well remember it was Thursday morning. I remember for this reason: we have either a meeting for a lecture or for the renewal of our covenant every Wednesday eve'g, & she attended the evening before sailing, despite the reasonable excuse she might have made on account of want of time, and the great distance to walk in the evening. manner of some is. She did not go away and forget her relation to the sewing society, but paid her "dues" for two years to come, the time she expects to be absent. She did not go away and leave her pew rent for the past unpaid, nor her subscription in any form to support preaching unsettled as the manner of some is who ing unsettled as the manner of some is who would consider it sin to leave a cigar bill ansettled. She not only left such accounts up to the time of leaving "square," but paid in advance till, the time she expected to take a pew in some church in San Francisco, that is, up to this month, as her voyage was around "the Cape." She acts upon the principle that even while sailing, in one place or another she ought to pay

accompany our friend as far as the "Hook," some at the drawn dagger and defies its point."

But, although such heroism comman. fifteen miles, and to return by the "tugs" which towed the ship to sea: We must be on board at an hour so early that we could not get a stage; we had walked there the morning before, the time first appointed for sailing, but the captain said the wind was wrong, and he would sail next morning if it was right. Thursday morning came, and I was very unable to walk such a distance; the wind was wrong, I was sure; I could not afford to lose my time; I would go next day; in short, the reasons for not going that morning were at least a thousand and one. But after all, that our friend might sail, taken with the fact that she had been so faithful, despite such excuses as I was framing, was quite enough to make them as nothing, so I was on said unto God, "Show me thy glory." What was the reply? Did Jehovah answer, "I will cause the innumerable angelic ar-

As we were passing down the Bay, by Staten Island, we were at one point not far distant from the Home for the widows of seamen. It was the Home for the widows of seamen. It was this noble Institution that our sister L. had labored for many a year. The efforts put forth by her and those associated with her had been owned with success, and a noble building occrowned with success, and a noole building oc-cupies the commanding position we were passing at the moment word came for us to leave the ship for the tug. We all stood around her, looking at the Institution, and speaking of its history, while tears of gratitude filled her eyes, when the unwelcome word came, and was succeeded with the hurried parting.

ote! If the deep ocean is her grave, her works in the Bible.

Conscience.—Bishop Taylor has this striking age: "Conscience is a clock, which in one an strikes aloud, and gives warning; in another the hand points silently to the figure, but rikes not: meanting hours. But the signs of true meaning. Here, then, is a work of no small importance.

1. The Christian minister is to keep his heart right in the sight of God. This can only be done by constant care. Reading the word of God daily, meditation and meaning.

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

BY ELDER H. H. VAN AMRINGS.

than dull; he must be dead to all friendship and in Christianity.

To part with such church members, even after things have become more tolerable, seems among the greatest afflictions; to part with them by death we must not only expect, but we must do it with resignation; indeed we must be resigned, even if we part with them in answer to the calls of business, and the claims of kindred, but this last resignation is very reluctant; it is like the prayer, "thy will be done, but let thy will be like mine."

In these historical representations, I shall not enter into minute details; but by condensed and leading traits, shall endeavor to exhibit their characters, as bearing on the question of fidelity to the Christian mission. Among other subjects, I shall examine War, Slavery, and the alleged supremacy of "The Powers that Be," over the will be like mine."

Yet in this last way I have had to part with one after another from the little company with which we began here, in the ratio of ten out of momentous changes in the conditions of church-

To the Editors of the Star.

For the Morning Star.

WHAT IS GLORY!

If, in obtaining an answer to this que have recourse to human authorities, we will learn that in their estimation this word conveys the cordingly she did not wish a good-by to every-thing else and forget the church, as I know the lied armies in ascending the blazing heights of

She acts upon the principle that even while sailing, in one place or another she ought to pay for the support of the gospel. Alas, how few Christians feel their obligations to the gospel!— I bless God that it has been my privilege to connected with a church several members of which have been upon leaving as thoughtful as in the case above given, and not only members of the church but important members of the congregation have imitated or instinctively performed just such works.

Levid I remember it was Thursday morning ormed just such works.

I said I remember it was Thursday morning has fallen on the battle-field. His soal seems to feel secure in her existence, hence he "smiles

But, although such heroism commands

pite such excuses as I was framing, was quite enough to make them as nothing, so I was on board the "Contest" betimes. Not that in pastoral visits a minister calls the most on the most faithful; by no means; he acts on the principle that milk is for children, that the sick need a physician; but this case was peculiar. At least it did not seem sinful to return "good for good."

Had I written this note at the time of the sailing, as I promised myself, I should have spoken of the fine fish we had for breakfast, on the "Contest;" and what I heard the sailors say about "paying Jonah," when, leaning over the rail, I was permitting my breakfast to verify the old proverb, "fish will swim;" and various other things that were new to me, as this was the reply? Did Jchovah answer, "I will cause the innumerable angelic armies of heaven to pass before thee?" Did He tounders of his power? No! "He said I will cause all my goodness to pass before thee," and the Lord descended and proclaimed himself the Lord descended and proclaimed himself the Lord dod, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, we have the reply? Did He row, we," I will cause the innumerable angelic armies of heaven to pass before thee?" Did He tounders of his power? No! "He said I will cause all my goodness to pass before thee," and the Lord descended and proclaimed himself the Lord descended and proclaimed himself the Lord descended and proclaimed himself the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, we were, "I will cause the innumerable angelic armies of heaven to pass before thee?" Did He thunders of his power? No! "He said I will cause all my goodness to pass before thee," and the Lord descended and proclaimed himself the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, sail my goodness to pass before the first time I came anywhere so near going to sea.

But all these are now out of mind, and I will speak of one thing which I cannot soon forget.

"the goodly fellowship of the Prophets, to the glorious company of the Apostles, and to the noble army of Martyrs" and Confessors of that illustrious faith which was once delivered to the

When God looking on the earth with approbation
Marks the just man and divulges him thro' heaven
To all his angels—who with true applause
Recount his praise—thus he did to Job."

Sacarrappa, Me., Dec. 1854.

For the Morning Star. HINTS TO YOUNG MINISTERS .- No. 9.

Paul says, "Study to show thyself approved Month after month has passed, and we have not heard a word from the "Contest;" it is not time to give up expecting to hear from that ship; but should that time come, and this should be an "obituary," as I too playfully said about the contest of t n "obituary," as I too playfully said above, who approved of God as a sincere Christian, if he has had reason for a more triumphant final part-does the best he can, if he makes his life cong with her friends than the subject of this hasty form to the principles of Christianity as taught But as a minister of the everlast refully watch over it.

D. M. G. unless he rightly divide his holy word, and give the sense and true meaning. Here, then, is a

man strikes aloud, and gives warning; in another the hand points silently to the figure, but strikes not; meantime hours pass away, and death hastens, and after death comesjudgment!"

There is something unspeakably appalling in this lineare. in secret

Your professional duties cannot be substituted for private devotion. In secret, spread your wants before the Lord, and recruit your spiriture wants before the Lord, and recruit your spiriture, and prepare for the holy combat.

2. If you would be approved of God, you must seek to understand his word. How can any man rightly divide that word he does not understand?

It is impossible. Scripture must be compared with scripture, and the Christian minister must labor to ascertain the spirit's meaning. Critical notes of oriental customs and ceremonies, and authentic histories may afford much help in understanding the word of God. Commentaries may suggest many useful thoughts, but the opinion of commentators should be cautiously received. Better think a little longer, and have an opinion of your own.

3. The Christian minister, after he has ascertained the meaning must rightly divided, and not only rightly divided, but arranged in natural order. Every sermon ed for meditation, care should be taken that it be rightly divided, and not only rightly divided, but arranged in natural order. Every sermon should have an object, and should be prepared and arranged in reference to that object with a design of making it effectual. It should be arranged so that the last proposition shall be the most impressive, and the last sentence the most powerful. Nothing should be added to prolong the time. Stop when you are done to should a large family from the most powerful. Nothing should be added to prolong the time. Stop when you are done to short, than to weary their patience with use the most powerful. Nothing should be added to prolong the time. Stop when you are done to short, than to weary their patience with use the most powerful. Nothing should be added to prolong the time. Stop when you are done to short, than to weary their patience with use the series of mining the case of the first of Maine and the accomplishment of some specific result. It should be arranged in reference to that object with a design of making it effectual. I

For the Morning Star.

WINTER.

ens the intellect or mental powers. But there is another thing to be taken into consideration. The long winter evenings may be profitably improved, especially by that class of community whose time is chiefly occupied through the day with manual labor. The evenings, at this seawith manual labor. The evenings, at this seawith the processing of the convertinity for a labor of the convertinity for a labor of the convertinity for a labor.

winter is also a blessing in a moral and religious point of view. A person of reflection
looks upon the past, and sees that every-thing in
Nature is fading—withering—dying. When he
casts his eye upon objects rendered desolate by
the frosts of Winter, he considers that a few
light; but it threw-me into terror and consternation, for it showed me an abyss—that of forty nore seasons will place him in a similar attitude, nation, for it showed me an abyss—that of forty such reflections often tend to better his moral ondition, knowing that he, like the tender plant hat falls before the blasts of one Winter, must of religion. On one side, my life was before my fall before that of many Winters. Hence, the cyes, such as I saw it in the light of celestial falling of the leaves, the decay of vegetation, the truth; on the other, death—which I daily ex-

and I have some hope that I shall be able at some future day to proclaim salvation again to my fellow-men. I left home the 18th of Sept., and arrived at St. Paul, Min. Tog., the 29th. Here I found a brother Paine, of the Methodist church, formerly from Maine, by whom I was received kindly, and welcomed to his hospitality. This is a growing city, and a place of much business, but with many swearing and rum-drinking is the order of the day. I left St. Paul on Saturday 13th of Sept., and went by stage to Stillwater, in the eastern part of the Territory. Thence to Hudson, Wis. Here I found a brother Parker of the Methodist church, formerly of New Bestleyd Methodist church is about the sudden effect which I experienced is beyond all expression. It is no more possible for me to describe it than to forget it. I fell prostrate, with my face to the earth, bathed in tears, stifled with sobs, raising cries and broken words. I felt my heart consoled and expanded, but at the same time ready to break. Overwhelmed with a crowd of ideas and of feelings, I wept a long time, without retaining any remembrance of this situation, except that it was without comparison an emotion the most powerful, and the sweetest I have ever known; and these words, 'Here am I, my son!' have not yet ceased to echo in my spirit, and to stir most deeply all its faculties." water, in the eastern part of the Territory. Thence to Hudson, Wis. Here I found a brother Parker of the Methodist church, formerly of New Portland, Maine, with whom I spent the Sabbath and attended a C. Baptist meeting. Hudson is a growing village, situated on the St. Croix Lake, in a good farming country. Friends whom I found here from Maine appearage with their charges. Even this property of the present with their charges. great scarcity of wood and water. The next day I left for St. Paul again, and not finding a conveyance, I walked some twenty miles, and arrived at St. Paul, well nigh exhausted. But I found kind friends, formerly from Maine, whose kindness to me in my weariness will long be remembered. The next morning I left again by stage for St. Anthony. I found this a thriving village, with an extensive water power. I crossed over to Minneapolis, on the opposite side of the river. Here I found brother Ames, our Missionary, who appears to be exerting a strong influence in favor of the right. Also, a number of F. W. Baptist brethren, once of Maine, whose kindence in favor of the right. Also, a number of F. W. Baptist brethren, once of Maine, whose kindness to me I remember with gratitude. Society in this place appears to be quite good for a new place; the temperance influence is very good. I think our little church is bearing a good part in the moral movements of the day. This place is finely situated, and it is evident that Minneapolis and St. Anthony are destined one day to be large places. In this place I spent my third

Your professional duties cannot be substitu- Sabbath from home, and while seeing brother

For the Morning Star. SOME MORE THINGS THAT I DON'T LIKE.

The bloom of Spring, the delight of Summer, and the pleasantness of Autumn, have passed away. The blooming of flowers, the putting forth of vegetation, and the singing of birds, have ceased. Seed time and harvest are past. The forest, with its foliage, and the field, with its verdure, are divested of their green robes. The sun itself does not shine with its wonted brilliancy. The whole scenery of nature has undergone a change—a visible change to the eye of the beholder. Winter, cold, dreary, and gloomy, has come, binding the earth in its icy chains, and spreading desolation over the face of nature. Who that has witnessed the loveliness of summer, could imagine that so great a change could occur in so brief a period? None but the experienced could believe that such a phenomenon were possible.

It would not be for mars highest happiness to enjoy perpetual Summer. By the changing of the seasons, we are permitted to behold a greater variety of scenery, and can more easily realize the power of the unseen Hand. Yet not withstanding the wisdom of the all-wise Creator, in the arrangement of the seasons, poor, erring man is too prone to murmur. A cloudy day, a freezing atmosphere, or a frosty night, is sufficient to arouse his "combativeness," and cause him to utter forth bitter complaints. This only shows the weakness of human nature,—not the injustice of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. I dont like to have it said to a minister (or his wife), that the church and parish are groanshows the weakness of human nature,—not the injustice of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

Winter may be regarded as a blessing in a physical point of view. If it were perpetual summer, man, with his present organization, could not enjoy perfect health. His physical system would soon become debilitated. The optic nerve would soon grow weary with seeing the same objects. The husbandman would soon sink under his oppressive labors. There would the same objects. The husbandman would soon sink under his oppressive labors. There would be such a sameness in all the works of Nature, that man would grow weary of the world and weary of himself. The heat of a vertical sun is relaxing to the system, sometimes resulting in disease and death. But when a change is produced in the strength of the system would be the grave of their last virtue. Now I do not like to have such things as the above exist. disease and death. But when a change is produced in the atmosphere, from heat to cold, the physical frame becomes invigorated. Usually at the approach of cold weather, epidemics disappear, and the air we breathe becomes pure and wholesome. Winter should then be hailed with joy rather than with sadness.

Winter is a blessing to man intellectually.

Whatever promotes the general health, strengthens the intellect or mental powers. But there

More anon.

Winter should then be halled with the promote and solve the lost ones of your flock shall haunt you when it is quite too late to retrieve themselves from infamy and disgrace.

More anon.

ONE THAT FEELS.

son of the year, afford a fine opportunity for mental improvement. Were it not for this division of time, many would neglect the improvement of their minds, which, above every thing else, need most cultivation. So the laboring of Voltaire. During the Reign of Terror he else, need most cultivation. So the laboring man may well rejoice at the approach of winter, for then it is that he enjoys a rich banquet of intellectual pleasure, of which he is deprived at believer in the Christian religion. He says:

saling of the leaves, the decay of vegetation, the snow-clad hills and mountains, and the cold whistling winds of Winter, do most solemnly admonish him of his earthly dissolution.

Selah H. Barrett.

Rutland, Ohio, Dec., 1854. whom I had just found, and whom, even then, I For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr:—I wish to give, through the Star, my brethren and friends in the East some information in regard to my health and travels in this western country. My health has improved since I left Maine. Though I am not able to preach, I can labor some with my hands, and I have some hope that I shall be able at some future day to proclaim salvation again to be words, 'Here am I, my son! I come to thee because thou hast called me.' I read no more; the sudden effect which I experienced is beyond all expression. It is no more nossible for me to

riends whom I found here from Maine appeared well pleased with their change. From this place I went up the Willow river; thence up Ten Mile creek, some twenty miles from Hudson, travelled over the power for the present the results from Hudson, travelled over the power for the results from Hudson, travelled over the power for the results from Hudson, travelled over the power for the results from Hudson, travelled over the power for the results from Hudson, travelled over the power for the results from Hudson from Travellers who visit the Falls of Niagara are son, travelled over the prairie for half a day, and then returned to Hudson, nine miles, satisfied that the soil was good, but in many places a great scarcity of wood and water. The next ing. She leaned over the verge, and caught a

pause is brief, the onward step is taken, the fancied treasure is in the grasp, when a despairing cry comes up from Jordan's wave, and the soul sinks into the arms of the second death. O, eyery hour life's sands are sliding from beneath incautious feet, and with sin's fatal flower in the unconscious hand, the trifler goes to his doom.

The requiem of such a departure is an echo of the Savior's question, "What shall a man give in exchange for his Soul."—Am. Messenger.

WILLIAM BURR, AGENT.

Many are the scenes of early life which are stamped on our minds so firmly as never to fade. They go with us through life, bright spots on which memory loves to linger in later life, when cares press heavily, and our experience is more full and perhaps more bitter. Such is the wrifull and perhaps more bitter. Such is the wri-ter's remembrance of the little praying circle of his earlier years.

his earlier years.
In a quiet New England town, three miles from the village, in a neighborhood of ten or fifteen families, once a week a delegation from nearly every house might be seen gathering first hearly every house might be seen gathering irst at one, then at another, and so through the circle. Congregationalist, Baptist, and Methodist all met on common ground. Disputed doctrines were not the common subject of remark. They "feared the Lord and spake often one to the other." They came together to talk of the love of God, of their dway sinful hearts, and Chil how tions, of their own sinful hearts, and Oh!! how carnestly they prayed for the presence of the Holy Spirit; with what feeling they related their own Christian experience, and how tenderly they invi-ted and urged the impenitent to accept of an aton-ing Savior. They realized the value of the soul. Many there are who will not soon forget the wrestling with God in prayer, and the earnest entreaties of three brothers living side by side in that neighborhood and who were mainly instrumental in sustaining those meetings. And they were not moved by a sudden excitement of mind but from an earnest desire for God's glory, and the salvation of their own families and friends. But they were sustained in all the variations of weath-er for a long series of years. The records of er for a long series of years. The records of eternity will alone show the results of those social gatherings. The prayers were so earnest, the remarks so gentle and touching, the hymns so devotional, that the impenitent felt they were very near heaven, and that it was good to be there. And how often was heard the inquiry, "What shall I do to be saved?"

A visit to the old neighborhood, after many years' absence, revealed many changes but few of those whose voices were heard, could be found on earth. Two of the brothers referred to had

those whose voices were heard, could be found on earth. Two of the brothers referred to had gone to their reward, while the third had almost finished his earthly course, and was feeling assured that there was laid up for him a crown of righteousness. God's promise to hear and answer prayer has been strikingly fulfilled to those brothers. All their children, except one, have long been actively engaged in their Master's cause, and that one is not far from the kingdom of heaven.

of heaven.

It has been said, the prayer meeting is the most correct index of the spiritual condition of the church. If the hearts of Christians are burning with love for the cause of Christ, they will make it known where God has promised to present and bless. The gathering together ace a week is the sacred duty of every church member. He cannot habitually neglect it and

keep his covenant vows.

But it is not in the public prayer meeting that the humble Christian finds his Savior most near. In the closet, shut out from the world and alone with his God, his whole soul turned from earth with heavenly longing, he finds the sweet-est and holiest communion with his Savior, and next to this spot is the little praying circle, where a few warm hearts gather in some upper chamber or secluded room, and talk of the good-ness of God, their own sinfulness, peculiar temptations and trials, recalling the precious promi of the Bible and provoking each other to more love and good works. Every neighborhood in land might sustain such a meeting, while the churches of our cities might each be profited by several such circles.—N. Y. Observer.

DO WE THINK ENOUGH

Of the influence which may be exerted by those whom we bring to Jesus? It were a great thing if the soul whom we were the means saving, were, like the penitent thief, removed on the day of his conversion to heaven. But it may be otherwise. We may not only convert a soul, we may call into existence a power which will be felt far and wide, and whose beneficial influence will be lasting as eternity. Who was it that Andrew led to Jesus? His own brother: but that brother was Simon Peter, than whom our Lord had never a more devoted and zealous follower—who had conferred on him the honor of opening the gate of the kingdom of heaven to the Gentile world—whose writings remain to this day a part of that precious word by which we are instructed in the knowledge of salvation—and who, at last, if ecclesiastical tradition be true, laid down his life in his Master's cause.

A Christian woman, on her way to the Taber nacle, accosted John Williams, and asked him to go thither. She very likely thought this might be the means of saving his soul; but she could be the means of saving his soul; but she could have no idea that she was bringing to Jesus, one who should be at once the apostle of civilization and mercy to the savage islanders of the Pacific, and whose name should be identified with some of the most distinguished triumphs which the gospel has achieved in these modern times. We ow not what good the man may do whom we bring to Jesus; but we may be almost certain hat he will be in a greater or less degree, the neans of blessing the world.

Look around you, then, and ask—What is means of blessing the

there I can do to bring souls to Christ? And then, as you see your work, resolve that you will do it with all your might.

CHILDHOOD'S TRUTH. -

"I asked God to take care of Johnny, and then I went to sleep!" said a little boy, giving an account of his wanderings in the wood. How sublime! how touching! Holy children! Let me sit at thy feet and learn of thee! How dost thou rebuke me with thy simple faith and earnest love! O, earth, what dost thou give us in exchange for its loss? Rainbows, that melt as we gaze; bubbles, that burst as we grasp; dew-drops, that exhale as our eye catches their spar-kle. The warm heart chilled by selfishness, fenc-ed in by doubts, and thrown back upon itself.—" Eye, lip, and brow trained to tell no tale at the portal of what passed within the temple. Tears locked in their fountain, save when our own household gods are shivered. The great strife, not which shall "love most," but " be the greater," and aching hearts the stepping stones to wealth and power. Immortal, yet earth-wedded. Playing with shells upon the shore of time, with the broad ocean of eternity before us. Careful and troubled about trifles forgetting to "ask God to take care of Johnny; and so the long night of death comes on, and we sleep our last sleep!

CHRISTIAN POLITICS. Christian brother, let our politics be as becometh the gospel of Christ. In that case they will be holy, sacred politics! yes, when men regard it as part of their religion, to vote; and regarding it so, they will, of course, vote in a Christian manner, and for the support of Christian men and Christia The devil has long enough had control of pol-

and a little of the spirit of our holy religion in-fused therein. And who is to do this work, but those to whom God has committed the task of the world's reformation? Let the church of God take this matter in hand, make voting a religious duty; let the glowing light of religion irradiate their actions, as well at the ballot-box as elsewhere, and remove from themselves the gross inconsistency of forgetting their Christianity on election days. I cannot but think that in the matter of reform, the Church have a greater work to do than any they have yet

MORNING STAR.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1854.

THE LABORERS FEW.

Much has been said and written on this subject, yet it is one upon which much remains to be said. It is important, and should be kept before the public mind. Our views may not agree in all points with others; but we would express them with all candor, with a hope that some suggestions may be offered of benefit to the reader and the cause. Said our Savior to his disciples : " The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

This language has special appropriateness to our times. The scarcity of gospel laborers is confined to no denomination, but is felt by all. In a Union Missionary meeting, which we attended in New York last Spring, this subject was made very prominent. Among the ministers present, representing seven or eight denomnations, there was but one voice with reference to it. Rev' Drs. Tyng, Bangs, Anderson, Murray, Skinner and others, of the Episcopalians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Baptist, and other persuasions, all gave the same affecting recital. On every side there are the most urgent demands for ministers, and means in abundance to sustain them. but where are the men? They are not to be ministers could to-day have ample fields of labor and usefulness, with sufficient support; and for lack of them, in many places, the ways of Zion mourn and languish. At the same time the Theological Institutions of all denominations are low in numbers. There is scarce one that has as many students as it had ten years ago, and some not half or even a third. Outside of these seminaries the number of candidates for the ministry is equally small. Yet, while death and other causes is thinning the ranks of gospel laborers, the population and resources of the country and consequent demand for increased ministerial labor are rapidly augmenting. Such is the general aspect. Nor is our connexion an exception to the

above remarks, though they may not apply to it in their full extent. We have not the means of comparing the present number of our active ministers with the past; but we question whether there has been the falling off with us that there has been with some others. Within the last fifteen years various causes have operated to increase among us the number of ministers who devote the whole or the chief part of their time to gospel labor. We believe that the number of such has greatly increased within twenty or twenty-five years. In the early history of the connexion few of our ministers were settled pastors receiving their support from the churches to which they ministered. Many of them were itinerants; others supported themselves chiefly by manual labor. Many of the churches were feeble, and most of those able were not accustomed to do much for benevolent objects. But within the last twenty years a great change in these respects has taken place. The number of pastors has increased, and of these, too, who are sustained by the churches to which they minister. The number of our churches in cities. large villages, and other important localities has greatly increased. We now have large and efficient churches in Augusta, Bath, Saco, Lewiston Falls, Portland, in Maine; Manches ter, Concord, Dover, Great Falls, in New Hampshire; Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; New York City, Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y., and so on West; to say nothing of those in smaller but very important centres of influence too numerous to mention. Now, how many efficient churches had we in such places twenty years ago? We venture to say not one History of the F. W. Baptists will doubtless throw much light on this subject. Here, then," is a good work done, and much ground for encouragement. Without boasting we may rejoice that there are among us not a few strong churches, those too which exhibit their strength by their fruits. This is a view which all have not sufficiently considered. We do well to look on the bright as well as the dark side.

Still it is manifest that there is among us great scarcity of devoted ministers. There is not a Yearly Meeting, or perhaps Q. M., in which several more good ministers might not find ample labor and support. Some are very destitute, so much so as to jeopard their existence. Several of our best churches are either vacant, or have only a temporary supply. Some of our preachers have half a dozen pressing calls from hurches in a single year; and would have more. if there was any prospect that the application would be successful. The constant call is for

But where are they to come from? The number of candidates for the ministry is small; about a score at New Hampton, a few at Whitestown, and here and there one at wide intervals through the churches. This is truly a matter for deep and anxious concern.

Perhaps some may be disposed to question this representation. We may be referred to the figures in the Register showing that to our 1155 churches there are 1039 ordained and licensed preachers. We may be reminded, too, of the fact, that many of the churches are small, unable to support a minister each. Admitting all this, our positions remain the same, as all acquainted extensively in the churches know. And they can be readily accounted for. First, we have 148 licentiates, very few if any of whom are pastors. Many of the ordained preachers are superannuated; others laid aside from ministerial labor from failure of health; others teaching fice and desperation manifest in this whole proin schools, and no small number so engaged in secular pursuits as to perform very little ministerial and especially pastoral labor. Yet there are left a large, and we believe increasing number of faithful, efficient, successful pastors of churches; though by far too few to furnish an adequate supply.

Again, it may be objected that there are min-

isters, and good, able ministers, willing to devote themselves wholly to the work of the gospel, yet without charges. This may also be admitted without at all invalidating our position. Various reasons may be assigned why such are without the charge of churches, which reasons we need not stop here to mention. The number of our churches now without pastors is probably greater by far than most of us suppose. . It is alarmingly great. The causes of this deficiency we propose to discuss hereafter .- J. J. B.

INFANT BAPTISM.

We have noticed, on the one hand, among Pedobaptists, complaints that parents among their churches neglect to offer their children in baptism, and, on the other hand, in some churches, more care is taking to have this matter promptly attended to. We see in a late editorial in the those churches which are remiss, whether from a long destitution of a pastor or from other

presume with truth, that in many Congregation-will interest himself in a subject so closely conchurches there are persons, in some of them nected with the prosperity of the denomin there are numbers of persons, who hesitate or and the cause of vital Christianity. Let the decline to have their infants and dependants names of those men, among others, be secured brought forward for public baptism unto God; to the petitions who will be known at Augusta. in some few even, it is affirmed that this neglect We believe that a man can hardly be found of has spread so widely and become so habitual any denomination, or of no denomination, who

brethren!

administered only to adults, and to such shall not fail, as we believe. adults as wish to profess their "faith" on the We must be prepared to show the Legislature

er,' not to say the only, scriptural mode.

gether and covenanting to consecrate and dedi- ed by the sub-committee. ate to God the precious children He has given | Circulate your petitions now, brethren; have of water baptism, on experiencing a conversion to the Chairman of the Commi eason, and then gotten rid of only by going -0. B. C. forward in the ordinance by immersion. It is not a very unfrequent thing that pastors are called on to baptize Christians under such circumtles. But more at another time.—P. s. B.

SHALL KANSAS BE FREET

South did not wish to extend slavery thither; the Christian religion can be more be recognized, the inhabitants of the territory other stand-point. should themselves decide all their questions of It was therefore with no small degree of in that all such talk was gammon.

some honest people believe it.

sade into Kansas. Is there then no dan- ations. persevering efforts are necessary. The Emi- our praise, but will also show why so much abilrection, but these efforts must be earnestly sec-onded and followed up, or all is lost. Should the gentiles. It is from the Introduction. the slavery propagandists gain Kansas, they will the slavery propagandists gain Kansas, they will "But in order to present anything like a liv-then strive for Nebraska, Washington, Oregon, ing picture of St. Paul's career, much more is

nothing of Cuba and Mexico. Kansas be secured to freedom, let the freemen modern experience, and upon which we must of the North show them that no more slave throw light from other sources, if we wish it to states, no more slave territory are to be added to this union, and there could be no more effectively which he grew to manhood, we must realize the tual means of bringing them to reason sober-ly on the enormities of the slave system itself. The slavery propagandists well under-stand this. Said Senator Atchison in a late speech: "If we cannot do this (secure Kansas to slavery) it is an omen that the institution of Slavery is to fall in this and the other Southern was to be reparated by this training, and appreciate the station and duties of an expounder of the Law. And that we may be fully qualified

Viewing this subject in all its aspects and bearings, we believe there is none now before the American people fraught with more importance. We do not say it is the duty of citizens should be students of their Rabbinical theology. of the East and North to quit their homes, and the in the different stages of his varied and of the East and North to quit their homes, and emigrate to Kansas merely on this account; though this might be a noble and philanthropic work. The Puritan pilgrims emigrated to America to escape oppression, and procure liberty for themselves and their posterity. So in this crisis freemen emigrate to Kansas to secure liberty for the present and future generations. To those who purpose going West, surely now is a good time to benefit themselves and the world too. We hope our brethren moving West will consider these things; for some of us, we are

gle,—J. J. B.

as soon as the middle of January. We mean to work reproduce; we must trace the extent to which Greek philosophy, Judaizing formalism endent" a complaint is entered against get action on the question early in the session, if possible. The longer the delay, the poorer THE LIPE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. By the destitution of a pastor or from other our chance will be. We cannot for a moment Howson, M. A. In two volumes, octavo, pp. 459, doubt but that every Free-will Baptist in Maine

* that the instances of baptism among will refuse to sign our petition, when the subject the children of church members are the excep- in its proper light is spread before him. We ion rather than the rule. The members of hope brethren in the several towns and districts such churches [do not believe that immersion is | will take especial pains to give their Representathe only mode of baptism, but] doubt the pro- tives and Senators a right understanding of the priety of administering the ordinance to any but whole question. We do not ask funds of the alts, and in their own practice conform to their State for a common Academy. If we did, we nvictions." We presume the above com-could not stand one chance in a hundred, as some laints are justly made—that the "Independent" know who have had experience in such matters. has reliable data from which to speak and re- There are now twenty-five or thirty-applications buke delinquent members. We have seen sim- from Academies for aid from the State; and all ilar complaints made before, and have heard the Legislature does with them is to put them them from living lips of good Congregational over from year to year. We want a school of a high order, and we are only asking our just Now with does this delinquency exist at all? rights with other denominations, when we ask why is it so 'habitual' and 'widely spread?' the State to assist us. We are glad to know Does not the 'Independent,' know and state the that our brethren of other denominations are so true cause in the above extract-"they doubt interested for us. We have conversed with not the propriety of administering the ordinance to a few on the subject, and they enter at once inany but adults?" We think so. And although to its merits. Brethren, we have engaged in it may be true that very many pastors of churches this cause as if we had doubts and fears as to as referred to, fully believe in "infant baptism" as our success; but the time has now come to set required by the gospel,—yet is it not also true these doubts and fears aside. We must actthat the prevailing and still increasing opinion we must work. If we say the word, if we will ong the churches, is, that gospel baptism is to labor, having faith in our success in the end. we

Lord and Savior Jesus Christ? We indeed in the first place, that we NEED such an Instituthink so-not now to contend that yet another tion-then, a drawing of the institution will be belief is gaining in the minds of Christians- presented-also, the estimated cost-the num namely, that baptism by immersion is the 'prop- ber of teachers-number of students it will acr, not to say the only, scriptural mode.

We do not object to Christian parents dediinformation, facts, &c., touching the cause of edating their children to God, even in infancy, ucation in the F. W. Baptist connexion in the We would not in the least object to pious pa- State, and going to show more especially the rents, members in our own churches, coming to- need of an Institution, will be thankfully receiv-

hem, and if they chose adopting some form of them all ready, and hand them to your Repre such a covenant " to bring up their offspring in sentatives and Senators before they leave home the nurture and admonition of the Lord"-but for Augusta. Let them all be carefully filed as the trouble arises from doing this by infant follows: "Petition of — and — oth sprinkling, and calling that Christian baptism, so ers, (stating the number,) citizens of - for really as to preclude the precious privilege of the incorporation and endowment of Maine following the Savior in this beautiful ordinance State Seminary." In this way, by application of the soul to God. We have frequently known tion, we can determine in a few moments the that "infant baptism" has stood forth in the whole number of the petitioners throughout the Christian's mind for years as an apology for neg- State. We would say again to our brethren, lecting Christian baptism and profession; a real let there be no delay. The sub-committee have hinderance to enjoyment and usefulness, and a spared neither time nor expense to hasten this question for doubt and anxieties, borne for a question. We believe our brethren will join us.

LIFE AND EPISTLES OF PAUL. By common consent, Paul was both possess

stances. To us this whole subject of baptism, on ed of the largest abilities and the highest culthe question both of the mode and who is a ture of any of the Apostles, and also more than proper candidate, is made entirely clear in the any other of them gave character to the early examples and teachings of Christ and the apos- churches. In the Canon of the New Testamer scriptures, his writings occupy a much larger space than those of any other man, and their authenticity and authority have been as a whole It will be remembered, that this territory was, questioned much less than the other portions of 1820, by express and solemn compact, guar- the New Testament. His life and writings nteed to freedom forever. Last year Congress must therefore constitute a more interesting and epealed or annulled this compact. It was pro- important study than is furnished in the case of inced unnecessary, offensive to the South; any other of the primitive armor-bearers of the there was no danger that slavery would ever go gospel. He occupies an uniquely conspicuous pothere, it was not adapted to slave-labor, even the sition; from which, when properly appreciated, but the principle of popular sovereignty must ously and correctly inspected than from any

mestic policy. People of discernment knew terest that we took up Messrs. Conybeare and hat all such talk was gammon.

But the game is kept up. A certain class of The size of the work assured us that if the sub papers all over the North are constantly issuing ject was as well as it was largely treated, this paragraphs assuring their readers that Kansas is must very much surpass every other similar secure to freedom, there is no danger that sla-very will ever be established there; that, in fact, a terse and expressive style, as the medium of the repeal of the restriction was very wise. And vigorous thought and a thorough and compreome honest people believe it.

But how is the thing working? We are aswherever we turned, the same characteristics sured on the most credible authority, that slav-discovered themselves—sustaining throughout ery is already there, slaveholders are pushing in the profundity and accuracy of German learning, with their slaves. The slaveholders of Missouri, without its vagaries, and singularly well blended we are told, have resolved to send in five thousand men, to control the first election there; sense. There is a justness and obviousness in though this plot has been exposed, and will therethe illustrations and conclusions, of the authors, fore probably prove abortive. But they are resolv- which seldem fail of commanding assent; so ed on making a desperate effort. Senator At- that it must be a rarely gifted and cultivater chison has absented himself from his seat in mind that can look upon the subject from a Congress to secure a two-fold object; first, to higher or better point of observation. It is secure Kansas to slavery, and, secondly, thereby unquestionably one of the most valuable contrito procure his own re-election to the Senate. butions of the present generation to theological He is therefore traversing the State, haranguing literature, and one of the very few books that to people, and drumming up recruits for a slav-will survive to be prized by succeeding gener-

ger? Manifestly there is danger. We believe But lest our commendation seem too strong, it is not yet too late, but the most strenuous and we quote a passage, which will not only justify grant Societies have done much in the right di-

Minnesota; perhaps Illinois, Indiana, to say necessary than a mere transcript of the Scriptura nothing of Cuba and Mexico. But let them fail in their nefarious project, let of his course brings us into contact with some new phase of ancient life, unfamiliar to our state of the Roman empire at the same time, "And in like manner, as we follow the Aposconsider these things; for some of us, we are persuaded, private brethren, ministers, missionaries, ought to be there, to help in this strugties, when one said ' I am of Paul, and a We wish to call attention to the doings of the sub-committee, which appeared in the Star of last week. It is important that the petitions should be circulated immediately and forwarded

and Eastern superstition blended their tainting precise circumstances he gave expression to that influence with the pure fermentation of that new language of his, which has been handed down ven which was at last to leaven the whole

world and the scriptural narrative; the social in other instances the superior excellence of the organization and gradation of ranks, for which translation is beyond question; and, upon the he enjoins respect; the position of women to which he especially refers in many of his letters; relations between parents and children, slaves praise and masters, which he not vainly sought to imbut with the loving spirit of the gospel; the quality and influence, under the early empire, of the Greek and Roman religions, whose effect corruptness he denounces with such indignant made to commence an address to a highly prejugation. whence he draws topics of warning or illustra-ion; the operation of the Roman law, under which he was so frequently arraigned; the courts in which he was tried, and the magistrates whose sentence he suffered; the legionary ldiers who acted as his guards; the roads by which he travelled, whether through the mountains of Lycaonia or the marshes of Latium; the course of commerce by which his journeys were or often regulated; and the character of that asperate—to draw them to his conclusions by mperfect navigation by which his life was so means of premises of their own. Now it is hard to believe that the two portions of the address

his preliminary touch of the pencil more highly be an impeachment of his ability and judgment ect?—and who would not the more readily duct or words will justify. Instead of 'too swcommit himself to the direction of a guide, or guides, who by such discriminating speech show so clear and complete an understanding of all the way that is to be travelled? And what is thus a courteous and complimentary admission, in admirable success in these volumes. Large as an offensive charge that would most effectually the work is, not a paragraph is unnecessary, not have excited a prejudice against him, beyond his a sentence is pointless. Each discussion, and power to counteract, The Greek word deisaracter and teachings. Nothing could be enough the better one. pared without seriously impairing the completess and value of the work.

Judaizing element prevailed, so that even the ther in that direction, he says:

"They (the Presbytery or assembled 'Elders') The manner in which the authors regard and majority even of the Christian church had been taught to hate his very name, and to believe that he went about the world teaching the Jews to forsake Moses, saying that they ought not to circumcise their children, neither to walk after customs. They further observed that it was impossible his arrival should remain unknown; his renown was too great for him to remain conled the most of the truth for the sake coaled the mubile appearance in the streets of ently hostile. It was therefore of importance hat he should do something to disarm this hos-lity and to refute the calumnies which had ity and to refute the calumnies which had-en circulated concerning him. The plan they exhibit himself as an observer of the Mosaic peremonies, and refute the accusations of his enemies. They added that, by so doing, he grew into strength and acknowledged power. ald not countenance the errors of those

have already seen indications, that, however strict might be the Judicial observances of St. James, they did not satisfy the Judaizing party t Jerusalem, who attempted, under the sanction of his name, to teach doctrines and enforce ractices of which he disapproved. The tisans of this faction, indeed, are called by St. Paul (while anticipating this very visit to Jerusalem), the disobedient party.'t It would eem that their influence was not unfelt in the have originated with himself.
"The counsel, however, though it may have

been suggested by suspicious prejudice, or even by designing enmity, was not in itself unwise.— St. Paul's great object (as we have seen) in this visit to Jerusalem, was to conciliate the church of Palestine. If he could win over that church tothe truth, or even could avert its open hostility to himself, he would be doing more for the diffusion of Christianity than even by the converrusion of Christianity than even by the conver-sion of Ephesus. Every lawful means for such an end he was ready gladly to adopt. His own principles, stated by himself in his epistles, re-quired this of him. He had recently declared that every compliance in ceremonial observances Dutch Trading Settlement takes to itself, in adshould be made, rather than cast a stumbling dition to its own ancient, hereditary Christmas down as his principle of action, to become a Jew Colony, adopting it with a tractability characterto Jews that he might gain the Jews; as willingly as he became a gentile to gentiles, istically deliberative, slow and enduring. All that he might gain the gentiles. He had given the nations of this City-of-Nations fall in with it. t as a rule, that no man should change his Episconal England here, embraces this child of external observances because he became a Christian; that the Jew should remain a Jew in things outward. Nay more, he himself observed the Jewish festivals, had previously counted the Jewish festivals. nanced his friends in the observance of Nazaritic Papist Ireland too, here accepts this child of the vows, and had circumcised Timothy the son of a Jewess. So false was the charge that he had forbidden the Jews to circumcise their children. In fact, the great doctrine of St. Paul concern- in her long rows of Saint-places, and gives it a ing the worthlessness of ceremonial observan- day among the many days for her Mass-sayings ces, rendered him equally ready to practice as in the churches and whiskey-drinkings elseto forsake them. A mind so truly Catholic as wheres. "Volatile France," too, accepts it here, was his, was necessarily free from any repugnance to mere outward observances; a repugnance equally superstitious with the formalism which clings to ritual. In his view, circumcismance of the control o happy on principle." And so it is to be pre-ion was nothing, and uncircumcision was noth-ing; but faith, which worketh by love. And this love rendered him willing to adopt the most burdensome ceremonies, if by so doing he could East, consent to good citizenship, at least so far save a brother from stumbling. Hence he willingly complied with the advice of the assembly, and thereby, while he removed the prejudices of its more ingenuous members, doubtless exapperated the factious partisans who had hoped for his refusal."

Heast, consent to good citizenship, at least so far as to accept the extra happiness of Thanksgiving Day, recommended by the Governor of the State, and called for by the usage of the Nation. Those poor Chinamen, with their long queus, in their loose short frocks and trowsers, the seat-

This passage does not present so much that is tered troupe of theatrical performers, who, unanew or striking as may be found in many others. ble to amuse New Yorkers by their Chinese dra-But involving materials more generally known, matics, have sought subsistence by selling cigars the relations of which are not however for the and trifles in the street, and one of whom I saw most part clearly perceived, it forcibly illustrates a few days since reduced to the condition of with what clear penetration and fully accurate way-side beggar, with the countenance and air comprehension the subject is seized upon and of forlorn dejectedness—it is to be hoped they

epistles of Paul, are inserted (entire) in their hungry by those who have to feed them withproper place in the order of the biography- al. thus showing not only when and where Paul Religious services were held in the churches

*Acts xv. See Gal. 11: 12. † Rom. xv. 31, ton apeithounion † Rom. xiv.

to us. These speeches and epistles are given in mass of civilized society.

"Again, to understand St. Paul's personal history as a missionary to the heathen, we must know the state of the different populations which he visited; the character of the Greek and oman civilization at the epoch; the points of very much doubt if any one can improve. But

public amusements of the people, udiced and somewhat inflamed audien stra- dience priding themselves upon their culture and refinement, by making a charge of excessive superstition, which his auditors could have regarded only as indecorous and offensive, if not highly insulting. And this, too, while all the rest of the address is obviously an adroit and skilful attempt to conciliate rather than to exof that asperate—to draw them to his conclusions by Who can gainsay all this?—who does not by are so inharmonious and inconsistent. It would

imate the importance and interest of the sub- which certainly nothing else in his recorded conon the gospel, as developed in Paul's history, rendering, but in such a connection it is plainly Another instance is in Romans 9: 16, depend-

The passage quoted above is from the pen of nal (—on that Mr. Conybeare would not differ ing not so much on the force of the Greek origifr. Conybears. We quote another, from Mr. with King James' translators—) as on the choice Howson's part of the work, and concerning of English epithets and the arrangement of Paul's appearance before the 'Elders' of the them. He translates it: "So then the choice of his hire. nurch at Jerusalem. After describing the comes not from man's will, nor from man's speed, saracter of that church, and showing how the but from God's mercy;" thus, without any parade—and in so obviously correct a manner postle James, its pastor, engaged in the per- none can gainsay it-taking entirely out of the ormance of Jewish ceremonies, and how that passage the large amount of Calvinism which has a considerable faction wished to go much far- so tenaciously been supposed to be contained in

is renown was too great for him to remain con-cealed; his public appearance in the streets of ferusalem would attract a crowd of curious spectators, most of whom would be vio-on God, and the Fatalists have denied the freedom of man's moral agency.'

It is evident that the information and illustrations essential to exhibit Paul's characteristics and times, and which the authors have so sucof four Jewish Christians, who were under a Nazaritic vow, accompany them to the temple, and pay for them the necessary expenses attent.

They are expecially valuable in forming. ad pay for them the necessary expenses of the position and characteristics of the Apostolic church; for Paul came in congricular from Rome to take possession of his arrival from Rome to take possession of his chrone. And what the king had done for population it was felt that the apostle might do for the church of that age came anywhere in continuous constraints. at he would thus, in the most public manner, tact, and was subject to nearly or quite all of those influences under which the early church

The style in which the publisher has issued ught to impose the Law on gentile converts; the work is worthy of all praise. The paper is cause it had been already decided by the because it had been already decided by the church at Jerusalem, that the ceremonial observances of the Law were not obligatory on the ge number of mans and illustrati It is remarkable that this conclusion is at- on wood in a style scarcely inferior to steel entributed expressly in the scriptural narrative, not to James (who presided over the meeting), a publisher, heretofore mostly devoted to issuing ut to the assembly itself. The lurking a publisher, heretofore mostly devoted to issuing hade of distrust implied in the terms of works of general literature, gives so inherently the admonition, was certainly not shared by that apostle, who had long ago given to St. Paul the right hand of fellowship. We to the public in so fine a style. Those who make themselves the owners of this work, somewhat costly though it is, will not only generously reward this venture of his, and as we trust encourage him to further efforts in the same direction. but by the study of the work will reap a much more substantial benefit for themselves.

No funds having been provided to defray the iscussion which terminated in the resolution re- expense of publishing the Annual Report of led. And though St. James acquiesced (as the Free-will Baptist Anti-slavery Society in did St. Paul) in the advice given, it appears not pamphlet form, it is inserted in the Star of the week. It is a valuable document, and will no doubt interest our readers. See first page.

Rew Nork Correspondence.

Thanksgiving Day---Free-will Baptist Dinner Festival --- Winter and the Poor New York, Dec. 5, 1854.

My Dear Editor :- Thanksgiving Day is progressive in the city of the Knickerbockers. The Dutch Trading Settlement takes to itself, in adit and New Year, the great festival of the Pilgrim in their loose short frocks and trowsers, the seatfound means for some participation of the festi-The plan of the work is that which Mr. val, as well as the children of Five Points, and Chambers has so successfully applied to the Life many, I hope most of the poor of the city, by and Writings of Burns. The speeches and that happiest of all feasting, the feeding of the

was when he wrote or spoke, but under what generally, of all denominations and nations; I be-

varied forms of Oh-be-joyful incident to all our gives a full account of a trial which has recently

tors, indicating not only the preachers' caste and lira. tone of feeling, but those of the churches and HAYTI.—The priests and their party have congregations respectively. I have seen no re- made great efforts to prevent the progress of port of sermons or texts in the Catholic churchwhole, we are inclined to award it the highest es, though the papers say mass was performed treating those who attended Protestant worship of the Protestant sermons are published in the wishes; meetings are still crowded: the Holy Dailies, Dr. Potts (Old School Presbyterian) Spirit is at work on many hearts; cases of con keepeth the truth." Dr. Adams (New School them among the most respectable and influen Presbyterian): "And thou shalt put pure frank- tial in community. incense upon each row, that it may be on the against preaching on Politics. Dr. Smith ated as important to be done, is done with an keeping with the rest of his language, instead of ling, considering that Mr. Bellows' Society is one of the richest in the city. The gateway and vestibule alone of their former "meeting house," in Broadway, (which they sold to the Universalists,) en?" From this he elucidated, in his characteristic pertinence and force, the union of the secular and the religious, & the laborer's worthiness

The ladies of Mr. Graham's Society had their discourse, a sumptuous entertainment for the material-human, having also in view the imfirst Thanksgiving Dinner Festival following the provement of the social-human, with a yet far- one of the French departments, have recently ther (or nearer) reference to the fund of the So- been closed, for the alleged reason " that pub ciety, tickets to the banquet having been given freely (extensively) at a moderate price, the The manner in which the authors regard and began by calling St. Paul's attention to the strength of the Judaccal party among the Christians of Jerusalem. They told him that the majority even of the Christian church had been ing note to the ninth of Romans:

The manner in which the authors regard and treat the questions of necessity and human agendavails to be appropriated to help out expenses, opposition to the superstitions and errors of treat the questions of necessity and human agendavails to be appropriated to help out expenses, or towards paying off the Society's debts. All these objects were realized, eminently. Whatever scruples or misgivings some may have had "Perfectionists," at Wallingford, Connecticut for the fitness of such a means for the higher about twenty males and females, all living un-Christian interests of social and spiritual culture, der one roof. The men wear old fashioned as well as for the subordinate pecuniary, they swallow-tailed coats and cordurov trowsers, and vanished, like frost at the first glance of the sun, the women dress in "bloomers." Their relivanished, like frost at the first galacted that the glous belief seems to be a compound of Miller-guests arose from the tables to publicly certify ism, Free-lov-ism and Mormonism. The leadtheir appreciation of the provision furnished by er is Henry Allen, formerly of New Haven, and the ladies, and the social and religious influence a graduate of Dartmouth College. Besides the of the festival. One had wondered how the Is one at Wallingford, there are five other associaraelites could find entertainment for the whole tions of this kind located at Brooklyn and long term of some of their festive gatherings, Oneida, N. Y .: Cambridge and Pultney, Vt., and some of them for a week or more; but now he Newark, N. J. could understand it—he could pass happily a far The financial growth of the American Bible longer term in such a festival as this—a whole Union is said to have exceeded that of any othlife long would not be too much if duty would er religious society. The receipts for the first admit it. Others found in it, they said, the spir- year were \$5000; of the second \$10,000; of it as well as the substance of the ancient Christhe third \$16,000; of the fourth \$23,000; it as well as the substance of the ancient chirs the third \$16,000; of the lourin \$20,000, tian love-feast, in the observance of the outward of the fifth, or present year, more than \$40,500.

A BENEVOLENT MOVEMENT.—Religious meetings have been established in New York city for of bread and sip of water, with the inward stance of Christian fraternity, our Methodist the newsboys, who till recently were among the brethren are so happy. They spoke of it as a most hopeless classes in the city, and about a the city into that personal acquaintance and practical communion and fellowship better by sabbath. tical communion and fellowship better known in the churches of the country. By this and kindred means the strangeness between members Unitarian congregations with 29,612 hearers mon in the city, might be melted away, and the WILLIAMS, THE MISSIONARY.-The identigenial spirit of Christian sociality and vital fel- cal murderer of this excellent man, says the lowship take its place. They found in this festi- Congregationalist, has been met with at Erroval the spirit of the family union—an enlarge-ment of that spirit, instead of an infringement on that part of Dillon's Bay, where the murder the good old Thanksgiving family gatherings.— was committed. He is sorry and ashamed of the family there, an enlarged familthe deed, but says, he did not know Mr. Willy, the Christian family, the spirit of which ex-pands beyond the narrow bound of natural kin, of his killing him was, that outrages had been beyond the narrowness of the "me and my wife, committed by foreigners sometime before, and my son John and his wife ; us four and no more" that his own son was murdered in the affray. probationary streams to make up altogether the liams was killed, and is very desirous to have a great sea of human fraternity in Christian fellow- Missionary among his people. A teacher is al-

> ity of the ladies in their preparation of the entertainment.
>
> Winter, so suddenly falling upon the protraction of summer in the fine bland weather till three or four days since, is here in its rigor.—
>
> The crisis turned on Thanksgiving day, not to the merry jingle of sleigh-bells, which you in the neighborhood of the White Mountains had for the occasion; but to the rising, chill blast, near harbinger of the furious storm that came on Sabbath, rain, sleet, snow and mighty wind "breaking the vessels in pieces;" and the terrible cold of yesterday and to-day—terrible because of our unfurnished poor. Never, perhaps, cause of our unfurnished poor. Never, perhaps,
> Missionaries in Orissa with Bibles for distribution and means of translating it into the Santal tion and means of translating it into the Santal set dreadful as for this winter, now commencing with such intense severity. Business dead, employments ended, money tight, provisions high,—only in God is our hope for these many thousands destitute, shivering, hungry—some of them so by their own improvidence and vice, some by what is called misfortunes more, perhaps, by the state of the santal language, a work which Bro. Phillips has commenced, and has already translated portions of the New Testament.
>
> Bro. Brown preached to our congregation, one week ago last Sabbath, and spent the two following days in calling on our people. I spent some part of the time with him, and was very much gratified to see the interest they manifested in aiding this important work of sending the

ertified their admiration of the skill and liberal-

"Where Luxury in palaces lies straining Its low thoughts to form unreal wants." Happy that still "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof" to command its supplies as to increase our religious interests. seemeth Him good, and that it is His to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

Various Baragraphs.

Religious services were held in the churches generally, of all denominations and nations; the lieve. Business was suspended, the stores generally closed, and the city devoted to the festively consumer being suspected of it. The American and Foreign Christian Union for November, willing to do something to aid in giving God's

varieties of character, education, custom and taken place in Tuscany. The Judgment con demns the two persons, (accused of offering it It is instructive as well as amusing to see the to some others,) to the punishment of impriso diversities, varieties and shades of sentiment ment for ten months, and conjointly to the exwith which the occasion is treated by our pas-

the gospel, imprisoning or otherwise cruelly and the congregations large. Sketches of many -but they have not succeeded according to their took for his text: "The righteous nation which version are frequently occurring, and some of

THE WIDOW'S MITE.—One of the missions bread for a memorial, even an offering made by fire unto the Lord." Dr. Parker (Presb.) Dan'l 1:44,45, and Luke 13:20,21. He preached poor widow who lives by the labor of her hands called on him and told him that she had longed against preaching on Politics. Dr. Smith (Presb.): "And the Lord God said, it is not good for man to be alone; I will make him a helpmate for him." Preached the family relationary preached the family relation. The Bellows (Referenced Dutch): "In Polymon tion. Dr. Bethune (Reformed Dutch): "In the day of prosperity be joyful; but in the day of adversity consider." H. W. Beecher: Deut. she could spare nothing. Her eyes fell upon 6:3—13. Preached (contrary to Dr. Parker's her faithful dog, and she resolved to part with preaching) something on Politics. Dr. Hawkes (Episcopalian): "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times." Dr. Bellows (University of the stability of the stabili

SURPRISING MALIGNITY .- An attempt was very step of that discussion, throw new light idaimonesterous, is not only susceptible of such a is said to have cost twenty thousand dollars;— 900 passengers, mostly Protestants, over a preand the stones for their new church edifice, now building at Twenty-second St., 4th Avenue, they bring from France. Mr. Graham (F. W. Baptist) had the text: "Doth God take care for oxhad been placed on the rails for the purpose of causing a wholesale massacre of the Protestants. As the train was providentially moving very slowly, owing to the fact of one of the engines being out of order, which the engineer could not account for, none of the cars were drag-

the blending of more drops accumulating in He delivered up the club with which Mr. Wilhip when "He shall gather together in one all ready there, and in due season a Missionary children of God scattered abroad." They will be on the ground; thus evil is overcome by stified of the goodness of God in the bounta- good. ousness of an Infinite Father and Savior, and

For the Morning Star.

ity of the ladies in their preparation of the en-

"man's inhumanity to man, poppressed, robbed, famished by insatiate avarice for hoarding, for enlarged estates, for piling riches selves. "He that watereth shall be water himself." Bro. B. received \$50 of the bers of our congregation besides what he obtained of others. His visit among us appeared

SILAS CURTIS. Pittsfield, N. H., Dec. 5, 1854.

For the Morning Star.

Dear Bro. Burr - Since I saw you at your Scotland and Rome.—In Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in other parts of Scotland, where a Romish population is found, there is a general and happy movement going forward for making known the Gospel to Romanists; tracts are prepared and distributed; theological students spend their long vacations in laboring for the salvation of the deluded children of the mother of harlots,—and associations are formed for the gunner of each movement. High times it is of harlots,—and associations are formed for the support of such movements. High time it is that this was done in every Protestant country where Catholics are found; for ignorance is not hopelessness.

Religious Persecutions Reneweb.—Religious Persecution

Rducation Society.

Hiram Thwing, 2,00; C. Quinnam, 50; towards Rev.

C. Quinnam's piedge to the \$20,000 fund.

Books Forwarded.

e package to Rev. B. Bean, Colebrook, N. H., by press. ne package to Rev. S. S. Cady, Burfington Flats, Otsego Co., N. Y., by mail.

Married

In Strafford, Nov. 30, by Rev. John Caverly, Mr. Wil-am Caswell to Miss Lizzie A. Winslow, both of North-

wood.

In Deerfield, Nov. 4, by Rev. E. Tuttle, Mr. Cyrus B.Morse and Miss Elizabeth J. Nolson, both of D. Noy. 30,

Mr. Elijah B. Sargent of Newton and Miss Adaline Fearborn of Deerfield.

Nov. 28, by Rev. E. True, Mr. Roswell F. Chapman of
Bethel, Vt., and Miss Mary C. Wentworth of Alton.

In Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, by Rev. D. P. Cilley, Mr.
John F. Caldwell and Miss Hannah M. Holiday, both of

ariestown. In Pascoag, R. I., Nov. 23, by Rev. D. P. Harriman, Mr. anning Wood and Miss Harriet Copeland. Dec. 4, Mr. th Wheelock and Miss Susan M. Arnold, all of Burril-

of Kennebunk.

In North Berwick, Me., Dec. 3, by Eld. C. B. Mills, Mr. Thomas H. Fernald and Miss Glive A. Baston, both of N. Berwick.

In Augusta, Me., Aug. 31, by Rev. O. B. Chency, Mr. Charles Soule of Waterville and Miss Ardra E. Wing of A. Oct. 1, Mr. Western H. Pinkham of Washington and Miss Lorinda Cross of A. Nov. 12, Mr. Elijah H. Pray and Miss Sarah J. Woodsum, both of Albion. Nov. 30, Mr. George Brown, Jr., and Miss Urania Stevens, both of Al-

In Corinna, asc., Nov. w, by Nev. N. J. Kownson, Mr.
John S. Eaton of South Reading, Mass., and Miss Eliza A.
Knowles of C.
In Harrison, Me., March 19, by Eld. Joseph Wight, Mr.
Charles Merrill of Waterford and Miss Amanda Jane
Waterhouse of H. Dec. 10, Mr. Albion W. Weston of Otisfield and Miss Sarah Skillings of Harrison.
In Garland, Me., Oct. 22, by Rev. I. Hathaway, Joseph
S. Knight, Esq., and Miss Mary E. Skillin, both of G.—
Nov.1, Mr. John J. Banks of Kenduskeng and Miss Catharine Chandler of Corinth.
In Troy, Me., Nov. 4, by Eld. James Cotton, Mr. Henry
B. Smith and Miss Mary Ann Ward, both of T. Nov. 18,
Mr. Sumner L. Chalmers and Miss Mary E. Work.
In Dixmont, Me., Nov. 18, by the same, Mr. Moses B.
Work and Miss Mary Jane H. Bagley, both of Bangor.
In Sherburne, N. Y., Dec. 11, by Rev. T. Applegate, Mr.
Jesse V. Perry and Miss Susan Balley.
Nov. 9, by Rev. J. D. Heath, Mr. Wm. Bates of Ill., and
Miss Rachel Skidmore of Ferry Township, O.

WILLIAM BURR, Treasu

32,75

the human race, who are yet destitute of it. But where this Star never rises nor shines, then there is less light, and less interest in all the great benevolent and reformatory operations and objects of the day. But where I find the Morning Star for the parents and the Myrtle for the children, there I usually find an interest in the Education, Temperance, Anti-slavery, and whatever is calculated to promote the glory of God and the good of men. Often when I have stepped into a house and seen these invaluable messengers lying upon the table, I have thanked God and taken courage; for I regard them as most important agents in the cause of God and his truth; and I would, my dear brother, that you would send these agents into every F. W. B. family in the State. And so far as my feeble influence can go towards it, you shall We have blessed news to communicate to the readers of the Star.

We have it without money and without price. A good religious newspaper in a family, is, in my estimation, second to no source of instruction but the Bible itself. The Bible and a good religious paper, regularly read in a family, will exert an influence for good that nothing else can do; and one that will be felt, not only on the family who read them, but will give them an influence that will be felt on many in this life and that which is to come. But I am getting away from my subject. The churches which I have visited and the amount received are the following:

We have blessed news to communicate to the readers of the Star.

The Lord has graciously revived his work in our congregations in Sheffield and Wheelock. We think that at least thirty souls have been converted within two months past, mostly young persons, several young married couples being included in the number. Also, many backsliders have been reclaimed. The work is solemn and glorious. No improper excitement has appear ed, all have seemed candid, considerate and determined. It is exceedingly refreshing to wit-

my subject. The churches which I have visited and the amount received are the following:

1. Church Dover, 3,00. 2. Do. 5,25. Perhaps I shall say that no general contribution has been made by these two churches. Great Falls, \$5,47; Canterbury, \$11,15; Lake Village, \$14,00; \$Meredith Bridge, \$6,60; Guilford Village, \$10,36; 1 Upper Gilmanton, \$10,85; 2d Do. \$8,93; Sutton, 75 cts.; Bradford church, \$3,87; Do. collection at Weare Quarterly Meeting, \$4,58; North Newbury, \$4,45; South Do., \$1,58; Northwood, \$3,41; Strafford and S. Barrington, \$11,50; 2 Strafford, \$12,34; 3. Do., \$17,46; Rochester, \$18,35; Farmington, \$3,00,1 Barnstead, \$1,50; Loudon, \$9,84; Pittsfield, \$50,25; Candia, \$34,00. In addition to the above sums, subscriptions to the amount of several this place on the 5th of July last, continues to this place on the 5th of July last, continues to this place on the 5th of July last, continues to the sums, subscriptions to the amount of several the sum of th sums, subscriptions to the amount of several dollars were made, which remain unpaid. The

can send their subscriptions to

AMASA BROWN,

Agent American and Foreign Bible Society.

A BROTHER IN NEED.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The eleventh annual meeting of the F. W. Baptist Anti-Slavery Society convened at Saco, Me., Oct., 12, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

John N. Rines. 1. The meeting was called to order by the President, M. W. Burlingame. Prayer by H.

3. Heard the Report of the Cor. Secretary. Voted that it be accepted, and the usual number printed.

4. The following brethren were chosen offi-

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cers of the Society for the ensuing year: and A. K. Moulton.

Rec. Sec., D. P. Cilley. Cor. Sec., D. P. Harriman, Treasurer, William Burr.

Ex. Committee, F. Moulton, J. B. Davis, A.

Bradbury, P. S. Burbank, and M. Cole.

Interesting addresses were made by Rev. J. Stevens, D. Waterman and J. Mariner. 5. Adjourned without day.
D. P. CILLEY, Rec. Sec.

Boston, Mass. Nov. 23, 1854.

ADDISON, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1854. Bro. Burr:—I send you six dollars for For-rn Missions. This has been raised by our eign Missions. This has been raised by our church missions society, which was organized last spring for the purpose of raising funds to employ a missionary in the Q. M. We have those here who feel a deep interest in the welfare of those who do not enjoy the blessings and privileges of the gospel, which we are the happy recipients of, and they are willing to impart of their substance to send the light of gospel truth to those who are setting in the shadow of death.—
The prospects of our church mission society are quite flattering. By this means we hope to raise much more money for missions yearly than we have been in the habit of doing. We have collectors appointed, whose business it is to obtain pledges and receive contributions for the cause of missions. May the blessings of our Heavenily our God. The younger of the sons is pre-

Rebibals, Etc.

RUTLAND, Ohio, Dec. 4, '54. Bro. Burr :- There has of late been some revival in the 2d Free-will Baptist church in this place. Meetings are held oftener, professors more engaged, and a few converted. Three have been baptized, and united with the church.

SELAH H. BARRETT.

SELAH H. BARRETT. SELAH H. BARRETT.

in a neighborhood in Hiram, Me. Some have mind to work." Whether or not it been reclaimed from a backslidden state, and sin- advantage to the church and to the interest of ners have been converted to God, we trust.—

November 27. I bantized cight who were the state of the state and to the interest of Zion, remains to be seen. But we feel to say, that we most heartily thank our friends abroad November 27, I baptized eight who were for their counsel and our friends at home for added to the church, and some have united with their timely aid. Stuated as we now are in a the Methodists. The work is spreading into other parts of the town.

The work is spreading into the prayers of the friends of Zion, that we may other parts of the town. other parts of the town

G. W. WHITNEY,

MIDDLE GROVE, Ill., ? Nov. 22, 1854. Bro. Burr :- The Lord has in a measure revived his work in the Walnut Creeek church, in Knox County, Ill., which is known as the mother church of the Walnut Creek Q. M. Having. been appointed by the Q. M. at the Sept. session to travel within its bounds as a Home mis- church at Scriba, and a very profitable season sionary, I commenced a protracted meeting Nov. was enjoyed. Souls were converted, and the 3d with this church, which continued until the brethren returned richly laden with the blessing 18th, the day of their monthly meeting. The of God. The Conference re-affirmed their tem-

human race who are yet destitute of it. Driscoll preached Saturday evening, and Elder

MONEER, Iowa, Oct. 18, 1854.

Bro. Burr:—The little church established in this place on the 5th of July last, continues to Pastors having these subscriptions in their hands will confer a favor by receiving the amount and forwarding it to me as soon as possible by mail.

I would also say that any persons residing in N. H., Eastern Vt., or in York, Cumberland, or Oxford Cos., Me., and who are making them selves Life Members of the Society by paying the amount (\$30,00) in annual instalments, can send their subscriptions to terest in our congregation is encouraging. We hope to see greater things than these. We ask an interest in the prayers of our brethren for this little flock in the wilderness.

A. C. Andrus.

Роктямочти, N. H., Dec. 13, 1854. Bro. A. C. Andrus, who has been a faithful Bro. Burr :- I wish to make a short state and successful minister in our denomination for almost thirty years, removed from Wisconsin to the State of Iowa about one year since, and commenced preaching in a place called Moneels, Winneshiek Co. He organized a church there last July, with encouraging prospects. Additions have since been made. In a letter of recent date, he says, "Our village is rapidly populating and bids fair to be second to none in northern Iowa."

Bro. A. has been afflicted with sickness in his family for several years; and in his last letter, he says his wife, who has not been expected to live from one day to another for some weeks, "in all probability will not be living when this reaches you." He made application to our H. Mission Society for some aid last June, but the state of our funds was such that we did not think it, advisable to commence a new interest there at that time; and no appropriation was made. He is destitute of property and is in debt for the comforts of life, nearly to the amount of \$100. The little church is, at present, unable to render him the assistance he needs. Some aid, rendered at this time, to this afflicted and usedy brother, would be very gratefully received, and we believe the giver would be bountifully rewarded by Him who has said "he that hath pity on the poor lendth to the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again."

Any person who wishes to contribute anything for the benefit of Bro. Andrus can send it to him at Moneek, Winneshick Co., Iowa, or to Wm. Burr, Dover, N. H., who will forward it to him at Moneek, Winneshick Co., Iowa, or to Wm. Burr, Dover, N. H., who will forward it to him at Moneek, Winneshick Co., Iowa, or to Wm. Burr, Dover, N. H., who will forward it to him at Moneek, Winneshick Co., Iowa, or to Wm. Burr, Dover, N. H., who will forward it to him at Moneek, Winneshick Co., Iowa, or to Wm. Burr, Dover, N. H., who will forward it to him at Moneek, Winneshick Co., Iowa, or to Wm. Burr, Dover, N. H., who will forward it to him at Moneek, Winneshick Co., Iowa, or to Wm. Burr and successful minister in our denomination for ment relative to our interest in this city. Last almost thirty years, removed from Wisconsin to July, I received a call to preach at the South teresting Sabbath school, which is constantly in-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY creasing in numbers. The church at its organical

For the Morning Star, Quinby.

Quinby.

Por the Morning Star.

Dear Bro. Burr:—You and the readers of the Star have been made aware that for a year pas my health has been much out of repair. It is still by no means what it was at the time of the still by no means what it was at the time of the General Conference at Fairport; but much better than it was during last winter. I have been obliged to abjure as far as possible all care of every kind. I need not say to those who know my temperament and my zeal in seeing established among us a College of the right sort, how the seed among us a College of the right sort, how the seed among us a College of the right sort, how the seed among us a college of the right sort, how the seed among us a College of the right sort, how the seed among us a College of the right sort, how the seed among us a College of the right sort, how the seed among us a College of the right sort to be obliged to abjure as far as possible all care of every kind. I need not say to those who know my temperament and my zeal in seeing established among us a College of the right sort. severe a trial it has been to me to be obliged to abandon the labor, and especially to see the work embarrassed for want of efficient labor in the Agency. But to the demands of stern ne-cessity we submit with confidence in an overrul-

cessity we submit with confidence in an overruing Providence.

At present I am supplying Bro: Ball's pulpit while he is hard at work, and successfully, too, in the Agency. Whether I shall be for any length of time adequate to this responsibility is uncertain. For the present my P. O. is Buffalo. Yours, &c., Edw. B. Fairfield.

For the Morning Star.

es and receive contributions for the cause sisions. May the blessings of our Heavenly the same altar, and together offer our devoof missions. May the blessings of our Heavenly Father accompany this small donation, and may it prove in His hand to the salvation of some soul.

J.J. A.

The shadows of wearied years are stretching across my path, and I am looking for the rest of across my path, and I am looking for the rest of across my path, and I am looking for the rest of across my path, and I am looking for the rest of across my path, and I am looking for the rest of across my path, and I am looking for the rest of across my path, and I am looking for the soul. the pilgrim. I live only to preach Jesus, and tell to all that his grace has saved the chief of J. W. HOLMAN

Bro. Burr :-- Permit me to say that our meeting house, which has stood so long one mile west of Fabius Village, has lately been moved to the village. Much credit is due to the inhabitants Bro. Burr:—The Lord has revived his work

that at least a good work was being done, and each seemed desirous of doing something. In truth, it might well be said, "the people had a with humility and Christian zeal meet the responsibility resting upon us, and secure the approving smile of the great Head of the Church. We expect to occupy the house as it is for this winter, and in the spring, if Providence permit, enlarge and repair it. S Fabius, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1854. S. R. EVENS.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Oswego, N. Y.—Held its last term with the church got considerably revived, and four were perance, anti-slavery and moral reform prin-

word to the six or seven hundred millions of teresting time at the monthly meeting; Elder work. The Conference resolved that if it should not now treat on the basis of the four conditions, be ascertained that there was a member of this but state that they intend to hold the Crimea, Conference who voted with pro-slavery parties and will in their own time dictate the terms of they would make him a subject of prayer, until peace.

A despatch from Berlin of the 28th says:—

Phillips, cor. messengers from the R. I. C. M.—
were present, and added much to the interest of
the meeting. Elders Chaney and Woodworth
were appointed cor. mess. to the R. I. Q. M.—
by the five powers on the terms of the now ex-The churches report generally some cheering indications of a revival, and the E. Killingly ch. 3d. A revision of the treaty of 1841. 4th. The

and services of the church. has been renewed.

Belknap, N. H.—The Nov. session was held it by sea and land. with the church at Concord. Bro. ELBRIGE THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.-English pa YORK was licensed to preach one year. A con- pers, received by the Pacific, are filled with the tribution of \$4,00 was taken Wednesday eve details of the terrible battle of lakermann, for the cause of Home Missions. Next session with the church at Lake Village. The Conferwith the church at Lake Village. The Confer-full impression of the importance and terrific ence will meet on the 4th Tuesday in Jan., 1855, character of that battle. On its result the fate of at 1 o'clock, P. M., instead of the last Tuesday, the allied army depended. Had the Russian as stated in the Register.

creased in numbers and in the spirit. They resolved no longer to crowd themselves into the school house, but to erect a house where they might worship God under their own vine and fig-tree. Their resolve has been carried into practice. Last Oct., a traveller wandering that way might have witnessed an unusual number of wagons wending their way to the neat (and not destitute of architectural taste withal) meeting house. The house having been filled to every corner, Elder G. H. Ball, of Buffalo, preached the opening sermon. Subject, the church. Alopening sermon. Subject, the church. Alough he occupied nearly two hours, yet his audience, with great attention, drank into the spirit.

Elder Flynn preached in the evening previously to the opening of the meeting house. Elder Damon held a series of meetings on the Cattarausus Creek (7 miles) where existed a strong party of Universalists; but the spirit of our God ty of Universalists; but the spirit of our God has, through his labors, opened their hard hearts.

For the Morning Star. The W. R. I. Ministers' Conference at its last-session voted to publish in the Morning Star the action of the Q. M. in the adoption of the report of the Committee which was appointed report of the Committee which was appointed by the Q. M. to investigate the charges which were brought against Eld. J. C. Dow. The report of the Com. is as follows:

"Your Committee report that in their opinion, on account of the facts which have come to light in relation to Eldur J. C. Dow, his name, which a locarcy he estimated as a respect of

this Ministers Conference."

G. CLARKE, Clerk of Com.

Chepachet, R. I., Dec. 5th, 1854.

Notices, Appointments, Etc. Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting

Subscribers to the Buffalo meeting house are requested a send in their money as fast as possible. Direct to S west, Buffalo, N. Y., as I expect to be absent most of M. Ball. Belknap Q. M. Conference.

The Ministers' Conference of the Belknap Q. M. will neet a Lake Village the 4th Tuesday in Jan. next, at six clock, P. M. E. Taux, Clerk.

Stanstead Q. M. is appointed so convene at Coatticook Village on Costiçuok river, and convenient to the depot on the Portland and Montreal railroad. We learn that Elders J. Woodman, A. D. Smith and R. D. Richardson of Wheelock Q. M. To appointed by the Wheelock Q. M. Comference to come to our assistance; and we hope they will find it practicable to attend. And in order to induce others of our brethren in New Hampshire, Maine, &c., to come into the Province, and look on these fields ready for harvest, we would say to those who have herefolore taken like long and hanj journey. Induce, have heter facilities at present, and demonstrate the same by describing Coattleook village, formerly but little known.

This is a very promising village, some 8 miles from the boundary dividing Ganda from Vermont, &c. This is perhaps the depot of the most business this side of the line short of Sherbrook; it is also the port of entry. I am aware that it has not stood very high in a religious view during the building of the railroad; for, like others under the same circumstances, it was filled too much with drank-enness and its attendant evils; still, long acquaintance anthorizes me to say that some still continue to pray; and temperance lecturers, like John the Baptist, have prepared the way, and the Lord has worked reform in the place. We have had a good addition to the church in that place, and our brethren are making preparations to settle a minister. We hope many of our brethren will visit the place. A number of our brethren in comment to the depot. Brethren, pray that the God of revivals may still work in this country. "You you in gospel bonds, A. Moutzon." Stanstead Quarterly Meeting.

CARD. Our friends in West Gardiner and vicinity will accept our thanks for a visit on the eve of Nov. 28, and a donation amounting to \$88—\$21 of which was cash.

A. P. TRACY.

S. M. TRACY.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. C. B. Mills, Springvale, Me. O. Bartlett, Abbot, Me. THOMAS DAVIS, Mendota, Lasalle Co., Ill. T. R. DUNN, Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y.
E. G. CILLEY, Boston, Ionia Co., Mich.

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS

The Pacific arrived at New York last, week bringing Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. There is nothing decisive from the seat of war in the Nov. 26, says:—

Menschikoff writes on the 18th that the siege Nov. 26, says:-

had almost entirely ceased.

the operations of the siege were progressing well. and that the health and spirits of the armies termined to introduce this bill. He agreed with were good. 1800 men, of Gen. Maynard's adtwo English transports were lost in the Black of American protestants to foreigners or catho-Nymph foundered with all on board. Three the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Chase gave mail steamers have been stranded. Constanti- notice of a bill to abolish franking privileges. nople dates of the 20th state that during the previous ten days at least 15,000 men, to reinforce parts of the President's Message to appropriate the allies, had sailed for the Crimea, and passed the Bosphorus on their way thither. It is now Tuesday, Dec. 12. Senate.—Mr. Seward's stated that the French and Turks are to invade joint resolution for the election of chaplains of ported. It is reported that the command of the out "different denominations." He considered deavoring to get up new negotiations, but France Mr. Seward disclaimed any such intention. Af-

WESTERN RHODE ISLAND .- Held with the The Russian answer to the Prussian note ex-Coventry church, Nov. 29 and 30. The meetings were well attended. Elders McKenzie and Phillips, cor. messengers from the R. I. Q. M., Christian subjects of the Ottoman Porte withreport a few conversions with seriousness on the free navigation of the Danube. The utmost nds of others. The following resolutions were alacrity is manifested in France and England in passed at this session:

Resolved, That the Clerks of the several allied armies depends upon them. Several churches shall in future present their letters to their respective churches for their approbation, or correction, previous to each successive Q. M.

Resolved, That the Clerk of each church be requested to report at each Q. M. the number of members when there is a constant. mbers who attend the covenant meetings ereff from Sebastopol. The blockade of Odessa has been renewed. The Russians are fortifying

succeeded, the allies would have been compelled ERIE (N. Y.) Q. MEETING

Held its last session with the East Concord church, Dec. 6. The delegates and brethren enjoyed much of the presence of God's Holy Spirit. Our hearts were made glad by the testimony of brethren of from thirty to forty years' joys in the cross of Christ, together with the evidence of the young convert just setting out in the Christian race. At the unanimous request of the Boston church, Robert Marris, was examined and set apart to the ministry. Ordinary, which rested on the heights which to abandon the siege and retreat to their ships quest of the Boston church, ROBERT MARTIN was examined and set apart to the ministry. Ordination sermon by Elder W. H. Flynn; charge by Elder W. H. Flynn; charge by Elder W. H. Damon; prayer by Elder W. I. Trusting to the steep declivities of the hills, Durfee. Next session with the Boston church, Feb. 7th and 8th.

The brethren in East Concord have, under the labors of brother B. H. Damon, had nearly three years' continuous reformation, having increased in numbers and in the spirit. They resolved no longer to crowd themselves into the selection of the best of the Laglish army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the heights which of the Inkermann.—

Trusting to the steep declivities of the hills, the English army, which rested on the heights which of the Inkermann.—

Trusting to the steep declivities of the hills, the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the heights which of the Inkermann.—

Trusting to the steep declivities of the hills, the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the testing of the Inkermann.—

Trusting to the steep declivities of the hills, army, which rested on the weakest flank of the English army, which rested on the testing of the Inkermann.—

Trusting to the steep declivities of the English army, which rested on the legits of the Inkermann.—

Trusting to the steep de preached edge of the presence of an enemy was afforded et his aubrigades there stationed & to divert the attention Eighteen have, on a profession of repentance and faith, been buried with Christin baptism. ed by field artillery, was drawn up in that direc-Others have united by letter. They have been tion to cut up the retreating English in their attempts to regain their ships; in fact, every artist church in East Concord.

R. M. rangement seems to have been made, and most admirably made, to secure the destruction of the English army; and so confident of success were the Russians, that telegraph posts had been erected to convey the expected intelligence to the cavalry, and to the garrison, of Sebastopol, that thre might be a general co-operation in driving the English into the sea. fatal result was only avoided by the most determined bravery and endurance of the British soldiers, maintained at the most frightful sacrifice of life, until the support of the French army could be brought up, who speedily turned the defence into an irresistible attack, by which the Russians were completely defeated at all

> Up to this time, the battle had been a series of bloody hand to hand conflicts, in which contending parties charged and recharged each other, driving and being driven in turn, retreating and fallying again amidst the brushwood glades and numerous vallies and dells of Inker-

A correspondent of an Eaglish paper writing rom Balaklava, in describing this battle, says; fron Balaklava, in describing this battle, says;
"It has been doubted by military historians if any enemy ever stood a charge with the bayonet, but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British soldier wielding his favorite weapon, and that at Maida alone did the enemy ever cross bayonets with him; but at the battle of Inkermann not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters bevain—not only were desperate encounters be-tween masses of men maintained with the bay-onet alone—but we were obliged to resist bayonet to bayonet the Russian Infantry again and again to bayonet the Russian Infinity again and again as they charged us with incredible fury and de-termination. The battle of Inkermann admits of no description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults —in glens and vallies, in brushwood glades and remote dells hidden from all human eyes."

Monday, Dec. 11. Senate.—Mr. Adams of Mississippi introduced the following bill in reference to to the naturalization laws:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the pas sage of this act no alien shall be admitted to be-come a citizen of the United States unless he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare and prove to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction of the case that he has resided in the United States twonty-one years at least: provided that any alien who may be a resident of the United States at the date of this act shall be entitled to all the third condition resident in the first section of the set approved. specified in the first section of the act approved April 24, 1802, of which this act is amendato-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the third condition specified in the first section of the act approved April 24, 1802, entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of nature of the core for protogre nasuralization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," as conflicts with the first section of this act, be, and the same is hereby

Mr. Adams spoke too low to be heard in the galleries, but was understood to argue that in Crimea. A despatch from St. Petersburg, of one hundred years every inch of the continent would be wanted by the American people. He denied all connection with the Know Nothings, operations had been suspended, and that the cannonade had gradually relaxed. On the 18th thought immigration dangerous, because for-A Paris letter says, a despatch from Gen. eigners ranged themselves with the abolitionists. Canrobert, dated Sebastopol, Nov. 13, states that When he heard that a band of Germans had burned a United States senator in effigy, he dethe Know Nothings in the desire to extend the vanced guard, had landed on the 13th. Thirty- term for naturalization, and in their preference Sea on the 14th inst. The Prince and the Sea lies. Mr. Adam's bill was read and referred to

Bessarabia, and that Louis Napoleon has an- different denominations by the two Houses was nounced that the allies will be powerfully sup- taken up. Mr. Dodge of Iowa moved to strike troops to be sent to Bessarabia had been confer- this a blow at the present chaplain, because of red upon Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers. The move- his sentiments upon the question which has diment upon Besssrabia had already commenced. | vided his (the Methodist) church into North and Peace Negotiations.—The Austrian, Prus- South. Mr. Mason said if the Senator from New sian and Geman diplomatists are active in en- York had any such ebject he should disclose it. converted and reclaimed. We had a very in- ciples, and their renewed devotion to the mission and England have notified them that they will ter some debate, Mr. Seward moved an amend-

an election of a chaplain to the Senate for the present session. Mr. Dodge of Iowa said he disdained a hidden warfare, and deprecated the attack upon the present chaplain. He said that

House. Mr. Fuller of Maine, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the better preservation of life and property on the Long Island and New Jersey coasts, which, after some discussion, was passed under the operation of the previous question—yeas 126—nays 45. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional stations along the coast of the previous question—The Boston (Roman Catholic) Pilot calls our establish additional stations along the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, and to change oth- Mr. William Trask of Keene, N. H., while er stations; provides for the appointment of keepers and a general superintendent. The bill recoil of a falling tree. Being alone, he was for the abolition or reduction of duties on foreign coal was discussed. Mr. Walbridge of N. Y. The supply brought to market over the Reading side of the knee the fracture existed. railroad was 25 per cent. more than that of last New Governor of Utah.—It is reported in year. Increased mining rates and transportation on railroads enhanced the price of coal. He expressed his views in opposition to free trade.—
Mr. Witte of Pennsylvania thought that the anthracite coal men had been ungenerously charged with combination. That charge more properly applied to New Yorkers and Eastern for the civil duties of a Governor of a territory Mr. Straub of Pennsylvania said that Mr. Wal-bridge told the truth about the price of coal, but forgot to mention that every other necessary of life has been correspondingly increased. The Invalid Pension bill was person.

he table for the present.

House.—The subject of repealing the usury aws was introduced by Mr. Boyce of S. C. Sent

New Hampshire. It states that 249 dispensations of the states are stated in the State, following debate took place. Mr. Mace of Indiance—to bring the House back to where they were before the passage of the Nebraska Bill.—He should soon introduce a bill prohibiting sla-Union. He said Kansas could never come in as a slave State. Mr. Oliver of Missouri replied that, under the professions of love of country and desire of peace, the gentleman comes with a miserable scroll to prohibit slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, the very thing which in 1820 threatened the safety of the Union. He denied that Mr. Atchison had interfered in the late Kansas election, but said, "What if he did?—Did not Eastern men get up societies to send men into Kansas to vote against slavery?" Mr. English of Indiana said that, if he was not misinformed, his colleague, Mr. Mace, was one of the same profitable return. ion. He said Kansas could never come in as hour on that day, says : ormed, his colleague, Mr. Mace, was one of the KANSAS. The Worcester Spy publishes a let-

Stephens of Georgia obtained the floor, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 14. Senate.—Without transacting any important business adjourned over until Monday.

House.—Mg. Wheeler of New York presented the memorial of the New York presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking Congress to send an expedition into aur Territory, to arrange our and ask at 34 75 a 5 for 100/h, and \$9 50 a 10 per bls. (GRAIN—There is little change to noise, in our Wheat market; the demand is moderate, mainly for milling; sales for the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall request for distilling, sales of the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall request for the importance on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Stephens of Georgia said he did not propose to reopen the discussion on the Nebraska and Kansas bill. He considered the question settled then and now. The passage of that bill was a grand step in progress.—He didn't agree with Mr. Mace of Indiana that they set the seal of condemnation uponythe friends of the great popular movement of last session. Those results astonished everybody, but how did the gentleman from Indiana infer that the seal of condemnation uponythe friends of the great popular movement of last session. Those elections had nothing to do with the New Parkse hill. He responsible position to which he has been friends of the great popular movement of last session. Those elections had nothing to do with the New Parkse hill. He responsible position to which he has been friends of the great popular movement of last session. Those lelections had nothing to do with the New Parkse hill. He responsible position to which he has been friends of the great popular movement of last session. Those elections had nothing to do with the New Parkse hill. He responsible position to which he has been farm, at 13 a 25, for Ohlo, and 23 a 25, for State. Cheese is in fair request at 10 a 111-2c.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

session. Those elections had nothing to do with session. Those elections had nothing to do with the Nebraska bill. He referred to Pennsylvania, which had sent to the next Congress men who had both voted for and against the bill.—He said an anti-Nebraska governor of Pennsylvania had been elected by only 37,000 majority, while a canal commissioner, with contrary opinions, was elected by 100,000 majority. In Massespheretts, those gentlersus who worked for the Star.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

New Hampsribe.—E. Hott, J. G. Moulton, T. Burleigh, E. Lewis, Sandwich Centre; E. Smith, Candia Village, J. Farnham, Milton Mills; D. P. Farnham, Wakefield; D. Farnham, Milton Mills; D. P. Farnham, Wakefield; D. Farnham, Wakefield; D. Foye, Montville; B. Hathaway, Troy Centre; B. F. Isuders, Bowdoinham; I. Chase, Itchfield Corner; E. F. Whitney, Richnond; D. Perry, Gardner; H. Roberts, S. Jackson; N. Record, Saco; VERNONT.—J: B. Gordon, Sutton; E. Ball, W. Burke; Mass. & R. I.—M. B. Caswell, Lowell; P. A. Collins, N. ions, was elected by 100,000 majority. In Mass-sachusetts, those gentlemen who voted for the bill were left at home, falling by the destroying angel who was not seen in the night. He took Illinois, for instance, where this issue was distinctly made a test; there were three members who voted for the bill, but the people returned four. This shows that the mensure was popular there. If any State was unsound it was New York. After the Tabernacle and Syracuse meetings, and the reports of the emigration societies, Clark did not receive one-third of the popular vote. Take New Jersey, Indiana, and other States, separately or together, the elections there went for nothing, 36 far as the Nebraska bill was concerned. Southern measures have been vetoed, because the South never asked that slavery should be extended, but left the question to the people of every community and territory, when they form their institutions, to do as they please. This is republican—American doctrine. Mr., Campbell of Ohio said that in 1803 we gave twenty millions of dollars for Louisiana, and in 1809 fifteen millions of dollars for Florida. This was not merely money to purchase territory, but to extend slavery. Had the gentleman forgotten that but a few months ago ten millions of dollars for Louisiana, and the text of the destroying the des achusetts, those gentlemen who voted for the Scituate; New York.—M. Hutches, Milo Centre; J. Farrar, Has ill were left at home, fulling by the destroying times: D. Wilson, Dennison Corners; E. W. Wilson, Mo chase the Messilla valley? Is it not known that the South is after ten millions more for the attainment of Cuba? In New York thirty-two out of thirty-three members elected are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The views of the other States are not yet fully known.

He could speak of Michigan from personal observation. These three could speak of Michigan from personal observation. These three compromises the servation of the States are not yet fully known.

He could speak of Michigan from personal observation. These three compromises the servation. ervation. There the governor was anti-Nebraska. Mr. Washburn of Illinois wished to disabuse the gentleman from Georgia, who had assumed that there had not been a Nebraska tri-umph in Illinois. He was right in saying that D. B. Day, Bem, Wis., for Canada Mission, sumed that there had not been a Nebraska tri-

the issue had been fairly made in the State on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and Douglas discussed it over that State with a zeal worthy of the sed it over the s cause; but, instead of the bill being endorsed by the people, it was repudiated by a popular majority of from 14,000 to 16,000 votes, taking the votes for members of Congress. In his dis-

trict the anti-Nebraska majority was 7000. The House held a short session on Friday .-

ment to the resolution, by providing simply for The business was unimportant. Adjourned till

Mr. Slicer had been denounced by the Abolition seem to have improved, if possible, since they press all over the North as the paid tool of the were here before. As usual several of their South, and all because he prayed for the preservation of the Union. Mr. Seward's resolution was adopted, and the Senate balloted, with the following result:—Slicer, 24; Stanton, 9; Pyne, commended as the best of the whole, even by 1; Hodges, 2; Sunderland, 1; Beecher, 3. Mr. some who have no particular partiality for anti-Slicer was declared elected, when the Senate who have no particular partiality for anti-slavery and temperance. We advise all our friends to go and hear "the Hutchinsons" when they have an opportunity.

spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Ritchie of Penn-ered and conveyed to his home. His broken tvania denied that the coal producers in his leg was so much swollen as to render it impos-ate had combined to keep up the price of coal.

roperly applied to New Yorkers and Eastern for the civil duties of a Governor of a territory are, we are not informed. The appointment of an United States Army officer to the governoront the miners from bringing it to market.

Invalid Pension bill was passed.

Wednesday, Dec. 13. Senate.—Mr. Badger introduced a bill increasing the compensation of Judges of the Supreme Court and members of Congress fifty per cent. The bill was laid on

to the Judiciary Committee. In Committee of tions for lodges have been granted in the State, the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, the and in all the towns but four lodges have been and in all the towns but four lodges have been granted. The Grand Sachem and said he rose to discuss a subject of import-

TEMPERANCE AND THE 'RULE OF THREE.'rery in Kansas and Nebraska. The bill is traightforward and to the purpose. It is an extended copy of the eighth section of the act of March is, 1820, for the admission of Missouri into the day says:

iginators of anti-slavery circulars for the pur-isse of the defeat of the Missouri Compromise.

Kansas. The Wolcestor 27 in the first specific committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. Reeder to a committee of the ter from Gov. pose of the defeat of the Missouri Compromise.
The motive is now developed. The gentleman having failed to prevent slavery by emigration, this bill is introduced to accomplish that effect in the territories. Mr. Washburn of Me. said that gentlemen should not be surprised at any attempt to restore the anti-slavery ordinance.—
Fair warning was given at the last session that

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

Receipts for Books C. S. Pratt, 50; J. D. Heath, 50; J. Kittle, 8,00; S. L. Ju-lian, 1,50; C. H. Smith, 50; L. B. Potter, 7,00; J. Carpen-ter, 50; M. A. Quimby, 1,50.

The past week we have received 15 subscribers and discontinued 23; decrease, 8; total net increase, 3621.

WILLIAM BURR, Trea Foreign Mission.

Mrs. E. S. Smith, Candia,
New Hamptor-F. Mr-& Literary Soc.,
Young Ladies of the New Hampton Literary & Biblical Institution, Foreign Mission.

In Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 3, FLORENCE OSBORN, only daughter of J. Q. and A. M. Hoyt, aged 3 years, 4 months and 24 days.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.—Dec. 14. At market, 675 Beef Cattle, 550 Stores, 13 pairs Working exen, 75 Cows and Calves, 5500 Sheep and Lambs, and 75 vine:
Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote Extra, \$8 50; first quali, \$7 50; second do, \$7; third do, \$6 75; ordinary, \$5 50 lides \$5 50 a 6 per cwt. Tallow \$8 25. Pelts 50 a

Hides—\$5 50 a 0 per Gwt.

5c. Calf Skins—He per lb.

Veal Calves—\$5, 5 50 a \$6.

Stores—Veatfling, \$9 a 11; two years old, \$14, 16, 19 a

20; three years old, \$20, 23, 30 a \$40.

Working Oxen—\$55, 90, 100, 116, 120, 130 a \$140.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$20, 24, 25, 20, 31 a \$40.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$4, 4 75 a \$0; by lot, \$2, 2 25, Sheep and Lambs—Law o, 47, 1 a \$3 50. Swine—5 1-2 a 6c; no retail.

BOSTON MARKET.—Dec. 15.

Provisions—Pork is quite steady and firm, with a small stock. Sales of prime at \$13.50 a 14; mess at \$15.50; new mess to arrive at \$16.50; and old clear at \$16.50 a 17 per bbl, 4 mos. Beef is in fair demand, and selling at \$14, 50 a 13 per bbl for common Western mess; heavy mess at \$16 a 16.50; and extra at \$17 a 17.50 per bbl. 4 mos. Lard is selling at 10 1.4 a 19 1.2c per lb, cash for Boston. Smoked Hams are scarce, and selling in lots to the trade at 10 a 10.1-2c per lb, cash and 4 mos. Flour—The mafket is very firm, with a fair demand from the trade. The sales have been at \$2 a 9.2 for common brands Western, good brands firm at the latter rate; fancy brands 48 57.5 a 10; and \$10.50 s 10.75 for extras. Extra Genesee continues to range from \$11 a 11.75 per bbl. Southern is firm and in fair demand at \$2.50 a 50 for common, \$2.75 a 19 for fancy, and \$10.50 a 11 for extras. Haxall, Gallego and other brands are held at \$10.50 a 11 per bbl. Grain—Corn is quite firm; and in fair demand. Sales of inferior and good Southern yellow at \$8 a 20c; good Western mixed at 96 a 96c; and white at \$5 a 90e per bu for common and good. Oats have been in very fair demand, and selling at 60 a 61c per bu for western and Northern. Rye is scarce and firm, and the sales have been small at \$1.45 per bu.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is less doing in Western and ate Flour for the East and home trade, but there is more Fair warning was given at the last session that such an effort would be made at this session, or at the next Congress. The sentiment of the North was also universally in favor of early, practical and persevering efforts to restore the principles of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Stephens of Georgia obtained the floor, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 14. Senate.—Without trans-

TOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER is the lead MORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER is the lead-ing American weekly Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper. It has a larger circulation than any other agricultural or similar journal in either America or Europe—and is, beyond dispute, the first of its class in merit, influence and popular-ity. For evidence read the following samples of

VOLUNTARY NOTICES BY THE PRESS.
Moore's Eural New-Yorker has become a giant unong its kind. With a subscription verging fast to 30,000, and with a conductor who knows how to polish it with every grace of the art, and accom-plish it with the best talent of the age,—it is not

plish it with the best talent of the age,—it is not surprising that it is now the leading agricultural paper.—Christian Advocate.

Its leading feature, perhaps, is Agricultural; but in the department of the Arts, the Sciences, Education, History, Literature, and the Daily News, it is most ably and admirably sustained—it is an henor to the newspaper family.—Mich, Christian. Herald. Mr. Moore ought to make a fortune out of his journal, and we trust he will, for he is helping to make the fortune of the country. We bid him "God speed."—Ohio Statesman.

No paper comes so near our ideas of perfection, for a secular family paper, as the Rural. It has always maintained a high moral standard.—N. Y.

CONTENTS, STYLE AND TERMS.

CONTENTS, STYLE AND TERMS.

The Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Departments of the Rural embrace a greater variety of practical, timely and useful matter than is given in any other journal in the Union. Its ample pages are also illustrated with numerous appropriate and handsome Engravinos.

The sixth volume, commencing Jan. 1, 1855, will surpass either of its predecessors—being printed on Copper-faced Type and otherwise materially improved. With an able corps of Editors, and every facility for publishing in best style, the Rural will continue to excel in both contents and appearance. Each No. comprises Eight Double Quarto Pages, (forty columns.)

TERMS—\$2. a year—\$1. for six months, in ad-

TERMS—\$2. a year—\$1. for six months, in advance. Great reduction and liberal inducements, (including over \$700 in Cash. Premiums.) to Local Agents and Clubs. Specimen numbers, &c., sent free; give us your address. Money, properly inclosed, may be mailed at our risk, if addressed to D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. December, 1854.

The Wool Grower and Stock Register is the only American Journal devoted to Wool and Stock Husbandry—and valuable to every owner of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine, or Poultry, wherever located. Published Monthly—32 large octavo pages—in best style, at only 50 cents a volume. The 7th volume commences in January. Address D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that, in consideration of my son, AI G. RINES, paying me six dollars per month for the full term of twelly-two months next coming, I relinquish all-selver claims to his earnings during his minority, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

HENRY RINES.

Witness-Moses GILMAN. New Durham, N. H., Dec. II, 1854. [3w37*

For the Morning Star CHRISTMAS HYMN

A midnight glory streams along
The starlit, orient sky;
And hark! how sweet the scraph song—
The music from on high. That shining pageant is the star Of Bethlehem, foretold— And guides the Magi from afar, With incense, myrrh, and gold.

They find the infant Jewish king Cradled in manger bed;
And, at his feet, their treasures fling,
While glory crowns his head.

But not the Magian eye alone Sinners, of every clime and zone, Its glory will confess.

Its beams are shed o'er land and sca To guide our pilgrim feet; And point to paradise away— To heaven's own blissful seat.

Ye nations, come, behold your Gon!
Your idols tread to dust;
Walk in the light of his pure word,
And in Messiah trust. Providence, Dec., '54,

ONLY WAITING.

A very aged man in an almshouse was asked what he was doing now. He replied, " Only waiting," Only waiting till the shadows Are a little longer grown; Only waiting till the glimmer Of the day's last beam is flown; Till the night of earth is faded From the heart, once full of day; Till the stars of heaven are breaking Through the twilight soft and gre

Only waiting till the reapers .

Only waiting till the angels At whose feet I long have lingered,
Weary, poor, and desolate.
Even now I hear the footsteps,
And their voices far away;
If they call me, I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows Are a little longer grown : Are a little longer grown;
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown.
Then from out the gathering darkness
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to the skies.

Family Circle.

It was the morning after Thanksgiving day, and a cold and dreary morning for such as were not prepared to meet it. There were many who wept almost to see the day come again.

As I walked down Centre street, just below the Tombs, a wretched sight caught my eye.—

Little readers in the country, perhaps, do not know what I mean by the Tombs. It is a very large that the country of the country large building of granite, where courts and po-lice offices are held, and where criminals of every kind, old and young, white and black, men and women, boys and girls, are kept until they are released, or sent to the State Prison or the Penitentiary. It is the City Prison, and is called the "Egyptian Tombs," because it is built in the Egyptian style, and is, indeed, the tomb of many a soul.

of many a soul.

Will you take a walk around the Tombs with me, young friends?
"This way, sir," says the officer, as he turns the large key, and the heavy bolt lies back with a loud noise. We pass through the door and a long the pavement inside till we come to another door in a large, high building, and step inside. All along this side, on the right hand, and on the other side, there are iron doors, with bars and bolts, and the upper part is an iron-grating to let in light and to let the keepers see the prisoners.

Now look up at the gallery. Why! there are three galleries, and all ap and down these galleries are cells, and iron doors, and heavy bars, and bolts, and locks and in some of them you can see the prisoners trying to get a look at you, and wondering whether you have come to see them. Far up, over head, is the sky-light, and the blue sky, and sunshine, and white, fleecy clouds, are seen through the windows above you, looking down into that dismal place. Would you like to see some of the prison

Yes, if you can spare time." " Yes, it you can spare time."

"Here is one of them. A boy brought in here for stealing. He has no father or mother, and has no home. He lives any how, but it is hardly living. He carries bundles, gathers old iron, or steals, if he can get a chance. He is a

"Send him to the House of Refuge. Perhaps they can do something with him there.—
He can learn a trade, and by and by he will be prenticed out to a farmer or mechanic if he earns a good character. He is to go there to-So we go through the building, and thanking

the officer, go out again into the street.

But such a sight. There is an officer with four children before him, and an old man in front, lame, feeble, poor, and partly blind.

"Trot along faster, old man!" said the officer.

"Hurry up, boys! I don't want to be all day!"

Neither did the children, poor things! The largest boy was in miscrable rags that hardly hung around him, bareheaded and barefooted.

The second was a boy better dressed. The third was a little girl, about seven years old, ragged like the first boy, and without shoes, stockings, or bonnet. The youngest was a little fellow about five years old, who was "lost."

"Lost in New York!" perhaps you say.

"Lost in New York!" perhaps you say.

Oh, yes; a great many children, get lost, and they are taken to a place for lost children, where their parents and friends go to get them. But there are thousands who are lost, body and soul, every year in New York, although we have the Bible, and Sunday schools, and missionaries. the Bible, and Sunday schools, and missionaries, and teachers, who do all they can to save them. all going, and as the suffering children ran crying with the cold into the door, I saw a comfortably-dressed little girl about ten years old, sit-ting on the step, pulling off a pair of shoes and new stockings which had been given her in the office, and as she looked up at me and laughed, she quickly threw away the half-worn shoes, put the stockings in her pocket, and ran off on the cold paving stones, barefooted.

Perhaps you want to know what that was Lauppose sho was one of those children who have dishonest, drunken parents, who know that they can get such things, and they send their children with pitiful stories, get the clothes and food, and they carry them home, perhaps to be sold for money, or to pay for liquor. She did it so quick that I did not think what she was about, or I would have storned her and taken about, or I would have stopped her, and taken her back into the office. All the poor are not her back into the office. All the poor are not so. Oh, no; do not think that because there are some dishonest poor people, that you must not help the poor, lest you be deceived. Better sometimes, than to let deserving

poor people suffer.

I then went in and asked about the boy and girl. They were brother and sister. Their mother is in the Penitentiary, for being a drunken and disorderly woman, and here were her two suffering children, who had been in the Tombs, but were now to be sent to the school at the Lib. nd, to be taken care of, and taught to read and write and work.

"How did you get your nose cut, and a black eye-so bad?"

"I fall dome."

"I to black eye-so bad?"

"I to black eye-so bad?"

"I to black eye-so bad?"

"How did you fall p",",

"A big boy made me drunk, sir, and I fell when I was drunk." "What did you drink for ? You knew it was

ong." " He made me, sir." " How much did you drink ?"

" He gave me mosta tumbler-full, sir."

" Brandy, sir."
" Was there no water in it?" "No, sir; he made me drink it raw"

All the while the poor boy could scarcely speak for his tears. I know do the best he could the whips were scorpions, and the whipping-post ed, and told him to go, and do the best he could the whips were scorpions, and the whipping-post the stake."

"But supposing now," Dawmer asked—O, we have a good card hanny man, and well off in a slaw and a card and a score.

speak for his tears. I found out where he lively and told him to go, and do the best he could ed, and told him to go, and do the best he could ed, and told him to go, and do the best he could ed, and told him to go, and happy man, and well off in the world. So I left him, and hope to hear of his doing well in his new home.

The went where he told me to go, but when I saw the place, and asked about him, I heard that his mother was cruel to him; he had no father, and did not live at home. The woman told me the story of his being made drunk by the big the st his mother was cruel to him; he had no father, and did not live at home. The woman told me the story of his being made drunk by the big boy, and as I knew he was much better off in his new place, I only wished him a blessing, and went on my way, thinking that the young readers of the Intelligencer would like to know something about poor children in New York, and what gave me s heart-ache the day after Thanksgiving.

— Christian Intelligencer.

"Bread and wine."

"Bread and wine."

"Why, don't you know," said Daw would be flat heresy to say so?"

"After the prayers of the pries the would be flat heresy to say so?"

"My on't you know," said Daw would be flat heresy to say so?"

"After the prayers of the pries the read and wine."

"Why, don't you know," said Daw would be flat heresy to say so?"

"After the prayers of the pries the prayers of the pries the pries the pries the pries the pries the prayers of the pries the pries the pries the prayers of the pries the pries the prayers of the pries the p

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Preston (England)

Chronicle gives the following anecdote: A good while ago a boy named Charlie had a arge dog which was very fond of the water, and in hot weather he used to swim across the river near which the boy lived. One day the thought struck him that it would be fine fun to make the dog carry him across the river, so he God save her! tied a string to the dog's collar, and ran down with him to the water's edge, where he took off all his clothes; and then, holding hard by the dog's neck and the bit of string, he went into the water, and the dog pulled him across. After playing about on the other side for some time, they returned in the way they had come; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find the way they had come; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find the way they had come; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find the way they had come; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find the way they had come; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find the way they had come; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find the word did make it.

Thus talking, the word did make it.

Thus talking, the young men passed en, crossed the Stocks market, and shaped their course for London Bridge, where they parted. when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find nothing but his shoes! The wind had blown all the rest into the water. The dog saw what had happened, and making his little master let go the string, by making believe to bite him, he dashed into the river, and brought out first his coat, and then all the rest in succession. Charlie dressed, and went home in his wet clothes, and field his mother what fun he and the dog had had. His mother told him that he did very wrong in going across the river as he had done, and that he should thank God for making the dog take him over and back again safely; for if the dog had made him let go in the river he would most likely have sunk, and been drowned. Little Charlie said, "Shall I thank God now, mamma?" and he kneeled down at his mother's knee and thanked God; then, getting up again, he threw his arm around his dog's neck, saying, "I thank you, too, dear doggie, for in those days it was covered with houses, and had the appearance of a secting when Mark reached home. In a small room, which overhung the river, sat his old father; he was watching the stream as it flowed rapidly on warches. The old man turned his head as Mark entered, and clasped his hands. They sat and talked together about the troubles of the period, about the cruelty of Queen Mary, and the dread that was on all those who held the reformed faith. They talked of those whom they had known, with whom they had often worshipped, but who had suffered death by fire or sword for the faith they had held so dear. They sat and talked together till the last rays of the sun had glided away, and the pale moon had arisen in the heavens, and east its flood of mellow light on the picturesque old city. Then find nothing but his shoes! The wind had Mark Lorimer lived with his father on

series of letters, through the columns of the as he ended there was a loud knock at the outer Richmond Enquirer, addressed to his son, who is now at school at Newburgh, in New York.—
They relate mostly to the subject of internal improvements in Virginia. In one of these letters, after referring to the honor accorded by posterity to De Witt Clinton, for his agency in the construction of the great Erie Canal, and compared to the roof of his mouth; Margery went aloud, but the volume was a loud knock at the outer door. Margery withdrew to open it. A few moments more, and a tall, well made man strode into the room. He lifted his cap as he did so with a courtly air, then, pointing to a paper which he held in his hand, said, "In Queen Mary's name."

They saw it all. The old man arose, but his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth; Margery went aloud, but the volume was a loud knock at the outer Richmond to prove the content of the room of the second that the columns of the second the room of the second that the columns of the second that the col

great man, can win the blessings of posterity, receive the praises of the good, and die crowned with honors, without being a great general or sea captain, or anything else in the gift of "Unforth."

ly as they increase his sphere of usefulness, and enlarge his privilege of doing good. To win such privileges I hope will be the highest point towards which the ambition of any one of my sons will ever be directed. I do not know where their lot may be cast, for they are all to be the artificers of their own fortune. But wherever it may be, I hope they will let politics alone; seek to be useful members of the community in which they live; and study the welfare of the Commonwealth to which they belong. Let this be a rule of conduct with you now; for little boys may make themselves useful as well as great men.

Or six stout fellows, in leathern jerkins and half armor, came at his command. They searched, but searched in vain; and when every effort proved fruitless, they turned fiercely on the old but searched their every movement.

"Old blood shall pay for young blood, if you conceal him longer," said the officer. "As 2 live, you shall taste the rack for this!"

"Spare the green and take the ripe," the old man answered; "and God be judge between us!"

What needs it to repeat all that was said—how oaths were mingled with the holy name of Jesus, and how they roughly used the venerable man, and were about to test him, as they said,

THE LIGHT AT HOME

The Light at Home ! how bright it beams The Light at Home! how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall,
And from the lattice far it gleams
To love, and rest, and comfort call!
When wearied with the toils of day,
The strife for glory, gold, or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name
Around the Light at Home!

The wayward wand'rer bomeward hies,
The wayward wand'rer bomeward hies,
How cheering is that twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the Light at Home. He feels
That leving hearts will greet him there;
And softly through his bosom steals
That joy and love that banish care,
Around the Light at Home.

The Light at Home! whene'er at last It greets the seaman through the storm,
He feels no more the chilling blast
That beats upon his manly form.
Long years upon the sea have fled
Since Mary gave her parting kiss;
But the sad tears which then she shed
Will now be paid with rapturous bliss,
Around the Light at Home.

The Light at Home ! how still and sweet The Light at Home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door,
The weary laborer to greet,
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that those beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart,
Around the Light at Home.

Miscellany.

THE YOUNG MARTYR. A STORY OF QUEEN MARY'S REIGN.

On a bright summer evening, about three undred years ago, two young men-scarcely to be called men; the one sixteen, the other a year or two older-walked down Cheapside,

London, together.

Business was over—people, kept early hours
then—the clumsy shutters were for the most
part closed. Tradesmen lounged at their doors,

"Amen."
"Why," said Mark, and his face flushed crimson, "I heard, and knew it for a truth, that they burned a child not many days old in the flames with its mother; they drove another frantic, and then slew it for its mad words.—They are crowding the streets with orphans, and offering up, in the fires that are daily kindled the best and bravest of the land"—
"Heard hash "early Paragra," there are be best and bravest of the land"—
"Hush, hush !" said Dawmer; "there are into fear and from the lady of the mansion she

"Why, don't you know," said Dawmer "that "Why?"
"After the priest has consecrated

bread and wine no longer."
The young man laughed. "What is it, then?"

Lord Jesus Christ."
"That I deny," said the young man, " and always will deny."
"Well, you know it's better to be cautious," said Dawmer. "Nobody can tell what may happen in these troublous times; better, I should

think, try some cunning way of getting out of

'Christ was the Word that spake it;
He took the bread and brake it;
And what the Word did make it,
That I believe and take it.'

and talked together till the last rays of the doggie, for not letting go." Little Charlie is now Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

GOOD COUNSEL FOR THE TIMES.

Professor Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, in Washington, is writing a series of letters, through the columns of the little of the letters, through the columns of the letters.

to De Witt Cinton, for his agency in the construction of the great Eric Canal, and comparing him with Mr. Jefferson, as to all which that great man achieved as a politician subsequent to the establishment of the Federal Government, he says:

Thus you see, my son, that one can become a great man can win the blessings of posterity read.

with nonors, without being a great general or sea captain, or anything else in the gift of "Uncle Sam." I hope you will never seek his service. I consider that I committed the great mistake of my life, when I accepted a midshipman's warrant in the navy.

To the truly wise and good man, office, place, honors, distinctions are desirable or welcome only as they increase his sphere of usefulness, and ely as they increase his sphere of usefulness, and ely as they increase his sphere of usefulness, and enlarge his privilege of doing good. To win

man, and were about to test him, as they said, by holding his hand over a burning lamp. that moment the secret door was opened, and

the young man came forth.

He was thrown into prison that night, and the old man, with a heavy heart, was left in his home. The next day and the next he sought to see his son, but sought in vain; on the third day he was told that he was condemned— that he who had betrayed him had borne witness against him—conclusive evidence, they said, of guilt. This fellow was but a lad himself; no other than Edward Dawmer-Judas that

was !—he had sold his friend for the blood-money, and had left him now to die. So there was another high holiday. Crowds thronged the way again from Newgate to Smiththronged the way again from Newgate to Smith-field; thousands gathered in that open space; and city officers and soldiers kept guard about the stakes, which were ready for the victims.—Six or seven were to die that day, and huge bundles of fagots were being brought together for the burning. At the hour fixed, the prisoners were brought through the street—four men, two women; and the lad Mark Lorimer. They were exhorted by the priests to repent, but remained true to the gospel; were fastened by strong chains and iron rings to the stakes, the fagots piled about them, and at a given signal fired. So the black smoke curled up, and the fire leaped and danced, and some of the people wept. It was more than an hour before it was all over, and then the people went their way.—So perished young Mark Lorimer—a victim to the persecution of Queen Mary's reign.

If you had entered the old house on the

bridge, and gone with Margery to the little room that overlooked the Thames, you would have seen the old man kneeling down. If you had touched him, you would have found him dead! National Magazine.

A STORY OF A FAITHFUL DOG--- PREMON-ITORY WARNING.

The following story is said, by the Portsnouth Chronicle, to be derived, as to all its facts, from a most respectable Quaker family, whose veracity cannot be doubted:

Business was over—people, kept early hours then—the clumys shutters were for the most part closed. Tradesmen lounged at their doors, pretty faces looked out of lattice windows, and apprentices played at clubs, quarter-staff, or single-stick in the road, and woke up quiet people with their clatter. While things were thus, the two young men I named before—Mark Lorimer the younger, and Edward Dawmer the elder—walked down Cheapside together. They were talking very earnestly, and did not seem to heed the boys at play, or the loud laughter that rang through the Cheap, and made the rooks upon St. Mary Arcubus come out of their homes to see what was the matter.

"I am sorry that it should be so" the elder lad observed; "and sorry that our lot should be cast in such troublous times."

"Would God," returned Mark, "we knew when they would end!"

"I understand," went on the other, "that there is to be another burning in Smithfield tomorrow, and that Queen Mary and her hustand will be present."

"God pity them! said Mark; " "may they find more merey in the last judgment than they have meted out upon the earth."

"Why," said Mark, and his face flushed crimson, "I heard, and knew it for a truth, that some and the down of lattice windows, and the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated the assurances that the good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, "I can not think any one would hurt you, for you have not an enemy in the world."

As the day was declining, Mrs. Mozher sought

ears everywhere—be careful."

"I am itot afraid," Mark answered, with all a boy's heroism, "I say again that these things ought not to be."

"I am tot afraid," Mark answered, with all a boy's heroism, "I say again that these things ought not to be."

"Yes, yes, that is all very well," Dawmer returned; "but it is not a pleasant thing to be tied to a whipping-post, as more than a score of lads were, not many days ago, and lashed almost to death."

"I would not deny the truth," said Mark, "if the whips were scorpions, and the whipping-post the whips were scorpions, and the whipping-post the state."

"Yes, yes, that is all very well," Dawmer returned; "baids he to a stout watch-dog that lay on the floor, 'here, Rover, go home with This Fort is stated to surpass every other in India in strength and regularity. Its form is octagonal, five of its sides being landward, and here for an instant. When she was fairly in bed, he half bligged down upon the contribution of the state."

WANT YOUR PARTY OF WHILIAM. he laid himself down upon the outside of the bed, and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and

> heavy log. Then followed other noises, like the pawing of a dog's feet; but soon all was still again, and the dog resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.
>
> This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake wondering, yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she dropped asleep, and when she awoke the sun weekling the still was shining. She lastily stepped out of bed, and there lay the body of a man extended on the floor, dead, with a large knife in his hand, which was even now extended. The dog had seized him by the throat with a grasp of death, and neither man nor dog could utter a sound till all was over. This man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter.— He coveted her little store of wealth, her house, her cattle, and her land; and instigated by this sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property up to him and his, as the only heirs-apparent, but made this stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness

In a sketch of the celebrated Robert Hall

the late Mr. Jay gives the following:

He was at the Tabernacle the first time I ever preached in Bristol, and when I was a little more than seventeen. When I came down from the pulpit, as I passed him, he said, 'Sir, I liked your sermon much better than your quotations.' I never knew him severe upon a preacher, however moderate his abilities, if free from affectation, he spoke with simplicity, nor tried to rise above his level. But, as to others, nothing could occasionally be more witty and crushing than his remarks. One evening, in a rather crowded place—I was sitting by him—a minister was preaching very finely and flourishing than the remarks. One for the remarks are later steamer coming sweeping, sounding, thundering on, blazing with these thousands of lights, casting long brilliant reflections on the he late Mr. Jay gives the following : nothing could occasionally be more witty and crushing than his remarks. One evening, in a rather crowded place—I was sitting by him—a minister was preaching very finely and flourish-

minister was preaching very finely and flourishingly to little purpose, from the 'white horse, & 'the red horse,' & the 'black horse,' & the 'pale horse' in the Revelation. He sat very impatiently, & when the sermon closed he pushed out toward the door, saying, 'Let me out of this horse-fair.' I was in the library at the academy conversing with one of the students, who was speaking of his experience, and lamenting the hardness of his heart. Mr. Hall, as he was near, taking down a book from the shelf, hearing this, turned toward him and said, 'Well, thy head is soft enough; that's a comfort.' I could not laugh at this; it grieved me; for the young man was at this; it grieved me; for the young man was modest, humble, and diffident. He must have felt it severely; and I have no doubt but Mr. felt it severely; and I have no doubt but Mr. Hall's reflections smote him afterward for this apparent harshness and offence. There is no just excuse for such things. We must not fling about arrows, and, if any of them pierce, say it was in sport. Should not only ill-nature; but wit or humor, expose us to this gvil, we know the prayer, 'Set a watch, O Lord, upon my mouth; keep the door of my lips.'

A minister, popular, too, one day said to me, 'I wonder you think so highly of Mr. Hall's talents. I was some time, any travelling with

talents. I was some time ago travelling with him into Wales, and we had several disputes, and I more than once soon silenced him. I concluded how the truth was, and, some weeks after, when his name was mentioned, Mr. Hall asked me if I knew him. 'I lately travelled ace could have been squeezed into the vehicle.

Two years ago, says one of our exchanges, we A correspondent of the Skowhegan Clarion, who can not wear a silk hat, and who dislikes to wear a felt one. Silk hats are generally made perfectly air tight, and without an opening in any part of them, they can not be otherwise.

The body of a silk hat is saturated with shellar varnish, on which a silk plush covering is laid, and secured by steam and pressure, thus forming a perfectly air-tight head covering. Now, as the head of man perspires as freely as the other parts of his body, it is necessary for health that the perspiration should escape freely. When prevented from doing so it is the cause of frequent headaches to many persons, and it is affirmed that it tends to cause early baldness, by from it, will be worth more to him than the sacrifices he has made. Such acts prove a man honest in the cause of freedom.

There are cases on record of death having resulted in a very short space of time from coveroses of health as well as head roofing.

CALCUTTA.

Its extent along the rivers bank from north to measures about a mile and a hair; the entire site, which comprises an area of nearly eight square miles, being inclosed between the river and the line of the old intrenchment known as the Mahratta Ditch. The approach to Calcutted the Mahratta Ditch. by the river from the sea is marked by a course, will go with them. series of elegant mansions at Garden Reach, surrounded by lawns which descend to the water's edge. Off this point anchorage is afforded to ne magnificent steamers plying between Suez and Calcutta, by means of which the semi-monthand Calcutta, by means of which the semi-month-ly communication with Europe is carried on.— A considerable part of the European division is inhabited by natives, chiefly Mussulmans and the lower castes of Hindoos, while very few Christians have their abode in the native quar-ter. In this last-mentioned division, the streets, as in most oriental towns, are narrow, though the houses of the wealthier class are lofty. the houses of the wealthier class are lofty.— Some few are built in the form of a hollow Some few are built in the form of a hollow square, with an area of from fifty to a hundred feet each way, which, when lighted up on the occasion of festivals, has a handsome appearance. The other division is European in character and appearance, as well as in population. It has its city and its court end, the one intersected by several noble streets, and the other adorned with the residence of Government functionaries and opulent merchants. In this latter quarter, which is called Chowringhee, the houses are constructed in the Grecian style of building, ornament, ed with spacious verandahs; and from their imposing exterior Calcutta has not unusully been dignified by the appellation of the City of Palacea." Between Chowringhee and the river an extensive space intervenes, designated the

he laid himself down upon the outside of the bed, and as the widow telied on his fidelity, and perhaps chid herself for needless fear, she fell asleep. Some time in the night she awoke, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house. It was so slight, however, that she was not aware of being startled at all, but heard, as soon as awoke, a sound like the rising of a window near her bed, which was in a room on the ground floor.

The dog neither barked nor moved. Next there was another mad, as if some one was in the room and stepped cautiously on the floor. The woman saw nothing, but now for the first time felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed, and at the same moment something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises, like the pawing of a dog's feet; but soon all was still again, and the dog resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.

This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake wondering, yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she dropped asleep, and when she awoke the sun little circumstances as stopping at the play-ground a moment, to notice with interest, though perhaps without saying a word, speed of running or exactness of aim; the force with which a ball is struck, or the dexterity with which it is caught

ANECDOTE OF HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

/We find the following anecdote of this gentleman in the biographical sketch of the late Judge John Lowell, in the History of Newburyport, just published. Among those who studied law with Mr. Lowell, were Judge Thomas Dawes, Governor Christopher Gore, and Mr. Dawes, Governor Christopher Gore, and Mr. Lowell, was later advanced in life when he commenced his studies, than the others. him and his, as the only heirs-apparent, but made this stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness in the gloom of the night. A fearful retribution waited for him. The widow's apprehensions, communicated to her mind and impressed upon her nerves, by what unseen power we know not, the sympathy of the woman who loaned the dog, and the silent but certain watch of the dog himself formed a chain of events which brought the murderer's blood upon his own head, and which are difficult to be explained without reference to that Providence or overruling which numbers the hairs of our heads, watches the sparrow's fall, and 'shapes our deeds, roughhew them as we will.'

ROBERT HALL.

The latter, who was later advanced in life when he commenced his studies, than the others, gave to Mr. Gore this reason for studying law: That he first studied divinity, and commenced preaching, and that, having on one occasion supplied a vacant pulpit in the neighborhood of Boston, he preached twice upon the Sabbath, & was waited upon on Monday morning by a deacon of the church, who asked him what he should pay him for his services. 'Oh, I don't know, replied Mr. Otis, 'give me what they are worth.' The deacon gravely handed him a pistareen! Thinking if two sermons were worth but that, he had better turn to some other profession, he abandoned theolgy, and turned his attention to law.

THE MISSISSIPPI BY NIGHT.

ing, nundering on, oazing with these thousands of lights, casting long brilliant reflections on the fast rolling waters bereath. There is often a number of them, one after another, like so many comets in Indian file. Some of these are so comets in Indian file. Some of these are so marvellously and dazzlingly lighted, they really look like Aladdin's palace on fire, (which it, in all likelihood, would be in America,) sent skurrying and dashing down the stream, swhile, perhaps just then all else is darkness around it.—I delighted, too, in seeing, as you very frequently do, the twinkling lights in the flumerous cottages and homesteads dotted here and there; and you may often observe large wood fires lit on the banks, looking like merry-making bonfires. These, I believe, are usually signals for the different steamers to stop to take up passenthe different steamers to stop to take up passengers, goods, and animals.—Lady E. S. Worthy's Travels in the United States.

Accidents. A serious disaster occured lately on the Grand Trunk Bailroad near Thompson's Mills, in the town of Stark, Me. The snow plough got off the track and brought the train to a stand. At that moment, the down freight train ran into the standing train, smashing the cars badly and injuring eight or ten persons severely. A Mrs. Taylor was badly burned and was considered in a critical condition. Wm. and was considered in a critical condition. Wm. Burns, an attorney of Lancaster, had his leg fractured, and Rev. Mr. Baxter of Milton had

Never be ashamed of confessing your ignorance . for the wieset man He disgusted and wearied me with his dogmatism and perverseness, till God was good enough to enable me to go to sleep.'

The disgusted and wearied me with his dogmatism and perverseness, till God was good enough to enable me to go to sleep.'

The rant of many things, masimuch as that what he knows is a mere nothing in comparison with what he does not know. There cannot be a greater folly in the world than to suppose we know every thing. rant of many things, inasmuch as that what

spoke in hopeful terms of what then seemed to be a favorable movement in changing the fashion from wearing silk to that of wearing felt and fur hats. But the silk hat, with all its rigid and airtight qualities, has again assumed such a sway and left for home (in New Portland) by a road that it is difficult to obtain a good black fur hat. little travelled, and coming to a piece of woods, Of this we have been assured by a person camped down on the ground without blanket or who can not wear a silk hat, and who dislikes shelter, and there laid four days and nights in shelter, and there laid four days and nights in

quent headaches to many persons, and it is affirmed that it tends to cause early baldness, by the action of carbonic acid and steam of perspiration upon the hair—a counterpart of the sweating process employed in some tanneries for loosening the hair of hides. It can not but be unfavorable to health when perspiration is not suffered freely to escape from the head, for form it, will be worth more to him than the if the whole body of any person were incased in

ng the body with an air-tight envelop. We can us the population of Michigan, taken this fall of therefore but speak in the strongest terms by the State authority. It exhibits a very rapagainst the use of air-tight silk hats, and per-contra in favor of such kind of hats—like felt & fur as allow of free head ventilation. If the pub-lic persist in wearing silk hats, let them all properly ventilated—as some are now so ago the census returns made Michigan contain de—so that they may also fulfil the purper cent. The same rate of increase would elevate Michigan to about 700,000 in 1860. Mr. Meriam, a correspondent of sundry pa-

pers, has been gathering statistics of losses of life south is about four miles' and a half, and its breadth from thence to the Circular Road measures about a mile and a half; the entire by shipwreck, and found over 7000 such cases as having occurred within the last 18 months.

Kentucky, and other slave States. Missouri will leave no stone unturned, even to the, at least temporary, emigration of half her population, to save it from abolitionists; and, if the people of

Obituaries.

tertained that Mary's stay on earth was short. Every effort that care and kindness could prompt, on the part of an indulgent husband, was put forth to remove the disease and restore his leved companion to health; hut all to no purpose. She continued to fail till within about two weeks of her departure from time, when she was brought back to close her eyes in death beneath the parental roof and to be buried by the side of a sixter who departed this life and quite-two years ago. Maty was a Christian, and the religion which she had exemplified so fakhfully in life supported her in death. In the winter of 1840 she embraced religion, was baptized by Rev. A. Turner in the spring of the following year, and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Springville, N. Y. In 1846 she moved with her parents into the town of Alexander, and subsequently united with F. W. Baptist church in Bethany. During her severe sickness she was peaceful, patient, and resigned. She told the writer she could confide in God, and felt that all was well. In this solemn visitation, a kind husband has lost an amiable companion, parents a loved daughter; brother and one remaining sister an affectionate sister; and the cause of God a firm and consistent friend. The day following her death, her remains were taken to the F. W. Baptist church in Bethany, and a sermon preached from Rev. 2.10, to a large and sympathizing audience. The exercises were conducted by Rev. C. Putnam, Prof. E. B. Fairfield, and the writer.

Died at East Taunton, Mass. Oct. 5 Mr. Boxxi. tertained that Mary's stay on earth was short. Ev-

mg audience. The exercises were conducted by Rev. C. Putmam, Prof. E. B. Fairfield, and the writer.

Died at East Taunton, Mass., Oct. 5, Mr. Royal.

P. Buzzell, son of Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Olive Buzzell, of Biddeford, Me. The subject of this notice was a young man of much promise to society. Upright and steady in his habits; more than ordinary powers of mind; a great lover of reading; a strong desire for general knowledge; and by his close application to study he had obtained quite a knowledge of men and things. But he has fallen, just as he entered upon the stage of action. Four months and some three or four days before his death he was married and went to Taunton and engaged in business (painter); but how short was his stay in that place; just long enough to endear him to the community with which he lived. How soon was that young wife made a widow. His disease was typhoiffever, short but severe, which he bore with Christian patience. Some three years since Royal obtained an interest in the Savior; this hope austained him in the hour of death. His remains were carried-to. Waterbore, where his funeral obsequies were attended on the following Sabbath, when a sermon was preached by Rev. C. Hurlin, from the words of the apostle, "Oh death, where is thysting," &c. May this death be sanctified to, the good of the surviving friends, and may they all be prepared to meet him in a better world.

"Great God! how could thy vengeance light So bitterly on one so bright? How could thy hand that gave such charms illisst them again?"

Saco, Me., Nov. 10th.

C. H. SMITH.

sting," &c. May this death be sanctified to, the good, of the surviving friends, and may they all be prepared to meet him in a better world.

"Great God! how bould thy vengeance light So bitterly on one so bright? How could thy hand that gave such charms 'Blisat them again?"

Baco, Me., Nov. 10th.

C. H. SMITH.

Died in Otisfield, Me., Sept. 9, Widow Mary Scrinner, in the 70th year of her age. The subject of this notice was long tried in the furnace of affliction. In her 28th year she was called to part with her husband in a very sudden and unexpected manner. He left her with the expectation of soon moving to Harrison. About the time that she was looking for him to return, a mesenger came, and informed her that he was drawned in Long Pond in attempting to cross from Bridgeton to Harrison. She was left with four helpless children. In that triving moment she sought and found a Friend in whom she trusted till death released her from toil and care. Funeral attended on the 10th. Sermon by Eld. John Pinkham.

Died in Garland, Me., Nov. 2, Henry Edwin, only child of Horace and Philena W. Knight, aged I year, Smonths and 23 days. His death was caused by fire. His mother had gone to the field a few minutes to see her husband, when the child got to the matches, and its clothes took fire. The little sufferer started to go to the field to its parents for relief—had got about 16 rods, when he was discovered by Rev. J. Cook and son, who flew to his relief, but were too late to save his life. He lived about six hours, and then died. A deep sympathy is felt for the afflicted parents.

Vermont papers please copy.

L. HATHAWAY.

Died in Monhegan Plantation, Me., Nov. 3d, of consumption, sister Nancy, wife of Mr. William

Vermont papers please copy.

L. Hathaway.

Died in Monhegan Plantation, Me., Nov. 3d, of consumption, sister Nancy, wife of Mr. William Studley, aged 59 years, 2 months, and 6 days. Sister Studley experienced religion some time since, and was baptized by Elder Constant Quinnam in '33, and united with the ch. of Monhegan at the time of its organization the same year. She continued a worthy member until death. Her sickness was long and painful, but she bore it patiently without murmuring. As she neared the crisis, she remarked that she had no disire to live, but looked forward to the hours of her release, with pleasing anticipations.—The death struggle was severe, but after nature had yielded, a heavenly smile o'erspread her features, and she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Sister Studley was faithful in prayer meetings & punctual in attending conferences; was a good wife and a kind mother. She has left a husband and seven children to mourn her lows. Sermon at the funeral by the writer, founded on I Cor., 15:55—57.

Died in Maraville, Me., Nov. 26, Lurnier J., son of Bro. P. W. and sister Studley and different labeling to the control of the sease of the lease, singing in the ears, &ce. They are purely vegetable in their coimposition, are peculiarly mild, yet efficient, in their operation, in the sing them. They require only it that had not purely or confinement while taking them. They require only it that, and need no puriting to recommend them. Price 2 continuents while taking them. They require only it that, and need no puriting to recommend them. Price 2 continuents while taking them. They require only it that, and need no puriting to recommend them. Price 2 continuents while taking them. They require only it that, and need no puriting to recommend them. Price 2 continuents while taking them. They require only it that, and need no puriting to recommend them. Price 2 continuents while taking them. They require only it that, and need no puriting to recommend them. Price 2 continuents while taking them. They requir

Died in Mariaville, Me., Nov. 26, Lurrien J., son of Bro. P. W. and sister Susan Penny, aged 3 years and 5 months. The circumstances of his death were very painful and afflictive. A quantity of fly poison mixed for use was accidentally left within his reach; of which he, unsuspicious of danger, ate a portion. In spite of the greatest efforts of his agonizing friends and medical aid, after suffering extreme distress for about 20 hours, death ended his bodily pain; and his innocent spirit ascended to his God, to dwell forever in that land where death is unknown. His fond perents and friends deeply mourn the loss of this bud of much promise, but are consoled by the belief that he has gone from earthly sorrows and dangers to be etternally folded in the embraces of a Heavenly parcht, who will do infi-

years.
Printers in Maine please copy.
WILLIAM P. MERRILL.

THE F. BAPTIST QUARTERLY

WILL be issued for January, April, July and October of each year; will be printed on excellent paper, and in the finest style of modern printing; and will contain at least one hundred and twenty octave pages per number.

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To the Judge of Probate for the County of Carroll, in the State of New Hampshire.

R. I.

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The English publishers are Missas. Houlston and Stoneman, 65 Paternoster Row, London—of whom our English friends may obtain the work.

If propriety would permit, we should be glad to print some of the many kind, encouraging, and complimentary letters, which we are constantly receiving from our brethren in all parts of the denomination, and from others. Without a single exception, they all declare in substance, as some of them do literally—"The Quarterly far exceeds our most sampuine expectations!"

Among the encouraging words, received from those not members of our denomination, we are generously permitted to copy the following, from the Rev, Baron Stow, D. D., of Boston—a name too well known and too much respected for its owner to need description or eulogy:

"I have read with great interest the first two numbers of the Free-will Baptist Quarterly, and, from these specimens, regard the work as one of special promise. Many of the articles exhibit derided shility. The indications of denominational bearing are few, and none of them are offensive to Christian courtesy or charity. The spirit of the work is eminently evangelical; its mount one of them are offensive to Christian courtesy or charity. The spirit of the work is eminently evangelical; its mount one of them are offensive to Christian fluerature.

It will am the courter of the denomination where of the bear of the courter of the denomination of the courter of the courter of the courter of the denomination of the courter of the denomination of the courter of the courter of the denomination of the courter of the denomination of the courter of th

CHARLES H. HORTON, BOOK-BINDER, FARE-WILL BAPTIST BUILDING, nearly opposite Town Hall, Washington Street, Dover, N. H.

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NOTICE.—The subscriber being about to leave
It town, begs leave to recommend to his many
patrons and friends, Jerome Harriers, M. D., who
will succeed him, occupying the same Office. Dr.
Harris is a physician of many years 'staiding, having practiced Allopathically for ten years, and for
the last nine years has adopted and practiced Homcopathy from a full conviction of its superiority.
He brings recommendations from eminent Physicians as to his moral worth and skill.

E. U. JONES, M. D.

Dover, Oct. 6, 1854.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has I been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Daniel Thurston, late of Eaton, deceased, intestate. All persons indebted to said estate are re quested to make immediate payment, and all haying claims to present them to the subscriber for adjustment. ing claims to present them to the subscriber of adjustment.

WILLIAM R. THURSTON, Adm'r.

Eaton, Nov. 22, 1854.

3w45*

To the Readers of the Morning Star:

embraces of a Heavenly parcht, who will do infinitely more for his happiness than they could doand, finally, they hope to join him in the paradise
of God, where separation will never come. Faneral
sermon by Rev. J. Mariner, from 2 Cor., 5.1.
J. C. WARD.

In Wells, Me., Nov. 28, very suddenly, Mrs. SARAH
CHICK, widow of the late Joshua Chick, aged 78
years.
Printers in Maine please copy.
WILLIAM P. MERRILL.
WILLIAM P. MERRILL.

ed Vapor, is rapidly preducing a revolution in the treatment of the paradise
ment of lung and throat diseases, and so great has been
bis success, that the number of persons treated perconally
and by letter, numbers nearly two hundred menthy.

Dt. Sanborn will guarantee to treat with better and north
satisfactory success, any disease of the lungs of throat by
his method, than any playelism by the old antiquated
practice of bleeding, blistering, and pouring into the patient's stomach plum, antimony, tpecae, tobelia, cod-liver
old, e.c.

He will also undertake to cure one-haif of consumptive
cases, provided they are treated before cavities are formed.

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Seven cases out of ten of Bronchitis can be radically cured by this plan of treatment.

Dr. Sanborn has hundreds of certificates from persons occupying prominent positions in society, of his unparalleled success; and the press of New York has added its evidence in favor of its vasit superiority.

"It is no longer a-matter of doubt that Incipient Consumption can be radically cured by Dr. Sanborn's system of inhaling medicated vapor."—N. Y. Miles.

"Dr. Sanborn's success in curing lung and throat discussing medicated vapor."—N. Y. Miles.

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N. B. Dr. Sanborn is the only physician in the United
N. B. Treats diseases of the lungs and throat without

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12, M., 2 & 5.30, P. M.; (South Side,) 7.02, 7.50 &

9.07, A. M., 12.05, 12.20, 2.03, 5.33 & 6.1-4 P. M.

THO'S S. WILLIAMS, Sup't.