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NO. 14.

DOVER, N. H., JULY 12, 1854.

VOL. XXIX.

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

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

P. S. BURBANK, J. J. BUTLER,
JOHN FULLONTON, M. J. STEERE,
A. K. MOULTON, J. M. BAILEY,
G. T. DAY, G. H. BALL,
JONATHAN WOODMAN, O. B. CHENEY.

For the Morning Star. FLOWERS.

trained and nurtured by art. Their rich frathey might reign with him in Heaven. grance is floating all around, and their admirers may find at this season plenteous variety. Their admirers! is it possible that there are any but admirers of flowers? O yes, we have met with men and women, too, very good sort of people they were also, who did not care anything about aint real estate," I have more than once heard them remark, while I have mentally wondered if their eyes would be clear enough to behold, in another world, the beauty of heaven's matchless amaranths, of every hue and shape. We must charitably suppose that it is want of cultivation, wither than want of taste to appreciate God's love and care of the beautiful, that controls them. But flowers we may find around us at all times, beauteous spirit-flowers, upon whose texture words and acts of ours have a strange and abiding influence. Flowers that must be nurtured carefully, if we would not have them turned into briars and thorns to torment us eternally with our criminal neglect.

Once the past, and now and then flit accross the memory—stirring the soul to a mountful pleasure. And the sterner experience of riper years, whether sweet or bitter, seems like a dram of a night or water spilled on the ground. So evanescent is human life. How sad to think of friends—tried Christian friends, who have now passed the theatre of this world's drama. The names of White, Marks, and Cheney of the ministry, and of Harris, Armstrong and Brayton, once members of the church militant, but now be the church triumphant, are dear to many that survive them.

Once their persons were seen, their words heard and their friendship felt. And even now, have them turned into briars and thorns to torment us eternally with our criminal neglect.— heard and their friendship felt. And even now, Precious heart-flowers-of which God has sown as the gossamer network of memory reminds

'T is ours to labor and to toil
To keep out every weed;
And if we well perform
Our heaven entrusted part,
There 'll richly bloom with brightest face,
The flowers of the heart.

Flowers of faith, of hope, of love, what heavenly radiance will they not cast o'er the sin-blight-ed hearts of earth's wayward ones? Shall we not nurture them? Labor patiently and earnestly to open the eyes of the morally blind to their beauties, and awaken them to a new life, even a life of holiness? Yes,

BIDDING FAREWELL WITH A DOLLAR IN THE HAND.

In that garden spot, the human heart, That lieth still and deep, That lieth still and deep,

He half intrusteth to our care,

And half himself doth keep. Oh may we be willing and faithful laborers.

For the Morning Star. SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. NO. 246. KINGS OF PERSIA NAMED IN THE BIBLE. ARTAXERXES.

impostor who had usurped the government just reader, see if you cannot take leave of your before the last king, Cambyses, or Ahasuerus, as minister occasionally, when he visits you, with he is called in Ezra 4:6, closed his life. Cambuses was engaged in war away from his home, —had sent home one to take the life of the prince Smerdis, his brother; after which this man, pretending to be the true Smerdis, assumed the reigns of government. Cambyses died bethe reigns of government. Cambyses died before he got home to the capitol, and this Smerdis was thought by many to be the prince Smerdis, still alive, and lawful heir of the throne. But there were strong suspicions that he was an impostor, and soon a min, named Prexaspes declared that he killed the prince Smerdis with his own hand by command of the former king.

Just before this took place the enemies of the Jews wrote to him a letter against that people, and urged him to prevent them from rebuilding their city and temple. This letter may be found in Ezra, 4th chapter. He had time to restrain them, as he sent men to Jerusalem and made

Chap. 4r v. 23.

But his career was soon to close. It being certain that he was an usurper, a conspiracy was formed, as Rollin relates. They made their way to the palace, and while one caught him, another, who was a nobleman by the name of Darius,

Besides letters from our brethren there, a

er, who was a nobleman by the name of Darius, ran him through with his sword. He had reigned but seven months.

The wrath of wicked rulers when exercised against God's people and against the despised and oppressed, is "as the roaring of a lion." Prov. 19: 12. But the kings who have been the subjects of our last two articles were at length gone; and under the next ruler it will be found that the Jews had more favor. F.

For the Morning Star.

A. Lam aware that some are treated badly, withstanding all this roughness, the fishermen at it may be because they are had to grow by the same are treated badly, possess warm hearts, and are capable of receivant to the same beautiful to the same beautiful to the same badden to the same beautiful to the same badden t

but it may be because they are bad to govern, ing good impressions. Every one is delighted and if with other people might be treated with the idea of having meetings here, and expresses a willingness to do something to support a minister. There are only six or seven probelieving that God took that woman from her babes, I would sooner believe that she died by chance.

There was much more written. They will

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, be saved before the foundation of the world, and the rest to be lost, so absurd! and this makes me think of the old Baptist lady's saying to a convert, aint you glad you are one of the elect? Just as though there were a chosen few, and she knew who they were! I should sooner believe in Infidelity than such things, for God could not be just and make man sin, to punish him afterwards. God is just and man the sinner. Sin was the cause of death :—it is not merely the Sin the sins that we commit that cause our death, but the sin that our first parents con

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

3.7 Agents and others should be particular to give the Post Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, &c. Remember it is not the names of the towns white they receive their papers.

Advances and others which they receive their papers.

Advances and was well be Inserted in the Star at two dollars a square for three insertions, and at the same rate for any longer period.

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

MORNING STAR

MORNING STAR

MORNING STAR example, and die our sacrifice, that when he rose from death he might redeem the bodies of men from the grave, and that his sufferings should atone for the sins of all those who be-It is the delightful season of flowers. They are all around us of the country's quiet shades, and holy example, and walked uprightly before are all around us of the country's quiet shades, and holy example, and walked uprightly before and they of the city have them too, though him while on earth, that when death comes

For the Morning Star.

TIME---ITS REMINISCENCES. Time is ever on the wing; and with its flight they were also, who did not care anything about flowers; who were insensible to the beauty of the rose, and who would "Pshaw" at the care bestowed upon a few house plants. "Why, they aint real estate," I have more than once heard

us they once lived, so FAITH declares they are not dead, though invisible. Sometimes we desire, timidly desire, to depart and be with them. Their presence no doubt would be, sweet, but the presence of "Christ far better." Were it the will of God, we might converse with the de-

"There would our spirits learn to fly, And converse with these dead." M. W. B.

For the Morning Star.

THE HAND. An excellent brother in the western part of P—, has long been in the habit of giving something to almost every minister who goes into his Quarterly Meeting to preach. Corresponding delegates and others have found their hand grasping a bill, when they came to shake hands with him at parting. By some means, the brother has the knack of sliding a dollar bill into a minister's hand, when he goes to bid him farewell, with such ease and grace, that it most always brings a smile on the a tear in the eye, and love in the heart.

And in the days of Artaxerxes, wrote Bishlam,
Mithredath, Tabeel and the rest of their companions
unto Artaxerxes, king of Persia. Ezra 4:7.

This Artaxerxes was the prince known in hisfect, viz. a smile, a tear and love. Why should another Artaxerxes was the prince known in history by the name of Smerdis. There was another Artaxerxes named in Ezra, 7th chapter, and also in the Book of Whemiah. Smerdis was the second of the four kings referred to in Dan. 11: 2.

Smerdis was not of the seed royal, but an introduce with had payinged the government but the second of the seed royal, but an introduce with had payinged the government introduces with had payinged the government introduces with had payinged the government introduces with had payinged the government in the second of the second of the second of the second royal, but an introduce with had payinged the government in the second of the second of the second royal, but an introduce with a second of the second royal, but an introduce with the second royal that the second royal is the second of the second royal, but an introduce with a second royal that the second royal ro

> CHIPTON MEDICARDOLA For the Morning Star.

"COME AND HELP US." LEMONT, Cook Co., Ill, June 8, 1854.

them, as he sent men to Jerusalem and made gaged in the fisheries near the mouth of Green them cease their work, by force and power. Bay, Lake Michigan, and liave wished me to

Mr. — said if a suitable sum could be raised he could get a minister to preach to us and mentioned you. We exerted ourselves somewhat and now have over one hundred Mr. Aiken. Well, brother Colley, how did you like the sermon this afternoon?

Mr. Colley. Not—very well. Did you?

A. Not very well! why I am really astonished. I liked it much:—it was the best sermon I have leard these six months.

C. It was not the best I have heard these it worthy of his hire." If you cannot remain with us more than three or four weeks, come. I was never in a place where a minister of the control was never in a place where a ministe six months, by considerable. Do you believe all the preacher said about Providence and doubtedly with God's assistance much good might be done. There is not a minister with in ninety miles, that I know of. We have in the immediate view at two hundred that lovely woman who died yesterday, from ther three babes, leaving them to the cold charities of an unfeeling world?

A. Providence took her, no doubt, from the several other islands all in sight, all populated. But if you come here, prepare yourself for a evil to come, and will also prepare a place for But if you come here, prepare yourself for a evil to come, and will also prepare a place for them.

C. Do you think that Providence always provides places for children?

A. Yes, I believe he does.

C. Then he provides some desperate poor ones, so that man with his little share of sympathy is obliged to sometimes find them better ones. I believe that man finds them a place, not God, or Providence, as you are pleased to call it.

But if you come here, prepare yourself for a rough country and a rough country and a rough country and a rough country and kinds of vice arc very prevalent—the Sabbath is not regarded more than Saturday—Intemperance has prevailed, (venders have now ceased selling,) gambling is carried on—and profanity is carried to an extent I never saw before—not withstanding all this roughness, the fishermen

There was much more written. They chance.

A. Why! you are not an Infidel, are you?

C. No, I assure you, I am not; but to believe steamboat, and furnish us a house to live in, and these things, and that the Lord elected a few to wish for me to get a minister if I cannot go.

perfect character is that which has been done, and what a moiety of it is really achieved! The ranks of the church triumphant have indeed been swelled by the pious dead; but what multitudes must have gone down to the world of woe! Heathenism, infidelity, and the papacy prevail on the curth. The Christianity that we have much of it, is of a low grade—of an imperfect character. The condition of Asia, of Africa, of the Islands of the sea, with the exception of a few taper lights glimmering now and then in the midst of the ever-prevailing dark-ness—we know what it is. Their population cannot be less than from five. to seven hundred millions. Christianity, probably, will not reach Into the hearts of but few has it entered. There is much profession, but very little possession. We come to our own continent. The condition of South America is no better than that of the Catholic countries of Europe. Nor is that of Mexico in the North. In the United States as a whole, and the Canadas, Christianity.

church becoming the manufactory of heathenism!

Slavery not only grafted into Christianity, but
THRONED ON IT! Thus is it in the South.

Southern Baptists formally base their slavery on that are without." the Bible. The system is "patriarchal," "scriptural," say they. So far as they are concerned, the Bible. The system as they are concerned, tural," say they. So far as they are determined it shall stand and be perpetuated forever through the earth. They join in the general effort of their politicians to propagate the continent—through the earth it through the continent—through the earth—through the Universe, if they could have it so. DEVIL IN HIS INFERNAL RACE-COURSE. A subject for a painter. The Methodists South have re-

tian practice—how much remains to be done before we arrive at the stature of perfect men litigation. And each member has such confiand women in Christ Jesus. Thus we see at a dence in his brethren that there is no occasion

glance the condition of the world. the United States, is the HOPE OF THE WORLD, is it not so? What will Asia—Africa—the tian principles. In their business transactions Islands of the sea—Europe, do, without America? It is in this light that the new world stands to the old. It is in this position that the American church stands. She has kindled a fire time they prefer to yield a little of their superican they prefer to yield a little of their superican they prefer to yield a little of their superican they discovery self-sign by ithin the last fifty years in the old world, which, posed rights, rather than dishonor relig

re, but the churches and the civil communi-es—town, county, State, and national—of which they compose a part, must be purified. American Christians are just as responsible, according to their numerical strength and the influence they can exert, for the purity of these communities, as they are for the churches of which they are members. Has not the will (the suffrages) of themselves and forefathers made them what they are? Do not the political regulations which control them—the men who construct them, and put them into execution. ey compose a part, must be purified. Amerfective framers and executors of laws, in towns, counties, States, or in the nation, from the city fective framers and executors of laws, in towns, counties, States, or in the nation, from the city councillor to the President of the nation, are elected to office, Christians are responsible to the extent of their votes, and of the influences which they may or may not have exerted. There is no shrinking from such ethics as this. There is no shrinking from such ethics as this. There is no shrinking from such ethics as this. There is not a talebearer in the whole church. Indeed, they look with abhorrence upon a disposition to spread abroad and megnific the fulls of

you vote for the man that voted to enact the Fugitive Slave Law, and for those that put it into execution; did you refrain from exerting, to the fullest extent, your influence against the into execution; did you refrain from exerting, to the fullest extent, your influence against the election of such men, and against the passage of such a law, then you aided, by delegation, in its execution in Roston, in the such as a such as a law, then you in the such as a law, then you are such as a law, the you are such as a law, then you are such as a law, the you are such as a execution in Boston, in the rendition of Burns. In a sense, you stood by—consented—aided in new territories, should it find lodgment there—the encroachments of slavery that may further result—the civil discord that may follow, even to the disruption of the Union—the stay given to the victorious march of Christianity in the old world, through Christianity being corrupted and hampered in this—you are responsible to and hampered in this—you are responsible to the extent of your vote and of your influence.

There is no escape from such ethics. Let him escape who can. We challenge him to do it.

Reader, do you know escape who can. We challenge him to do it. New slave States will be soon knocking at the door of the Union for admission. UTAH with church in —. Watchman & Reflector. that American Christians will not be responsible if they are admitted, and that they will not virif they are admitted, and that they will not virtually sanction the abominations practiced in them, if they give consent to their admission? Do they seriously consider their responsibilities in a system of republicanism—do they consider what they have already done—are they prepared to decide what they will do as future questions are presented to them? We call upon Baptists would be a sufficient of the state of the sta are presented to them? We call upon Baptists in the frée States, in particular—thôse who have always professed to take the Bible and conscience alone for their guide, without the admix-ture of any traditional error, and who claim to be the Apostles Both of Civil and Religious.

Liberty, to know what they will do with such such as a presented it. Do what the Bible enjoins, though some professors of religion may neglect it. Avoid what the Bible forbids, though the world may deem you over scrupulous. Be always ready to say with the Psalmist, "Thy word have I hid in my heart, that I might not sin against thee."

Our brethren who went there keep up prayer meetings. Quite a body of those there have relatives here in Lemont, who are interested in my going there—Summer is a better time there to hold meetings than in farming regions, for laborers get done by the middle of the afternoon. I am thankful to God and friends in the

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west for their favors to me. My exposure to the severity of the winter brought on a fever the past spring, yet I feel as willing to keep on the armor and labor for Zion as ever. W. B. H. The church in S—— is a model church. It differs strikingly, in several respects, from most churches. On the Sabbath every member who is not necessarily prevented, is present in season. churches. On the Sabbath every member who past spring, yet I feel as willing to keep on the armor and labor for Zion as ever.

W. B. H.

THE HOME WORK OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANS.

Christians have committed to them a mighty work to do. It is no less than the entire subjugation of the world to Christ. For this the close there is no discussion of secular substrated to the surplementary of secular substrated to the surplementary of the late teighteen. burch has been wrestling for the last eighteen the close there is no discussion of secular sub-nundred years. Much progress has been made. But alas! to human vision, at least, of what im-perfect character is that which has been done, whatever is said tends either to deepen the im-

cannot be less than from five, to seven hundred millions. Christianity, probably, will not reach the mass of them ere they mass from the earth. The consideration is appalling. There will be as many occupying their places, whose condition will not be much better. There is Europe with its two hundred and fifty millions. We have some idea of their condition. The light of Christianity is resting upon them externally. Thus they are enabled steadily to "rejoice in the late they are enabled steadily to "rejoice in the late they are enabled steadily to "rejoice in the late."

States as a whole, and the Canadas, Christianity, we hope, is on the dominant. But there are disheartening considerations. There are the Indian tribes unevangelized. There is UTAH

discretion and fidelity, are constant sources of consolation to him. He finds many Aarons and Hurs among them, but not one Diotrephes. Though it is no trifling matter to provide spiritual food for a church so thoroughly acquainted Indian tribes unevangelized. There is UTAH springing up in the North-west, with its abominations. There are three or four millions of slaves who are heathen, and are kept so. There is a struggle on the part of professed republicans to keep them so, to import more. The Christian Church in the Southern section joins in the work. Think of it. The Christian church becoming the manufactors of best best with the Bible, and so rapidly growing in grace, with the Bible, and so rapid 1 Cor. ix. 14, and act accordingly. careful, too, of his reputation, knowing that his influence as a minister of Christ depends very much on his "having a good report of them that are without." When they think that he errs, they do not circulate evil reports respect-ing him, but they tell him their thoughts kindly and respectfully, and the result is an increase of affection on both sides. Hence every minister who has labored among them has appeared visibly to grow in grace during his connexion with the church. Hence, too, they have never had occahink of it. The church of God in the sion to dismiss a pastor, and every pastor that south hittened on to the charlot of the they have had, has chosen to remain with them

The members of this church are very consciently, as an organic body, expunged from their Discipline all condemnatory passages on slavery. They have taken one dreadful step backward. In their acts as a church, and in their intercourse with each other and with the world, they are very careful not to lio anything that can bring They have repudiated John Wesley.

If we come closely to our own homes, hearts, and churches, we see how imperfect is our ChrisThere has never been a lawsuit among them. ance the condition of the world.

The hope of America—North America—of most equitable court, and on the Bible as the if replenished with material, we trust, shall ultimately wrap it in a Christian conflagration.

But, if a slaveholding Christianity is sought to "stand up" too violently "for their rights."

Indeed, the maxim, "Stand up for your rights," be propagated in it, as is defiberately sought to be done in this land—better would it be, if such who attempt to do it, had not been born.

Away with such abomination from the earth. Choke it down into hell, whence it sprang.

The Christian is a standard of the maxim, "Stand up for your rights," is by no means so much in vogue with them as these: "Charity suffereth long and is kind."

"Abstain from all appearance of evil." Consequently in this church there are none of those cases of hard bargains, and crafty management, and worldly policy which destroy account of the standard of the The Christianity in our land that will regenerate the earth, must be pure. It must be purified, and be kept so. This is the home-work of American Christians. Not only must the profession and practice of individuals be kept the churches and the church were the world around them is recently the church were the world around them. church over the world around them is remarkable. Not only does the spirit of peace and kindness and rectitude, which reigns among

construct them, and put them into execution, exist alone as such at the will eff-the people—of whom Christians are a part? If there is impurity either in the law or the practice of any of these communities—and Christians have not done their whole duty in the exercise of their in the law or the practice of their in the law or the practice of their in the law or the practice of their local property and the exercise of their in the law or the practice of their local property as the Lord's, and only wait for his direction. done their whole duty in the exercise of their individual influence, and by their positive votes, can they stand justified either before God or man? Certainly not. They compose the church, and in part the State. If corrupt, defective framers and executors of laws, in towns,

There is no shrinking from such ethics as this. To illustrate: For the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, or the Nebraska Bill, every Christian is responsible according to the vote he gave—the influence he exerted for or against the election of the men who enacted them—who have and who will put them into execution. For the continuance of these corrupt men in the statute-book—of these corrupt men in the halls of legislation, they will be equally responsible. There is no shrinking from such ethics. It clamps them down. Brother Christian, did you vote for the man that voted to enact the attempt has never yet been made.

any one come among them, expecting to be shielded by their kindness, while pursuing a the execution of the act. Did you vote for the men who passed the Nebraska Bill—did you give or withhold your influence accordingly, then, for all its demoralizing effects on the nation—the power and the comfort given to slave, holders—the introduction of slavery into the tion—the power and the comfort given to slave-holders—the introduction of slavery into the new territories, should it find lodgment there—the encroachments of slavery that man faults on the onistic qualities.

They are

Reader, do you know where this church is?

COUNSELS TO A YOUNG CHRISTAIN.

be to you. Sinful self, the world, and the devil—these are your three great foes. You must watch, or they will take you by surprise: you must repudiate their pernicious suggestions, or they will lead you astray; you must resist their onsets promptly, vigorously, and perseveringly, or they will fill your soul with leanness, poverty, and sorrow. "Take to you the whole armor of God; fight the good fight of faith; lay hold on eternal life."

God; fight the good fight of faith; lay hold on eternal life."

4. Guard with special vigilance against easily besetting sins. Owing to some peculiarity of temperament, or the power of some long-cherished evil habit, there may be one particular direction in which you are peculiarly liable to go astray. Know what that direction is, and just there make your defence doubly secure by both prayer and watchfulness.

5. Endeavor to grow in grace and in the knowledge of your Redeemer. Rest not in past attamments. Forget the things which are behind; press onward; go from strength to strength; and never be satisfied unless by carefully examining your religious character and history, you can come deliberately and clearly to the conclusion that you are dying more and more unto sin, and living unto righteousness.

6. Cultivate a sense of your entire dependance of the woods and waves, with footstops in the morning dew.

From oozy bed and watery cave, The tenants of the lake who drew, 6. Cultivate a sense of your entire dependence upon God. Without him you can do ence upon God. Without him you can do nothing. Remember this continually; confess it before the mercy-seat; carry it with you always, as a deep, a strong, and a cherished conviction, and let it keep you in the dust, with the language on your lips and in your very heart, "My soul, hope thou only in God; for my expectation is from him." Be especially solicities that the Hely Spirit was the treat constant. ous that the Holy Spirit may be your constant ompanion, your sanctifier, your comforter, and

our guide.
7. Keep a clear conscience. Cleave to noth ing, on any account, which you feel to be sinful; refuse nothing, on any account, which you feel to be a duty. A guilty conscience will greetly to be a duty. A guilty conscience will greetly mar your peace, and hinder your devotions.

8. When doubts and fears arise respecting the safety of your spiritual condition and your prospects for eternity, go and cast yourself anew into the arms of a bleeding Savior. Renew your trust in him at the foot of the cross, and ay again and again,

' Here, Lord, I give myself away." It was thus you first found peace, and so you must continue to find it. 9. Aim and strive to be useful. Live not for yourself alone. Do good to all men as you have opportunity. Watch for opportunities of usefulness. See how many souls you can win to Christ. Be an earnest laborer, and not a sluggard, in the vineyard of your Master. Do as much as possible for his cause and glory before you die Souls are precious and glory before you die Souls are precious and the ground of sources. Be assured that, however trivial the

LIFE A VOYAGE.

Life, says Dr. Schaff, in closing his recent letter to the "Deutsche Kirchenfreund," from which we translate, is a voyage. The soul is the ship; the numberless temptations and adversities are the unfavorable winds, the raging walks assuredly in to see what cheer may greet

But it may be that you have called on a Sunday morning, and then to consider heaven as being to go to meeting. The difficulties in this case,

and every glimpse I am able to catch through the mist and clouds of frail mortality, only serves to endear that land to my soul, and to make me still more desirous to be gone. And can it be that I shall fall short of it? O, no, for it is be that I shall fall short of it? O, no, for it is

Where sins and pain distress no more.

THE FISH TAMER. BY PROP. T. C. UPHAM.

tions and thoughts. The early sunbeams were playing with the dew-drops, and the birds were singing in the branches. After passing through the woods and coming in sight of the pond of water, I went to a farmer's house not far from it. I knocked, and a good-looking woman, with that intelligent and benevolent aspect which marks the women of America, and the bleeding hearts of tender nothers? Dear madam, no man of sense expects you to care about such "trifles."—Christian Age.

\*\*PREACHING ON CHARITY.\*\*

"Why can't you do as our fathers used to the door. Making such analogy as I was a cool old deacon to the pastor of woman, with that intelligent and benevolent aspect which marks the women of America, came to the door. Making such apology as I was able for a visit so early, I remarked that I had one of our country churches. The pastor had

2. Be much in secret prayer. Have frequent that one of her children would soon come

2. Be much in secret prayer. Have frequent seasons of near and earnest communion with God, before his mercy-seat. Make him your most intimate counsellor. Tell him daily your wants, your anxieties, and your sins. Pour out your heart before him. God is a refuge for you. Remember, if you ever become a backslider, your backsliding will begin in the neglect of the formal and hasty performance of the duty of secret prayer.

"Restraining prayer, we cease to fight; Prayer makes the Christian's armor bright; And Satan trembles when he sees The weakest saint upon his knees."

3. Expect to find the Christian life a warfare. So it is described in the Bible; so it has been in the case of all God's children; so it will be to you. Sinful self, the world, and the devil—these are your three great foos. You must

With footsteps in the morning dew From oozy bed and watery cave, The tenants of the lake who drew, Thy voice of love the mystery knew, Which makes old bards and prophets true.

They tell us of that better day,
When love shall rule the world again;
When crime and fraud shall pass away;
And beast and bird shall dwell with men;
When seas shall marry with the land,
And fishes kiss a maiden's hand.

The iron age has done its best The ron age has done its best
With trump and sword and warriors slain;
But could not tame the eagles's nest,
Nor lead the lion by the mane;
With all its strength and all its woe,
There was an art it did not know.

'Twas fitting that a maid like thee," In chilhood's bright and happy hor Should teach the world the mystery That innocence alone has power; That love the victory can gain, Which is not won by millions slain.

O man, if thou wouldst know the art O man, if thou wouldst know the art
The shattered world to reinstate,
Like her put on a loving heart,
And throw away thy guile and hate.
A maid shall tell thee how 'tis done,
A child shall show the victory won.

Souls are precious, and the reward of sorrows. Be assured that however trivial the you die. Souls are precious, and the reward of bringing them to the Savior will be very great.

"They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament: and they that turn many to rightcousness as the stars forever and ever."

10. Seek the society and the counsel of experienced Christians. They can tell you many things that will be of very great service to you the service of the service of the firmament: and they that turn many to rightcousness as the stars forever and ever."

10. Seek the society and the counsel of experienced Christians. They can tell you many things that will be of very great service to you many classes we have the service of the firmament: and they that turn many to right the service of the firmament: and they that turn many to right they are weight to service of the firmament: and they that turn many to right they are weight to service of the firmament: and they that turn many to right to the service of the firmament: and they that turn many to right to the service of the firmament: and they that turn many to right to the service of the firmament: and they that turn many to right to the service of the firmament: and they that turn many to right to the service of the firmament: and they that turn many to right the firmament: and they that turn many to right the firmament: and they that turn many to right the firmament: and they that turn many to right the firmament: and they that turn many to right the firmament: and they that turn many to right the firmament: and they that turn many to right they are the firmament: and they that turn many to right they are weighty and altogether causes of your neighbor's grief may appear to you, to him they are weighty and altogether causes of your neighbor's grief may appear to you, to him they are weighty and altogether causes of your neighbor's grief may appear to you, to him they are weighty and altogether causes of your neighbor grief may appear to you, to him they are weighty and altogether causes of your neighbor grief may appear to you, t

things that will be of very great service to you in your warfare against sin, and your efforts to be useful. Their words of caution and encouragement may often keep you from falling, and send you on your way rejoicing. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise."

Finally: Keep heaven in view. If you are a bind the policy of the lank bodies there incase hearts human and beating like your own. This life is the property of the property of the property of the lank bodies there incase hearts human and beating like your own. This life is Finally: Keep heaven in view. If you are a little and beating has jour self, a resistance. They are declare that you seek a country—a better coun-performing an act in the drama, differing sometry—that is, a heavenly. Live for that country, Regard it as your home. Remember, it is a home where no sorrow nor impurity can enter; and let this remembrance encourage you under cow you have noticed hard by the door; or at and let this remembrance encourage you under cow you have noticed hard by the door; or at the miserable skeleton of a horse that you saw limping up to an empty rack. You may laugh, but you will have all the fun to yourself. The stock, like everything else there, is miserable enough, but the best and all the poor cottagers have;

the foaming billows, the threatening walks assuredly in to see what cheer may greet him. He looks lean and hungry as death.—
Cold and uncertain lodgings of late, have set and the richer treasures of grace, are the favorable winds, the cheering rays of the sun, the moon and the stars; the happy shores of Paradise beckon from the blue distance to all those who, in faith, love and hope, follow the compass of the revelation of God in Christ. The Church is likewise a ship, tossed to and fro by hostile storms and billows, yea, at times apparently tottering irrecoverably on the verge of the abyss, so that humanity is affrighted, and cries out in its anxiety: Lord, save us; we perish. But He whom the wind and sea obey, sits in undisturbed majesty upon the vessel and directs it safely into port; and all dangers and difficulties, when way see that boy hiding behind some angle of nto port; and all dangers and difficulties, when may see that boy hiding behind some angle they are surmounted no more to return, must the cabin begin to cry. Tears of boyhood, in only contribute to strengthen the grateful feelings of the triumphant congregation and to give the crape we sometimes see dangling to the arms o her salvation, a higher consecration and savor.

Another writer, whose name is unknown to is, says: I love to contemplate this life, this friend; he had not many, all told, and few are left truer than Old Watch. But it may be that you have called on a Sun

waters; and then to consider heaven as being a faintly shadowed by the port or haven where reside the dearest friends or kindred of the insurmountable. One boy lacks a hat, another voyager, and where his heart and best affections has outgrown the clothes of last year, and he are continually flying, and where he fain would has no other Sunday apparel. The mother himself be. O my blessed Jesus, now and then By faith I see that land,
That port of endless rest;
and every glimpse I am able to catch through
the mist and clouds of frail mortality, only sorres
a lad of some taste, and would like to make a be that I shall fall short of it. O, no, for the God the Holy Ghost who hath given me a descrete depart from an and from a sinful world, foot. You can see at a glance, that these children do not issue from a palace. They are lookto be with Christ, which is far better. I will dren do not issue from a pance. The then endeavor to 'expand the wings of faith' ed after by a mother's eye, her heart keenly sensible of the lifts of poverty. For herself, she ing heart yearns toward her children. She would do better for them if she could. The shoes of the heroic boy in the van, gap at the sides, and it is clear to a practiced eye, that they are not his. He is vividly conscious himself that they do not fit, and is fearful that some one may call his at-

A few years ago I read in a newspaper that the fishes in a certain pond had been tamed, and brought back again, at least in some degree, into the original association with humanity. Being at leisure at a certain time, and having some curiosity to ascertain the truth of this statement, I embarked in a boat in Boston harbor, and in the boat I went down to Hingham. It was near night. Next morning, and quite early in the morning, I went toward the pond, which was said to be the theatre of this interesting and unprecedented state of things. I recollect that I theatre at the fate of Romeo and Juliet, "away" recedented state of things. I recollect that I theatre at the fate of Romeo and Juliet, " away went through a long piece of woods, which was without habitations, and which, in its tranquillity with your morbid sensibility. Who cares about all the lean kine, from Pharaoh's time till now; and beauty, was favorable to benevolent dispositions and thoughts. The early subbeams were whisky-selling Christians, drunken fathers, and

come for the purpose of seeing the fishes in the been preaching for the church through the year, neighboring pond, which were said to be tamed. once a month, for which they agreed to give Readily accepting my explanations, she pointed about seventy dollars. His year was out, and to a place on the brink of the water, and said the church was about to call him for another

year. "How do you mean?" said the preacher. "Why, preach on charity; just let nothing be said about salary or money, any way; let each one give what he feels like giving, without letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth. That's what I call preaching on charity; it's the way our fathers did, and the preachers were supported well." The pastor agreed to it. The year passed on. At the close he found he had received one dollar and seventy-five cents for his year's labor, to perform which he had to ride five hundred miles. This was what he called preaching on charity; and the members right hands never knew what their left hands did.—Western Recorder.

CATHOLICS DON'T EDUCATE. The following act, stated in the report of the chief School uperintendent of public education for Upper mada, is very significant:

Canada, is very significant:

The cry of the Catholic clergy is here and elsewhere, Give us our share of the school fund, that we may educate. They build school houses to better their claim, and educate gratuitously to prove their devotion to the cause of popular instruction, where the State educates and excludes sectarianism; but in a neighboring territory where they have had the use of the school fund, what have they done? Let the report speak. The Superintendent says: "For twelve years our school laws have sanctioned the establishment of separate schools for Roman Catholics." Yet the number of separate schools have never exceeded fifty; and at the latest official returns it had sunk to twenty-five, of which four were colored, three church of England, and nineteen Roman Catholic. The system is at war with the circumstances of the country, and it seems only to require a legal existence to prove its entire inability to maintain its ground. The principle is the subject of a flerce contro-The principle is the subject of a fierce controversy. Experience shows that the bad principle does not bear much fruit, and men console themselves with the reflection that it cannot do much injury."-New Orleans Creole.

LET IT BE REAL.—President Edwards tells LET IT HE REAL.—President Edwards tells us as the result of long and close observation, that of all sinners, unconverted professors of religion are the most hopeless. So it was during the reign of moderatism in the Scotch Kirk; and so it is now where profession of religion is invited as an exterior mechanism. "My son give me thy heart," is the requisition. "Not at all," is the repulse ground to have all," is the reply: "it is quite enough to have partaken of the outward ordinances." The whole system is the reverse of irreligion in this, whole system is the reverse of irrengion in this, that while the last puts off a reply to God's demand, or disputes his authority, the first subsides into a state of chronic content at having effected an exchange by which the pleasures of heaven and the pleasures of sin can be alike enjoyed. Such a mind it is very hard to penetrate. It thinks that it has the title-papers to heaven locked. Such a mind it is very hard to penetrate. It thinks that it has the title-papers to heaven locked up safe in its fire-proof, and that the best way of preserving them is to keep them there. This is a very dangerous state of mind, for it is consistent with the grossest sin, and the most entire alienation from God. But one thing can awake the sinner when it is a large interest the converse of the time of the size of the s when in so alarming a stupor, and that is con-vincing him that the title-papers to heaven con-sist not in an outward ministerial succession, but in the assurance of the indwelling spirit.

Ep. Recorder.

ENTERPRISE IN CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. The slow coach has given way to the locomotive. The steamer and the clipper ship have no longer to contend with prejudice, but plough every sea. The telegraph laughs at the wind, and thought instantly eneircles the globe. Gold is discovered in California and Australia; the enterprise of the nations is aroused, and tens of thousands rush to secure the treasure. In com-merce, arts, science, literature, travel, and business, all is enterprise, motion, progress. Christian professors in all these matters vie with the world, and eagerly mingle in the strife, while in true Christian enterprises, they seem to escape a current and lie off in little eddies, until, nary pressure, a fev aroused by some extraor may be seen to breast the wave, risking their little "venture" for the salvation of the world for the salvation of the world. little "venture" for the salvation of the world. Whatever may be said in praise of the benevo-lence of the church in her modern missions, neither in enterprise, zeal, or sacrifice can it be named, except in sad contrast, with that of the converts who, after the day of Pentecost, united in a common brotherhood, and gave their property and themselves to propagate the faith of Christ, as the great object of their life.

Now the questions of enterprise seem to lie in different directions. No difficulty is felt in investments in banks, railroads, lands, commerce, nufactures, or any business operation, where the prospect of money-making is fair. But alas! when a nation is to be saved from destruction, or born to God, when the harvest of millions of souls is presented, and eternal riches offered to the believer who invests, how tardy

the movement!

The church is yet carnal. The evidence of the fact lies in her own demonstrations. Were it not so, the investment would be for the sal-vation of the world. That stock would, above all others, bear the premium; and the enter-prise, in carrying out its objects, would at least equal that of the money-making, scientific, and other "progressives" of the day.

A melancholy feature in the charities of the

imes is, that in most cases the men who give the largest amounts do it when they have no further use for property. In life they give but moderately compared with their means, never touching, but ever increasing their capital, and giving the shavings and crumbs of their income to the Lord. Looking forward sometimes, however, the clear with a first means of their ever, to the close, with a faint sense of their obligations to God and the world, and with the well-founded apprehension that to leave their large accumulations to their children would but be a curse, they appropriate by will considerable sums to Christian missions, and other religious and philanthropic institutions, to be used more or less freely, after their decease.

Even those Christians who have some zeal in missions rarely give large portions of their in-

come. Where are the men of means who have so learned Christ, that they are willing to reduce heir capital from time to time, and thus to be the appropriate executors of their own estates, for the glory of God and the salvation of men? In this "Yankce Nation," proud of its enter-

prise in almost every thing in which it can vie with other nations, within the last few years uninterrupted prosperity has prevailed. Multi-tudes have become rich, and millions are tending in that direction, while the mass of the temperate and industrious are in comfort, and have more aggregate property than an equal number of the masses in any part of the world. But in the matter of Christian munificence and enterprise, the American church should not

boast; it may be found that we are still behind. The Congregationalist says:

"The revenue of the British and Foreign Bible Society the past year has reached very nearly \$1,250,000; and the request of one million of Testaments for China has been met by a response of nearly two millions. The Wesleyan Missionary Society, London, has expended the past year some \$575,000 in sustaining 507 Missionaries and other agencies. The Church Missionary Society has expended nearly \$620,000, or \$15, Society has expended nearly \$020,000, or \$1.6,-000 more than last year, in supplying Gospel ministrations at 118 sections on foreign ground; this Society is composed of evangelical ministers of the Established Church of England. The 'Irish Church Missionary Society' is young, but doing a great work; its income the past year has

doing a great work; its income the past year has amounted to \$180,000, supporting over a thousand agents, and forming large Protestant congregations in what were previously Catholic districts."

If, however, we could stand up, with all our advantages and means, and contend successfully for the palm, even then it would be but a poor piece of pharisaism, as neither we nor others have scarcely yet comprehended what Christian consecration and enterprise are. True, there are a few in this and other lands who have caught the fire of love, and not only pray "Thy kingdom come," but draw upon their means to give salvation to the world. These are the friends on whom, under God, we rely in every extremity in our cause.—American Missionary.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854.

PRIZE ESSAY-AGAIN

The R. I. Quarterly Meeting has concluded again to throw the matter of a Prize Essay on the Support of the Ministry in the Freewill Baptist denomination, open for farther competition. The time is extended to the first of November next. The Committee of Award are the Rev. Messrs. Allen Brown, Hosea Quinby, and George T. Day. Essays for competition may be sent to Rev. Allen Brown, Providence, R. L. observing the following conditions:

1. The name of the authors of the Essays presented for competition shall not accompany their productions; but each shall be enclosed in a separate sealed envelop, not to be opened until after the award is made.

2. The successful Essay must contain at least twenty and not more than forty octavo pages. PER ORDER.

THE THIRD CHURCH IN PROVIDENCE.-We insert in another column an appeal in behalf of this ch., addressed more particularly to churches of the Rhode Island Q. Meeting, which have not already taken up collections for its aid, according to an arrangement made by the Q. M. We trust they will take up and forward their collections immediately, as the money is needed by the first of August. Only \$7.00 is required of each church. Let them have the money, brethren, without delay, and the Lord will re

MISAPPREHENSION. We are informed that some of our brethren in Mich. understand that the last Report of the Home Mission Society states that \$75 had been paid to the church in Lansing, Mich. They are mistaken. The Report states that \$75 had been appropriated to that station, but that only \$25 had been paid .-For the sums paid, they should look at the report of the Treasurer, which they will find at the end of the report made by the Corresponding Secretary.

OUR REPORT of the speech of HENRY WARD BEECHER is a very imperfect one. We found him a hard subject to follow. He speaks with considerable rapidity, & seldom repeats, or makes more words than are necessary cither to express or enforce his ideas, so that to do him justice a verbatim report would be necessary. Nor would this do him justice. Mr. Beecher does not talk "by words only." But in his speeches-at least in the one which we have reported-he did a hundred times over all that the old man did in the fable-he talked, and threw sods, and pelted with stones. Mr. Beecher talks all over .-He says more with the variations in the tone and quantity of his flexible voice, and with his hands and feet, and the various expressions of his smiling, laughing, frowning, quizzing, scorning, approving face and eyes, than most men can say with their organs of speech. An artist in our city has deguerreotyped a streak of chain lightning. But it is only a light crooked mark through a dark clouded background. There is no thunder and no live lightning in it. A verbatim report of one of Beecher's speeches would be just like it, compared with the speech as made; though to one who had never heard the thunder and seen the lightning it might appear

His venerable father, every time we could look up during the speech, seemed shaking all over with delight, and so in fact were all the a noble one. Four of the Beechers were present -A K M

KENNEBEC YEARLY MEETING.

The Kennebec Yearly Meeting was held lately in Augusta. The meeting was "something new" to the people of our city. We looked forward to it with much anxiety, and it has come and gone. That it has left a good and lasting impression on the minds of many, we must believe without a doubt. The seed has been sown. good seed, and it will spring up and bear fruit. Sinners will be converted in Augusta, and in many other sections of our Yearly Meeting. The preaching was by brethren Littlefield Waterman, Curtis, Knowlfon, Burgess, and Phinney. All the business was done in harmony and love. The question was started of uniting the three Yearly Meetings in Maine in one, although no action was taken upon the subject. Many think a union desirable, and that before many years it will be accomplished. Our Congregationalist brethren have but one annual Conference, and our C. Baptist brethren but one Association. Our three Yearly Meetings united in one, would make the "Maine Yearly Meeting" as now constituted consist of 17 Quarterly Meetings, 273 churches, 245 ministers, and 12,403 communicants. This would leave the "old New Hampshire Yearly Meeting" in the rear. We do not now express an opinion on this question; but it is a question worthy of discussion; and we have, every reason to hope that all our churches will act on it, should it ever come before them for action, as will result in the greatest good to the cause of God. Strong resolves were passed against the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity, and slavery in general-also, in favor of the Maine Law, and the late action of the Education Society in behalf of New Hampton and Hillsdale Institutions. The clerk of the Y. Meeting will forward these resolves in due time. The \$20,000 fund for the further endowment of the Biblical School was presented by brethren Curtis and Knowlton, as well as the \$10,000 fund for the Literary Department at New Hampton. On the \$20,000 fund was raised the sum of \$1025-for other purposes, \$46total, \$1071. The Kennebec Female Mission Society held its annual meeting during the session of the Yearly Meeting. This Society has labored successfully the past year in raising funds for the support of our missionaries among the heathen, but it promises much more for the year to come. We should have said that \$50 of the \$1025 was given by a gentleman, a citizen of Augusta, and a member of the Congregational church. The Lord reward him.

Father Phinney is still with us, and may his visit prove a blessing to the people in Augusta.

BOWDOIN QUARTERLY MEETING.

A good season was enjoyed at the last session of the Bowdoin Q. M. held on Bowdoinham Ridge. Revivals were reported from several churches, Brethren Tufts, Phinney, Messer, Fernald, Burgess and Stevens preached the word in the spirit. The prayers and exhortations of the brethren and sisters were also in the Spirit. Money, to a good amount, was raised for missions and other purposes. One young brother was licensed to preach the gospel. His like that of a giant oak, or a towering pine. It conducted with manded a law against alcohol. It was a poison. civil authorities should interfere. The Liquor ability.

ample worthy to be followed by other Quarterly singular fanaticism, and one which more than Meetings. We were glad to meet our dear any other had stood the tests and exhibited all prother Fernald once more in Quarterly Meet- the elementary characteristics of TRUTH. A fang. May the Lord make him useful in his new naticism it was, if one at all, which had a growth ield of labor in Providence.

through severe trials, but the night is passing less than any other cause did this deserve to be away, and the morning cometh. God will yet regarded in any department as an experiment; ork there.-O. B. C.

CATHOLICS IN LOWELL.

We have had much excitement of late in parties. Some disturbances succeeded, a few ued applause.] rish and Americans have been bruised, and a The principles of the Maine Law were gaining

VENTION.

[Concluded.]

more like the ragged outline produced by the her. rate brethren who yet lingered in the duct, the better; and the

(a good place for an enterprise to be born in, by solar glass, so as to make it burn away down inthe way,) and it was contended that it was a to a dark, damp dungeon; but he could not sort of gentleman's enterprise, a kind of aristo- think of any method by which public sentiment, cratic cause, which was not well adapted to the in its ordinary form, could be brought to bear on lower classes of the community. Then came the rumseller so as to drive him out of his busithe Washingtonian movement, which demon- ness. All had quit it long ago who could be instrated that it was alike adapted to all. Hither- fluenced by public opinion. Those in the busito the cause had only been scratching the sur- ness had no moral sense to operate on by public face of society, but this movement was the sentiment, and no other sense but a sense of great sub-soiler which plowed to the very box cents. They were more filthy than vermin tom, and ripped up the very lower stratum of they looked worse than a great black spider, society-at least it went so low that there could magnified to the size of a man. He had seen be nothing beneath but hell. Then followed spiders catch harmless flies, and carry them off the organizing movement, in which tents of and cut them up; but these horrid, hell-spiders, Rechabites and Sons of Temperance were form- would lie in wait and catch men and drag them

of forty years, and had become so incorrigible The church on Bowdoinham Ridge has passed that it would probably five and die so. In fact, and less than any other had its enemies a right to trust it as a kind of pseudo-philanthropic

By the Maine Law it had become more em-Lowell, on the Catholic question. Many of phatically than ever before the cause of the whole ur citizens have opened their eyes to a fact people. It was not now in the hands of clergywhich they have been slow to admit, that our men, lawyers, nor men of any other profession, Catholic citizens are more of Papists than of calling, condition, or station, high or low. But it Republicans, and that republican institutions was the cause of everybody, and, like light, it and Protestant interests are not quite safe in was everywhere, from the old States on the Attheir hands. On the other hand, the Papists lantic, to the new ones in the far West. It was are becoming more and more violent. It was through the land, east, west, north and south. ately rumored that Orr, alias Angel Gabriel, Yes, South; and, bad as he hated the abominawas to lecture in Lowell. This aroused the ire ble slave system of the South, he was glad, and of the Catholics, many of whom swore he thanked God, that in this cause he could shake hould not lecture. He came and lectured and hands with the South. Indeed, he wished he vas protected. His lectures, we understand, could love the South-and finally he did love which were given on the common, in presence of her in spots-but her "domestic institution" he ousands of Catholics as well as Protestants, could not love. And this was a cause in which there were no politicians either, but it belonged ics, and still more of denunciation, which tend- to the people, the whole people, now, and d to increase the ill feeling between the two henceforth, and forevermore-Amen. [Contin-

gain. Our citizens are on their guard, many ways knew she would have to, but he did not at of them firmly believing that it is a settled de first dare to hope that she would be found in ermination on the part of the Irish to take the the front ranks as he now thought she would.city, as soon as they can find an opportunity to N. York, with all her cities! and all her other o so. Several Irish have said as much. Many moral disadvantages! For he had found by obrish are armed, and it is currently reported that servation, though he could hardly tell why it nder their new stone church, a building large was so, that where God had made a great deal of nough and strong enough for a fort—they have water, man had made a great deal of rum. stored arms and ammunition. Poor souls— This law, which was once so near to be-they would find themselves in terrible hands, ing passed in N. York, had gone back to the ould they commence an attack on the Ameri- people, and the State has agreed to abide the an citizens, though they number perhaps, issue. The Legislature had agreed to such a punting men, women and children, nearly as law, and all the friends of the cause were in ecsmany as the Americans, and are constantly in- tacies. But it so happened that they had one reasing the proportion. But their priests will, of those very prudent, safe, careful men for govfor a long time to come, have too much sense to ernor, who are always afraid of going too fast; allow them to organize and make a regular at- and he vetoed it, and sent it back to the people ack on the Americans. They often say that and told the members of the Legislature to go It is not quite time yet, but they will soon be home and study the will of their constituents .rong enough." Often within three years, have But next year the law would be passed, and heard the Irish girls who work in the mills, sanctioned; but the governor would not be there. vearing and cursing us a d d minister—the This Neal Dow law, which had roots ten times ss which they most cordially hate. They as long as the name of the man that made it, have been courted and pampered by our politi-cians till they feel their importance. We know arose in the east, so had this bright star arisen not whereunto these things will grow .- A. K. M. there. But the influence was not confined. Andmaking a skip for New Hampshire-the State of MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEMPERANCE CON. General Pierce—it had gone to Vermont, and thence to Massachusetts and Rhode Island-little sister Rhoda had taken this pledge-and old slow. Connecticut-where he was born which Rev. H. W. Beecher. It was not possible for partially accounted for his being so slow-had ny great enterprise, involving so many princi- adopted it. Old Conn.! though for a great les, to present an even and unbroken front, like while she wont, at last she will, and though it is

an army of disciplined soldiers, but it would be hard to move her, it is still harder to unmove rays of the rising sun. The moral aspect of the After having made these advances against all munity was like the surface of the earth, diersified by hills and valleys. In some cases, go back, but would be continually onward. therefore, the rays of truth would be thrown far Some there were who did not regard the object over into the darkness of error, and in others of the prohibitory law as a ground of legislation. there would be dark shadows intervening. Some There were some things, evidently, which were en thought and acted fast, and others slowly, not subjects to be legislated on. Matters of and others again not at all. Those who were in mere opinion were of this class. But the conadvance of others, and who were like patches of duct of people was a proper subject for legislasunshine ahead of the general outline, had need tion. The more men could be influenced by audience. We laughed as hard as we could, of great patience, to be exercised towards their moral suasion to abandon a wrong course of conthe best we could to furnish to the readers of shadows. Those who were puffing, and sweat- arisen in the scale of morals, the more susceptithe Star an idea of the best speech we ever ing, and trying to keep up with moral progress, ble he was of being influenced by moral means. heard on the Maine Law. The Convention was had great need also to have patience and for- The moral condition of a State might be measbearance in exercise towards their brethren in ured by estimating the subjects which were so advance of them. And, as he happened to be high as not to require, or so low as to demand one of the moping conservatives, he was bound legislation, as law was only needed to effect that to advocate the cause of the moderate.

Many thought that the temperance cause, as it was now on foot—or on wing—was a philanit was now on foot—or on wing—was a philanthropic flummery, and had now an amount of alcoholic beverages. But there was much that sail which it could not carry, while others were still remained for legislation to accomplish. In for crowding on the canvass. It might be the accomplishing an object, it was economy only to eculiar province of young men to act on the use just such an amount of force as was demandmpulse of the moment, while older men moved ed by the resistance to be overcome. Suppose more slowly. He hoped these sentiments here was a door through which he wished to which he, being young, felt at liberty to advance, pass; he would first press against it. If he would be repeated by the faster portion of the found it was latched he would raise the latch .community, to the conservatives who were not If it proved to be locked the would apply the here. Facts ought to show whether this cause key. If it resisted he would throw his whole force was the offspring of impulse and enthusiasm or against it; and then, if necessary, apply a batternot. It had had the element of time, so that its ing ram, and beat it down, for it must come. ones had become bones and were not mere He would pursue the same course in relation to gristle. Its head was formed too, so that it was a moral enterprise. He would discuss princinot a monster without a head. And that head ples, and bring to bear upon the public mind the had become pretty well stored with knowledge force of argument, appeal, persuasion, and let -indeed it had been to school and got a pretty them perform their part. Would bring the thorough education in many branches. It was force of public sentiment to bear against a vice. not now making the experiment of walking, it so that nothing should be left for the law but had got through with experimenting. It had what was too low to be reached by such means en for sometime sounding and had learned as these. But law was an embodiment of pubthat there was good bottom. And the advo- lie sentiment in an available form. It was much cates of the cause had now established them- more nimble and more readily wielded than it selves on the firm basis of the successful results could be in its original form. When a boat of these experiments. Never had any cause a was leaving the wharf the revolutions were often better right to claim that it was the growth of made by hand power; but it was a tardy and reality. The cause itself was a fixed fact, and laborious process, compared with the application its progress was a glorious reality.

of steam. Public sentiment was a hand power,
There had been a time when it was dangerous and it required a thousand men to perform what o say that it was a moral wrong to make a con- could be done by a few officers with the machistant use of ardent spirits. Then there was a nery of the law. To suppose a man capable stage in the progress of the cause, where it was of being influenced by public opinion was to not exactly drunkenness itself that was condemn-suppose him susceptible of a sense of shameed, but it was a qualitative drunkenness that at least of some sense. But the man who kept was allowed to be wrong or wrong to drink a rum hole at the present time, was not one who certain kinds of intoxicating drinks, while it was could be operated on by ordinary influences.— still allowable to tipple at the wine-cup. Then He was an ill looking animal—a very badly it came to be regarded as wrong for one to be built man indeed. [A description of the rumrunk-whether it was on rum, wine, or cider. seller here followed, which we could not get on This was a hard-fought battle, and a great victo- to our paper, and which we defy anybody to ry. Thus far the cause had been in the hands give but Henry Ward Beecher.] He could cononly of good, moral, thinking, Christian men- ceive of concentrating the rays of the sun with a

ed. This did much good. He was bound to off, and would n't cut them up, and had no use advocate this movement, for he was a Son of for them. You could do nothing with such ven-Temperance himself-in fact, he was born one. of ones miscreants by moral sentiment. You

cause was a gradual, strong, healthy growth, stone.

Through these successive eras, the cause had should have a law that would wring their necks

been brought down to the present measure, the adoption of the Maine Law principle. And in proposed to have such a law in N. York, and

enforcing this principle he would spend the re- should have it yet, after the gaps had been

mainder of the moments allotted him. Thus the ground out of the place on the people's grind-

voted unanimously to recommend him to attend our Biblical School at New, Hampton—an ex
If it was a fanaticism, as some claimed, it was a fanatic and the vote unanimous. The Conference also was to wilt in a day, but it had gone through all This was the root principle of the law. It was Law does not interfere with our personal habits to protect itself as against the ravages of a roar- ed, if he did not make it nor sell it. But the ing lion. Other poisons struck at the elements drinker would ask, how he should get it, if the of life merely; but this dragged down body, manufacture and sale were prohibited? That mind and soul. There could not be space was their lookout. He did not feel particularly enough found to erect so many gibbots as would be needed to execute so many persons as had feet right to legislate on traffic and manufacpeen poisoned by rum, nor room enough in the tures, and that was all this law pretended to do. rrounding air for their spirits to hover. Only A man's house was said to be his castle, and he the judgment scene would be adequate to exhib- had a right to enjoy it without intrusion. True it all these victims at once. The sale of alcohol- it was his castle, and he had a right to make a ie liquors made criminals. Had a man a right fort of it if he pleased, for the purpose of defendir to procure a livelihood by the manufacture of himself against unjust intrusions. But he had riminals? A crime-maker was bad enough, but no right therefore to bombard the houses of his he rumseller was a criminal-maker. He was a neighbors from it; and if he did so it might be shale source of crime, a whole river of ruin .- invaded. The right of search was an old right, Now the law prohibiting the sale of liquors, in and did not originate with the Maine Law advoall its details, grew out of these two root princi- cates. s-that alcohol was a poison which was a It was objected again that the Maine Law in ource of disease, death and crime—and that a fringed on one's right of property and business man had no right to procure a subsistence by the This, too, he denied. It did not interfere with

of the engine bore to the steam power. What enforced. He thought they were something as wanted in this matter was an eye of justice like men who should be making a great outer o see, and a hand of thunder to strike.

He thought the temperance men were guilty danger them if it should be fired, and scamper to see, and a hand of thunder to strike. of the too common fault of being too honest-too ing to and fro from alarm, and at the same time mady to accede to the doctrines of the enemies should be declaring that it could not be fired .of the law. All the attempts of those opposed Why did the rumsellers spend so much mone umber of Irish arrested. But all is quiet favor. New York was coming into it. He al- to a prohibitory law should be regarded as the in electioneering against the law if they really garrison of a fort would regard the propositions believed it could not be enforced. The fact that of an opposing force, which proposed to them they were making such strenuous efforts against to come out and dance with them on the green. it was argument enough in favor of it, for the There was no such thing as fair dealing with were such a class of men as that it only needed

Gomorrah spontaneously, as to see a good prin- vor. ciple grown on such God-swept soil. Temper- It was unnecessarily vexatious, too, they said nce men should not hold any parley with them, The articles of it were minute and intricate and

called the Neal Dow law. The author of the he would be in favor of open, honorable warfare law deserves to have his name coupled with it but if he had got to fight a pack of low, cunning as monuments were erected to commemorate sneaking, skulking, scalping Indians, he would the dead; and sometimes to honor the living .- fight accordingly. There was never a lower, McAdam invented an improvement in building meaner, more sneaking set of miscreants than roads, and roads so built were "McAdamized." rumsellers; and a law to catch them must be like The name of Copernicus was coupled with his sys- fine-tooth comb. of burning combustibles was named for the invent- the same thorough manner. The appetite for or, and hence our Congreve rockets; and the strong drink, he said, required thorough treatname of Washington would never be forgotten, ment, and all restrictive measures were like putand the name of Neal Dow should be commemting a cap on a volcano. To pretend to lic

adopted in the outset. And, only for the pur- age without murdering his fellow-citizens with stantly falling, would he wish that it had been their object; rum would always break over all adopted sooner. We had the glorious privilege restrictions. The business was deep-rooted, and of discussing it more, and the Americans were must be burnt out to the bottom, or it would educated in the school of public discussion. The grow and sprout again. What if men should whole American people would know more about set a prairie on fire in September, when the the principles of this law the longer its adoption grass was all dry, and then undertake to restrict was postponed. And one who had learned all its ravages. After the fire was fairly kindled, it about the Maine Law had learned much of science. was thenceforth beyond their control. God's And if it was rolled over and over before being winds would take charge of it then, and all atadopted, it was the more likely to stay adopt- tempts to check its progress would be futile. ed. Though he regretted on some accounts Equally futile were all efforts to restrict the that the law had not passed in N. York, he felt sale and use of intoxicating drinks if permitted it was a great privilege to have another year to at all. owls and bats, and all such animals. This trans most respectable citizens, who would fit up splentience, but it had its benefits. But it would whither the respectable young men might ould afford to pay \$50 fine, which would still and by the respectability of their establish the action to the word, he seized one of the re- ing to sell liquor." porters by the collar,] and drag him off to jail, The smaller the apparent deviation from not get the smell of it out of his clothes. And spectability, in the outset, the greater was the the boys on the streets would hoot after him and danger. When a car was switched off from the

stop and gaze at him. There was not a man to be almost imperceptible. Otherwise the obwhich he would glance before closing. One was car a going at a right angle with the original that we ought to use moral suasion. This he track. The less perceptible the deviation in the had answered by showing that the rumsellers outset from a correct course, the more fatal; beof the present time could not be reached by it. cause the more certain to switch young men But suppose he should hear some thieves at his from the track, and hurry them down to damnareasure chest, (provided he had one,) and he tion. should bore a hole down, take his Bible and To-the plea that the prohibitory law would

would she not drive him away?

Another objection, that this is going to be a to have one. And when one could not get his great wine growing country, and the raising of bread by other means than by the sale of rum, wine would not only be a great income; but it is he should regard it as a sure intimation from the said the free use of wine is a great preventive of Almighty that it was his duty to starve. drunkenness as it would prevent the constitu- He commented on the different kinds of ari tional demand for stimulants from being satisfi- tocracy—the real aristocracy of England, which ed with rum. Not so. Some had testified dif- was of birth, the aristocracy of wealth, learning ferently who had resided in wine growing coun- &c., of our own country, which was sometim tries. Mr, G. Hillard, in particular, stated that almost as much of a reality as the aristocracy of in Italy the free use of wine was a fruitful source England. As a republican he repudiated it.of drunkenness and crime. It would produce a But the rumselling aristocratic influence was the body was trying to see how fast he could get which our country had, and which influenced were trying to see how long they could be in This enterprise was not one in which men had the use of stimulants then they. Every American real work, in which all patriots, citizens and wants to drive on, and could not be satisfied Christians were in duty bound to labor, by the with anything short of 35 hours a day. And obligations which God imposed. -A. K. M. whoever began to stimulate, whether with cider, eer, wine, or distilled liquor, for the purpose of THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, is the title of getting more business done in the day than he weekly paper lately started in Lowell. It pro

spensable and would increase the dose. neutral in nothing." So far we like it. It is a Again it was objected that it was a "sumptu-fair sheet, and ably conducted. The editor and ary law." Not so. A law which should under-take to regulate a man's personal habits unnec-cal printer. It takes strong anti-Catholic ground, essarily, would be a sumptuary law. As if the and is equally committed to anti-Slavery. law should say what color a man's cravat should paper is needed in Lowell, and we hope it will be, or how worn—forbid one to walk fast or be sustained.—A. K. M. slow, or to wear a cap instead of a hat-or what fashion a man's carriage should be. But if, after THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.—This is the title of

destruction of others. These were the motive any legitimate commerce, as nothing could be power-all else was the machinery, &c., by understood as legitimate commerce but what which this power was rendered available, and might tend to the benefit both of the individual bore the same relation to it as the smoke, the engaged in it, and the community. white vapor escaping and the various machinery

Those opposed to the law said it could not be

them. Might as well expect to see cities and their opposition to a measure to prove it worthy villages grow up out of the ashes of Sodom and to be sustained, and to enlist him in its fa-

nor be bamboozled by them.

He liked once in a while to hear this law against a well disciplined army of civilized men.

em of astronomy, & even a certain improved way A few other objections were disposed of in only the right kind of men to sell liquors, was He thought the effect of the Maine Law would nonsense. None but God's angels should have be much better than as though it had been a right to sell, for no man could sell as a bever-

se of saving a crop of inebriates who are con- it. Restrictive measures always fell short of

discuss it in. It was the occasion of pouring If he were to restrict the sale to a few indinew rays of moral light upon the eyes of the viduals, as, for example, ten persons in Boston munity, till it would be made too light for and twenty in New York, would be select the sition state required the exercise of some pa- did saloons and keep respectable drinking houses, as his father [who set on the platform]-if he tory steps to ruin? No; but he would descend lived ten years from this time, he expected to to the lowest and vilest of the whole community

see rumselling suppressed by law, like any other -to men such as all decent people would shur erime, and the venders treated as criminals. - into whose low, fifthy cellars all persons of This must be before the traffic could be fully any respectability would be ashamed to go, and stopped, as venders were not susceptible of be- then he would think there was some hope that ng operated on by ordinary means. It was they would destroy only those who were too far erfectly ludicrous to see a judge, clothed with gone to be reclaimable. The fact was, bad men all the authority and dignity of his position, ought not to sell rum, and good men would not. admonishing and reprimanding a rumseller! We would not license the low and vile on the As though a man who could be influenced by restrictive principle, and we ought not to license such means, would, at this late hour, keep a the good and thus degrade them. If it were put to liquor shop! They cared nothing about a small a vote in hell whom to license to sell liquors, it ine either. As long as they could make \$560 would no doubt be agreed, unanimously, to liprofits on the sales of a single Sabbath, they cense those who would by their good characters eave them \$510. Men who would sell liquor render the way to ruin most popular and attra had first sold themselves to the devil, and could tive. He fully agreed with the Irishman who, not be reached by moral motives. But let the when he applied for a license, said, "It was law take such men by the collar, [and suiting precious little character a mon was afther nad-

nd incarcerate him there awhile, and he could the true course of virtue, morality or recall him "jail bird, jail bird," and people would main track, the deviation was at first so slight as iving who could stand that.

Ject could not be accomplished. But a few short moments only was necessary to set that

hymn book and begin to talk down to them, and throw a great many men out of employ, and degive them a specimen of his method of proving prive them of their means of support, he replied, that theft was a crime! Or suppose a woman that if there was no way by which such men should find a thief robbing the clothes lines, could procure a support but by the wholesale

uch more injurious effect here, where every- worst of the whole; and that was an influence ough the world, than in Europe, where all our caucuses, our nominations, and our elections. ing life's journey. We were more inclined to engaged as a gala day exercise, but it was sober

ould ordinarily perform, would soon find it in- fesses to be "Independent in everything, and

the pattern of the old Roman war chariots, one a paper lately commenced in Toronto, Canada, should have long sharp scythes projecting from by Rev. Robert Dick. Its object is to promote

This valuable pamphlet has already been comnended to the notice of our readers. It was eceived several months since, but was accidentally mislaid before an opportunity for its perusal presented. Within a few days, however, we have read it with much pleasure. Apart from the interest excited by the place and the men who participated in the exercises, which could not fail to revive in us many pleasant associamust suffice.

age for their own private dwellings, why should laxed nothing of their old impertine it be wrong to use the same improvements in rendering the house of God more convenient was far more pleasant than under the old rail-He does not care anything about the place where less. he is worshipped.' Should we not suppose the Yesterday, we attended services with the Froncurse of God would rest on such a people? I will Baptist church in this place. The congretell you they may make many prayers, but God gation keeps steadily advancing in numbers and have leanness of soul." pp. 8, 9.

be published. There is usually and almost nec- what the opposing obstacles. Bro. Ball has la essarily so much in them that is local and com- bored hard and effectually. He is extensively portunities are used for discussing great truths In such movements as the clergy are expected of general interest, and with marked ability, to participate in, he is not overlooked. there may appropriately be a departure from As our church held no services in the after the general custom. Such we judge to have noon, we dropped in to hear.Dr. Lord. The an extensive and careful perusal.-J. J. B.

THE QUARTERLY ... FOR JULY

II. Nature and Extent of the Atonement. III. Union with Christ: A Source of Life and

IV. Obstacles to Revivals. V. Politics and the Pulpit. VI. Unitarian Developments.

VII. Discourses and Sayings of Christ.

VIII. Nebraska and the New Issues of Slave Power. IX. Contemporary Literature - (containing

otices of sixteen different works.) X. Periodical Literature.

and so numerously, too, as to give it the patron-clear—though to this want of clearness the Williams, Pawtucket, R. I.

gymen convened in Boston, during the anniversary bition of their absence almost invariably begets. week, to confer with clergymen of all denomi- But Dr. Lord is after all a man of consid ing a convention, to consult upon measures to head of his, and there is shrewdness and power be adopted in defence of liberty, in its present that sparkles out, almost by stealth, and often perils, prepared and issued a circular to a large unobserved, from those little, restless grey eyes number of clergymen, of all denominations, con- of his. We have never met him in the social sulting them as to the desirableness of such a circle; but we volcate that he is one of those convention, and received a sufficient number of men that make themselves felt there, without most powerful, unembarrassed, and least open such externals would elicit scarcely more or less to misconstruction and misrepresentation is, that than a smile, but he is felt as a strong and by no the ministry exert their influence in the pulpit, means unimportant motive force. You may by the press, and in their respective ecclesiasti-perhaps seem to yourself almost to disregard, if cal bodies; and then, as American citizens unite not forget him, and yet you find he has left his with their fellow-citizens in such general conven-tions, as may be called, for deliberation and will go away without severely criticising his seraction in view of the present crisis.

This church has become a matter of considerthose who live in R. I. To me it has been an the Witch of Endor. Samuel, he thought, realall engrossing subject, and at times my anxiety ly came up, though not by the power of the has been intense. None know the struggles of Witch, but much to her surprise; and Saul, in new churches in a city but those connected with thus calling for him, committed a great sin, and them. None know the worth of such churches for it suffered a severe penalty. From this he but God. None are so poorly supplied with the means of grace, and none have so than and communicate with those on earth, but that things to lead them from God and religion as it was a very wicked and dangerous business to those who dwell in our cities. Hence, brethren, call for or consult them—taking occasion by the ye who live in the country, when you are called way to give the spirit-rappers an unmistakable upon to assist churches in the city, turn not thoughtlessly away; but look to the broad fields which you have spread out to receive the bless-part of them Free-will Baptists, who contem ings of God, and remember your brethren who are striving to advance your cause in the city, amidst a thousand discouragements which you with them. They think a good enterprising, never dreamed of in your country homes, and studious and stirring Free-will Baptist—one that in the midst of wickedness which is not even so is not afraid of work, on the one hand, and has much as named in your ears. We are succeeding here admirably. We have a good attending here admirably. We have a good attending here admirably. ance at all of our meetings, and a good spirit is We mention the matter simply to say that it manifest at all times, and our Sabbath school seems to us exceedingly desirable that not one promises us much good. At the last session of the Q. M., a vote was passed pledging its symtems where your should be on their way to that territory forthpathy and co-operation;" also, the various chh. were requested to take up a collection for the same. In answer to this call, we have received the following sums:

From the 1st Smithfield church,
Olneyville char 12.00 Roger Williams ch., Pawtucket ch.,

It may be just to add, that prior to this colection the Roger Williams church gave us for the same purpose \$104; Olneyville, \$21; and ing the Oration by the REV. A. L. STONE, of the 1st Smithfield, \$14,35. For this assistance, the Park St. church. I have not for some few they have not only the thanks of the '3d church,' years had much interest in the manner of celebut of all Christians. As there are still other brating our National Independence, because churches which have not as yet responded, I there have been so many unmeaning words remark farther, that we have up to this time about liberty and freedom. But this day has promptly met all of our obligations, so that no been a good day for Boston-for old Massachuman has suffered on account of endorsing our setts. The day is fine,—the meeting on the notes, nor do we intend they shall. We have Common is in a large and beautiful pavilion, yet to pay \$300 on our house, \$250 of which erected for the occasion. The Mayor and city is to be paid the first of August, \$110 of the officers are present, and from 3,000 to 4,000 same is pledged already. Now, brethren, will persons. The Oration was true to liberty, every you have the kindness to take up the proposed collection immediately and forward it to me, or After referring briefly to the past history of churches to take up collections, \$7 per church. sacred parchment slavery has now laid its ruth-

SERMONS AND ADDRESSES, at Dedication and Brethren, shall we have the money from you to, Me.

S. D. CHURCH. Providence, R. I., June 5, 1854.

New York, Albany, Buffalo, and their Connectives ---Sabbath at the Free-will Baptist Church--Pen and Ink Sketch of Dr. Lord---Going to No braska, and want a Preache BUFFALO, June 26, 1854.

We had a very pleasant ride over the Nortions, we regard these discourses as well worth wich route between Boston and New York. extensive circulation. There is in them no effort The accommodations were good and the manat excitement or display; their characteristic is agement such as to render this a very desirable that they are throughout practical. They are route to the Great Metropolis of this Western replete with weighty truths, adapted to the wants World. Wishing to go up the Hudson, and the ministry, the church, and the congrega- finding that the larger boats were likely to be tion. It would make an excellent manuel for crowded, we took a smaller boat, the Hero, and general use. We thought of quoting several thereby secured more comfortable quarters than passages, but it is difficult to make a selection. we otherwise could have done. At New York One brief extract from the Dedication sermon —thanks to better police regulations, or else to the better enforcement of old regulations—the "If it is not wrong for men to avail themselves hackmen were more orderly and gentlemanly of the improvements and conveniences of the than heretofore; but at Albany they have re-

and comfortable? When this country was first road regime, before the consolidation of the settled, our fathers were obliged to live in hovels several roads. There is now no trouble by the and log houses, and they worshipped God in way of changing cars or baggage, and the trains similar places; but now we are able to have bet- run with a steadiness and promptness, which, ter houses, and shall we not have better houses with a judicious and effective time-table arrangefor the worship of God? What shall we think ment, speak well for the managing ability of of a community where we see beautiful, well- those to whose care and oversight the road is finished and elegantly furnished dwelling houses, entrusted. Perhaps competition has been a good barns, shops and other buildings, large, healthy spur to effort; but, whatever the incenwell-cultivated farms, owned by wealthy citizens; tive, the road is evidently so conducted as to and then when we go to the house of God, we afford such facilities to the travelling public as find it to be an old, shattered, ill convened, un- few public thoroughfares can surpass. And, in comfortable, unpleasant place, bearing the marks addition, its fares are only two cents a mile; of neglect and slothfulness, and then hear the while, we believe, through tickets from Boston. people say 'that is good enough for the Lord. and other places in the Eastern States, are ever

will not hear. They need not wonder that they influence, and there is every indication that the while dedications, ordinations, &c., are so vain. The men and women gathered into the frequent, it is not to be expected or desired that church are earnest, self-sacrificing and perseverall sermons delivered on such occasions should ing; and such will always succeed no matter monplace as to forbid it. But when such op- known in the city, and is as highly respected,

been the case in the instance before us; and we building in which he preaches is large and very would be peak for these sermons and addresses magnificently constructed, but in the worst possible manner for accoustic effect. The only alleviation is that the pulpit is on the side, thus bringing the outside pews in closer proximity to The Freewill Baptist Quarterly for July is it. The ceiling is arched, but in the middle of ow out of press and ready for delivery. It either side-over the pulpit, and opposite to it -there is a gothic gable, in the end of which is a circular window in modern style. The organ and singing gallery is at the end, over the entrance, and at the left of the pulpit. The pulpit is made of Italian marble. The windows

Dr. Lord's physique is not very imposing or prepossessing—short, disproportionately obese with a large head, somewhat in the shape of a sugar-loaf, and sitting almost directly on his broad shoulders. His complexion is light, inclining a little to the sandy, his arms short and sticking out rather squarely from the shoulders. while his motions are quick, irregular and inex-We trust our brethren will continue to send pressive. His voice is rather sharp, his uttern their subscriptions for the current volume, ence rapid, and his articulation by no means sed its merits deserve. wretchedly constructed building no doubt largely tainly has not. Whatever he accomplishes must not only be without such aid, but against the The committee appointed by a meeting of cler- unfavorable impression which the striking exhi-

nations in New-England, with reference to call- able mark. There is mind in that funny looking answers to satisfy them that the mode of action your being able to tell why. Ordinary men inmon, and a large number will adjudge it a very inferior rank, and yet few will go without carry THE THIRD FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH ing considerable of it away with them—and there will hardly fail to be something, if not much, that will commend itself as both good ole interest to our brethren, and especially and new. His subject yesterday was Saul and

There are several people here, and hereabouts, with-not to speculate and grow rich, (in this world's goods,) but to stand right on the very point where one of the hottest issues of freedom and slavery is to be contested. With our professions, we are cowards, if we are not on hand, 10,00 in the thickest of the fray. VIATOR.

Correspondence of the Star.

JULY FOURTH IN BOSTON. Bro. Burr :- I have just come in from hear-

Bro. Day, in Olneyville. Look at the figures, our country in revolutionary times, he referred \$140 wanted the first of August, and twenty to the Missouri Compromise, and said-On this

2,50 5,50 2,50 7,39 1,00 1,00 ,50

less hands, torn it to pieces, and scattered it to the same in the Star. It is expected that every the winds. Then alluded to the Compromise
Measures of 1850,—they were to be the end of
all strife; but suddenly, without warning, as if all strife; but suddenly, without warning, as if tently. It is expected also that the ministers, a thunder-bolt had fallen from a clear sky, a tleast in the Genesee Y. M., will make special shaft is thrown in the face of the North, and the little delay as possible. We were all in good shaft is thrown in the face of the North, and the barrier against shavery is suddenly legislated out of existence. Here at last is the beginning of the end. Slavery and freedom are face to face, and ready for the grapple. Let it come. (Applause.) We have at last a clear issue, not States' Rights, not Higher Law, it is simply freedom.

Solvery in the face of the North, and the barrier against shavery is suddenly legislated out of existence. Here at last is the beginning of the earnest when we gave these pledges forwarded with as little delay as possible. We were all in good earnest when we gave these pledges forwarded with as little delay as possible. We were all in good earnest when we gave these pledges forwarded with as little delay as possible. We were all in good earnest when we gave these pledges, forwarded with as little delay as possible. We were all in good earnest when we gave these pledges, and it is hoped no one will in the least relapse until the last dollar is paid.

In behalf of the Trustees of the F. W. Baptist Missionary Society in the state of New York.

D. G. Hollmes, Clerk.

Walworth, M. Y. June 26, 1854. versus slavery.

On us, said the orator, soon after this measure was passed, a little local experiment was tried. was passed, a little local experiment was tried, to test our feeling. A fellow man was seized, tried under their special forms, adjudged to bondage, delivered up and carried off. He further described the scene as a sad and somewhat regions experiment and not encouraging to an experiment and not encourage to a constant and not encourage to a consta closed with an interesting Sabbath School Conperilous experiment, and not encouraging to another attempt. The day of compromises is past.
All faith in them has been shattered, because
they are as powerless as ropes of sand.
He said of disunion, which was not a Northern

Closed with an interesting Sabbath School Coneert.

This interview has elicited a deep interest in
the minds of the people, which we hope may
never be lost. We think that church which
fails to enjoy such an interview will lose much,
and that Christian who fails to aid the cause will

word, not in our dictionary, but a Southern term,—if we hear from the South the cry of disunion, let the blast blow until it expends itself; it has been a posicideal around with these but has it has been a periodical game with them, but has accomplished nothing. If the price of liberty is slavery; if there is no redemption; if our sister thern States choose to cut from us, if they cannot force us to bow,down; if they will it so, even so let it be. (Applause.)

Re closed by saying, "We now declare for freedom, now and forever, and pledge for it our church, Gallia County, the 1st. of June. lives, fortunes, and sacred honors. God prosper good season was enjoyed during the session,

I cannot do justice to the Oration. I trust it piration of this time, the prospects of a revival will be printed, and that you will give it to the appeared still more flattering, and it was thought readers of the Star. Every Northern man ought expedient to continue the meetings at least a to read it. Yours, DAN'L P. CILLEY. penter and Bro. J. C. Nye, of the Athens Q. M. few days longer. Two ministers, Eld. J. Car-

ROCHESTER, June 21, 1854.

Pursuant to request, the Board of Directors of the N. Y. state Free-will Bap. Mis. Soc., and the Prudential Com. of the Rochester Q. M., met with the church in Rochester, N. Y., to consult and advise in regard to the interests, prospects and duties of the church.

After a free interchange of thought, opinion, and experience, and investigation of facts by the council, it was thought best to resemble the records.

and experience, and investigation of facts of the council, it was thought best to raise the records of the church, and the following Preamble and Eld, Carpenter, thirty-six of whom have united esolutions were adopted.

Whereas, the Free-will Baptist church in the

city of Rochester has become distracted in discipline, weakened by disunion, and has been irregular in the regentless of many the regentless of the regentl cipline, weakened by dismion, and has been irregular in the reception of members by admitting unbaptized persons to fellowship; and whereas the N. Y. State Free-will Baptist Miss. So, have been invited to aid this church by counsel and funds, which the Directors can only do on condition of a revision of the church record, therefore Resolved that this council revise the record of the church, retaining those in fellowship, whom we believe on the best testimony within our reach, to be sound in doctrine, of Christian character, and in fellowship with each the blessed above. Yours in Christ. Christian character, and in fellowship with each other, and that they constitute the F. B. church of the city of Rochester.

Whereas, The Free Baptist church in the

whereas, The Free Baptist church in the city of Rochester has received unbaptized persons into fellowship, contrary to our views of scriptural usages, therefore, Resolved, that we recommend that in the future the church shall receive only those believers to fellowship who have been buried with Christ in baptism.

After careful inquiry into the standing, character and fellowship of the reputed members of the church thirty seven were annoved, twen.

acter and fellowship of the reputed memoers of the church, thirty seven were approved, twenty-nine of whom reside in the city of Rochester. The council did not assume to decide that no others were worthy of membership, but left is with those who were recognized as being in grace.

In what God has unde for this decide providing most earnestly pray that the work may continue. We have also a very interesting Sabbath school, and good attendance upon the means of it with those who were recognized as being in it with those who were recognized as being in grace.

good standing, to receive or reject those who may ask to be recognized as members of the

The church was found in a distracted state, and the design of the council was to help them into a working condition, so that order and harmony reclaimed from a backslidden state, and now seem to be steadfast in the truth. We hope to see greater things. Our congregation is increasing. There seems to be an increase of feeling a working may prevail in their midst.

G. H BALL, Clerk of Council.

For the Morning Star.

Boston, July 4, 1854.

Bro. Burr:—I have this day received a letter from our venerable friend and brother Jotham Parsons, of New York, with a check for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for our house. Thank the Lord, it came in good time—could not have been better. Two or three more such letters would make us free from our debt, and a little more independent. We are thankful for such friends.

True, our friends here have assumed the balance of the debt, as I said last week, but with the expectation that their agent would collect it during this month and next, and, with the blessing of God, he intends to do it, and it will be done.

Por the Morning Star.

SMITHVILLE SEMINARY.

The annual examination of this institution was held on the 28th and 29th ult. The different classes all acquitted themselves and instructors. Nearly all the sciences generater things. Our congregation is increasing. There seems to be an increase of feeling apparent from one meeting to another. We need a house of worship, as we have no place that will contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope and wait for the satisful contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope and wait for the star will contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope and wait for the satisful contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope an devict we have in contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope an our set will contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope an devict will contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope an devict will contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope and whit contain the contain the contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope and whit contain the contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope and whit contain the people in pleasant weather. We however mean to hope and with the lard. We however mean to hope and with the lard. We however mean to hope

and instructors. Nearly all the sciences generally pursued in a course of education had a representative class. School examinations are often but mere farces, conducted in such a manner as to give no one any true idea of the pupil's real attainments. We once knew a teacher who asked his students the same questions every day for six successive weeks previous to their public. examination. Of course their answers were taken indicating denominational improvement.

The enclosed \$80,00 is a part of \$100,00 secured for Foreign and Home Missions \$40,45 for the Home, and \$39,52 for Foreign. nothing of the kind in the examination at Smithvile. It was never our privilege to witness a more thorough examination on the part of the teaches. There was no fear manifested to ask a question lest it should not be answered. We could not help thinking that if there has been the same-thoroughnosse, in the instruction given—and we trust there has—what an advancement the students must have made. The hall was ornamented with a large number of crayon drawings, which had been executed by the pupils during the year. They were fine specimens of art. We know of no institution of public instruction for the various sciences where more attention is given to painting and drawing, or where better pictures are produced. We understood that quite a number had been attending to music during the term: but from some cause there was no exhibition of it during the examination. It might have been, we think, very agreeably interspersed between the other exercises; and probably would have been had there not been a want of time.

This institution has struggled on through the smith the structure of the smith there has no text in God and the principles of the gospel.

there not been a want of time.

This institution has struggled on through difficulties enough to have crushed it several times over, but it still lives, and we trust it will live and prosper. Its prospects were never better. The interests of our denomination in this vicinity need its prosperity. There is wealth enough in our Yearly Meeting to purchase this institution and make it one of the most efficient means of our prosperity.

The interests of our denomination in this vicinity need its prosperity.

There is wealth in making and supporting any laws which means of our prosperity.

means of our prosperity.

We hope the day is not distant when our brethren in this vicinity shall turn their attention seriously to this object. Would that every one might feel as Col. Lewis of New Hampton felt when he said he did not dare to appear before the Judgment Bar with all his wealth in his hands! No.one can calculate the influence of a Seminary of learning well conducted. And money invested in such an institution returns.

both in making and supporting any laws which support or require us to support slavery.

3. That we cannot and will not obey or aid in securing the Fugitive Slave Law.

4. That in the enactment of the recent territorial bills, opening the vast region of Utah, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska to the admission of slavery, we witness a reversal of the objects of the Constitution.

5. That in the light of a chastisement from Di-

of a Seminary of learning well conducted. And money invested in such an institution returns good interest to the real Christian.

ONE OF THE EX. COM.

July 1, 1854.

For the Morning Star.

ROCHESTER MEETING HOUSE.

To those who have given their piedge to aid in the payment of the debt on the F. W. Baptist meeting house in the city of Rochester, N. Y.—Dear brethren, the second payment on the subscription for the above named object is now due. It is requested that all money for the above object should be forwarded to Phinehas Ford, Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., who will receipt

8. That we earnestly recommend to all the numbers of our denomination connected with a members of our denomination connected with a body on whom the providence of God has betrust for the election of no man to any legisla-tive office unless his previous life warrants the presumption that he will exert all his powers for the repeal of every law which upholds sla-

Rebibals: Etc.

Revival in Campain Church, Ohio.

Quarterly Meeting was held with the Campa

which continued two or three days. At the ex-

remained in the place, holding meetings daily.

Soon several began to inquire what they should

do to be saved. As the meetings progressed,

the work of revival seemed to increase, and it

SELAH H. RABBETT

Fur the Morning Star.

For the Morning Star.

MICHIGAN YEARLY MEETING.

This Y. M. was held with the Salem church,

MONEEK, Winnesheik Co., Iowa

RUTLAND, O., June 27; 1854.

Bro. Burr :- The summer session of Meigs

upon us by the have power, and do not consider ourselves bound by any compromise by which lavery is sustained.

The next term will be held within the bounds Liprandi's division, and several detached corps, of the Jackson Q. M.

of the Jackson Q. M.

The conference voted to request the publication of the letter from brother Phillips in the Morning Star.

N. W. Bixby, Clerk.

Lodomillo, June 16, 1854.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

SAUK Co., Wis. Held in Leeds, Columbia
Co., June 9—11. The churches were all reported but one, and represented to be prospering. Next session with Arena church, Iowa Co.—commencing Friday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ERIE, Pa. Held with Lockport church, May 12—14. The Wellsburg and Lockport churches had enjoyed some tokens of Divine favor.—

es had enjoyed some tokens of Divine favor.— guns.

The Russian loan is negociating at Hamburgh,

Next session Aug. 11—13.

Somerser, Pa. Held with Jenner church, Hand 27 and 28. The meetings were quite interesting. Eld. Plannet from Westmoreland Q. M. was received as cor. mess. The following resolution was adopted:

The Russian foan is negociating at manufugh, 15,000,000 roubles five per cent at 87.

Reports are again current that Russia makes peace overtures through Austria, but the terms are said to be the immediate retirement of the allies from Turkey. It can scarcely be regarded as true.

Rumor is again affoat in English papers that

Allison, were appointed a committee to carry Allison, were appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect. The Clerk and Rev. H. Cooke were appointed to fix the time and place for the next Q. M.

MCHENRY, Ill. Held at Libertyville, June 9

MCHENRY, Ill. Held at Libertyville, June 9

MCHENRY, Ill. Held at Libertyville, June 9

McHENRY, Ill. Held at Libertyville, June 9 —11. The majority of the churches were reported by letter and delegates. Bro. Dunn was 19th, the emperor presiding, it was resolved with them, to cheer and encourage them by his faithful labors, and added much to the infaithful labors, and added much to the in-terest of the occasion. Passed the following

Austria will forward a final ultimatum, demand ing a categorical reply within eight days."

It is stated that the emperor Napoleon has in

whereas such facilities as the times demand can only be furnished by vigorous and extensive efforts; and whereas the institution to be located at Hillsdale, State of Mich., is in its location far blockade of the mouth of the Dan Salar and Salar a port, therefore,

1. Resolved, That it is but reasonable for

to endow one Professorship.

2. Resolved, That we will bear our proportion of the expense necessary in raising such endowwharf and some gun boats at Kemi, Gulf of

usual

YORK Co., Me. Held with 2d Lebanon church, June 7 and 8. A good season was en- perts. joved. The Clerk, Bro. C. H. Smith, asks :byed. The Clerk, Bro. C. H. Smith, asks:— ference at Teschtn, it was decided that Prussia Will some of the ministers belonging to the would not formally declare war on Russia, but Q. M. attend the next session to be held with the church in Lyman, 1st Wednesday in Sept.

BELKNAP, N. H. Held with the ch. at Alton, in May. A good interest was manifest in our meetings of worship. The meeting was promeetings of worship. The meeting was proference Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock, P. M. 6d on Wheat, 1s to 2s on Corn. The Ministers' conference will meet at Gilmanton Iron Works, Sept. 12, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Notices, Appointments, Etc.

Weare Quarterly Meeting. The next session of the Weare Q. M. will be held with the Varner church, commencing Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the residence of Bro. James Bean.

The Weare Q. M. Ministers' Conference will convene a the same place and on the same day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Francis Reed, Clerk.

Will hold its next session with the F. W. B. church i Iume, commencing on Saturday, Sept. 2. G. L. GARDNER, For the Com. Nunda, N. Y., June 20, 1834. Rockingham Q. M. Ministers' Conference.

Agree by to adjournment, the Rockingham Q. M. Ministers' Conference will meet at Rev. A. Libby's study, Kittery Point, on Monday, July 31st, at 2 o'clock, F. M.—This, it will be seen, is ago in connection with the runmer term of the Rockingham Q. M., for reasons that the Conference well understand, viz.: want of time, &c., &c. The business of Conference will be as follows:

1. Evidences for immersion as the exclusive mode of Christian Baptism. E. Hutchins.

2. Permanency of the pastoral relation. M. W. Burlingame.

game.

3. Practical results of Millerism. A. Libby.

4. Permanency of American institutions. P. Chesley.

5. Begeher's view of the pre-existence of the soul.

Bradbury.
P. S. Members of Conference are expressly required to 000 was appropriated for continuing the work on the desired. If Practicable.

Rev. M. H. Abber, Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

" John Pike, East Fryeburgh, Me.

" E. D. Lewis, Johnstown Centre, Rock Co., Wis. ALVAH STROUT, Bradford, Me. DAVID GREEN, Oulcout, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Post Office Addresses.

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Liverpool dates have been received to the 24th ult. The war news is highly important. The siege of Silistria has been raised.

A strong resolution was passed in favor of the College at Hillsdale, pledging influence and money till it is permanently established, with an epdowment of \$100,000, upon which Bro. St. Clair pledged himself to give \$100,00 whenever called upon.

The next session of the Yearly Meeting is to be held with the Van Buren Q. M.

Hudson, Mich., June 19, 1854.

THE TOWA YEARLY MEETING

THE TOWA YEARLY MEETING mander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die. On the 13th of June a tremendous attack was ordered under Generals Gortschakoff and Schilders, but after severe fighting the Russians were repulsed, and a Turkish brigade, sent from Shumla by Omer Pacha, succeeded in entering the fortress. Thus brigade, pledging our sympathy and recommending our churches to aid in building up the College interest at Hillsdale, Mich., and in the endowment of a professorship in the College. Also, in favor of a professorship in the College

their appearance.

The Russians are now in the vicinity of Kala-

The siege of Silistria being raised must alte the whole Russian plan of operation in Bulgaria, and consequently must change the plans of the allies. It is rumored that Paskiewitch will order the whole force to fall back on Jassy. Ere this the Russians have probable relinquished all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, except-

Resolved, That an effort be made to establish a mission in Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.—and that James Allison be a committee to open a correspondence with the Home Mission Society for the purpose of procuring aid to said mission.

Revs. H. Cooke, Wm. A. Griffith, and Joseph Allison, were appointed a committee to carry

Whereas educational facilities are necessary to our denominational existence and success, and whereas such facilities as the times demand can a success and success, and the facilities as the times demand can be successed in the facilities as the success and success.

orn, therefore,

1. Resolved, That it is but reasonable for its subdose interested west of the State of Michigan
endow one Professorship.

2. Resolved That it is but reasonable for its subdose interested west of the State of Michigan
endow one Professorship.

BALTIC. There has been no news of impor-

ment.

Resolved, That we would respectfully request the Home Mission Board to take into consideration the propriety of adopting some measures for encouraging the settlement of Kansas and Nebraska; and also of sending a missionary to these territories.

these territories.

Appointed W. King cor. mes. to Boon Co. Q.
M. Next session at the village of Marengo the 6th and 8th of Oct. next, one month later than

The British, under Admiral Plumridge, have

taken possession of Tornea without opposition. It will be fortified as a station for English troops. Activity continues in fortifying Swedish LATEST. It is telegraphed that at the con-

would place a portion of the Prussian army under the orders of the Emperor of Austria.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25. General Dunnenburg has succeeded to the command of the Russian forces, in consequence of the wounds received by the general lately in command.

General Luders had his jaw carried away by a

verted. Were favored with the labors of Elder verted. Were favored with the labors of Elder A. D. Smith, from Vt., during the meeting.—
Next session at Gilmanton Iron Works—Control of the Control of th

congress. WEDNESDAY, July 6. Senate. The bill establishing a line of mail steamers between China DEDICATION.—The new Free-will Baptist and San Francisco was passed by a vote of 22 DEDICATION.—The new Free-will Baptist meeting house at West Sidney, Maine, was dedicated to God on Tuesday, 27th ult., in the following order: 1st. Voluntary, by the Choir; 2d. Invocation, by Elder W. E. Foy; 3. Reading of the Scriptures, by Elder True, (Methodist); 4th. Singing: 5th. prayer by Elder A. W. Cummings, C. Baptist; 6th. Singing; 7th. Sermon by Elder G. W. Bean; 8th. Dedicatory prayer, by Elder G. W. Bean; 8th. Dedicatory prayer, by Elder D. B. Lewis; 9th. Singing.

THOMAS S. TYLOR. sane land bill was then taken up. Mr. Brodhead spoke against the bill, and in vindication of the veto, which he understood as fully applicable in principle to the Homestend bill. He then discussed and opposed the Homestead bill. It was then postponed.

House. The Speaker communicated the res ignation of Hon. Gilbert Dean, recently appointed a judge of the New York Supreme Court in place of the late Judge Barculo. Mr. Bennett's land bill was taken up, and advocated by the mover in a speech of some length, and finally re-committed. The House then went into commettee on the General Appropriation bill, and, after considerable debate, agreed to the amendment appropriating half a million of dollars, under certain conditions, for continuing the aqueduet to supply Washington with water. On motion of Mr. Haven \$38,000 was appropriated of for completing and finishing the new insane asylum in the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. Phelps \$180,000 was appropriated for running boundaries between Mexico and the United States, in accordance with the recent treaty. ggesis on Rom. II:7. A. Merrill.

minister in the pulpit. M. J. Steere.
It to the ministry. J. Fullonton.
It advisable to sustain the "Quarterly"? A. R.

buildings. On motion of Mr. Houston \$750,-

> THURSDAY, July 6. Senate.-Mr. Gillette presented the resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut on the subject of slavery, and censuring Mr. Toucey for his vote on the Nebraska bill, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Toucey defended his course, and reviewed

ed the Senators to resist the violation of the sketch of the debate on the last page. as taken up. Mr. Williams spoke at length n defence of the veto; he also defended his vote is to be held in Columbus on the 13th inst., toon the Nebraska bill. After some explanation morrow.

YELS-Messrs. Badger, Bell, Benjamin,

After the passage of a number of House bills,

quorum being present, the Senate adjourn-

oill under consideration.

of August.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.-There is a great istake, we are happy to say, in the statement of the rates of postage under the new law, as eported by telegraph and published last week. The following extract from the law, which has give their rules in more explicit language."

een since received by mail, gives the true rates :

and for any distance exceeding three thousand after to be made.) And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, treble those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of less than half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are form a foreign country, the called for in any Post-Office shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage; both to be accounted for as other post-

the next fiscal quurter.

minations for officers of the new territories: | for a step which we must most sincerely regret. NEBRASKA .- Gen, Williom O. Butler of Ken-

New HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. Of the storm. The gale was Nebraska resolutions passed the House of Repder, lightning and hail. esentatives on Wednesday last. The following re the resolutions with the vote on their adop-

[Yeas 155, nays 119.]

[Xeas 155, nays 119.]

Resolved, That the course of George W. Morrison and George W. Kittredge, a portion of our delegation in Congress, in resisting such repeal, receives the hearty and united approval of the people of New Hampshire. [Yeas 156, nays]

[Yeas 156, nays]

Mass. & R. I.—W. F. Rich, Lowen, S. Guest, S. Georgiaville;

New York, H. Whiting, W. Walker, Burns; C. H. Parsons, New York; W. Rivenburgh, The Lepton, L. H. Hadley, Collinsville. N. Christe, Ellington, A. D. Sibley, I. Stanbro, Springville; T. E. Dresser, A. Langworthy, Brookfield; A. Chase, Little Valley; E. Jones, Springville;

Hor Weather. On the 4th of July the thermometer in this town stood at 103 in the shade, for two or three hours, the hottest weather we have had for many years.

Subscribers for the Star.

R. D. Richardson, 1; D. M. Graham, 1; J. L. Scott, 1; D. Caverno, 1; E. Cumings, 1; D. Pugsly, 1; O. Dike, 1; A. Moses, 1; A. W. Gates, 1; A. Lemmons, 1; A. R. Everest, 1; W. Berry, 1; I. H. Welton, 1; S. Akerman, 1; W. Ackson, we have had for many years.

the legislation of the coalescing majority of the Mr. SUMNER's SPEECH. The debate in the Connecticut Legislature on the subject of sla-Senate of the United States, growing out of the very. He accepted the vote of censure as the introduction of the petition from Boston for the highest compliment that could be paid him by that majority. Mr. Gillette responded warmly and Mr. Toucey rejoined. Mr. Gillette defendation which was given in our last,) was resumed on ed the legislature, but disclaimed any desire wednesday following, when Mr. Sumner made personally to add to the present embarrassment of his colleague. The question of the violation will not soon forget. They assailed him in the of the Missouri compromise was the only issue usual virulent, domineering style of the planta-in the late State election, and the people had tion; but before the debate was completed, lecided by an overwhelming majority against they found more than their match. He carried he repeal; the legislature then elected instruct- the war into Africa with a vengeance. See a

ompromise, but Mr. Toucey declared his deter- THE PROPLE MOVING. -A call has been issued nation to disobey this, and accordingly voted for a State Convention of the opponents of the or its violation, thus furnishing a beautiful il- repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the exustration of the doctrine of popular sovereignty tension of the slave, power, of all parties in the one of its ablest defenders. The Senator al-denounced the Fugitive Slave law in the Springs Aug 16. It will be a great Convention ost severe terms. The vetoed insane land bill -great in numbers and great in influence. A similar Convention for the State of Ohio

between Messrs. Badger and Cass, the question The Free Democrats in Maine held their State was put, " Shall the bill pass, the objections of Convention at Lewiston on the 5th inst. It was the President to the contrary notwithstanding," a great gathering. Mr. Morrill was adopted as and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 21, their candidate for Governor.

AN IMMENSE OVER-ISSUE OF STOCK. An YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Cooper, Dixon, Fessen-den, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones, of Tennessee, Pearce, Pratt, Rockwell, Seward, Stewart, Sumner, Wade.

Navs—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Atchison, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Jones, of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Petit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Toucey, Weller, Williams.

After the passage of a number of House bills.

night tast, which destroyed property computed to be worth between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT-Forty persone killed ! A terrible accident occurred on taken up. Most of the amendments agreed to the Susquehannah railroad, on the 4th. A committee were concurred in collectively, while the remainder were reserved for separate timore, between an excursion train and the votes. Adjourned.

The Senate, on Friday, passed twenty of its York. There were about 2000 persons on board own bills, and six of those of the House, and the excursion train, which consisted of 14 cars, postponed all others on the Calendar. Petitions and was running at full speed. A large numgainst the Nebraska bill, the Fugitive Slave ber of persons were killed and wounded. It is oill, and the acquisition of more territory, were supposed that the number killed will reach presented from different States. The House nearly forty ! Twenty-four dead bodies were ad some items of the General Appropriation carried back to Baltimore at midnight. The most intense excitement pervaded the city-Both Houses have voted to adjourn on the 4th fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and friends weeping and wailing for those whom death had snatched away! The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict, " charging the cause of the accident to carelessness on the part of the conductor. William Scott, and to gross negligence on the part of the officers of the company in failing to

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE. The Connecticu "That in lieu of the rates of postage now establish by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:

"For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any dictance between the following rates, to wit:

"For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any dictance between the factor of the following rates, to wit:

"For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any liberty," completely nullifying the Fugitive House of Representatives has passed the Senate liberty," completely nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, so far as its enforcement in that arks or signs, conveyed in the limit to states istance between places in the United States Slave Law, so far as its enforcement in that of exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; State is concerned, passed the Senate by a vote fles, ten cents. For every such letter or paper of 16 to 5; and the House by a vote of 112 to 85.

or from a foreign country, for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles, the ocean postage shall be five cents; and for any distance years' imprisonment for any person who shall age shall be five cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, such ocean postage shall be 10 cents, (excepting, however, all cases where such postages have been, or shall be, adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made.) And for a double letter person, entitled to freedom, with intent to have him held in a lower and a similar results for

agh or in the mail of the United States, ex-ng such as are from a foreign country, the ge as above specified shall be prepaid; and lectured here, on Wednesday and Thursday postage as above specified shall be prepaid; and lectured here, on Wednesday and Thursday from and after the first of January, 1855, such nights, against Popery. Thursday evening the from and after the first of January, 1855, such prepayment shall be by stamps. And all dropped letters placed in any Post Office not for transmission through the inail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any Post-Office shall be charged with one cent cech in addition to the words.

The second section provides that the bill shall resign his seat in Congress at the close of the take effect from and after the commencement of present session. The claims of his very exten-The U. S. Senator has confirmed the following for a step which we in common with all the sive private business are the principal reasons

tucky, Governor; Thomas B. Cumming of Lowa, Secretary. Penner Eerguson of Michigan, Chief Justice; E. R. Harding of Georgia, Associate Justice; James Bradley of Indiana, teno, in Kankakee County, Ill., was on the night Associate Justice; James Bradley of Hadna, Chronic Associate Justice; Experience Eastbrook of of the 23d ult. visited by a violent hurricane Wisconsin, District Attorney; Mark W. Layard which blew down and injured many houses, and Markansas, Marshal.

Kansas.—A. H. Reeder of Pennsylvania, destroyed a large amount of property. In one down on the strong of the strong day of the strong d Justice; Rush Ellmon of Alabama, Associate Justice; Sandas W. Johnston of Ohio, Associate Justice; Sandas W. Johnston of Ohio, Associate Justice; Andrew J. Isaacs of Louisiana, District Attorney; J. B. Donaldson of Illinois, Marshal. upon the bare floor, exposed to the whole fury NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. The anti-

Resolved, That the State of New Hampshire reaffirms the principles promulgated by her House of Representatives in 1850, "that the propile are bound by no compact, expressed or implied, to suffer the introduction of slavery into territory now free, and that they are unalterably opposed to the erection of any territory, without its prohibition by positive laws." [Yeas 160, nays 119.]

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, so called, was in violation of those principles, was unnecessary, impolitic, a breach of faith with the North, dangerous and wrong, [Yeas 155, nays 119.]

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

New Hampshire...—F. Blaissed, Satton; G. Sewell, Willing Mersham...—F. Blaissed, Satton; G. Sewell, Willing, J., Ac Ciller, J.O. Chasfield, Satton; G. Sewell, Willing, J., Sattaford; D. Osobson, G. Putner, J. Danders, J. Lougee, Alton; C. Daniels, Strafford; D. Coshs, Lincolnville; D. Hansounb, E. Halles, J. Hansounb, E. Readledd; B. Kling, Jr., N. Whitefield; S. Holbrook, Mercer; S. Hobbs, Jr., W. Willing, Jr., N. Whitefield; S. Holbrook, Mercer; S. Hobbs, W. Emosph...—J. Hoyt, Lynon; H. Ingalls, H. Drown, E. Davis, W. Hunter, Shefield, E. Aldrich, Sutton; M. Bartiett, W. Burke; C. Chubb. W. Fairlee; T. Marden, M. G. Kenison, Copperas Hill; Mass. & R. L.—W. P. Rich, Lowell; E. Sweet, E. Owen, Georgiaville; New York, J. Was, L. Van Riber, New York: H. Whiting, W. New York: H. Whi

delegation in Congress, in resisting such repent, receives the hearty and united approval of the people of New Hampshire. [Yeas 156, mays 110.]

Resolved, That the course of Harry Hibbard, Moses Norris, and Jared W. Williams, the other members of our delegation, in voting for such repeal, was in opposition to the wishes of the people of the State, treacherous to freedom and the great cause of equality and human rights, and meets our decided reprobation. [Yeas 152, nays 117.]

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to forward a copy of the resolves which have just passed the House, to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, [Adopted without a division.]

No Choice of Senators.—The ninth balloting for U. S. Senator for the short term took place on Thursday, at noon; 310 members being present,—a full House. Whole number of votes, 309. Wells had 147, Morrison 102, whole the present sessary for choice, 155; Wells had 147, Morrison 91, Eastman 32, Tappan 14, Scattering 14.

The tenth ballot fook place at four o'clock.—Whole number of votes 309. Necessary for choice, 155; Wells had 147, Morrison 91, Eastman 32, Tappan 9, Clark 14, Goodwin 5, seattering 4, and there was no choice.

Elseenth Ballot.—Whole number 309. Wells had 147, Morrison 91, Eastman 32, Tappan 9, Clark 14, Goodwin 5, seattering 4, and there was no choice.

Elseenth Ballot.—Whole number 309. Wells had 147, Morrison 91, Eastman 39, Tappan 9, Clark 14, Goodwin 5, seattering 4, and there was no choice.

Elseenth Ballot.—Whole number 309. Wells had 148, Morrison 95, Eastman 36, Tappan 5, Clark 13, Goodwin 4, scattering 9. No choice. A motion to indefinitely postpone was made by Mr. Nesmith, of Franklin, Whig, which was put to a yea and nay vote, and was adopted by was negatived by 157 to 144. So the Senatorial question is settled for the present session.

How Mathere Countries and provided the vote was negatived by 157 to 144. So the Senatorial question is settl

1; J. Nickerson, 1; A. Jones, 8; W. Paul, 1; J. B. Larrowe, 1; D. Jackson, 1; D. H. Mansfield, 1; C. H. Smith, 1; G. P. The past week we have received 29 subsc aed 12; increase, 17; total net in

V., Parker, Rutland, O., avid Coombs, Little River Village, Me., iev. L. H. Witham, Kennebunk, Me.,

WILLIAM BURR. 75

I. Kirby, Merodith Bridge, Q. M., Hassett, E. Ashford, N. Y., I. See, Coventry, R. I., I. See, Coventry, R. I., From Nealley, Tamworth Iron Works, Forton, Brookfield, N. Y., Is. Soc., Portland, Me., to constitute to Cobb and Mrs. S. B. Chase life me.

WILLIAM RITER To

anny Leeman, Gardiner, Me., armot Hill, water to oses Hancoom, and defined Me, and Gordon, Readheld, Me, and Gordon, Readheld, Me, avid Wait, 2,00; Mcliana W. Bush, 2,00; Horace Bush, 1,60, Rerter ch., 0.; Ma: If J. Moxley, 2,00; N. K. Moxley, Wheelersburgh ch., 0., 12,00, (towards a \$25 subscription.)

Randall Monument Fund. White, Porter, O., 5,00

Books Forwarded.

package to Rev. J. L. Sinclair, N. Sandwich, N. H., ne package to Francis Kenerson, Ossipec Centre, by stage, ne package to Rev. G. Sanborn, N. Tunbridge. Vi. https://doi.org/10.1007/10. package to E. S. Johnson, Derby, Vt., by express. package to Wm. O. Bradbury, Chesterville, Me., viz. Readfield Depot, by express.

Due package to Rev. E. Knowlton, S. Montville, Me., car of F. Lyford, Augusta, by express.

eccived from May 23 to June 21, 1834, from with bounds of the Holland Furchase Y. M., as follows illanovia ch., towards constituting Eld. L. B. Starr a life member, illanovia ch. Fem. Mis. Soc., for Home Mis., hautauque Q. M., by collection,

st Concord ch., ie Q. M., by contribution, ruman Cary and Richard Sweet, 1,00 gach, for an-nual membership, rphana Cary, Demaris Jones, Laura Ayer, Roxana

members, Mary Hallock on card, ary Hance on the constraint of member, hebe Putnam, Sibil Stanhope, Caroline A. Stan-hope, Patience Lovelace, Rachel Davis, M. J. Da-vis and Sophia Irish, 50c. each, ohn J. Gardner, Heman Groat and Clark Hadley, 1,00 each, Waty Gardner, Sally Skinner, Elvira Hadley and Al-vira Welton, 50c. each, n, 50c. each, erd, Eliza Swan and a friend, 25c. each, ken at the Holland Purchase Y. M. for

Collection taken at the Holland Purchase Y. M. for Home Missions, H. H. Strickland, 1,00; Emeline Fisher and Jane Hadley, 90c. each. tre Q. M., ship,
Cyntnia Bancroft, pledged at Gen. Con. to the Parent
Soc., and paid to the N. Y. Mis. Soc. by consent,

Soc., and paid to the N. Y. Mis. Soc. by consent, Eld. A. Hopkins, to constitute himself a life member, 3,50; by collection, 6,50, Mrs. L. T. Dricksman, our annual membership the membership, Jane C. Perry, Ruth Coy & Louisa Cook, 50c. each, J. McCargne and Y. Atwater, 1,00 each, Loren Perry, Alabama, Shelby clr., towards constituting Rev. C. Cook a life Q. M., at Clarendon, towards constituting

Monroe Q. M., at Clarendon, towards constituting
Shubel Stepens a life member,
W. C. Fairbank and wife, for annual menabership,
Rochester Q. M. Fenz. Mis. Soc., via: Clarkson ch.,
2,2; Yarma ch., 2,00,
Mrs. D. G. Holmes by Mrs. A. Dean, 50; a friend, 50; 1,00
Mrs. Mary Rollin, 1,00; Lorinda Chase, 50,
Garoline Centre ch., for Mary A. Smith,
Benjamin Chase,
Genesee Y. M., &c.,
Holland Purchase Y. M.,
B. 50,08—148,95
PHINERAS FORD, Treasurer.
Batavia, June 28, 1854. Batavia, June 28, 1854.

For the Rochester Meeting House. PHINEHAS FORD, Treasus Batavia, N. Y., June 24, 1854.

Married

At New Hampton, July 2, by Rev. P. S. Burbank, Mr. Nathan Carroll of Nekhni, Wis., and Miss Sarah E. Eastman of Bridgewater, N. H.
In Montville, Me., July 2, by Rev. E. Knowiton, Mr. Samuel H. Berry of Liberty, and Miss Belinda E. Toothaker of Belmont.
In Saccarapwa, Me., July 19. by Rev. aker of Belmont.

In Saccarapwa, Mc., July 19, by Rev. Aaron Ayer, Mr. Sumner W. Foss and Miss Jane Trott. June 29, Mr. Lendell E. Goff and Miss Eunice F. Plaisted, all of Westbrook.

At West Siephentown, N. Y., June 28, by Rev. 7. B. Coleman, Mr. Wm. P. Clemmence of West Troy and Martha Upham of Sand Lake.

In Little Valley, N. Y., 1st Inst., by Eld. G. Donnocker, Dea. Seth Marcum of Lisbon, and Mrs. Rachel Marcum of Little Valley.

ittle Valley,

Died In New Hampton, 2d inst., Mr. Newsll Fogg, aged 73

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET-July 6. At Market—1000 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 5 pairs Working Oxen, 80 Cows and Calves, 1000 Shoep and Lambs, 400

Swine.
The following were the prices:
The following were the prices:
Beaf Cattle—First quality, \$5 50; second do, \$; third do, 7 75; ordinary, 7 50.
Hides—\$3 a 5 50 per 100 lbs.
Tallow—\$5 50 a 9.
Pelta—\$50 a 75c.
Calf Skins—löc per lb.
Veat Calves—\$4, 5 50, 7 a 8.
Working Oxen—No sales to notice.
Cows and Calves—\$2, 24, 25, 27, 33, 35 a 40.
Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$4 50, 5, 6 a 7. By lot, 2 50, 2 75, 3 a 4.
Swins—Spring Pigs, 5 1-2 a 8c. Retail, 6 a 7c. Shoats, 5 a 5c. Swine—Spring Figs, 6 1-2 a 50.

S. 4.5c.

Remarks—Owing to the extreme warm weather the market is dull and thinly attended. Prices have declined from last week. There is quite a number of Western Cattle, and there will probably be from 190 to 175 left over.

Provisions—Pork continues dull. Small sales at \$12 50 a 13 for prime; mess at \$14 a 14 50, and clear at \$17 a 17 50 per bbl, 4 mos. Beef is scarce and firm, and in good demand; sales small at \$16 a 10 50 for common, \$17 for mess, and \$18 for Western extra, 4 mos. Lard is steady at 9.34 a 10 1.20 is bbls, and 11 a 11 1.4c in kegs. Smoked Hams are selling at 9 1.2 a 10 per lb, cash and 4 months. Flour—The market to-day is quiet, but prices are unchanged. Sales of common brands Western at \$7 50 a 5 per bbl, fancy brands at \$5 50 a 9 12 1.2; extras at \$9 50 a 10 25, and extra Genesee at \$11 a 11.75 per bbl, cash and 4 months. Canada has been in moderate demand at \$5 a \$12 1.25 per bbl, no bond. Southern is quiet and steady at \$3 50 a 10 for extras.

Grain—There is a slight panion the Corn market, owing to large arrivals, and to effect sales a considerable decline has to be laken. We quote Southern yellow at \$5 a 90c, Western mixed at 75 a 8 to for very poor to good quality, and white at \$2 a 8 50 per bu—but the market is in such an unsettled state that quotations are not very reliable—Onts are in nicady demand at \$6 a 650 for Western and Northern. Rye has been quiet and sales small at \$1 25 a 1.55 per bu.

INFORMATION WANTED. INFORMATION WANTED,

I EFT the home of his parents in Ossipec, N. H.,

July 5, George W. Peaver, son of Thomas
Penvey, Jr. It is thought that he was laboring
under partial derangement of mind. He is about,
lis years old, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, has brown
flair, black eyes, and had on when he left, a dark
vest, blue drilling pants, straw hat and thick shoes
—no coat. Whoever will give any information of
him, shall be suitably rewarded.

Address—THOMAS PEAVEY, Jr.,

Address—THOMAS PEAVEY, Jr.,

Ossipee Centre, N. H.

For the Morning Star. THE TEMPEST ON GALILEE. BY J. W. BARKER.

"And behold, as they sailed, he fell asleep, and here came down a great storm of wind on the

Thy bright expanse, O Galilce, No breath disturbs thy glittering sheen, Reflecting many a starry gleam.

The pale-eyed moon lies tremblingly Upon the bosom of the sea, Whispering perchance some words of fear, Which none but fairy ears may hear.

Just dropped upon the noiseless wave, Lightly it spreads its watery way,
That gallant bark, that by the shore,
Lay moored throughout the live-long day. Its white arms eatch the stirring breeze,

E'en now, around the skirting sky, The green hills meet the sailor's eye, All calm and beautiful as when The earth first blessed the sight of men.

Oft in the car of many a dream, Some silver tongued syren sings While all around the calm still air Is stirred by dismal whisperings Far away o'er the distant mountain's brow The fierce storm spirit waketh,
And swift on the folds of the thunder cloud.
Its fearful murmurs breaketh.

Down pours the storm-in livid streaks, Down pours the storm—in livid streass,
The lightnings shoot athwart the sky,
Like maddened demons, from their chains,
The wards in swift succession fly.
Upright they leap, with streaming eyes
They gaze upon the dismal scene,
And thro' the darkness of the night,
No ray of hope—no light is seen.

Death stands before them-and the light Of faith seems dimly burning;
They who had sat at Jesus' feet,
They who had wincosed many a feat
Of power Divine, seem basely turning
Away from that Almighty power,
And madly curse this fearful hour.

One hammock has not been disturbed, One sleeper still in quiet rests, One steeper still in quiet rests,
Nor storm, nor tempest can unfur!
The quiet of his tranquil breast.
Now feeble faith at length is heard,
Above the clamor of the waves,—
"Dost thou not care that we are lost, And perish in our watery graves?

He rises with majestic awe,
And chides them for their foolish fear,—
Did ye not know my power to save,
When danger standeth very near?
O feeble faith! Could ye suppose,
While I was with you, wind or storm,
Had power to drown your floating bark
Or do my children any larm?"

That melting gaze, thrown o'er the sea, That melting gaze, thrown o'er the sea,
Now mounting to the sterny sky,—
The waves stand still; and own their Lord,
And quail before his piercing eye.
He lifts his mighty, conquering arm,
Above the waters, fierce and wild. He grasps the tempest in his fist,— The winds and waves are reconciled.

" Peace"-through the mighty depths, that voice Peace through the mighty depths, tha Resoundeth, and along the shore, The billows, kneeling quietly, In silent worship there adore.

Thus Thou canst still the fiercest storm, That rageth in the human breast, Canst bid the waves of sorrow cease Andestill the troubled heart to rest.

Brockport, N. Y.

SABBATH MOZNING.

BY WILLIAM BYRNE. Tis Sabbath morn—the solemn sound of bells. Is borne upon the quiet holy breeze, From hallow'd churches, that in yonder dells. Lift up their heads, half hidden by the trees, The birds, methinks, sing with a sweeter lay, And that the sun shines brighter on the Sabbath

The streamlet with a clearer ripple flows-The very flowers a richer perfume yield;
Even the cawing of the stately crows
That undistrib'd strut o'er the new-plowed field
Seems musical to me, while in the grove
With a more dreamy sound the rustling branches

All toil is o'er-I miss the blacksmith's stroke-The forges roar—and e'en its wreath of smoke Now curls no more you fir-tree! The noisy mill, too, for a time doth cease And all things tell alone to rest and holy peace!

But now the bells are silent :- and appear-(Within that sacred building old and gray)— The honest rustics, who are met to hear The word of God, and keep his holy day. 'Tis sweet to see the group assembled there— The youth—and timid maid—and those with silver

Through the stain'd windows the glad sunshine streams
Upon the Gothic pillars,—worn and old,
And on each fettered arch, until it seems
That they are built of precious stones and gold!—
And easting on the floor, in colors faint,
The shadowy outline of some rudely pictured saint!

Though few they are and simple there that raise Their voice to heaven, responding to the prayer—Nor pealing organ mingles with their praise—Yet think not thou that God the loss is there For He hath said—"Wherever two or three. Are gathered in my name, there in the midst I'll

Oh! there is something in a Sabbath morn-Oh! there is something in a Sabbath norm—
As if a charm to sweet time were given—
To wean the mind from all that's entitly born,
And lift the heart adorlingly to heaven—
Making the spirit strive to break the chain
That binds it to this life of chequer'd joy and pain

# Family Circle.

INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS ILLUSTRATED. We take pleasure in quoting the following paragraphs from Mr. Thayer's excellent little book. "Spots in our feasts of Charity." They are taken from the chapter on maternal associations. and afford a fair sample of the spirit and style of

Some years ago, a sagacious statesman from one of the South American republics, who had long mourned over the failure at self-government in his own country, came to the United States for the purpose of examining our institutions and learning the secret of our prosperity. One of the first scenes which he witnessed was a military display; and supposing the enthusiasm that prevailed was indicative of a general pas-sion for arms, he remarked, "That, sir, will ruin sion for arms, he remarked, "That, sir, will ruin you. It is the passion of the people for war, and their reliance on the sword to carry their points, which has been our bane and ruin in South America; and unless you check it in season, it will prove your ruin, too." But afterwards he spent an evening in New Haven, where males and females of the most accomplished class in the city were assembled; on retiring from the party, he said, "I have found it now.—

I have ascertained the secret of your success in I have ascertained the secret of your success in self-government, and of your character, prosperity, and greatness as a republic. You owe it to your women. I never saw the like before. Such mothers must, and no others can, make a nation like yours. Give us in South America such wofor mothers, and we should, ere long, follow hard after you in the race of national prosperity

We are accustomed to speak of the achievements of such men as Bacon, Hall, Newton, Dwight, Edwards, and a host of like renown,

me as pious mothers are accustomed to do.— ern m Alas! I often forgot her admonitions; but in hope. Mas! I often forgot her admonations; but m my most thoughtless days I never lost the im-pression which her holy example had made on my mind.

"After spending a large portion of my life in

foreign lands, I returned again to visit my na-tive village. Both my parents died while I was in Russia, and their house is now occupied by my brother. The furniture remains just the accommodated with the same bed in which I had often slept before; but my busy thoughts would not let me sleep. I was thinking how God had led me through the journey of life. sight of the spot where my sainted mother, forty years before, took me by the hand and said, "Come, my dear, kneel down with me, and I

ed by himself. His mether was deprived of her reason when he was a child; and referring to this, he says, "I can recollect that when a child, I was standing at the open window, at the close of a standing at the open window, at the close of a speared from him. He made no zeply to it, lovely summer's day. The large, red sun, was just sinking away behind the western hills; the just sinking away behind the western fills; the sky was gold and purple commingled: the winds were sleeping; and a soft, solemn stillness seemed to hang over the earth. I was watching the sun as he sent his yellow rays through the trees, and felt a kind of awe, though I knew not wherefore. Just then my mother came to me. She fore. Just then my mother came to me. She was raving with frenzy; for reason had long since left its throne, and her a victim of madness. She came up to me wild with insanity.—
I pointed to the glorious sun in the west, and in a moment she was calm. She took my little hands within hers and told me that "the great God made the sun, the stars, the world—everythat the it was who made her little boy, and gave him an immortal spirit; that yonder sun, and the green fields, and the world itself will one day be burned up; but that the spirit of her child will then be alive, for he must live when heaven and earth are gone; that he must the Senator from Massachusetts in all his conpray to the great God, and love and serve him duct. The interpolation by the Senator was

"She let go my hands—madness returned—false, because he could not have said it, and false, because he did not. "She let go my hands—madness returned—she hurried away. I stood with my eyes filled with tears, and my little bosom heaving with emotions which I could not have described; but I can never forget the impressions which that I can never forget the impressions which that O, what a blessing would it have been, had the inscrutable providence of God given me a mother who would have repeated these instructions, accompanied by her prayers, through all the days of my childhood! But 'even so, Father; for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

The influence of Cowper's mother upon his

character may be learned from the following ex-pression of filial affection which he wrote to picture; "I had rather possess my mother's picture than the richest jewel in the British crown; for I loved her with an affection that her death, fifty years since, has not in the least abated." And he penned the following lines on that

Say, wast thou conscious of the Bears I shed?
Howeved thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even shen, life's journey just begun?
Perhaps thou gav'st me, though unfelt, a kiss;
Perhaps a year, if souls can weep in bliss.
Ah, that maternal smile! Manswers, 'Yes!'

WHAT POOR BOYS CAN DO BY PERSEVER-ANCE. ago, from New Hampshire, and went to work in a bobbin factory. After remaining there authile, mey neard of the Teachers' Seminary in this town, and thought they would make the attempt to qualify themselves to teach, notwithstanding their indigence. They came here with a few hard-earned dollars in their pockets, saved from blushing face—day after day, after having untheir small wages by the strictest economy. Board in "Commons", at that time cost the students about 80 cents per week. This they thought too expensive living for the living to the students about 80 cents per week. This they thought the students are the student about 80 cents per week. This they thought too expensive living for their limited means, and consequently they hired a room; bought a bag of Indian meal; and commenced boarding themselves. They made such rapid proficiency in the service of the person who accidentally occurred as inferior to the person who accidentally occurred as inferior to the person who accidentally occurred as a service of the service of their studies, that after spending two terms at the institution, they went to New Jersey and taught the first winter. They continued to teach winters and attend school summers, until one of them became qualified to take charge of a High School in one of our cities, and continues, its principal, at the present time, receiving a salary of one thousand dollars per year. The other brother prepared for college, entered the a salary of one thousand dollars per year. The other brother prepared for college, entered the Theological Seminary in New Haven, spent three years, and completed his course with distinguished honors. Besides sustaining himself through his collegiate and theological education by his own exertions, he laid up twelve hundred dollars. This was earned by being Tutor, and other fortunate perquisites. The surplus furnished the means for a tour over the European continent, fifteen hundred miles of which were travelled on foot. After his return to this countilet. twenty-five hundred dollars, and by another, fifzen hundred dollars, for one sermon a Sabbath,

to be in all futurity, must be ascribed, under Providence, to the precepts and example of my mother."

The following very interesting testimony of Rev. Richard Knill is quoted at length: "I have a vivid recollection of the effect of maternal influence. My honored mother was a religious woman, and she watched over and instructed me as pious mothers are accustomed to do.—Alas! I often forgot her admonitions; but in hope.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' ASSAULT ON MR. SUM

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 28. Senate,-Mr. Petit said that on Monday, in debate, he had referred to Mr. Sumner's open disavowal of his obligation to the Constitu same as when I was a boy; and at night I was and to his oath to support it in no very compliaccommodated with the same bed in which I mentary terms. In the official report of that dehate, that Senator was represented as having said as follows:—" I said I recognized no obli-gation in the Constitution to bind me to help to reduce a man to slavery." These words, said At last the light of the morning darted through the little window, and then my eye caught a Mr. Petit, were not made in the Senate. If the Senator had said them, they would have been false, and I would have noticed them.

Mr. Sumner—I call the Senator to order.—

will go to prayer."

"This completely overcame me. I seemed to hear the very tones of her voice; I recollected some of her expressions; and I burst into tears, and arose from my bed, and fell upon my knees just on the spot where my mother kneeled, and thanked God that I had once a praying mother. And O, if every parent could feel what I felt then, I am sure they would pray with their children, as well as pray for them."

Equally to the point and touching is the following incident in the life of Dr. Todd, as related by himself. His mether was deprived of her in any Senator to interpolate remarks, into re-

plained that the reporter voluntarily showed him the report, and finding it did not correspond exactly with what he had said, corrected it. As to all else which the Senator had said, he had not one word to reply.

The motion to refer the Boston petition for repeal of the fugitive slave law was then taken

Mr. Dixon spoke for an hour in defence of the fugitive slave law, denouncing opposition to lady Hesketh on the receipt of his mother's picture; "I had rather possess my mother's it. He also declared the Whig party of the nichter than the richest lewel in the British North had become abolitionized as a body, and renounced any political connection with them while they remained so. He referred to the platform of the Whig State Convention of New Hampshire, and said if the tests laid down in desired to be forever disconnected from them.

Mr. Mallory defended the fugitive slave law;

and in the course of his remarks referred to Mr. Sumner's disavowal of any obligation imposed by his oath to support the Constitution,

Mr. Sumner—I call the Senator to order. I Mr. Mallory said he would not even put into

a dog's mouth any statement which was not true, but he would be glad to know what the

Senator did say.

Mr. Sumner—I said I recognized no obliga-tion upon me to help to return or reduce to slavery any man. scholar-like—eloquent and profound—if he should show an intention to crime, or should instigate others to do that which he had not the courage to do himself, or should be as guilty of teen hundred dollars, for one sermon a Sabbath, and a vacation of two months per year, at that. He has chosen to accept a professorship in a Western College.—Andover Advocate.

Western College.—Andover Advocate.

A SWEET SAYING.

Courage to do himself, or should be as guilty of moral perjury as thy man who had ever been branded with the letter P., or even should in all respects be exemplified by the character given to Uriah Heep by Dickens; there was a way to treat him. Municipal action would not reach such a man. The Senate could treat him with

"A SWEET SAYING.

"Never shall I forget the thrill of pleasure," says the Rev. S. Kilfan, "which the last words of a dear child made in my mind. They came from his lips as he lay dying on my shoulder. He repeated the words of Christ, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, and added, 'That is a sweet saying,' is it not, uncle?" And then, that moment, he died, to know its sweetness. He came from school in good health; he was gathering strawberfies in the morning, and was dead in my arms at eleven the same might."

It is indeed a 'sweet saying,' and as it has been written in the Bible for the use of the young, every child, should learn it by heart, and try to know what it means.

There is, everything in Jesus to win our hearts. He's meek, lowly, and full of love. He can do ut all the good we need, and seve us from all the evil we fear. If you are an ignorant child, he can make you rich with the best riches, for he can give you his Holy Spirit to teach you. If you are an orphan child, he can give you his floy Spirit to teach you. If you are an orphan child, he can give you his grace. If you are an ignorant child, he can give you his floy Spirit to teach you. If you are an orphan child, he can comfort and bless you. But one thing is certain, without any if—you are a sinful child, and if you wish to get saved, you must go to Jesus. He will save you from the love and power of sin, and from its guilt and punishment. He obeyed his Fatler's law, and died on the cross, that he might save all who believe to him.

Anyti-Slavent in Viscinia.—The Wheeling, Times, one of the leading newspapers in Western Virginia has been for some time past on the conditions the condition of the product of the striking words of Jefferson, picturing the influence of slavery: The whole commerce, said the finance of the most bosterous passion, the most better two learners and deer diversely the conditions of the condition o

ply, certainly not the hard words they used so myself, let him return to his own State, and first

hunter; if the Senator will give any term which more precisely describes such a person, I will hear it.

It was said by one of the philosophers of antiquity, that the "blush is a sign of virtue;" and permit me to add that the sensibility which that Senator displays at a just term which truly characterizes an odious person, is kindred to a blush, which even the plantation manners of the Senator from South Carolina also betrayed his sensibility; and here let me say that this Senator knows well that I always listen with pleasure to his rich, exuberant speech, as it gurgles forth, so often tinctured by generous ideas, except when, in defiance of reason, he undertakes to defend that which is obviously indefensible.

The Senator was disturbed, when to his inquiry whether I would render personal assistance in reducing or returning (I use the words as equivalent,) a fellow man to slavery, I exclaimed, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" The Senator asks, Is any dog in the Constitution? He does not seem to think by the interpretation he has given to the Constitution, he has helped to nurture there a regular South Carolina bloodhound, trained to hunt negroe.—No, sir. I do not believe that there is any bloodhound, or even any dog in the Constitution of the United States, but since the brief response which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has some places of the contributions of the surface and the decisions followed in other places during the Revolution, and at last under the influence of the bill of rights of the new Constitution in 1780, declaring that all men are born free and type of the Senator from that the independence of America to maintain the independence of America to

No, sir. I do not believe that there is any bloodhound, or even any dog in the Constitution of
the United States, but since the brief response
which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has
drawn upon me various attacks, marked by
grossness of language and manner—since I have
been charged with openly declaring my purpose
to violate the Constitution, and to break the cath
which I had taken at that desk, I shall be pardoned for showing simply how a few plain words
will put all this down.

The authentic report gin the Globe shows
what I actually said, and where that is read it
renders anything further, superfluous; but the
Senators who have been so swift in misrepresenting me deserve to be exposed.

Now, sir, I begin by adopting as my guide
the authentic words of Andrew Jackson, in his
memorable veto in 1833, of the Bank of the
United States,—to his course was opposed the
authority of the Supreme Court,—and this is
his reply: "If the opinion of the Supreme
Court covers the whole ground of this act, it
ought not to control the co-ordinate authority
of this Government. The Congress, the Exceutive, and the Court must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution; each
public officer who takes an oath to support the
Constitution swears that he will support it as he
understands it, and not as it is understood by
others. It is as much the duty of the House of
Representatives, the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of any
bill or resolution, which may be presented to
them for passage or approval, as it is of the Su-

Mark these words: "Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others!" Does any Senator hore dissent from this rule? Does the Senator from Virginia? Does the Senator from South Carolina? At all events, for myself, I accept the rule as just and reasonable. In swearing to support the Constitution at your desk, Mr. President, I did not swear to support it as you understood it, with a bloodhound or at least a dog in it, pawing to get free his hinder parts in pursuit of a slave. No such thing. I swore to support the Constitution as I understood it. New, I will not occupy your time, nor am I disposed at this moment, nor does the occasion require that I should go its any minute criticism of the clause for the surrender of fugitives fram labor, assuming in the face of commanding rules of interpretation all leaning towards freedom.

Mr. Clay said the Senator had asked whether any Senator would render assistance in refurning a fugitive slave to his owner, and as no one had responded, and lest the Senator might forth to the world that no one Senator had the moral courage to say he would, he (Clay) had to say he would do so.

Mr. Sumner—The Senator might say immoral courage.

Mr. Butler said that if any person expected of him excited language in reply to the Senator, had asked whether any Senator would render assistance in refurning a fugitive slave to his owner, and as no one had responded, and lest the Senator might forth to the world that no one Senator had the source of the moral courage to say he would, he (Clay) had to say he would do so.

Mr. Butler said that if any person expected of him excited language in reply to the Senator, had one senator from South Carolina. He would to say he would do so.

Mr. Butler said that if any person expected of him excited language in reply to the Senator had to say he would do so.

Mr. Butler Senator had asked whether any Senator the prevention of the moral courage to say he does the occasion require that I should go listo any minute criticism of the clause for the surrender of fugitives fram labor, assuming in the face of commanding rules of interpretation all leaning towards freedom, that in the concise language of this clause, altering in a double sense the words employed regarded as justly applicacable to fugitive slaves, which was after and earnestly denied, but on which I now express no opinion—assuming, I say, these things as hostile to freedom, then I desire to say, as I understand the Constitution, this clause does not impel me to any personal obligation, especially it does not impose upon me any obligation to render any personal assistance in the surrender of a fugitive slave. As a Scnator I have taken an oath to support the Constitution as I understand it, and understanding it as I do, I am bound by my oath to oppose all enactments by Congress on the subject as a flagrant violation of the Constitution; especially must I oppose the last act as a tyrannical usurpation. Here my duties as Senator under the oath which I have taken end; in no respect by my oath as Senator to be constrained to duties in other capacities, or a simple Senator under the oath which I have taken end; in no respect by my oath as Senator to be constrained to duties in other capacities, or a simple citizen, which are revolting to my conscience, even though required by positive enactment.

Now, in the interpretation of the Constitution, I may be wrong. Others may differ from me, and the contract of the and will act according to their understanding; for myself, I shall act according to mine: on this statement of my constitutional faith I stand; would doubtless answer truly—that would not this statement of my constitutional faith I stand; and to the inquiry whether I would render personal assistance in surrendering a fellow man to bondage, I reply again, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" and looking round upon the Senate, I might ask fearlessly how many there are in this body, if indeed there is a single Senator, who would stoop to such service. Until some one rises and confesses his willingness to become a slave hunter, I will not believe that there can be one, and yet honorable and chivalrous persons have been prompt to and chivalrous persons have been prompt to judge me because I openly declare my abhorrence of a service which every manly bosom must revolt at. "Sir, I have found many bravemust revolt at. "Sir, I have found many bravethe settled system of civilization of the State. must revolt at. "Sir, I have found many brave soldiers and good citizens in Bayonne, but not one executioner," was the noble reply of the Governor of that place to Charles the Ninth of France, when he ordered the massacre of Bartholomew; and such a spirit I think will yet animate the neonle of this country when he provided the supervisors of fact to meet the supervisors of fact t

Displied Debugs, and a line of some severed and the severed se

ply, certainly not the hard words they used so readily.

The Senator from Virginia complained that I had characterized a person who went from Virginia to Boston in pursuit of a slave as a slave a hunter. Sir, I choose to call things by their right names. White I call white, black I call black. A man who degrades himself to the work of chasing a poor negro who, under the inspiration of freedom, and the guidance of the North star, has sought a freeman's home, far away from the whip of the overseer, I call a slave hunter; if the Senator will give any term which more precisely describes such a person, I will hear it.

myself, let him return to his own State, and first declare there. The Senator from South Carolina, in a sublime ecstacy of slavery, burst forth in an ejaculation that Massachusetts, at the time she was illustrated by Otis, Hancock, and Adams, was a slaveholding State, and he hailed these patriots as representatives of slaveholding Massachusetts. Sir, I repel the imputation. It is true that Massachusetts was hardy, but she was illustrated by Otis, Hancock, and Adams, was a slaveholding State, and first declare there. The Senator from South Carolina, in a sublime ecstacy of slavery, burst forth in an ejaculation that Massachusetts, at the time she was illustrated by Otis, Hancock, and Adams, was a slaveholding State, and First declare there. The Senator from South Carolina, in a sublime ecstacy of slavery, burst forth in an ejaculation that Massachusetts, at the time she was illustrated by Otis, Hancock, and Adams, was a slaveholding State, and First declare there. The Senator from South Carolina, in a sublime ecstacy of slavery, burst forth in an ejaculation that Massachusetts at the time she was illustrated by Otis, Hancock, and Adams, was a slaveholding State, and First extended by Otis, Hancock, and Adams, was a slaveholding State, and First extended by Otis, Hancock, and Adams, was a slaveholding State, and First extended by Otis, Hancock, and Adams, was a slaveholding State, and First extended by

bill or resolution, which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the Supreme judges, when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The authority of the ject to the reception of the memorial and its Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve."

Mark these words: "Each public officer who have controlled the con

Mr. Sumner-The Senator from New York

thelomew; and such a spirit I think will yet animate the people of this country, when pressed to the service of dogs.

To the question which has been proposed, whether Massachusetts will by State laws carry out the offensive clause of the Constitution, I reply that Massachusetts has at all times been ready to do her duty under the Constitution, as she understands it, and I doubt not will ever continue in this mind. More than this I can't asy. In quitting this topic, I cannot forbear to greatly that the assaults on me for my disclaimer of all constitutional obligations to render personal assistance in making a man a slave, come with an ill grace from the Senator from Va., a State for which, by its far-famed resolutions of 1798, is due to determine its constitutional obligation, even as to the extent of mullification in Congress. Also with an ill grace from the veteration as often as babies cry.

He then dwelt upon the rifling of the mails in South Carolina, and the letter of Postmaster & Kendall in reply to the threat. O, sir! this is a particular incident in the history of South Carolina, which should have made the Senator from that State hesitate.

It is not many years since Massachusetts commissioned a gentleman of blameless life; and eminent professional qualities, and who had once the ldt a seat in the other House, Samuel Hora, to reside in Charleston for a year, in order to protect the rights of the colored citizens of Massachusetts, to test the constitutionality of a statute of that State, so gross in its provisions, that an obligations imposed on him by the Constitution of the authority of that State, so gross in its provisions, that an obligations imposed on him by the Constitution of the authority of that State, so gross in its provisions, that an obligations imposed on him by the Constitution of the const mate the people of this country, when pressed to the service of dogs. sumptions of fact to meet the issue prese by the Senator himself, and on which he

Mrs. Sarah C. Kinney, daughter of Simeon and Sarah Coe, Scriba, Oswego-Co., N. Y., and consort of John Kinney, died in Corunna, Shiwassee Co., Mich., June 16th, aged 23 years. Thus, in the morn and vigor of life, the amiable, affectionate, and desonate who was a phone of the hearts of relatives and friends, has passed away in holy triumph, to enter upon that she had experienced that grace which alone can prepare us to live—to die and live again. Seldom does wan consumption hang his heetie wand on a more lovely brow. No doubt—it was a source of sweet comfort to the departed, that her fond parents were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who were present with her in her last hours. The closing scene will long be remembered by those who wer

" Jesus can make a dying bed,

The funeral obsequies were attended on Sunday, 18th ult., which was in accordance with the dying request of our departed sister. A sermon was preached by the writer, from 2 Cor. 5: 1. May the God of the afflicted be the support of the befeaved husband, children, and parents, and may the lone companion know by a happy experience, that, " Earth hath no sorrows
That heaven cannot heal."

P. S.—Will the "Northern Christian Advocate' lease copy. please copy.

Died in Dracutt, Mass., May 16, of consumption, SERVINA R. Morse, daughter of Oliver and Mary Morse, aged 19 years.

L. G. Morse.

Died in Lyman, Me., June 10th, Mrs. Hannau, beloyed wife of Bro. Asa Downs, aged 21 years.—
Her latter end was peace. This is a great affliction to brother Downs, having been married less than twelve months. Time is short. C. Hurlin.
Poptland papers please copy.

Died in Warrenton, Missisippi, Sept. 23, 1853, of yellow fever, LAVANDER, son of Bro. David and sister Diana Newland, aged 21 years, 4 months and 1 day. He died a Christian. He was a young man of much promise, and his friends deeply feel their loss. Funeral obsequies were observed at Fairwater, Fondulac Co., Wis., at the residence of his parents, June 18. A discourse was delivered by the writer, founded on Luke 10. 42 and 18. A discourse was delivered by an angled on Luke 19: 42. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Died in Danbury, N. H., June 12th, Bersey, widow of J. C. Smith, aged 79 years. Sister S. made a profession of religion when young, united with the F. W. Baptists. Sister Smith for many years evinced to her children and others the power of grace to sustain the widow in her adjlictions. Her death was peaceful. Her remains were conveyed to Tunbridge, Vt., and buried beside the long resting place of her husband.

G. Sanborn.

Died in Waterborough, Me., at the residence of hor son, Robert P., saddenly, widow Mary Berry. Sister Berry formerly lived in Limington, and raised a respectable family of children, the most of whom are dead. Her husband has been dead for many years. Sister B. was emphatically a mother in 1strael. She obtained a hope in Christ between forty and fifty years ago, and has appeared ever to adorn her profession through all her Christian life. When death came, she appeared quite ready, and died in great peace. She was near 8S years old. She was carried to Limington and baried in the family burying ground. Dispourse on the occasion by the writer. To English subscribers 10s, per larger number. To English subscribers 10s, per number. To English subscribers 10s, per number. To English subscribers 10s, per number.

B. S. MANSON.

Died in Alton, April 28th, sister Manala Louders, aged 51 wires. Sister L. had been suffering anted in the consumption. Her sufferings were very severe for several months previous to her death. She felt anaious for the change to come, relying upon the Lord Jesus Christ for sulvation, whom she had professed to love for many years. She was member of the Free-will Baptist church at Gilman ton. She has left a companion and several children, and other friends, to mourn their loss. Funeral services by the writer.

Died in Vershire, Vt., April 5, Hosra P. Titus, aged 41 years.
Also, in Vershire, Vt., March I, Hiham Titus, in the 19th year of his age. G. Sansorn.

Died in Sutton, Vt., June 27, sister Sanau Haywand, aged 39 years. The deceased experienced religion many years ago, and united with the F. W. B. church at Wheeleek Hollow. Her friends told me that she lived a pions life, and died in peace. Funeral and burial at Glover. R. D. R.

Died in Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 13, 1854, Mary Maldon, or suffering she bade adieu to all here below, and fell asleep fm. Christ, as we trust. She has left one brother, one sitef, seven children, and numerous friends, to mourn, but they have hope. Her life had been that of the Christian, and her one was resigned, peaceful, and happy. May her friends imitate her virtues, and moet her in heaven. Remarks by the writer at Effingham, as she was brought there for interment.

Died in Warren Co., Ohio, May 22, Rrodh, wife of Allen Thayer, in her 79th year. She wis a mention to contribute something to the sound and valuable hierature upon which the public will be anterior and valuable hierature upon which the poultie want in the Free-will Baptist denomination, and at the same time to contribute something to the sound available hierature upon which the psound the same time to contribute something to the same time to B. S. Manson.

Died in Alton, April 28th, sister Manala Louden, aged 51 years. Sister L. had been suffering from a lung difficulty for many years, which terminated in the consumption. Her sufferings were very severe for several months previous to her death. She felt anxious for the change to come, relying upon the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation, whom she had professed to love for many years. She was a member of the Free-will Baptist church at Gilmanton. She has left a companion and several children, and other friends, to mourn their loss. Funeral services by the writer.

Ezekiel Tree.

Died in Warren Co., Ohio, May 22, RHODA, wife

Died in Warren Co., Ohio, May 22, Rhoda, wife of Allen Thayer, in her 70th year. She was a native of Burrillville, R. I.—joined the F. W. Baptists about the time of Bro. John Colby's preaching in that place, and was baptized by Elder J. White—moved to Ohio in 1831—joined the E. Methodists—was a worthy member, and carried out the principles of religion through life, beloved by her neighbors. She was afflicted many years with dropsy of the heart—toward the last suffered much. Shortly before she died, she became very happy—was fully resigned—died as one going to sleep, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn their loss.

Bilas Thayer.

Died of bronchitis, in Salem, N. H., at the residence of his father, John Sannors, only son of

Died of bronchitis, in Salem, N. H., at the residence of his father, John Sanhorn, only son of Ira and Nancy Sanborn, aged thirty years. The deceased had neglected religion while in health, and promised himself happiness in the things of earth, but when low by sickfless, he found himself destitute of the "one thing needful," which he saw would alone constitute him happy in death; this he sought with great earnestness, and those convergant with him during his protracted sickness, entertain the hope that he has made a happy change. He has left a disconsolate widow, in the bloom of life, and deeply afflicted parents, to mourn his early departure.

Died in Effingham, N. H., May 26th, of consumption, Charles Phillips, son of Metaphor Phillips, aged 29 years. He united with the church when about, fourteen years of age, and after that time maintained a Christian character. His illness was long and distressing, but he bore it patiently, and although life looked bright before him, yet he could say, when death came with all its terrors, Thy will be done.

WHEAT.—The growth of wheat in the United States has increased within the last ten years at the rate of 48 per cent., while in the two Canadas it has increased during the same period at the rate of over four hundred per cent. Indian corn is perhaps the article by which the fairest estimate may be drawn between the States and Canada. Taking that as a basis, we find that the increase in the United States between 1840 and 1850 has been equal to 56 per cent. While the increase in Canada of the same article for the last nine years has been if 3 per cent. The comparative increase in oats has been similarly extensive.

Ohio, in 1850, produced 14,487,351 bushels of wheat, while Canada, with a much smaller number of acres under cultivation, produced the same year 16,156,946 bushels. The average produce per acre in Ohio is 12, and in Canada at 1-5 bushels. Ohio produces a little over 1-7 part of the wheat raised in all the United States, and Canada a little less than 1-6 part of the wheat raised in all the United States here.

Obituaries.

Departed this life April 6th, 1854, Esten, wife of the late Deacon John Berry, aged 71 years and 6 months. Sister Berry was a member of the F. B. church in Wayne, -her life accorded with her Christian profession. She died in fatth and is at rest, leaving a number of sons and daughters and other gain. An attentive and soleum congregation was addressed at her interment by Rev. J. Stevens of Wayne from the words of the same rocks. She was addressed at her interment by Rev. J. Stevens of Wayne from the words of Them. J. Shift of Parks and Granda in faith."

Fell asleep in Jesus, in Grantham, M. H., April 21, 1854, Bro. May I., 1854, Bro. John B. Smith, of pleurisy fever (as was thought,) aged 45. They were both members of the Grantham and Endeld F. W. Baptist church. There seemed something peculiarly afflictive in this dispensation. The wife had been of feeble health for years, but the husband was a strong, robust man. On the 11th of April he was taken very violently sick. She then was a sk

A GENERAL assortment of Sabbath School Books A is for sale at this Office, for cash only, at the Boston prices. Among them are No. 5 1, 2, and 3 of the Ten Dollar Library—No. 6 1 and 2 of the Five Dollar Library—No. 6 1 and 2 of the Village and Family Library, 33,00 each—and the Child's Cabinet Library, \$2,00—all publications of the American Sunday School Union.

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Rev. G. P. Ramsey, Lawrence, Mass.; Rev. A. K.
Moulton, Lowell, Mass.; Rev. J. B. Davis, Manchester, N. H.; at the principal Bookstores in Providence, R. I., and of the Author, La Pafayette.

ing ground. Discourse on the occasion by the writer.

B. S. Manson.

The work will partake of a literary and theological

A T the dedication of the Free-will Bapest meeting A house in Augusta and at the instantion of Rev. O. B. CHENEY as Paster of the church there, have been published in a neat pamphlet of 46 betavo pages, and may be had of Bre. Cheney at Augusta, Me., Rev. Silas Curtis of Pittsfield, N. H., and at the Star Office in Dover, for cash, the price is 12 1-2 cents.

HEREBY give notice that I have given my son,
LUTHER M. STRAW, his time, to act and trade
for himself during his minority. I shall pay no
dubts of his contracting, nor claim any of his wages
after this date.

Witness—Samuel Bartlett.
Rumney, N. H., June 23, 1854.

3w13

THE LIFE OF REV. MARTIN CHENEY is for sale at No. 6 Arcade, Providence, R. I. Also, for sale at this Office, for cash only. Price \$1,00.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. Depot in Haymarket Square. Spring Arrangement,—April 10, 1854.

sould say, when death came with all its terrors, Thy will be done.

Also, died in Ossipce, June 18th, Deh. WILLIAM SANDERS, aged 78 years. He experienced religion in early life—was baptized by Elder Kandall, and from that time until his end came, was a devoted Christian. Some seven years since, he had a sheek of the palsy, which very much deranged his system, but his mind was still strong, and his theme continued to be religion and the welfare of the church—About one year since, he had a second shock, and from that time the outer man rapidly decayed, until he passed away. In his last moments, he could say, I am willing to die—I am going home.

N. Foss.

N. H. Patriot will please copy.

Departed this life in Wayne, Me., March 10, Ruth, wife of Sanuel Gould, aged 72 years. Sister of the church, and the passed away, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

TRAINS FOR Boston.

Portland, asco, Biddeford, &c., 7,30 A. M., 12.20, 2 & 5 P. M.

TRAINS FOR Boston.

TRAINS FOR Boston.