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Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 29 number 17 - August 2, 1854" (1854). *The Morning Star.* 2189.

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PUBLISHED BY THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

VOL. XXIX.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, likely numbered with the silent dead; wonder In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St., Near the Town Hall, Dover, N. H. All communications and business letters sh

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H. AGEST IN BOSTON-P. CONANT-Transcript Office, 37

EDITO ÉS:
WM. BURR, (Resident.)
P. S. BURBANK, J. J. BUTLER,
JOHN FULLONTON, M. J. STEEREN A. K. MOULTON, J. M. BAILLY, G. T. DAY, G. H. BALL, JONATHAN WOODMAN, O. B. CHENEY.

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

For the Morning Star.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

Such is the subject of the leading article of the last number of the Quarterly. The title itself is sufficient to fill a thinking mind with a volume of thoughts. While perusing the article, my benevolence was so aroused that I felt a strong desire to give it all away to those who are laboring under wrong impressions with regard to the nature and necessity of ministerial education. Some of the most prominent objections are taken up and ably answered, after which the writer labors to show the necessity of the widest and most thorough course of instruction that can possibly be obtained by the candidate for the sacred office of the ministry. To such as are more advanced in life, or otherwise incapacitated to secure such a course of study, he recommends a partial course precisely adapted to his wants and circumstances. In all this we most heartily concur, and our only regret is, that those standing most in need of such in struction, are not readers of the Quarterly; so that while we feel that our cause has been ably advocated, not one of our opponents are aware of our victory, simply because "they were absent when the gun was fired."

At first thought we are astonished that in this country and at this age of the world, we have a sufficient to fill a thinking mind with a trade in attention in the summer months, delivers up to trade in the trade in attention and orrelated of golden fruit, all have their revises, puts on its vegetation, goes forth, laboring through the summer months, delivers up its burden in autumn, and goes into vacation during the winter. The fields of grass and grain, and orrelation of golden fruit, all have their revises, puts on its vegetation, delivers up its burden in autumn, and goes into vacation during the winter. The fields of golden fruit, all have their breathing times,—they can stop and creation of the winter. The fields of golden fruit, all have their retaining the winter. The fields of golden fruit, all the vacation of the winter. The fields of golden fruit, all

days ousting more pious men jaded and worn out cons

that I have embodied all the ideas of the article before me; that would be impossible; but if any one wishes to see the article, that can be had by sending for the "Quarterly." The other articles I leave for better critics than myself to notice. In relation to the work, having carefully perused it from the first, I feel justified in commending it to the notice of all our breth-

THE CAPTIVE BAND. Ye who would view sorrow in its most aggravating form, ye who would know how much the heart can endure, come with me; shrink not, for though we are to visit a scene of wrethedness, think not we are to wend our way to the lowly dungeon of the criminal, shut out from the world, and the light of day, except what few rays penetrate the dust gathered from years unnumbered on the small window of his dreary aparts. Ye who would view sorrow in its most aggrapenetrate the dust gathered from years unnum-bered on the small window of his dreary apartpenetrate the dast gathered from years unnumbered on the small window of his dreary apartment; or that we are to visit that land, that soul-trampling, heart-crushing, and blood-pouring land of the slave; or any other scene of misery and despair that may present itself to your mind, as that to which we have invited your attention. It is to none of these; sorrow is not always associated with external darkness, degradation or suffering; often the glittering cfown presses a throbbing, aching, and distracted brow; and often the broken heart reflects all that is beautiful and gay, by being enshrined in diamond apparel. But it is here, beneath the sum, as kies of the east, where gentle winds waft the perfume of various beautiful flowers, from vale to hill, and from hill to vale; where trees, whose grateful foliage shelters from the heat of an unmerciful sun, at the same time, to slake the raging thirst, afford fruits of the most delicious and cooling nature; and where the eye is enraptured with mountain blending into mountain, and rive

"mighty Babylon."
On the banks of that far-famed, majestic river, the Euphrates, wearily and despondingly, recline a lowly band. Surrounded by scenery the most enchanting ever gazed on by mortal eyes, why look they around so listlessly? Why so sad look they around so listlessly? Why so sad their countenances? So drooping their spirits? Oppressive is the heat, but they seem to regard it not; they pause not to bathe their burning brows in the liquid that flows so invitingly cool at their very feet, or to sip of waters famed for deliciousness of taste. They are men eminently skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with skilled in playing the harp is a six of the skilled in playing the harp is a six of the skilled in playing the harp is a six of the skilled in playing the harp is a six of the skilled in playing the harp is a six of the skilled in playing the harp is a skilled folded arms, amid scenes so well calculated to awaken all the finer emotions of the soul? Loved they the harp's music, would they not be sweeping its slumbering strings, thereby giving language to thoughts that would seem to overwhelm the soul, in circumstances such as theirs? What solemnized by a death which occurred the And where rest their harps? On willows that languidly recline over the water's edge, and ever and anon, agitated by the wind, sweep their soft and delicate boughs beneath its surface, they hang; but "hushed is their music, and broken their strings." We should suppose this a company of rude barbarians, devoid of souls, thus to sit, regardless of all the beauty that surrounds them on every side, but for this they are called upon the rostrum, to declaim and read sit, regardiess of all the beauty that surrounds them on every side, but for this: they are captives in a strange land; wanderers from that dearly loved, never to be forgotten city of Jerusalem. As they think of their now lost home, more beautiful once, if possible, than this of their captivity; of the desolation that reigns therein, and of the loved ones left behind, perchance houseless wanderers about its streets, or more leaving an impression in favor of the Sabbath school cause, not easily obliterated.

W. H. H. MYERS.

Paw Paw, Mich., July 11, 1854.

you that they are thus broken-hearted? We can possibly imagine their feelings—we may have experienced something similar; let us re view the most overwhelming sorrow we remem ber to have endured; what effect had the beauties of nature? Was it not to renew our grief with redoubled keenness? And music, when gay, was all the heart could bear, but when sad was more, and, lacerated and bleeding, it sank in utter des pair. But how much more aggravating is the condition of this captive band? To adopt their own language—"By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof. For there they that 

MINISTERS NEED A VACATION.

The one hundred and twenty colleges of these rear, and fin collecting and forwarding moneys: Agents are allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

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 where they reside that we want, but he names of the Post Offices at which they receive their papers.

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

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

The one hundred and twenty colleges of these United States have their vacations once, twice, or thrice a year. So do the academies and lower schools. The American people think that to take the mind too long, and confine it to hard study, without relaxation, will injure it. The parents, as well as the teachers and professors, think that students must have rest, or they will be spoiled by too much mental labor. The bow that is continually drawn, will soon lose its elasticity, and fail to spring when the string is let fly. So the mind, always employed in hard study, will, at length, find its energies flagging, and the 80dy, partaking largely of the burden, MORNING STAR.

study, will, at length, find its energies hagging, and the Body, partaking largely of the burden, will become emaciated, and both the mind and body, without rest, must fail. Without a vacation they can never revive. The world around us speaks the same truth. Nature does not labor without its yearly vacations. In the spring it revives, puts on its vegetation, goes forth, l

of our victory, simply because "they were absent when the gun was fired."

At first thought we are astonished that in this country and at this age of the world, we should be under the necessity of urging the importance of ministerial educations. Since the knowledge, and since the art of printing has been discovered, the gist of all their knowledge has been scattered broadcast over the world.—And while men of every other profession are permitted to give full scope to their intellectual faculties, the minister must be content with what little he can gather up while pursuing the most laborious occupation, amid embarrassments which would dishearten any but him who feels, with the apostle, woe is me if I preach not the with the apostle, woe is me if I preach not the gospel.

"But to over-work, prostrate their energies, and cut short their life. We need more ministers now, and shall those we have count life so cheap as to Education does and will exert a powerful influence upon the destinies of man. And this to the good or bad character of those who enjoy its advantages. The by-word, that "such a minister is a good man, but is not suitable for us." is in these days ousting more pious men. out of their pulpits, than were departed of them in former times for studying sermons and reading commentaries. And what is equally strange and true, these very men who, to use their own language, "will not give one sixpence to enable a good brother to secure a good adjustion," never say to such idle ministers, "come over and help us." The truth is, all the piety that a man can obtain, will not make him successful, unless he has the ability to communicate the same in an intelligent manner, and a sufficiency of knowledge to be able to draw constantly from his treasury things both new and old, remodelled to suit the times.

Thus I have written a review of are view; not that I have embodied all the ideas of the arti-

RUFUS CLARK.

ENCOURAGEMENT. Give up effort? The battle is not yet wor nor soon will be. What if the work moves slow Unnumbered ages brought the world to birth.— The problem to be solved by human history too important to admit of haste. Sin must be allowed to develop carefully every leaf and bud, that men, and angels too, may see its hideous-

ooling nature; and where the eye is enraptured with mountain blending into mountain, and rivers delicately threading their way through hills, cities and groves; and without the borders of that "golden city," that "glow of kingdoms," the act its far off consequence, will justly estimate

The two Sabbath schools connected, with the Waverly church, under the direction of their

whelm the soul, in circumstances such as theirs? what solemnized, by a death which occurred, the And where rest their harps? On willows that funeral services of which were held on the

DONER, N. H., AUGUST 2, 1854.

For the Morning Star.

Thunder shower.

The services of the sanctuary had just closed, and the people of our charge had but little more than reached their homes, when the heavens gave signs of rain, and the distant peals of thunder were heard, quite enough to excite the feelings of sublimity. Presently, the scene changed. The imperceptible time between the flashes of lightning and the report, admonished us that these oft repeated electric shocks were near. Now the storm increased. The lowering clouds grew darker; the lightning flashed in wilder fury athwart the heavens; the thunder's sudden shock roared louder still, till the very elements of nature themselves seemed to be at war. Then we stood in fear of the majesty of the Most High. The lightning struck in various places around us. In a few rods from us, it struck the shed and meeting house, we had not two hours before left. And it is somewhat remarkable, that in less than twenty-four hours both houses of public worship in this place were struck with lightning. One young man in Chichester was killed during the same shower, or injured so that he died soon after. This is the work of God. He controls the

Epsom, N. H. .

Morning soon came, and with it came also the booming of cannon, and the ringing of the church bell, which in a quiet little village like rebukes every attempt at sectarian domaination. his, sounded not a little romantic. At six o'- among American citizens.-N. Y. Recorder. clock, a very respectable audience assembled in

the church, and listened to a very interesting and appropriate discourse from Rev. Mr. Paul. Next in order, appeared in the streets a sin-

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIME.

He must be a dull observer of passing events questions, of a character not usual in this cou y. It is the theory, and the desire of the American people, that religious questions should be left altogether within the realm of argument and persuasion, and that they should be mixed little as possible with social intercourse, busias little as possible with social intercourse, business, or politics, except as religion is the guide and sanctifier of all human conduct, and so the conservator of social and public peace and virtue. To create classes in society, distinguished by religious belief, and cut off from common

on divers occasions by the united "Catholic vote." In all this, we may add, is that church true to its instincts and its history. As was recently said in the London Times, in an article suggested by the difficulties now existing between tween the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Roman Catholic or the Paracy. "may and must change the paracy. "The RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES." and civil—to adapt herself to the infinite diver-enment and emancipation of their bondm sities of climate, manners, institutions, and is matter of congratulation rather than sities of climate, manners, institutions, and is matter of congratulation rather than of creeds—to be all things to all men, so long as they may win them to swell the ranks of her nominal supporters, and gratify the pride of her leaders, have been her undeviating maxims since the time of Constantine, and will be so long as there is a human mind to fetter, or a human conscience to mislead." Presided over by men who are without families, and who, therefore, have neither sympathy with ordinary human life, nor interest in its affairs: a caste who pro-

sistance. We say wonderful faturty, and yet we recognize in their folly a providential law. There is
a necessitated relation between men's principles
and their conduct, under which the secrets of the
heart are brought to the light. Men do not
gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles.
Every tree is known by its fruit. With the opthe plantations where they reside. Thus we
give thanks unto God, our common Father, that
he has inspired the hearts of our brethren, in
the parts of our church referred to, with love to
the souls of this numerous race, and that he has
opened among them a wide and effectual door

political affairs, have hesitated to meet any class

man in Chichester was killed during the same shower, or injured so that he died soon after.

This is the work of God. He controls the rapid lightning's flash, has fixed its laws and directs its path through the heavens. "How little a portion is heard of him? but the thunder of his power who can understand?"

M. A. Q.

M. A. Q.

leaders, need, is, not a defeat effected by cudgels, but a lesson, practically and effectively taught, that a Roman Catholic is just an American citizen and no more; that his church in this country must stand the open, legitimate contest of question and debate; that he can have no specific did in the control of the country must stand the open, legitimate contest of question and debate; that he can have no specific as a Catholic; that his rights and privileges; and leges are all common rights and privileges; and that the moment he puts on airs, and exalts [By Request.]

CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH AT STEEP FALLS.

Rarely, if ever, have we had the privilege of participating in an entertainment more pleasing and agreeable than this; and being quite confident that such is the universal sentiment of all present on the occasion, we think it ments a passing notice. On the preceding day, I with chum left the goodly city of P., determined on spending the fourth this year amid the quiet retreats of rural scenery. After travelling, some ten miles by railroad, and twelve by stage, we arrived at the place of our destination, and were cordially received by a host of friends, whose cordially received by a host of friends, whose changeable; like the law of gravitation welcome expressions and cheerful countenances blesses, the man who walks in safe pla

THE DARK SIDE

the church, and listened to a very interesting and appropriate discourse from Rev. Mr. Paul.

Next in order, appeared in the streets, a company styled the "fantastics," and a more motley, grotesque, and uncouthly looking medley, I have no recollection of ever witnessing. Description is powerless, and even imagination too feeble to cope with the scene. This group moved around some two hours, and served to divert the attention of the crowd.

THE DARK SIDE.

There are some people who are always looking on the "dark side" of life. They seem to see the world through "colored glasses," and thus everything bright, beautiful and glorious, takes a sombre tint from the medium through which they gaze. They have not strength and courage to struggle with the actual ills of existence, for these are wasted in grappling with imaginary evils. If in the spring-time they sow moved around some two hours, and served to divert the attention of the crowd.

At two, P. M., a procession was formed, which led by a band of music, marched to the meeting house, where, after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an able, eloquent and patriotic oration was delivered to an overflowing house by Rev. R. Paul. Would that I could speak of this address in detail, but my limits prevent. Suffice it to say, that it was such that every true hearted and liberty-loving American could but heartly concur in the sentiments. At the waving grain. When the harvest has been but heartily concur in the sentiments. At the close of the oration, as also preceding, our senses were elated by enlivening music both from the choir and the band. This over, the procession re-formed, and marched to the bower, where a most plentiful repast was waiting only to be demost plentiful repast was contained to the form the first and great going grain. When the harvest has been gathered in, amid the merry songs of the reapers ers, they do not offer a prayer of thanksgiving for these mercies. On the contrary, they borrow trouble concerning the winter, and fear that most plentiful repast was waiting only to be de-voured. This was gotten up by the ladies and citizens generally, and, tendered gratis. Some 500 partook. After all had eaten and drank to their hearts' content, numerous toasts were giv-en by different gentlemen, and responded to by hearty cheers, thundering of cannon, and sweet announced the extercises at a close, and politely released those under his charge. Thus passed the fourth at Steep Falls, Limington, without rowdyism, drunkenness, or annoyance.—Watch—They visit homes, that seem to them like employers of Eden. Peace and joy and love throw over them a halo of light, but even there a shadow floats up from the murky atmosphere which enshrouds the distrustful soul. They

wonder if this apparent happiness is not assumed to order to make an impression, and give them an idea of real domestic bliss. There are those to whom they are bound by a thousand ties, but instead of enjoying their society, they spend the hours in gloomy forebodings of death and misery. Dear reader, you have seen just such persons, so have we, and marked how they not only render themselves wretched, but cast a dismal spell over all with whom they came in contact. It is well to look upon life as it is; to by religious belief, and cut ou participation in matters of common interest and most especially to mix questions of religion with questions of office and of votes, is thoroughly repugnant to the genius of our country, and distasteful to every right-minded citizen.

Unhappily, however, the Roman Catholic church, largely increased by foreign immigration, its priests and its people alike, to a very great extent, unfamiliar with our institutions, have introduced among us this very element, as a new bud, power in society and the State. Its organs of power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the properties of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs of the power in society and the State. Its organs or think that the whole human race are of the same stamp. The power in society and the same stamp. It is officed His segual to the power in society and the same stamp. The power in sor point on the highest ecclesiastical support, have proclaimed doctrines utterly at war with religious and civil liberty; and its organized interference with our politics has been illustrated on divers occasions by the united "Catholic vote." In all this, we may add, is that church vote. In all this, we may add, is that church in an article in articl

the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Roman Catholic religion, the Papacy, "may and must change the scene of its labors; . . but whatever the time, and whatever the place, its policy remains the same, and its encroaching and domineering spirit unchanged and unchangeable. To regard temporal power as the end, and spiritual power as the means—never willingly to stop short of omnipotence in all matters, both ecclesiastical and stiff to the infeirit divage.

who are without families, and who, therefore, have neither sympathy with ordinary human life, nor interest in its affairs; a caste who profess to hold in their keeping the salvation of their fellow-men, and whose practical art is that of subjugating the human mind, under the sanctions of religion—its leaders are unconscious of defeat; and though often blundering and smitten of God, tumbling back in the very moment of triumph, losing every thing when they supposed everything was gained, they never halt, never turn. Such are the men in all countries who embody and represent the Roman Catholic church; who determine its tone, and lead its aggressions; and such from age to age they will be, till God shill destroy the vastest despotism that ever brooded over human nature.

In this country, with a most wonderful fatuity, it has illustrated its character so fully as to arrest general attention, and provoke general resistance. We say wonderful fatuity, and yet we recognize in their folly a providential law. There is

Every tree is known by its fruit. With the opportunity for attempting its schemes, without restraint or stint, in this land of freedom, it has betrayed itself into advances too rapid and too bold for prudence, and stands thus early revealed, the viper fastening upon the breast which has warmed it.

No marvel that it has provoked resistance, and that the resistance is violent in proportion to the reluctance with which it has advanced to the reductance with which it has advanced to the reflect in regard to the rights of conscience, and the mixing up of religion with social and the inconsistencies that mark their course, and

And then—what are the reasonings of the slave who listens to the religious instruction of his pastor or minister, having the consciousness within him that he is immortal as well as they, and that while words of love and mercy are on their lips, cruelty and oppression are enthroned in their hearts? Serious doubts we have of the saving efficacy of God's truth on benighted

God will take care of our happiness."

"You have removed a great load from my mind." I thought I must get up a certain degree of excitement as the necessary condition for the proper performance of Christian duty. I find, instead of that, my chief, or rather my only concern is with duty."

"Exactly so." minds, receiving it from the mouths of men who hold in their hands the lash that drives to unrequited labor, and flays alive the obstinate asserter of "inalienable rights."—The Congregationalist.

"Exactly so."

One has met one of the essential conditions of Christian progress, when he has discovered that he has nothing on earth to attend to but duty.—N. Y. Obs.

feeling. We can do nothing which will be acceptable to God, and that will tell on the inter-template the firmament above us, the meet type ests of his cause, unless we have more feeling.—
We are in a cold state, and we must wake up, if we would have any enjoyment in religion, and do winged insect which buzzes around us, only,

deavored to follow the spirit of his exhortation. There was a manifest effort to produce in his mind a high state of excitement by an act of will.

The tones of feeling were assumed, and forms of expression adapted to express strong feeling, but the feeling was waiting. This was felt by all the feeling was wanting. This was felt by all of man? It was once in the image of God; present. Of the effect it is not necessary to it is capable of wearing that image again. And what is it that constitutes its deadup! When the street of the purity of God. It is perfection. It is purity like the purity of God. It is perfection like his perfection. Sin at the first marred the moral beauty, and put all that is morally offensive in its stead. But a new creation takes place.

men could do something to promote religion in others. As our brother has just said, if we have no feeling, we cannot do anything to please God. We must get out of the state we are in. We must have our hearts warmed, if we would entire the state we are in the state w

"Certainly not. But it is plain to me that you have a wrong idea of the state of mind necssary to the performance of duty. You think a high state of excitement is necessary,—a state of excitement which the mind could not long endure, and which would unfit the mind for duty."

The could be supported in religious to the state of beauty in which it had appeared when it sprang into being at his word.

It is holiness, then, that is the ornament of the supported in religious to the state of beauty in which it had appeared when it sprang into being at his word.

It is holiness, then, that is the ornament of the supported in the support of the support

"Is it possible for us to engage in religious man. excitement. I suppose we can engage in many like gaudy trappings on a hearse, or music in a religious duties, when we are not in a state of excitement—nay, Lsuppose there are many religious duties, when we are many religious duties, when we are not in a state of excitement—nay, Lsuppose there are many religious duties, when we are not in a state of excitement. ious duties to whose performance a state of excitement would be hostile."

"For example?"
"Well, it is often the duty of Mr. Alton, the

"All our duties, my young friend, are due to

eep his books accurately ?"

do right. High excitement and violent impulses in the poor house.

The minister who called on the widow of this are not needed."

plantations? And what would they say or do, if ty, to God's will, and not the degree of enjoyment we may experience, is the evidence of our
conversion. I repeat, our concern is with duty.

And then—what are the reasonings of the
God will take care of our happiness."

THE SOUL'S BEST ORNAMENT.

What is it that constitutes the beauty of a "What we need, brethren," said Mr. Wright, at a prayer meeting, "is feeling. We need more feeling. We can do nothing which will be acceed to the little flower, and see what beauties beam upon us there. Consequently, and the little flower, and see what beauties beam upon us there extransfer type. He then offered a prayer, in which he enavored to follow the spirit of his exhortation

eak. It may be remarked that no one was sposed to charge the brother with hypocrisy. We need not again reply—It is holiness. It Another followed, in the same strain of remark. "There are very few," said he, "very few among us, who enjoy religion. And a man who hasn't any feeling, can't be said to have any religion. A man can't be warm without feeling warm. Religion consists in feeling, and if a man has no feeling, he has no religion. There used to be such a thing as enjoying religion, and then the restoration of holiness the restoration of happiness begins. Give the unholy soul the wealth for which millions pant: give it an empire like that of our sovereign, on which the sum never sets. Let all that can gladden and men could do something to promote religion in the sum never sets. Let all that can gladden and men could do something to promote religion in the sum never sets.

No remarks of a different character from those without in our land. He was admired by once ranked among the most conspicuous was dismissed, and those present, with one exception, repaired to their home.

A young man of great conscientiousness, who had recently made a profession of religion, rehistory of his fame, he was shafed and chaprinheights of his fame, he was chafed and chaprinheights of his fame, he was shipped which had recently made a profession of religion, re-

had recently made a profession of religion, repaired to the dwelling of the pastor.

"You have been to the prayer meeting?" heights of his fame, he was chafed and chagrinded: it was more than a counterbalance to all the incense which was offered to his powers. Now, that nobleman was as signal for his ungodliness as he was for his powers.

But, on the other hand, place a holy soul in a dungeon. Let the new, the holy nature which the Spirit of God imparts, be imparted to such a man. With that in his soul, let the persecuter wreathe his chains around him; let him "five times receive forty stripes save one;" let all men forsake him and flee; still, by the grace of God, that soul would be made more like the Holy One by the sorrows which it encountered and the tears which it shed: and it is thus that godliness becomes the ornament of life. As my power. On what point are you in darkness?"

"I do not see how I am to get the requisite feeling for any religious duty. I know that I can do nothing acceptable to God while I am in a state of coldness and insensibility. I know I must have feeling, but my feelings are not under the control of my will. I cannot produce feeling by willing to do so."

"Of course not; that would be contrary to the law of feeling."

"What am I to do then? It surely cannot of God in sight-papeage and true helings." the law of feeling."

"What am I to do then? It surely cannot be my duty to stand still and do nothing till my feelings are roused by some power external to myself."

"Certainly not. But it is plain to me that "Certainly not. But it is plain to me that you have a wrong idea of the state of mind necessary."

"The altogether lovely One becomes the model of that soul; and ornament after ornament is bestowed—such adornings as the eye of God can complacently regard, for they are the work

"It is nolmess, then, that is the ornament of man. Without feeling?"

"It depends on the definition which we give to the word feeling. As I said just now, the definition which you give to it is a state of high excitement. I suppose we can energe in the suppose we can energe in

## DANGERS OF TEMPTATION.

A minister called on a poor woman not long accountant, to adjust very difficult accounts, which require a calm and collected state of mind. A high state of excitement in regard to any sublowing affecting narrative of herself and her hus-

A high state of excitement in regard to any subject, or arising from any cause, would incapacitate him for the performance of that duty."

"But you would not place adjusting accounts among religious duties?"

"Why not?"

"Because——"

"Beca "All our duties, my young friend, are due to God. You owe a man money: is it not God's and talents. He became the superintendent of the school, and was accustomed to take an active part in all the social services of the church. Having the gift of prayer and exhortation, some of his Christian friends urged him to study for the superintendent of the school, and was accustomed to take an active part in all the social services of the church. Having the gift of prayer and exhortation, some of his Christian friends urged him to study for the superintendent of the school, and a young man of part of the school, and was accustomed to take an active part in all the social services of the church. for the ministry. He declined, however, and entered into business. Several years passed

"Yes."

"Well, then it is a duty which he owes to God; it is a religious duty. The Apostle said that religious duties embraced all the actions of life. He said "whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

Now take your duties as they meet you, and see how much feeling is necessary to their proper performance. It will be your duty to rise in the morning at the usual hour, and not to waste time in bed. How much feeling must you have in order to enable you to perform that duty?"

"I must have a desire to do my duty."

"Very true; and a simple desire to do your duty—to please God, is all the feeling necessary for the performance of that duty. And what is true of that is true of a large portion of our duties. We need a simple and earnest desire to do right. High excitement and violent impulses

are not needed."

"I perceive the truth of your remarks in relation to ordinary duties, but is not the case different with respect to duties which are more strictly religious, such as prayer, praise and exhortation."

The minister who called on the widow of this once happy young man, as above stated, found her living in a room of a small house, where she kept a little candy shop, by which she supported herself and a daughter of about thirteen transports.

tion?".

"Take the case of prayer.

"Take the case of prayer.

"The narrative, as it was told with emotion and pray for an increase of zeal.

desire such an increase?"

"Most certainly I do."

"Most certainly I do." sire such an increase?"

"Most certainly I do."

"What is prayer but the expression of our sires? If the desire be real and earnest, no fall."

And he is induced to give publicity to suppose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. Do you ask me pecially of the Apostle's admonition: "Let him what he must have done in order to have become such? O, he must have heard of the gospites?

If the desire be real and earnest, no fall."

And he is induced to give publicity to give publicity to give publicity to the content of the face of the earth were to come in here. Do you ask me what he must have one in order to have become such? O, he must have heard of the gospite of the earth were to come in here. Do you ask me what he must have heard of the gospite of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner on the face of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner of the earth were to come in here. The propose the greatest anner of the e

WILLIAM BURR, AGENT.

NO. 17.

rejoice in any "inspiration" from above, that may feed and our brethren to "do good unto all men as they have opportunity."

But there are some points worthy of consideration by all parties in this matter.

Are those bondmen taught the whole Gospiel?

Are they instructed into their rights as well as duties, and into the obligation of masters to render to their servants that which is just and caual?

Are they taught to read the Holy Scripture, and permitted to search them for themselves?

Are husbands taught to love sheir wives, and children to honor their parents? Are they admonshed against the breach of the seventh temmandment, and made to understand that all men are qual before God?

Are they encouraged to seek the expansion of their minds, and the cultivation of the tenderest ensibilities of humanity, so that God shall be glorified by their increase in knowledge, and preparation for the widest usefulness on earth and the highest glory in heaven?

Are they recovered to seek the expansion of their minds, and the cultivation of the tenderest ensibilities of humanity, so that God shall be plorified by their increase in knowledge, and preparation for the widest usefulness on earth and the highest glory in heaven?

Are they tracted as those who are made of "one blood" by the universal Pather, and who have "one blood" by the universal Pather, and who have "one blood" by the universal Pather, and who have "one blood but the wide to place their slaves within the reach of Christian privileges of any sort? Is it true of them with the method to place their slaves within the reach of Christian with the minds and flesh of our flesh?

And then—to what extendare masters disposed to place their slaves within the reach of Christian with the method to place their slaves within the reach of Christian with the method to be conscientiously, not impulsively."

And then—to what extendare masters disposed to place their slaves within the reach of Christian with the method to be conscientiously, not impulsively."

And then—to what ex out at the same time, or rather before, losing our vital sensation, which requires the assistance of the tenderest organs. We are taught also by experience, that all those who ever passed through the first stage of death, and were again brought to life, unanimously asserted that they felt nothing of dying, but sunk at once into a state of insensibility. Let us not be led into a mistake by the convulsive throbs, the rattling in the threat cond that the supercont reasons of death. the throat, and the apparent pangs of death, which are observed in many persons when in a dying state. These symptoms are painful only to the spectators, and not the dying, who are not sensible of them. The case here is the same as if one from the dreadful contortions of a person in an epilleptic fit, should form a conclusion respecting his internal feelings. From what affects us so much, he suffers nothing.— Erasmus Wilson.

### THE BELIEVER'S CROWN.

Choose you whom you will serve; but with all do not forget to count the intrinsic worth of that choice; for everything depends upon it.

Now, dear reader, what is your decision?

We have read of one who said: "I have counted all things but loss, that I may win Christ;" nor in this pursuit do "I count my life dear." Long and hard was the struggle of this selfrificing hero of the cross; but in the end he sacracing hero of the cross; but in the end he could say, "I have fought the good fight of faith, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, and hence there is laid up for me a crown of glory, which the Lord the righteous Judge will give to me in that day."

Well, all things considered, I had rather be the createst believes they are the createst won.

the poorest believer, than the greatest mon-arch. How small a thing may effect the overturning of the greatest kingdom on earth. But the believer is heir to a crown and a kingdom that cannot be shaken. The heavens may be rolled together as a scroll, the earth melt with fervent heat, and flee from the presence of the approaching Savior; but let me possess that kingdom which cannot be moved—that inheritance which is incorruption, undefiled, and fadeth not away.—Church Advocate.

PAUL AT SEA.

1. He did not go for pleasure, or for his He went because health, or to make money. He went because he was sent. He appealed from an unjust con-demnation to Cæsar, and was sent a prisoner

ocean-wise to Rome.

2. Heathenism paid his expenses. It is not often that a godly preacher gets transferred from one part of the field to another, and a Pagan

treasury foots the bill. into this voyage. He had a hand in it. He blew the bellows by which the first fires of pervoice, as Satan designed, only gave him a new and nobler field. Instead of blowing the Gospel trumpet in the outskirts, he now went to blow it in the capital. And Satan's friends carried him for nothing.

4. Paul did good service at sea. He did not

4. Paul did good service at sea. He did not coil himself up in his berth, and snooze away the voyage. Nor did he, as one in bonds, go fretting in discontent at his lot, setting everybody else grumbling. He was cheerful, and full of animation, as a good man ought to be anywhere. He was handy as Jack himself when the sea called for him. Now he helps pitch the cargo of the laboring vessel into the sea—and now he makes all ring, fore and aft, with a voice that roused and encouraged the dispirited sailor
—and now gives the captain a hint that saved

the lives of all on board.

5. Paul took his religion with him to sea Some leave theirs behind; and it is not heard of off soundings. But our voyager was not ashamed to have all know who was the God he served, giving thanks for the food provided, and praying or the welfare of all on board.

6. Paul had a taste of shipwreck. But he

went through its perils like a man of sense, and a Christian man, and did more for the safety of ll his shipmates, than any and all others board.

Paul on the land, or Paul on the sea, a most noble specimen of a Christian man. Happy for land and sea, when upon both the number of such men-shall have been multiplied ten thous and fold .- Puritan Recorder.

BEGINNING RIGHT.—At a recent meeting in

London, an alderman and sheriff stated that the statistics of the city prisons showed that since the establishment of ragged schools, crime had diminished fifty per cent. ragged schools, juvenile BETTER THAN TO HAVE RUM INSIDE.-Many years ago, drunkards in England were pun-ished by being obliged to carry through the pub-

lic streets what was called the drunkard's cloak which was a large barrel, with one head out, and a hole in the other, through which to put the head, while the hands were drawn through small holes on the side. GOOD INDESTRUCTIBLE. The Rev. John

Newton was one day called to visit a family that had suffered the loss of all they possessed by had sunered the loss of all they possessed by fire. He found the pious mistress, and saluted her with, "Ligive you joy, madam."

Surprised, and ready to be offended, she exclaimed, "What joy that all my property is

consumed?"
"Oh no," said he, "but joy that you have so nuch property that fire cannot touch."

This happy allusion checked her grief, and wiping her tears, she smiled like the sun shin-ing after an April shower.

For where the treasure is, there will the heart be also."

NUMBER OF SLAVES IN THE WORLD,-The African institute at Paris—an association for the diffusion of civilization and Christian light in Africa—has recently issued a circular which shows that the number of blacks held in slavery in different countries, is seven and a half millions; of which 3,095,000 are in the United ish Colonies, 85,000 in Holland Colonies, 140,-000 in the Republics of Central America, and 30,000 in European establishments in Africa.—
Journal of Commerce.

It is not a little humiliating that Brazil should be the rival of our "glorious republic" in the degrading position of holding Africans in slavery before the eyes of all nations in this nine-teenth century of the Christian age.—Oberlin

Suppose the greatest sinner on the face of the

## Poetry. For the Morning Star.

WHY WEEPEST THOU ? BY J. W. BARKER. Why steal those tears so silently?
O, why do sighs disturb thy breast?
What thought now stirs within thy soul,
To rob it of its tranquil rest?

The earth is fair, the summer flowers Are smiling in their gay attire,
The birds, within the bright young grove,
Are touching now their magic lyre.

The earth is fair,—not one sad tear Drops from her many glittering eye The songs of gladness, loud and clear, Are swelling to the-cloudless skies.

No sable robes, thro' all the wood, No mourning trapery shrouds the hil No lines of darkness mark the flowers, That skirt the silver-tongued rills.

Why weep? why close thy moistened lids On all these beauties? why repine? Is some deep cup of bitterness, Some sad and sore affliction thine?

Hast that loved home grown sad and drear?
Some cherished flower withered and pale?
The light that cheered thy trusting heart,
O doth its bright ning beauties fail?

Say, is the chair in which she sat, Now vacant? doth dark silence reign In those loved walks? will her sweet voice No'er echo 'mid those scenes again?

It may be so—death may have thrown His shadow o'er life's sunny way; The cheerful may have gloomy grown, And darkness dim life's cloudless day. Then look on high, and learn, O learn, The lessen we are slow to hear,— These things our hearts are prone to love, Are lent, and soon will disappear.

Brockport, N. Y.

### A COUNTRY WALK BY J. B. ROGERSON

My heart rejoiceth in the country green, I feel the warm blood tinge again my cheek; A holy influence broodeth o'er the scene, And fills my breast with thoughts I cannot

speak.

Afar off looms the dim and smoky town,

Where clank the mighty engines night and morn,
Where wealth hath smiles, and poverty a frown,
And pride and scorn 'mid heaps of gold are

And pride and scorn 'mid heaps of gold are born.

There hate or sorrow prompts too oft the word, Here hymns of gladness from each bough are heard,

And falls the sunlight rich and dazzling down,
Like streams of glory from God's radiant crown;

Here scornless Nature works her peaceful ways,

And tunes the soul to meekness, love, and praise,

### THE WARNING

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Beware! The Israelite of old, who tore
The lion in his path—when poor and blind,
He saw the blessed light of heaven no more.
Shorn of his noble strength and forced to grind
In prison, and at last led forth to be
A pander to Palestine revelry—

Upon the pillars of the temple laid His desperate hands, and in its overthrow Destroyed himself, and with him those who made A cruel mockery of his signtless woe; The poor, blind slave, the scoff and jest of all, Expired, and thousands perished in the fall!

There is a poor, blind Samson in this land, Shorn of his strength, and bound in

Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand, And shake the pillars of this Commonweal, Till the vast Temple of our liberties A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies.

## Family Circle.

THE NEST IN THE HONEYSUCKLES. CHAPTER I. 'Do come here, mother,' said Eddie, carefully tip-toeing from the window, and beckening with his hand. 'Here is something I want to show you. Come carefully, or I am afraid you

will frighten it.' Mrs. Dudley laid aside her book, and stepped

cautiously forward, Eddie leading the way forward to the window. 'What is it?' she inquir-It is a bird with a straw in his mouth, and I Mrs. Dudley stood by her little boy a few min-

utes, looking from the window. Presently a robin alighted from a walnut-tree; directly before them, with a bunch of dry grass in its mouth. It rested a few seconds, and then flew mch of dry grass in its in among the branches of a honeysuckle which twined around the pillars, and crept over the top of the porch. A fine, warm place it was for a nest, sheltered from the north winds, and from the driving rains and from the rays of the noon-Eddie and his mother watched the bird for some time. It would bring straws, and arrange them in its nest, as only a bird can; and then

it would away again, and come back, perhaps with its bill covered and filled with mud, which it used for mortar in fastening the materials in their places. Then it would get in the nest, and moving its feet and wings, would make it just the right shape to hold the pretty eggs she would lay in it, and the robin she would love so would lay in it, and the room she would lay in it, and feed so carefully.

The robin was industrious, and worked hard to get the house finished in season. I think she must have been very tired when night came, she must have been very tired when night came.

and she flew away to perch and rest till morning. I do not see how she could balance hering. I do not see how she could balance nerself on one foot, as she slept with her head turned back, and half-hidden under her wing.

Eddie often watched the robin during the day. He was careful not to frighten it. 'I wonder

how the robin could find so nice a place. I should not have thought it would have known about it,'
he said to his mother, as he saw the bird fly
in almost out of sight among the clustering Mrs. Dudley told Eddie God had taught the

birds where to build their nests, and that he took care of them and provided food for them. Is it not wonderful that God, who has created the world on which we live, and all the bright worlds we can see in the sky, should attend to worlds we can see in the sky, should attend to the wants of the robins and sparrows, and other birds which he has made? We should forget them if we had much of importance to attend to, or we should weary of providing for their wants; but four heavenly Father never forgets and never grows weary. He hears the ravens when they cry, and not organ a source of the when they cry, and not even a sparrow falls to the ground without his knowledge. 'Are' you not much better than they?' our Savior said to his disciples, when endeavoring to teach them to trust in the love and parental care of God, and not to be anxious in regard to their temporal welfare. If God cares for the birds, whose lives are

short, and who have no souls to live in another world, will he not care much more for those who are made in his image, and for whom the Savior

died?

No good thing will he withhold from those who walk uprightly, and who try to obey his commandments, and look to Christ for salvation from sin. I hope, my dear children, when you see the birds, you will remember God's love to them and to you.

I have given you all I know of the history of

one day of the robin's life, but Eddie will observe it while it lives in its house in the honeysuckle, and will tell me all he sees of its domestic arrangements. I hope to tell you with what kind of a carpet it covers the floor, and what it hangs on the walls, how its brings up its little children, if it should be so happy as to have any to glad its quiet home, and cheer it with their chattering tongues. I am sure it will have pretty flowers and green leaves for pictures to look at, painted by One whose skill no artist can rival; and it will need no cologue for perfume, for the breath of the honeysuckle is more delicious than any odor Farina could compound. uckle, and will tell me all he sees of its domes-CHAPTER II.

## GOING TO HOUSE-KEEPING.

I promised to tell you more about the nest in the honeysuckles. Eddie has observed it with great attention, and has kept me well informed in regard to it. I have stepped out upon the porch with him, and kneeling down, and looking over the side, I have had a peep myself, at this wonderfully contrived home of the robins. It is partly supported by a cornice, which runs around the porch; and gives it a firmer

the birds, go to their places of rest before the shades of evening shroud the world in darkness. If they set up late, they will lose the morning songs, which fill the woods with sounds of gladness, and which resound from every tree and shrub about the houses of those who love these sant visitors, and refuse to allow them to be

rightened from their premises.

The robin rose early, as I have told you, and resumed her labors for a short time. Through the day she come occasionally to see how the house was drying, but did not seem to be at all house was drying, but did not seem to be at all busy. She had accomplished so much by her previous industry, that there was no necessity for much exertion, and she felt quite at liberty to enjoy herself, taking short excursions in the country, and returning sometimes alone, and sometimes in company with her mate. He, once in a while visited the nest; but was so well conservative citizens, without being felt anywhere as a positive force, have much influence sometimes in company with her mate. He, once in a while visited the nest; but was so well satisfied with the domestic arrangements of his wife, and had so much confidence in her ability and skill, that he manifested no disposition to interfere with any of her plans, but cheerfully acquiesced in them, and cheered and encouraged her by singing her one of his sweetest songs, telling her how dearly he loved her, how highly he esteemed her, and how truly happy he was that he had so pleasant and agreeable, and at the same time so housewifely a companion.—She appeared quite as well pleased to be appreciated as any wife or house-keeper of my acquaintance, and it made her labor a labor of love. We all like to be appreciated. It is natural and proper that it should be so. Humility does not consist in thinking yourselves the least deserving of all the human race, but in thinking of burselves just as we are—just as God knows us to be.

I see the robin is a plain common-sense bird in her notions, and wants nothing for mere display. Every thing which could adds to the real comfort of her family she has provided, and has no desire for anything further. Many house-keepers might learn a valuable lesson from her prudent, comfortable arrangements.

When the dwelling was completed, and suitably dry for occupancy, the robin deposited there without serious difficulty. It is advocated by various Southern papers, and by slaveholding politicians at Washington. Mr. Slidell in the Senate has already made a motion looking to the introduction of this scheme, and the demand for it among slavery propagandists constantly grows and strengthens. The aim is to counterbalance the full time of the many house has been added to the real comfort of her family she has provided, and has no desire for anything further. Many house-keepers might learn a valuable lesson from her prudent, comfortable arrangements.

When the dwelling was completed, and suitably dry for occupancy, the robin deposition.

beautiful, and are great treasures to her. In about twelve days from the time Eddie first saw for a few minutes at a time. Her four eggs now cocupy all her attention, and her great business seems to be to keep them warm with the heat of which the limits of this institution are extended. seems to be to keep them warm with the heat of her own body. She does not complain of being confined at home, but is entirely satisfied to attend to the duties which devolve upon her.—She is not uneasy that she can not sing like her husband, or like him attend to the interests of Robindom; but quietly and discreetly she labors which devolve upon any reasonable varieties.

highly than she deserved.

As the house was for a summer residence, she

Scoundrelism which does so much for the slave power, has already begun to advocate this re-

CHAPTER III.

PLEASANT NEIGHBORS.

The location selected by our mend, the rount, and discussion of the subject more closely seems to be highly appreciated by many of the many minds to examine the subject more closely and carefully, and it is useless to deny the fact, that there are many who think that the pringfeathered race. Although the robin was the first settler, others have already decided that it affords great advantages in the way of shelter from the fierce winds, from the burning rays of a summer sun, and from the too-curious eyes of hawks, and other birds of prey.

An abundance of fresh, soft water can be obtained not far from Honevsuckleville, and this trade from root of a resumption of the slave trade from root of a resumption of the slave trade from root of a resumption.

me of a child of God in the midst of trials and afflictions, yet rejoicing in faith, and trusting continually in the care of a Father in heaven.—
Was the cold little sparrow singing away, as it was once believed the swan sung his own deathsong? or may the new neighbor of the robin be the very one whose voice rang out so clear and loud above the howlings of the storm? I trust no rude that nor chilling frost will mar the pleasure of our feathered friends, but that they be sending out missionaries. They make the pleasure of our feathered friends, but that they by sending out missionaries. They make the may prosper in their plans, and never regret seeking a home in the vine which winds so gracefully around the porch of Mrs. Dudley's ful and good Christians."

cottage.

The song-sparrow is not the only neighbor of the robin. A pair of cat-birds have a nest in the like near the honeysuckle, and one of them sings hour after hour on the walnut tree opposite to the window, and often comes near enough to the house to look through the open casement. These birds have lived for several summers in that same like, and annually make all the repairs that same like, and annually make all the repairs necessary to make their dwelling habitable.—
They have reared several broods of birdlings, much to their own enjoyment, and of Mrs. Dudley's bird-loving family.

Here we have the line of argument that is to be adopted by this Northern scoundrelism.—
The African slave trade is to be "recovered" to

known under the common name of decorum, without injuring your reputation, estranging your friends, and preventing strangers who might be useful to you from making your acquaintance. But this is not all. You have no right to disregard decorum, for the consequences reach others more than yourself. Your example is always doing good. Your conduct affects the standing of your family and associates, as well as yourself. Going through life is like treading among a labyrinth of spring guns. If you follow the beaten track, you are yourself, and may harm others also. A wise man never outrages decorum, recklessly violates prejudices, or thoughtlessly acts regardless of the opinions of the world.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SYMPATHY.

foundation than the small branches of the honeysuckle could do.

But I must not forget to tell you about the
finishing of the nest. The next day after the
one, the history of which I gave you, the robin
was at work before six o'clock in the morning;
so you see birds are early risers, and like to
have their work done in good season. They
know how pleasant it is to see rosy dawn, and
welcome it with their sweetest strains of music.

and sport around in their blessed earthly heavwelcome it with their sweetest strains of music, and sport around in their blessed earthly heavy I wonder how many of my little friends see the sun rise these bright mornings. If they would awake with the birds, they must, as wisely as the birds got telling mental than the bright means of root before the

# Miscellany.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Many people among us do not allow them-elves to realize the fact that the slaveholders intend to have Congress re-open the African slave trade—probably because they are unable to credit it. A year ago the same persons did not suppose it possible for any influence in this country to carry a repeal of the Missouri

udent, comfortable arrangements. and yet resist the efforts by which the advantage is extended—to urge that the union of bly dry for occupancy, the robin deposited there to the progress of human society, and yet resist the means by which beautiful, and are great treasures to her. In human ingenuity can never reconcile; and yet her carrying straw into the honeysuckles, she became very domestic, never leaving home but this country is compelled in every effort which

Robindom; but quietly and discreetly she labors in her appropriate sphere, and feels no wish to leave it for a less secluded and less happy life.—
Her heart is satisfied with the happiness of her home, and she feels no uneasiness—no ungratified longings for something to occupy her, aside from the duties she so cheerfully performs.

Madam Robin was entirely satisfied with the success of her labors, and she had reason to be. No bird could have done better. This consciousness of having done well did not make her of the African slave trade. And so there will No bird could have done better. This consciousness of having done well did not make her proud; it only gave her such self-respect as every yone feels who is conscious that an allotted task has been faithfully performed, and the praise of her husband was no injury to her, as she was not silly enough to think of herself more likely the she had so the self-respect as every design that it has been driven through the she had so the self-respect as every design that it has been driven through the self-respect as every design that it has been driven through the self-respect as every design that it has been driven through the self-respect as every design of the African slave trade. And so they will feel, and talk, and help on the scheme by hindering efficient opposition to it, until some day not very far off in the future; the telegraph informs them that it has been driven through the self-respect as every design of the African slave trade. And so they will feel, and talk, and help on the scheme by hindering efficient opposition to it, until some day not very far off in the future; the telegraph informs them that it has been driven through the scheme by hindering efficient opposition to it, until some day not very far off in the future; the telegraph informs them that it has been driven through the scheme by the self-respect as every description.

care, perfectly smooth and even. The wall was care, perfectly smooth and even. The wall was covered with the same cool material, delicately a growing disposition to withdraw the restriction on the African slave trade, and to re-open it to the enterprise of our merchants. A few years ago the proposition would have been re-ceived with a shudder, and found not one The location selected by our friend, the robin, and discussion of the abolitionists have led a good

afforts great advantages in the way of sheiter from the fierce winds, from the burning rays of a summer sun, and from the too-curious eyes of hawks, and other birds of prey.

An abundance of fresh, soft water can be obtained not far from Honeysuckleville, and this is always a recommendation in favor of any place, either for men or birds. Fruit also abounds. There will be bright red currents for the little folks: strawberries, too, more than they can eat, and raspberries in any quantity they may wish. I must not forget the cherries, of which birds are so fond, and which they can have at any time when they are ripe, for merely the trouble of picking.

It is not surprising, with all these advantages in its favor, that Honeysuckleville should find more than one family happy to settle within its borders. For sometime two songsparrows have made it frequent visits; and have finally decided, after a careful survey, that no mure desirable spot can be found for a summer residence. They have accordingly commenced building, not more than two feet from the mansion of the robins. Their house is much smaller—accordingly commenced building, not more than two feet from the mansion of the robins. Their house is much smaller—accordingly commenced building, not more than two feet from the mansion of the robins. Their house is much smaller—accordingly commenced building, not more than two feet from the mansion of the robins. Their nouse is much smaller—accordingly for them. It nestless so lovingly in the shadow of the vines, that I am sure domestic comfort must be found there. Discord and contention could not abide in so peaceful a retreat.

The song-sparrows will be pleasant neighbors. They are exceedingly fond of vocal musuc, and their clear melodious voices fill the new settle ment with harmony. In that terrible snow storm, which occurred in the middle of April, of the saw as a parrow played to a strain of full, gushing melody, as melted me of a child of 60d in the midst of trails and afflictions, yet rejoicing in faith, and tru

much to their own enjoyment, and of Mrs. Dudley's bird-loving family. The African slave trade is to be adopted by this Northern scoundrelism.—The African slave trade is to be "re-opened" to the enterprise of our merchants," and this, it is calculated, will produce a tremendous excitement of the the consequence? Not so fast, good sir! If you knew more of human nature, you would be aware that you cannot outrage even the small conventionalities of life which are known under the common name of decorum, without injuring your reputation, estranging cerned in it are not mistaken. Books have

ments we are not possessed of than of those we are. We may appear great in an employment be-Happy, thrice happy, the families in whose nar-low our merits, but we often appear little in one row/circle no heart can grieve or rejoice alone—that is too high for us,

THE BOOK AGENT.

dividual to whom he alluded.
"I am dreadful deaf," said the fellow; "you

ast raise your voice, or I can't hear a word

and ink with me, as I find a great many looks don't keep such things in their houses," pulling out his pen and ink and offering it to the clergyman. The clergyman raised his voice to the highest key, and said he must be excused from subscribing.

"Just as well," said the agent, I write the agent of helf my subscribe with the agent of helf my subscribe with the subscribe with the agent of helf my subscribe with the subscribe wit

manner as before; but was seated on a box in the forepart of a one-horse wagon, drawn by a quadruped that would require stall feeding to make much of a show. Coming up with him, he jumped out of his wagon, shook him cordially by the hand, and said he was going directly to his house with the books. The clergyman said he must be excused from taking them, as he had a sef already on hand.

CHOLERA.

The subjoined article was communicated to one of the Albany papers by Mr. Delevan, the distinguished philanthropist and temperance reformer. His statements are entitled to the most implicit confidence.

Mr. Editor—It appears that the cholera is ner as before; but was seated on a box in

the wagon, and driving off.

The clergyman, fearing his family might take

this fatal disease. As regards the "p
was safe, I do not believe there is one

The clergyman, learning his lamily might take the books in his absence, put about for home, and arrived just as the agent was driving up.—

Seeing the clergyman had returned, he said—

"You come back for fear of rain, I suppose; and it does look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books from his have a long storm," taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm, "taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm, "taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm, "taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm, "taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm, "taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm, "taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm, "taking the books from his look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books from his look as the look as clergyman told aim, as foud as he could, that he did not want the books, and thought he was insulting him by forcing them upon him. The agent said he intended to have got a little furdays, paid him the money, as the easiest way to

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON. A correspondent of the New York Times rives the following description of the present ppearance of the home of Washington:

We are some sixteen miles below Washing-ton, I believe. The band is playing solemn music, and now the steamboat bell tolls. Off to the right you see the low white house on the bank, and a little below it, a dark spot. Speak lower. The Father of own Contraction.

I will not describe Mount Vernon, nor the We are sufficiently informed in reference to fine old house, with its drawing-room, with its collings adorned in better taste than our builders now adorn mansions, and its handsome As the sun was setting after one of those hot, the old chairs and tables, nor the relics scattered As the sun was setting after one of those hot, sulfry days in July, when the thermometer rose to ninety, a tall, lantern-jawed, gambrel-shanked fellow entered the village of ——, in the old commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was dressed in the peculiar costume of a Yankee backwoodsman—having on his head a squirrel-skin cap, and on his feet a pair of double-soled cow-skin boots, which would laugh out of countenance a Kamschatkan winter. On his arm was carefully folded a butternut colored frock coat, and in his hand was an extra dicky, tied up in a cotton flag handkerchief. On his entrance into the village he inquired for the elergyman, and on being told where he might be found, started post haste for his residence.—Arriving at his house he found him enjoying up to the fence he inquired if the Rev. Mr.

——— lived in the neigborhood? The elergyman told him that he did, and that-he was the individual to whom he alluded.

"I am dreadful deaf" said the fellow; "you

### THE AMERICANS IN JAPAN.

In the account of the late movements of the

The clergyman put his lips to his ear, and reseated the declaration that he was the person
or whom he inquired, and asked him the object
of his call.

"Tis been an awful hot day," said the traveller,
but it grows a little cooler as the sun goes
of the officers were taking as afterward, several
of the officers were taking as afterward, several
of the officers were taking as afterward, several
of the officers were taking as afterward, several "It been an awful not day, said the traveller, down."

The clergyman again inquired his business at the top of his lungs.

"I thank you a thousand times," said the stranger. "I thought to have got to the tavern by sundown, but I haven't, and as I'm prodigiously tuckered out, I'll stay, and thank you in to the bargain," following the clergyman into the house.

The clergyman handed him a chair, and after laying down his coat in a corner of the room, and fanning himself awhile with his cap, he took chim to what part of the country he was going?

"Any thing that comes handy," he replied, "I am a farmer when at home, and not much

"I am a farmer when at home, and not much supposed to contain from 1 to 2 hundred thousand used to knick-knacks, I can eat any thing but cold pork and cabbage, and that I never could power out every-where to see the stranger, cold pork and cabbage, and that I never could eat since I was a boy—but don't put yourself out of the way at all about supper."

The clergyman inquired again in a still louder voice if he was from Vermont?

"I'm getting subscribers," said he, "for a vaulable book; it is the work of John Bunyan, or Jonathan Bunyan—I don't exactly remember which; but I'll see," pulling out his prospectus and handing it to the clergyman. The clergyman after looking at it, handed it back and remarked that he did not wish to subscribe.

"O, yes," he replied, "I always carry a pen pour out every-where to see the stranger, I there can be no doubt of the population being very great. The crowds, however, caused no inconvenience or impediment, for on a wave of the haud from the Japanese officials who accompanied Mr. Bittinger, the people cleared a packed themselves at the sides of the houses, and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He converted the subscriber.

"O, yes," he replied, "I always carry a pen arrangements; but, compared with other left the converted the population being very great. The crowds, however, caused no inconvenience or impediment, for on a wave of the haud from the Japanese officials who accompanied Mr. Bittinger, the people search the sides of the houses, and left the centre of the strenger. "O, yes," he replied, "I always carry a pen arrangements; but, compared with other and ink with me, as I find a great many folks oriental dwellings of the same class, near clean,

"Just as well," said the agent, I write the names of half my subscribers myself," entering the name of the clergyman in his book.

The clergyman, despairing of making the fellow hear any thing, concluded to get rid of him the easiest way he could. He therefore furnished him with a good supper and bed. In the morning he told him, in as loud a voice as he was master of, that he did not want the work, and should not take it.

"Don't give yourself any uneasiness about it," said the agent, "I never forget subscribers, and especially ministers—you shall have it in due time." Thanking him for his kindness and hospitality and bidding him good morning, he trudged on as fast as his legs could carry him.

About a month after this, as the clergyman was on his way to visit a brother in the ministry in a neighboring town, he was not a little surprised to meet his old guest, the deaf book agent. He was dressed much in the same manner as before; but was seated on a box in the foregree in the trudged on as fast as his legs could carry him.

About a month after this, as the clergyman in his hook agent. He was dressed much in the same manner as before; but was seated on a box in the foregree in better order. The priests, as well as the people, were distinguished for their courtesy. The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive—estimated to be six miles long courtesy. The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive—estimated to be six miles long courtesy. The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive—estimated to be six miles long courtesy. The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive—estimated to be six miles long courtesy. The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive—estimated to be six miles long courtesy. The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive—estimated to be six miles long courtesy. The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive—estimated to be six miles long courtesy. The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive—estimated to be six miles long courtesy. Th

a set already on hand.
"No matter," said the agent, "I am going right by your house, and can leave the books, and take the money of your wife," getting into a dark the money of your wife, getting into the cases out of ten, the predisposing cause to nime cases out of ten, the predisposing cause to

have a long storm," taking the books from his box and carrying them into the house. The clergyman told him, as foud as he could, that he did not want the books, and thought he was ingentleman of high character and discretion, and suiting him by forcing them upon him. The agent said he intended to have got a little further before the storm; but if he could not conveniently pay him the money then, he must accept his invitation and stay till the storm was over. The clergyman, finding that he must over. The clergyman, finding that he must after which the whole record was submitted to take the books, or keep the fellow three or four days, paid him the money as the cartest was to take the books. This document of facts we take pleasure in re-

commending for publication, and general circulation." The document, thus endorsed, was handed to the New York State Temperance Society, and published, as other well authenticated documents

were. The summing up was as follows: Whole number of deaths, over 16 years,

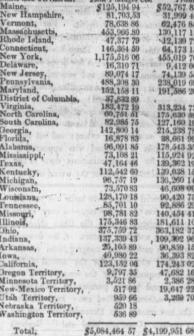
music, and now the steamboat hell tolds. Off to the right you see the low white house on the bank, and a little below it, a dark spot. Speak lower. The Father of our Country lies sleeping at that dark spot, and the low white house was his home. Old men drop their chias upon their centes, and tears fill their eyes as they look. The young look grave and speak in whispers—The steamer rounds to at the wharf and makes fast. Our captain says we can stay two hours—we need be in no hurry. The band precedes, playing a dirge, and, by twos the company wind up the bank. In a wild spot, well-shadowedl with trees, by a fence that protects a simple, matorned brek wait, the procession lake. It a wild spot, well-shadowedl with trees, by a fence that protects a simple, matorned brek wait, the procession lake. It a wild tree, by a fence that protects a simple, the content about 1 washington 1 There has been no some the following the state of the disease, but afterwards ate immoder—where the silence, and the crowd disperses a simple, the content and the state of the state of the state of the waits and the content and the state of the stat

may be sure that he gets intoxicating poison, never useful, always injurious as a beverage in never useful, always mjurious, health. Yours, very truly, E. C. Delavan.

BALLSTON CENTRE, July 13th, 1854.

### POST-OFFICE FACTS.

Ignorance and want of intercourse as certainly follow slavery as suffering does crime. No relative test of the superiority of the free States over the slave States has appeared which seems to place in so striking a light the mental advance of the former, and the mental retardation of the latter equally with the following table expendent the Mr. Haven in his recent speed on the Post. by Mr. Haven in his recent speech on the Post-



This shows that almost every free State (including every old free State) more than pays the expenses of the Post Office within its borders ile every slave State (save two) is a charge on the Treasury for the transportation of its mails. The exceptional Slave States are Louisi-ana—which is not bankrupt in its post office ar-rangements because New Orleans is an outlet for the Western free States—and Delaware, which is hardly a slave State at all. The norths cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.
Orders by Express promptly attended to. [43] ern or western free States which do not pay the Post-office expenses are the new States of Michigan and Illinois, altogether exceeding their in-comes by only forty-six thousand dollars. It is not to be expected that the Territories can foot their postal hills, nor yet California—but the latter only fails short fifty-one thousand, while Virginia is minus one hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year. Or to state the figures in the aggregate, in the States of Maine, New viz.—

sylvania, lowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana, the receipts of the Post-office are in round numbers \$3,3i3,000, and the expenses \$1,668,000. In other words, there is a profit on these States of \$1,645,000. In the States of Michigan; Illinois, and California, the expenditures exceed the receipts by \$97,000; which reduces the profits of the Free States to \$1,548,000. In the slave States the receipts \$1,548,000. In the slave of the Free States to \$1,548,000. In the slave
States the receipts are \$1,315,000; expenses

LECTURES ON THE TRUTH OF THE States the receipts are \$1,315,000; expenses \$2,151,000; deficit, \$836,000; or in other words the difference between the receipts of the free and slave States is \$238,400 in favor of the free. So the excess of nearly a million on the gross total is due to the free States, and the Department without them would be in a state of cutter bankrunter. It seems, then, that the presence of the properties of the states are described by the states of the seems of of Department without them would be in a state of utter bankruptcy. It seems, then, that the peculiar Institution is so very peculiar that it requires other people to pay its way. The ignorance which follows in the train of slavery disence, it. It, and of the Author, La Fañyette. The period of the peculiar in the same proportions between the free and slave States to pay their jostage after that no slave States. Here, however, is a fact: that no slave State, except one which is a conduit for the north, and one in which slavery hardly exists, can pay for its letter carrying, and that were it not for the "hireling States" which come to the rescue "of the impersonation of the highborn aristocrat," like Virginia, the oldest of them would be annually bankrupt to the Post Office. A trenchant commentary this upon the system. "Put out the light," and let the North pay, all the expenses. Chivalry in all ages is made of the same stiff, too proud to works, but not too proud to live off the labor of other people.—Tribune.

SLANDER.—Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a word, with a nod, with a shrug, with look, with a smile lit is a pestience walking; in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wart traveller cannot avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It is as mortal as the sting of the deadly arrow; murder is its employment, innocence its prey and ruin its sport.

Died in Madbury, on the 14th inst., of quick consumption, Ethraniera Jant Gran, aged its system.

Died in Madbury, on the 14th inst., of quick consumption, Ethraniera Jant Gran, aged its work as one of special promise. Many denomination bearies the first two numbers of the denomination was a supply an active traveller cannot avoid. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It is as mortal as the sting of the deadly arrow; murder is its employment, innocence its prey and ruin its sport.

Di utter bankruptcy. It seems, then, that the pe-culiar Institution is so very peculiar that it re-

our young friend has gone thus early to her long rest in heaven, as we trust. She was baptized by the writer, with her sister E., the last Sabbath in March, and became a member of the New-Market church. She had worked considerably at the factory in New Market—was taken bleeding at the durgs, which torninated life in about six weeks. She has left parents and two sisters, to whom she was tendedry attached, to mourn her early exit, to dwell with her Father in heaven. May they be sustained and comforted by the Christian's hope. Discourse at Madbury, on the 16th inst., from Pealm 23: 4.

M. W. B.

Died in Monson, Mass., June 22, Mrs. Lydin Day, widow of the late Dea. Erial Day, in the 86th year of her age. Long had she been a faithful follower of the Lamb, and a pilgrim bound for glory; and earnestly looking through a long life of trial, tears & prayer for a better country, even an heavenly. She was one of the oldest members of the Baptist church in Monson, by whom she was ever loved, to whom she was strongly endeared, and with whom she was ever found walking in Christian meckness and truth. In her last illness, while reviewing a life of nearly 86 years, she manifested no desires again' to, pass through its toils and sorrows, but in number, manifesting a good hope in Jesus." She calmly fell asleep in her Savior, and, we trust, is now singing the unceasing song of—Worthy is the Lamb. Her funeral was attended on the 25th.—Sermon by the writer, from Psalm 116: 150.

J. C. FOSTER.

Watchman & Reflector please copy.

Died in Lowells Mass. July 15. Mrs. Mauwanne. Watchman & Reflector please copy.

Died in Lowell, Mass., July 13, Mrs. Mahitanle
Ward, wife of Josiah Ward, aged 25 years, formerly of Epsom, N. H. She, with her husband, were
baptized last winter, and united with the Free-will
Baptist church, of which she continued a worthy
member till suddenly called away by death. About
one year since, they buried their only child, which
was the means of her husband's conversion, with the
blessing of God. Sie has left two little babes.—
Her husband feels deeply afflicted at the great loss
he and his children have sustained. But their loss
is her gain.

ANOTHER DISTRESSING DHATH PROM BURNING
FLUID.

ANOTHER DISTRESSING DHATH PROM BURNING
aged 10 years and 8 months, died July 14th. The
circumstances connected with this sad accident are
as follows:—Wishing to kindle a fire in the stove,
Hannah placed in her chips and shavings, and that
they might take fire more readily when she should
apply the match, she took the can containing at
the time only half a pint of fluid, and poured a little
upon the kindlings—but unfortanately, there was a

them to greater exertion the contractor furnished them, at regular intervals, strong drink—intoxicating poisons. Ten of the thirty of these poor Irishmen fell victims, not to the 'cholera alone, but the the whiskey jug.

I give you, Mr. Editor, these facts, with the hope that they may operate as a warning. Let the laboring man, especially, avoid the grog shop; for he may rety upon it, that the pestilence lurks there, watching to catch him. Let no one be beguiled for a moment, by the idea that he is safe because he thinks he gets pure liquor. He can have no certainty of getting it, while he may be sure, in ninety-nine cases in the hundred, that he does not get it; and if he does get it pure, he may be sure that he gets intoxicating poison,

I give you, Mr. Editor, these facts, with the laboring man, especially, avoid the grog shop; for he may rety upon it, that the pestilence lurks there, watching to catch him. Let no one be beguiled for a moment, by the idea that he is safe because he thinks he gots pure liquor. He can have no certainty of getting it, while he may be sure, in ninety-nine cases in the hundred, that he does not get it; and if he does get it pure, he may be sure that he gets intoxicating poison, in procession to the grave. Dover, July 18, 1854.

Died in Thorndike, Me., July 5, sister Phene Hio-GINS, consort of Dea. Wm. F. Higgins, aged 44. Al-though her health for several months was feeble, yet she was not thought to be immediately danger-ous only a few hours; but we trust she was found watching and ready for her departure. Suddenly has our brother and family been bereaved of a kind-companion and affectionate mother. She was de-voted to the service of God, ardently attached to the church, and took a lively interest in sustaining the public means of grace. But she has gone to join in purer worship, "Where congregations ne'er break up,

m purer worship,

'Where congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths never end."

And Sabbaths never end.

Died in Thorndike, July 12, sister ELIZA SHAW, consort of Mr. Albert Shaw. The subject of this notice professed a hope in Christ in the day of her youth. Some months before her death, she was bereft of her reason. Her sufferings were very severe, but she has gone from a world of sorrow to the spirit land, whence there is no return. May the deep afflictions of her friends with whom she died be sanctified to their eternal good.

D. W.

## Advertisements.

BIBLICAL SCHOOL.

THE next term of the Birlical School will open at New Hampton, N. H., Ang. 21, 1854. The Course of Study embraces the subjects pursued in Theological Seminaries generally. The Professors, Rev. John J. Butlen, and Rev. John Fullonton, will devote their whole time to the instruction of the Classes. Tuition, Rooms and Library, free.—Aid will be furnished to Indigent Students from the funds of the Free-will Baptist Education Society.

For the Committee on Regulations,
P. S. BURBANK.

New Hampton, July 12, 1854.

A. HAM, M. D.,

RESIDENCE—Charles Street, next door East of the Baptist church. OFFICE at his residence. Dover, N. H. SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

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.'s 1, 2, and 3 of the Ten Dollar Library—No.'s 1 and 2 of the Five Dollar Library, 83,00 each—and the Child's Cabinet Library, \$2,50—all publications of the American Sunday School Union.

CHARLES H. HORTON, BOOK-BINDER, FREE-WILL BAPTIST BUILDING nearly opposite Town Hall, Washington Street Dover, N. H. PLAIN & FANCY BINDINGS

V. ELLIOT. COMMISSION Dealer in BUTTER, CHEESE, ULARD, BEEF, SALT, FISH, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, No. 201 Washington St., New York.

CARPETINGS. WM. P. TENNEY & CO., Railroad Hall, HAY-MARKET SQLARE, BOSTON, Importers of En-glish Carpetings, of the following descriptions,

6.20 P. M.
For Exeter Dover, Great Falls, and Stations East of Haverhill, 7.30 A. M., 12.20, 2.2 5 P. M. The 12.20 does not go to Salmon Falls.
For Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 7.30 A. M., 2 & 5 P. M.

VOL. XXIX.

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

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H. AGEST 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.

\$2.00 standing in the Free-will Baptist connexion, are authorized and requested to act as agents, in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed 10 per cent, on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

For the Moraing Star.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

Such is the subject of the leading article of the last number of the Quarterly. The title it self is sufficient to fill a thinking mind with a volume of thoughts. While perusing the article, my benevolence was so aroused that I felt a strong desire to give it all away to those who are abtoring under wrong impressions with regard to the nature and necessity of ministerial education. Some of the most prominent objections are taken up and ably answered, after which the writer labors to show the necessity of the widest and most thorough course of instruction that can possibly be obtained by the candidate for the sacred office of the ministry. To such as are more advanced in life, or otherwise incapacitated to secure such a course of study, he recommends a partial course precisely adapted to his wants and circumstances. In all this we most heartily concur, and our only regret is, that those standing most in need of such instruction, are not readers of the Quarterly; so that while we feel that our cause has been ably advocated, not one of our opponents are aware of our victory, simply because "they were absent when the gun was fired."

At first thought we are astonished that in this country and at this age of the world, we should be under the necessity of urging the dawn of creation, men have been seeking after knowledge, and since the art of printing has been discovered, the gist of all their knowledge ing, and since the art of printing has been discovered, the gist of all their knowledge ing, and since the art of printing has been discovered, the gist of all their knowledge ing, and is not ward to ward with tears, night and day; "—they seed, day nor night; they look at ferthialities eyes, that ward own, which shall never hold their peace, day nor night; they look at ferthialities eyes, that ward own, with tears, night and day; "—they seed adapting the color of the product of the course of the world." They pray for their breather the necessity of urging the dawn of crea

man can obtain, will not make him successful, unless he has the ability to communicate the

to suit the times. \*
Thus I have written a review of are view; not that I have embedied all the ideas of the artiele before me; that would be impossible; but if any one wishes to see the article, that can bed by sending for the "Quarterly. articles I leave for better critics than myself to notice. In relation to the work, having carefully perused it from the first, I feel justified in commending it to the notice of all our breth-

THE CAPTIVE BAND. world, and the light of day, except what few rays penetrate the dast gathered from years unnumbered on the small window of his dreary apartment; or that we are to visit that land, that soul-trampling, heart-crushing, and blood-pour-wind heart-crushing, and blood-pour-wind heart-crushing, and blood-pour-wind heart-crushing heart-crushing and of the slave; or any other scene of misery and despair that may present itself to your mind, as that to which we have invited your atd often the broken heart reflects all that is merciful sun, at the same time, to slake the rag-ing thirst, afford fruits of the most delicious and ing thirst, afford fruits of the most delicious and "Patient as God." How meet and beautifu

"mighty Babylon."
On the banks of that far-famed, majestic river, the Euphrates, wearily and despondingly, recline a lowly band. Surrounded by scenery the most enchanting ever gazed on by mortal eyes, why look they around so listlessly? Why so sad their countenances? So drooping their spirits? t not; they pause not to bathe their burning prows in the liquid that flows so invitingly cool it not; they pause not to bathe their burning brows in the liquid that flows so invitingly cool at their very feet, or to sip of waters famed for deliciousness of taste. They are men eminently skilled in playing the harp; why sit they with folded arms, amid scenes so well calculated to awaken all the finer emotions of the soul? Loved they the harp's music, would they not be sweeping its slumbering strings, thereby giving language to thoughts that would seem to overwhelm the soul, in circumstances such as theirs? And where rest their harps? On willows that languidly recline over the water's edge, and ever and anon, agitated by the wind, sweep their soft and delicate boughs beneath its surface, they hang; but "hushed is their music, and broken their strings." We should suppose this a company of rude barbarians, devoid of souls, thus to sit, regardless of all the beauty that surrounds them on every side, but for this: they are captives in a strange land; wanderers from that dearly loved, never to be forgotten city of Jerusalem. As they think of their now lost home, more beautiful once, if possible, than this of their captivity; of the desolation that reigns therein, and of the loved once left behind, prechanced.

\*\*SABBATH schools connected with the Waverly church, under the direction of their respective Superintendents, met in a pleasant grove on the 4th of July, not for a noisy carousal, as is too often the gase on this day, but to exhibit to the large audience in attendance the improvement they were making under instruction received in the Sabbath school.

The exercises were delayed, and I trust somewhat solemnized, by a death which occurred, the ground, in the former part of the day. After these were over, the schools and others partook of refreshment on the ground.

The exercises commenced by singing and prayer, and reading the Declaration of Independence; after which the teachers and scholars, with the most perfect order and propriety, were called upon the rostrum, to "declaim and read their providence in at captivity; of the desolation that reigns therein, school cause, not easily obliterated, and of the loved ones left behind, perchance houseless wanderers about its streets, or more Paw Paw, Mich., July 11, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, likely numbered with the silent dead; wonder you that they are thus broken-hearted? can possibly imagine their feelings—we may have experienced something similar; let us review the most overwhelming sorrow we remem-ber to have endured; what effect had the beauties ber to have endured; what effect had the beauties of nature? Was it not to renew our grief with redoubled keenness? And music, when gay, was all the heart could bear, but when sad was more, and, lacerated and bleeding, it sank in utter despair. But how much more aggravating is the condition of this captive band? To adopt their own language—"By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the will-ows in the midst thereof. For there they that carried us away captive, required of us a song; 

For the Morning Star. MINISTERS NEED A VACATION. The one hundred and twenty colleges of thes

The one hundred and twenty colleges of these united by them.

37 Agents and others should be particular to give the Post Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remitiances, &c. Remember, it is not the names of the tunns where they reside that we want, but the names of the Post Office as which they receive their papers.

ADVENTISMENTS will 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 tavolving facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writers.

MORNING STAR,

MORNING STAR,

MORNING STAR, us speaks the same truth. Nature does not la

dawn of creation, men have been seeking after knowledge, and since the art of printing has been discovered, the gist of all their knowledge has been scattered broadcast over the world.—

And while men of every other profession are permitted to give full scope to their intellectual faculties, the minister must be content with what little he can gather up while pursuing the most laborious occupation, amid embarrassments which would dishearten any but him who feels, with the apostle. woe is me if I preach not the gospel.

Education does and will exert a powerful influence upon the destinies of man. And this influence will be good or bad, Just in proportion to the good or bad character of those who enjoy its advantages. The by-word, that "such a minister is a good man, but is not suitable for us," is in these days ousting more pious men out of their pulpits, than were deprived of them in former times for stadying sermons and reading out of their pulpits, than were deprived of them in former times for studying sermons and reading commentaries. And what is equally strange and true, these very men who, to use their own language, "will not give one sixpence to enable a good brother to secure a good education," never say to such idle ministers, "come over and help us." The truth is, all the piety that a man can obtain, will not make him successful, man can obtain, will not make him successful, the successful, who had taught, they had taught, "(Mark 6: 30,31) and Jesus he had the piety that a man can obtain, will not make him successful, the successful the successful, the successful the successful the successful, which is the ability to communicate the same in an intelligent manner, and a sufficiency of knowledge to be able to draw constantly from his treasury things both new and old, remodelled to suit the times. much loved charge, a rested and refreshed man with renewed energies and a full soul.

Conneaut, O., July, 1854.

### For the Morning Star. ENCOURAGEMENT.

Give-up effort? & The battle is not yet won nor soon will be. What if the work moves slow Unnumbered ages brought the world to birth. The problem to be solved by human history is Ye who would view sorrow in its most aggravating form, ye who would know how much the heart can endure, come with me; shrink not, for though we are to visit a scene of wretchedness, think not we are to wend our way to the lowly dungeon of the criminal, shut out from the world, and the light of day, except what few rays penetrate the dast gathered from years unnumber. allowed to develop carefully every leaf and bud, ery and despair that may present itself to your mind, as that to which we have invited your attention. It is to none of these; sorrow is not always associated with external darkness, degradation or suffering; often the glittering crown presses a throbbing, aching, and distracted brow; and often the broken heart reflects all that is beautiful and gay, by being enshrined in diamond apparel. But it is here, beneath the sunny sties of the east, where gentle winds waft the perfume of various beautiful flowers, from vale to hill, and from hill to vale; where trees, whose grateful foliage shelters from the heat of an unmeriful sun, at the same time, to slake the result and call and callular value. at the same time, to slake the rag-

"Patient as God." How meet and beautiful cooling nature; and where the eye is enraptured with mountain blending into mountain, and rivers delicately threading their way through hills, cities and groves; and without the borders of that "golden city," that "glow of kingdoms," the act its far off consequence, will justly estim

## For the Morning Star.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION. The two Sabbath schools connected, with the

W. H. H. Myers.

DOVER, N. H., AUGUST 2, 1854.

For the Morning Star THUNDER SHOWER.

THUNDER SHOWER.

The services of the sanctuary had just closed, and the people of our charge had but little more than reached their homes, when the heavens gave signs of rain, and the distant peals of thunder were heard, quite enough to excite the feelings of sublimity. Presently, the scene changed. The imperceptible time between the flashes of lightning and the report, admonished us that these of repeated electric shocks were near. Now the storm increased. The lowering clouds grew darker; the lightning flashed in wilder fury athwart the heavens; the thunder's sudden shock roared louder still, till the very elements of nature themselves seemed to be at war. Then we stood in fear of the majesty of the Most High. The lightning struck in various places around us. In a few rods from us, it struck the shed, and meeting house, we had not two hours before left. And it is somewhat remarkable, that in less than twenty-four hours both houses of public worship in this place were struck with lightning. One young man in Chichester was killed during the same shower, or injured so that he died soon after.

This is the work of God. He controls the rapid lightning's flash, has fixed its laws and directs its path through the heavens. "How little a portion is heard of him? but the thunder of his power who can understand?"

M. A. Q.

Epsom, N. H. •

plainly bespoke a "good time" at hand.

Morning soon came, and with it came also the booming of cannon, and the ringing of the church bell, which in a quiet little village like this, sounded not a little romantic. At six o'- among American citizens.—N. Y. Recorder.

ry. It is the theory, and the desire of the American people, that religious questions should be left altogether within the realm of argument and persuasion, and that they should be mixed and persuasion, and that they should be mixed

ninion, under the highest ecclesiastical support, we proclaimed doctrines utterly at war with are proclaimed doctrines utterly at an including the proclaimed doctrines utterly at an its organized infinite fireness with our politics has been illustrated fair semblance of what she ought to be. Death fair semblance of what she ought to be. Death may sever us from those to whom we have clung with yearning fondness; but we must not reward the process of the proclaimed to be a proclaimed with yearning fondness; but we must not reward the proclaimed to be a proclaimed to be a proclaimed with yearning fondness; but we must not reward to be a proclaimed to be on divers occasions by the united "Catholic may sever us from those to whom we have clump rote." In all this, we may add, is that church are to its instincts and its history. As was released by the difficulties now evisting because depth to the difficulties now evisting because depth to the difficulties now evisting because depth to the difficulties now evisting because the difficulties now evision because the difficulties now evision because the difficulties now evision when are clump with yearning fondness; but we must not reprince the difficulties of the difficulties now evision when are clump with yearning fondness; but we must not reprince the difficulties of t aggested by the difficulties now existing beveen the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in doeth all things well."—Olive Branch there is a human mind to fetter, or a human ness of slaves themselves to receive and improvesuch instruction, even though they savor somewho are without families, and who, therefore, have neither sympathy with ordinary human old School General Assembly says:

"The report sent to us from the Presbyteries"

sistance. We say wonderful fatuity, and yet we recognize in their folly a providential law. There is a necessitated relation between men's principles and their conduct, under which the secrets of the heart are brought to the light. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles. Every tree is known by its fruit. With the opportunity for attempting its schemes, without restraint or stint, in this land of freedom, it has betrayed itself into advances too rapid and too bold for prudence, and stands thus early revealed, the viper fastening upon the breast which has warmed it.

No marvel that it has provoked resistance, and the house of worship, or during the week on the plantations where they reside. Thus we give thanks unto God, our common Father, that he has inspired the hearts of our brethren, in the parts of our church referred to, with love to the souls of this numerous race, and that he has opened among them a wide and effectual door to usefulnes."

Comparatively speaking, it is a new-born zeal that has manifested itself among our Southern brethren in behalf of this degraded portion of their community; and it is but fair to ascribe it in part to the external pressure of those who conscientiously regard the whole system of slave-

s warmed it.

No marvel that it has provoked resistance, and conscientiously regard the no marvel that it has provoked resistance, and conscientiously regard the whole system of slave-that the resistance is violent in proportion to the eluctance with which it has advanced to the angels. We would, however, detract nothing reluctance with which it has advanced to the angels. We would, however, detract nothing conflict. The American people, true to their from the honor due to those who labor to bring principles in regard to the rights of conscience, and the mixing up of religion with social and the inconsistencies that mark their course, and

political affairs, have hesitated to meet any class of citizens on these grounds, even in the way of defence. This is true as well of the unconser-

Epsom, N. H. •

[By Request.]

CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH AT
STEEP PALLS.

Rarely, if ever, have we had the privilege of participating in an entertainment more pleasing and agreeable than this; and being quite confident that such is the universal sentiment of all present on the occasion, we think it merits a passing notice. On the preceding day, I with chum left the goodly city of P., determined on spending the fourth this year amid the quiet retreats of rural scenery. After travelling some ten miles by railroad, and twelve by stage, we arrived at the place of our destination, and were cordially received by a host of friends, whose welcome expressions and cheerful countenances plainly bespoke a "good time" at hand.

Morning soon came and with it amerits a Catholic; that his rights and privileges; and that the moment he puts on airs, and exalts himself above the common level, he will be brought to his place by a peaceable and infallible process. So long as they will vote en masse, they should be resisted by a counter vote, not as an interference with their freedom as to religious belief, but on the ground that castes in our country are dangerous to its peace and its liberties; and that no men are worthy Americans who are not willing to divorce spiritual from temporal authority, and, on all matters within the range of the civil government, to stand on the common ground of American citizens. This is the lesson which needs to be practically taught, as fundamental in the opinions and policy of the American people, and unchangeable; like the law of gravitation which blesses the man who walks in safe places, but dashes him in pieces when he steps off a preci-

this, sounded not a little romantic. At six o'clock, a very respectable audience assembled in the church, and listened to a very interesting and appropriate discourse from Rev. Mr. Paul.

Next in order, appeared in the streets, a company styled the "fantastics," and a more motley, grotssque, and uncouthly looking medley, I have no recollection of ever witnessing. Description is powerless, and even imagination too feeble to cope with the scene. This group moved around some two hours, and served to divert the attention of the crowd.

At two, P. M., a procession was formed, which led by a band of music, marched to the meeting house, where, after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an able, eloquent and patriotic orationswas delivered to an overflowing house by Rev. R. Paul. Would that I could speak of this address in detail, but my limits prespeak of this address in detail, but my limits preyent. Suffice it to say, that is was such that every
true hearted and liberty-loving American could
but heartily concur in the sentiments. At the
close of the oration, as also preceding, our senses
were elated by whitening music both from the
choir and the band. This over, the procession
re-formed, and marched to the bower, where a
most plentiful repast was waiting only to be devoured. This was gotten up by the ladies and
choir and the withering breath of the frost king,
rather than the crystal dew-drop, the refreshing
shower, and the cheering sunlight, that shall
ripen the fruit and give a golden are to the
waving grain. When the harvest has been
gathered in, amid the merry songs of the reapers, they do not offer a prayer of thanksgiving
for these mercies. On the contrary, they borrow
trouble concerning the winter, and fear that
during her long and dreary reign, want shall
chase abundance from their dwelling. If they roured. This was gotten up by the ladies and chase abundance from their dwelling. If they itizens generally, and tendered gratis. Some have white-winged vessels floating in far-off seas, 500 partook. After all had caten and drank to they listen to every rising breeze, as if it were their hearts' content, numerous toasts were given by different gentlemen, and responded to by hearty cheers, thundering of cannon, and sweet sess richly-stored coffers? they are in constant music. At about six, the Marshall of the day announced the exercises at a close, and politely released those under his charge. Thus passed the fourth at Steep Falls, Limington, without rowdyism, drunkenness, or annoyance.—Watch—They visit homes, that seem to them like em— Friendship they THOUGHTS FOR THE TIME.

He must be a dull observer of passing events who is not startled by a collision on religious questions, of a character not usual in this country. It is the theory, and the desire of the theory and the desire of the theory and the desire of the theory. those to whom they are bound by a thousand ties, but instead of enjoying their society, they as little as possible with social intercourse, business, or politics, except as religion is the guide and sanctifier of all human conduct, and so the conservator of social and public peace and virginia to the conserva tue. To create classes in society, distinguished by religious belief, and cut off from common realize it has sorrows and sufferings, and preby religious bener, and cut on from common interest, participation in matters of common interest, and most especially to mix questions of religion with questions of office and of votes, is thorough the common to feed His servant, will not forget His trusting to feed His servant, will not forget His trusting. oughly repugnant to the genius of our country, and distasteful to every right-minded citizen.

Unhappily, however, the Roman Catholic Unhappily, however, the Roman Catholic church, largely increased by foreign immigration, its priests and its people alike, to a very great extent, unfamiliar with our institutions, have introduced among us this very element, as a new power in society and the State. Its organs of opinion, under the highest ecclesiastical support, have proclaimed doctrines utterly at war with the control of the which too many are teaching, when they portray friendship as "only a name," and truth but the

the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Roman Catholic religion, the Papacy, "may and must change the scene of its labors; . . . but whatever the time, and whatever the place, its policy remains fellow men, are yet the Lord's freemen, there is time, and whatever the place, its policy remains the same, and its encroaching and domineering spirit unchanged and unchangeable. To regard temporal power as the end, and spirits power as the means—never willingly to stop short of omnipotence in all matters, both ecclesiastical and civils to adapt herself to the infinite diversities of climate, manners, institutions, and creeds—to be all things to all men, so long as they may win them to swell the ranks of her nominal supporters, and gratify the pride of her leaders, have been her undeviating maxims since the time of Constantine, and will be so long as there is a human mind to fetter, or a human ness of slaves themselves to receive and improvessions.

to hold in their keeping the salvation of covering the portion of the church in their fellow-men, and whose practical art is that there is a large slave population, reveal the grat-of subjugating the human mind, under the sanc-ifying fact that the zeal hitherto manifest in bereligion-its leaders are unconscious of half of the religious welfare of this class, instead tions of religion—its leaders are unconscious of defeat; and though often blundering and smitten of God, tumbling back in the very moment of triumph, losing every thing when they supposed everything was gained, they never halt, never tire, never turn. Such are the men in all countries who embody and represent the Roman Catholic church; who determine its tone, and lead its aggressions; and such from age to age they will be till God shall destroy the variest described. its aggressions; and such from age to age they will
be, till God shall destroy the vastest despotsm
that ever brooded over human nature.

In this country, with a most wonderful fatuity,
it has illustrated its character so fully as to arrest general attention, and provoke general resistance. We say wonderful fatuity, and yet weresistance. We say wonderful fatuity, and yet weresistance. There is a substance of the sabbath at the house of worship, or during the week on
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plantations? And what would they say or do, if the vehole Gospel were faithfully taught to their bondmen?

And then—what are the reasonings of the slave who listens to the religious instruction of his pastor or minister, having the consciousness within him that he is immortal as well as they, and that while words of love and mercy are on their lips, cruelty and oppression are enthround in their hearts? Serious doubts we have of the saving efficacy of God's truth on benighted minds, receiving it from the mouths of men who hold in their hands the lash that drives to unrequited labor, and flays alive the obstinate asserter of "inalienable rights."—The Congregationalist.

FEELING AND DUTY.

aid the pastor.

"It depends on the definition which we give to the word feeling. As I said just now, the definition which you give to it is a state of high quirements may be extensive; but they are

itement—nay, I suppose there are many relig-bus duties to whose performance a state of ex-itement would be hostile." "Well, it is often the duty of Mr. Alton, the high state of excitement in regard to any subect, or arising from any cause, would incapaci-ate him for the performance of that duty."

"But you would not place adjusting accounts among religious duties ?'

eep his books accurately?" "Yes."

do right. High excitement and violent impulses are not needed."

"I perceive the truth of your remarks in relation to ordinary duties, but is not the case different with respect to duties which are more strictly religious, such as prayer, praise and exhortation?"

In the poor house.

The minister who called on the widow of this once happy, young man, as above stated, found her living in a room of a small house, where she kept a little candy shop, by which she supported herself and a daughter of about thirteen the port house.

on ?".

" Take the case of prayer. You are about to The narrative, as it was told with emotion and

lead our brethren to "do good unto all men as they have opportunity."

But there are some points worthy of consideration by all parties in this matter.

Are those bondmen taught the whole Gospel? Are they instructed into their rights as well as duties, and into the obligation of masters to render to their servants that which is just and equal?

Are they taught to read the Holy Scriptures, and permitted to search them for themselves? Are husbands taught to love their wives, and children to honor their parents? Are they admonished against the breach of the seventh commandment, and made to understand that all men are equal before God?

Are they encouraged to seek the expansion of their minds, and the cultivation of the tenderest sensibilities of humanity, so that God shall be glorified by their increase in knowledge, and preparation for the widest usefulness on earth and the highest glory in heaven?

Are they treated as those who are made of "one blood" by the universal Father, and who are "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh?"

And then—to what extent are masters disposed to place their slaves within the reach of Christian privileges of any sort? Is it true of them of generally, or only in isolated cases? Do they wish them the more obedient and trust worthy in their bondage? What proportion of masters love divine instruction themselves, and exemplify the spirit of the Gospel on their plantations? And what would they say or do, if the whole Gospel were faithfully taught to their shole Gospel were faithfully taught to their shole of the spirit of the Gospel on their plantations? And what would they say or do, if the whole Gospel were faithfully taught to their shole of the spirit of the Gospel on their plantations? And what would they say or do, if the whole Gospel were faithfully taught to their whole good and the spirit of the Gospel on their plantations? And what would they say or do, if the work of the spirit of the Gospel on their plantations? And what would they say or do, if the whole Gospel were faithfu

### THE SOUL'S BEST ORNAMENT.

"What we need, brethren," said Mr. Wright, soul? All that God has made is lovely accord-"What we need, brethren," said Mr. Wright, at a prayer meeting, "is feeling. We need more feeling. We can do nothing which will be acceptable to God, and that will tell on the interests of his cause, unless we have more feeling.—We are in a cold state, and we must wake up, if we would have any enjoyment in religion, and do any good."

He then offered a prayer, in which he endeavored to follow the spirit of his exhortation.

He then offered a prayer, in which he endeavored to follow the spirit of his exhortation. There was a manifest effort to produce in his mind a high state of excitement by an act of will. The tones of feeling were assumed, and forms of expression adapted to express strong feeling, but the feeling was wanting. This was felt by all present. Of the effect it is not necessary to speak. It may be remarked that no one was disposed to charge the brother with hypogrisy. He was not affecting to possess that which he feeling which he was parsuaded ought to exist. Another followed, in the same strain of remark. "There are very few," said he, "very few among us, who enjoy religion. And a man who hasn't any feeling, can't be said to have any religion. A man can't be warm without feeling warm. Religion consists in feeling, and if a man has no feeling, be has no religion. There used to be such a thing as enjoying religion, and then men could do something to promote religion in others. As our brother has just said, if we have any registon."

The mere fact that he is unholy, would be wretched, craving, aching still. A must get out of the state we are in We must have our hearts warmed, if we would enjoy religion."

No remarks of a different character from those

y religion."

No remarks of a different character from those who dwelt in our land. He was admired by recorded were made by any one. The meeting millions, and, for a time, was "followed, flatterwas dismissed, and those present, with one exception, repaired to their home.

The meeting millions, and, for a time, was "followed, flattered, sought, and sued," wherever he appeared. But he was slightly deformed in a limb; and when he was slightly deformed in a limb; and when his eye fell on the deformity, even from the A you have been to the prayer meeting?"

A you have been to the prayer meeting?

A you have been to the prayer meeting? incense which was offered to his powers. Now, that nobleman was as signal for his ungodliness

"I have," was the reply.

"Was it an interesting meeting?"

"The brethren seemed to feel that we ought to awake out of sleep."

"I am glad to hear that there are any signs of awaking."

"I came for you to tell me what I am to do. I see my duty, but I do not know how I am to perform it."

"I shall be glad to give you any assistance in the spirit of God, that soul would be; still, by the grace of God, that soul would be made more like the Holy One by the sorrows which it encountered and the tears which it shed: and it is thus that ny power. On what point are you in dark- and the tears which it shed: and it is thus that ess ?".

"I do not see how I am to get the requisite the rainbow would never be seen were it not for "I do not see how I am to get the requisite feeling for any religious duty. I know that I can do nothing acceptable to God while I am in a state of coldness and insensibility. I know I must have feelings but my feelings are not under the control of my will. I cannot produce feeling by willing to do so."

"Of course not; that would be contrary to the law of feeling."

"What am I to do then? It surely cannot be my duty to stand still and do nothing till my feelings are roused by some power external to myself."

"Certainly not. But it is plain to me that you have a wrong idea of the state of mind necessary to the performance of duty. You think a high state of excitement is necessary,—a state of excitement is necessary.—

"It is not leaved to t

"Is it possible for us to engage in religious man. Without that, no mental power, no constellation of gifts, can give beauty to our spirits Knowledge may be excitement. I suppose we can engage in many like gaudy trappings on a hearse, or music in a dying man's chamber, unless truth in the heart itement—nay, I suppose there are many relig-

## DANGERS OF TEMPTATION.

A minister called on a poor woman not long accountant, to adjust very difficult accounts, since, at her request, to whom she gave the following affecting narrative of herself and her husband :

She had been married, she said, about twenty years. At that time she was teacher in the Sunday-school. There she became acquainted with her future husband. He, also, was a teach-"Because—"
" All our duties, my young friend, are due to and talents. He became the superintendent of God. You owe a man money: is it not God's the school, and was accustomed to take an acwill that you pay it?" "Undoubtedly."

"Is it not God's will that an accountant should some of his Christian friends urged him to study for the ministry. He declined, however, and entered into business. Several years passed

"Yes."

"Well, then it is a duty which he owes to God: it is a religious duty. The Apostle said that religious duties embraced all the actions of life. He said "whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." Now take your duties as they meet you, and see how much feeling is necessary to their projer performance. It will be your duty to rise in the morning at the usual hour, and not to waste time in bed. How much feeling must you have to make the morning at the usual hour, and not to waste time in bed. How much feeling must you have the loss of his employment, which was the sole support of his family, and a separation from his time in bed. How much feeling must you have the loss of his employment, which was the sole support of his family, and a separation from his time in bed. How much feeling must you have time in bed. How much feeling must you have in order to enable you to perform that duty?"

"I must have a desire to do my duty."

"Very true; and a simple desire to do your duty—to please God, is all the feeling necessary for the performance of that duty. And what is true of that is true of a large portion of our duties. We need a simple and carnest desire to do right. High excitement and violent impulses are not needed."

The minister who called on the widow of this after the poor house.

The narrative, as it was told with emotion and sorrow, deeply affected his heart, and awakened many reflections. He could not but think especially of the Apostle's admonition: "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he desires? If the desire be real and earnest, no fall." And he is induced to give publicity to

WILLIAM BURR, AGENT.

rejoice in any "inspiration" from above, that may lead our brethren to "do good unto all men as they have opportunity."

But there are some points worthy of considerable by the power of t warn others of the run which is sure to over-take them if they pursue a life of irreligion and profligacy. They show us what miserable crea-tures we are without the grace of God, and es-pecially they solemnly warn the young to ponder well their steps, and take heed to the first in-

DEATH-IS IT PAINFUL TO DIE 1

Many fear death much less than the opera-tion of dying. People here form the most singular conception of the last struggle, the separation of the soul from the body, and the like. But this is all void of foundation. No man certainly ever felt what death is; and as insensibly as we enter into life, equally insensiman certainly ever felt what death is; and as insensibly as we enter into life, equally insensibly do we leave it. The beginning and the end are here united. My proofs are as follows: First, man can have no sensation of dying; for to die, means nothing more than to lose the vital power by which the soul communicates sensation to the body. In proportion as the vital power decreases, we lose the power of sensation and consciousness; and we cannot lose life, without at the same time, or rather before, losing our vital sensation, which requires the assistance of the tenderest organs. We are taught also by experience, that all those who ever passed through the first stage of death, and were again brought to life, unanimously asserted that they felt nothing of dying, but sunk at once into a state of insensibility. Let us not be led into a mistake by the convulsive throbs, the rattling in the throat, and the apparent pangs of death, which are observed in many persons when in a dying state. These symptoms are painful only to the spectators, and not the dying, who are not sensible of them. The case here is the same as if one, from the dreadful contortions of a person in an epileptic fit, should form a conclusion respecting his internal feelings. From what as if one, from the dreadin contorions of a person in an epileptic fit, should form a conclusion respecting his internal feelings. From what affects us so much, he suffers nothing.—

### THE BELIEVER'S CROWN

Choose you whom you will serve; but with ll do not forget to count the intrinsic worth of that choice; for everything depends upon it. Now, dear reader, what is your decision Now, dear reader, what is your decision? We have read of one who said: "I have counted all things but loss, that I may win Christ;"

nor in this pursuit do "I count my life dear."

Long and hard was the struggle of this selfsacrificing hero of the cross; but in the end he could say, "I have fought the good fight of could say, "I have fought the good agat of faith, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, and hence there is laid up for me a crown of glory, which the Lord the righteous Judge will give to me in that day."

Well, all things considered, I had rather be the poorest believer, than the greatest monarch. How small a thing may effect the overturning of the greatest kingday on earth. But

often that a godly preacher gets transferred from one part of the field to another, and a Pagan

treasury foots the bill.

3. Satan himself did a bad job by driving Paulinto this voyage. He had a hand in it. He blew the bellows by which the first fires of persecution raged, and drove Paul from Palestine. But this, so far from stopp voice, as Satan designed, only gave him a new and nobler field. Instead of blowing the Gospel trumpet in the outskirts, he now went to blow it in the capital. And Satan's friends carried

him for nothing.
4. Paul did good service at sea. He did not coil himself up in his berth, and snooze away the voyage. Nor did he, as one in bonds, go the vovage. fretting in discontent at his lot, setting every body else grumbling. He was cheerful, and for of animation, as a good man ought to be any-where. He was handy as Jack himself when the sea called for him. Now he helps pitch the cargo of the laboring vessel into the sea—and now he makes all ring, fore and aft, with a voice that roused and encouraged the dispirited sailor
—and now gives the captain a hint that saved the lives of all on board.

5. Paul took his religion with him to sea. me leave theirs behind; and it is not heard of off soundings. But our voyager was not asham-ed to have all know who was the God he served, giving thanks for the food provided, and praying or the welfare of all on board.

6. Paul had a taste of shipwreck. But he nt through its perils like a man of sense, and

a Christian man, and did more for the safety of all his shipmates, than any and all others on board. Paul on the land, or Paul on the sea, a most noble specimen of a Christian man. Happy for land and sea, when upon both the number of such men shall have been multiplied ten thous

BEGINNING RIGHT.—At a recent meeting in London, an alderman and sheriff stated that the statistics of the city prisons showed that since the establishment of ragged schools, juvenile erime had diminished fifty per cent.

and fold .- Puritan Recorder.

BETTER THAN TO HAVE RUM INSIDE.-Many years ago, drunkards in England were pun-ished by being obliged to carry through the pub-lic streets what was called the drunkard's cloak, which was a large barrel, with one head out, and a hole in the other, through which to put the head, while the hands were drawn through small holes on the side.

GOOD INDESTRUCTIBLE.—The Rev. John Newton was one day called to visit a family that fire. He found the pious mistress, and saluted er with, "I give you joy, madam."

Surprised, and ready to be offended, she exaimed, "What joy that all my property is "Oh no," said he, "but joy that you have so

much property that fire cannot touch."

This happy allusion checked her grief, and, riping her tears, she smiled like the sun shining after an April shower.

For where the treasure is, there will the heart be also."

NUMBER OF SLAVES IN THE WORLD .- The African institute at Paris—an association for the diffusion of civilization and Christian light in Africa—has recently issued a circular which shows that the number of blacks held in slavery n different countries, is seven and a half mil-ions; of which 3,095,000 are in the United tates, 3,250,000 in Brazil, 900,000 in the Spanish Colonies, 85,000 in Holland Colonies, 140,-000 in the Republics Central America, and 30,000 in European establishments in Africa.— Journal of Commerce.

It is not a little humiliating that Brazil should be the rival of our "glorious republic" in the degrading position of holding Africans in slavery before the eyes of all nations in this nine-teenth century of the Christian age.—Oberlin Evangelist.

Suppose the greatest sinner on the face of the earth were to come in here. Do you ask me what he must have done in order to have become such? O, he must have heard of the gospel salvation, and despised it!

## MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854.

PRIZE ESSAY-AGAIN. The R. I. Quarterly Meeting has conclud-

ed 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. I., 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 envelope, 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.

QUARTERLY MEETING REPORTS WANTED No returns have yet been received from the following Quarterly Meetings. Unless sent immediately, they will be too late.

Kennebec Y. M .- Windsor, Barrington Vermont.-Wheelock, Stanstead, Corinth. Genesee.—Rochester.
N. Y. and Pa.—Bradford & Tioga. St. Lawrence.—Clinton. Ohio.—Warren & Clinton. Marion.—Licking.
Indiana.—Dearborn and Ripley. Northern Indiana.—Noble.

Mich.—Calhoun, Grand Rapids. St. Joseph's Valley—St. Joseph.

Ill. Northern.—Rock River.

Ill. Central.—Adams Co. Wisconsin.—Rock. Lafavette. Iouca.—Washington.

Canada West.—Brock & Talbot District,
Franklin, (Vt. and Ms.) Broome, Des Moines.

It is a matter of joy that the requirements of God are simple and plain. The gospel of Christ possesses great simplicity. Give the heart to God, and love your fellow man as yourself. Believe on the world's Redeemer, and reverence him. The gospel finds men sinners, and hence its great truth to meet their case is, the atonement made by the Son of God, and its application in the forgiveness of sin and regeneration through the Holy Ghost by faith in Immanuel; thence follow a life devoted to God here, and an eternal heaven at his right hand.

And nothing can be simpler, more easily to be comprehended, and practiced, than the requirements of the gospel of God. Its service is spiritual, demanding spiritual worship; but it is immaterial whether it be offered at Jerusalem, on the Samaritan mountain, or elsewhere; no shrines but hearts loving God, no pilgrimages How different from this simplicity of God's

requirements, are the multiplied rites and ostentatious fooleries of the present Catholic church. We have just read a carefully prepared article in one of the Magazines entitled "The Holy Week at Rome." This is the week during which the Catholics celebrate the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ. But, alas! how un-Christ-like are all the pompous displays of such perversions, changings, and genuflections! Whether you follow the writer in his descriptions of Palm Sunday, so called from Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem, on which the cardinals pay homage to the pope on his throne by kissing his great toe; the ceremonies at the various absolutions, which seemed to the writer "extremely ludicrous;" or Holy Thursday, "the busiest day of the sacred seven," when the pompous services regarding the solemn orace of the Lord's Supper are performed, by the worship of the holy wafer, " endless shiftings of vestments, and ornaments covered with white instead of purple," the pope descending from his throne to wash the feet of the pilgrims : or Good Friday, the adoration of the cross, and the self-flagellations of penitents which succeeds; or Easter Sunday, celebrating the resurrection, the greatest festival of the whole Catholic calendar, before which dazzling display of the wealth and magnificence of the successor of the poor fisherman of Judea "the costly splendor of all other earthly sovereigns pales;"-whatever of all the vain pageants connected with Romanism-you contemplate the mind of the humble Christian, transform it with a sickening disgust, and you admire the goodness of God, who loves the broken and contrite heart more than all these; and more than ever you rejoice in the simplicity of the requirements of God .-

## TERMS OF DISCIPLESHIP.

Our blessed Savior has said: " If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me." Luke 9: 13. How, then, are the terms of true discipleship to Jesus Christ, stated specifically and clearly by himself. The gospel is perfect, and hence there will be no changes, and these are always to be the terms on which any man can be a consistent and accepted Christian. Whatever any one's age or circumstances in life, these are the exact and well-defined conditions, according to which real discipleship is tested.

Let us consider well what these terms of discipleship include, that each may know whether or not he is a Christian. One item is a daily cross. The cross is to be borne "daily." What means this? Why this, that every day the accepted disciple is to do something that shall restrain, mortify and crucify the natural, selfish man, and invigorate and strengthen the inner spiritual life; shall perform duties crossing to the flesh, and requiring the exercise of faith and moral hardihood. He should pray, confess Christ before men, and do something for his Savior, for sinners, and for the divine life in the soul. And this is a DAILY idea. If we do it. not, what has become of our terms of discipleship, put forth by the Savior, and accepted by ourselves on the day of our espousals?

Let the young disciple examine himself cording to this rule. Aye, let the whole Christian church examine its hopes by this rule, and see if those hopes are bright and reliable, judging our lives according to these admitted terms of discipleship. Men must not let down the gospel to their standards; but bring themselves up to it. This idea of a daily cross must not be crossed from Christ's gospel. If any have done aught towards crossing out the daily cross, let us haste to repair the wrong. It is above the "daily cross" that Heaven's crown hangs .- P.

## THE PAPAL EXCITEMENT.

The Papal question is assuming grave importance in public estimation. The violent opposition to freedom of speech, recently developed, has stirred the minds of the people, and set be-

fore them visions of evil to come. The tone of the Papal press for months has been alarming. The Boston Pilot, American Celt, and Freeman's Journal, may be mentioned as specimens of papers in the interest of this despotism, and they have boldly proclaimed that if of which they are composed, could have reached passions.

Papists ever attained to sufficient power, there their present elevation. Must not a superior would be an end to religious liberty. And in use of mechanical powers be reckoned among the Hughes' Jesuitical reply to Mr. Cass, it is conced- "lost arts ?" ed that they would use that power to suppress The history of Egypt has an intimate connecfreedom of speech and of the press. The condition with that of the Israelites for a long period. tion of every country where the Papacy is domi- Their progenitors, when their own land was exnant, confirms this position. There is not a foot hausted by famine, here found a refuge and supof earth under the control of this power, where port. Here they were so long and so grievous

ect is oppression, for the support of a priestly generally however much to their own detriment. erarchy, with the revenue forced from the ig-brant, servile victim of their craftiness, and, like as her inhabitants were for knowledge, wealth, the Southern despot, they labor to increase ig- and power, they were grossly superstitious, ower to effect a more fatal injury.

tering laws, holding the keys of power. They J. B. are clannish, and as policemen, jurors, witnesses, or judges, do not regard their oath, the demands of justice, nor the laws of the land, in their zeal to favor Papists, and crush American Protest-States in taking right action on slavery in the

Their allegiance to our government and laws is both rule. The pope is a pointean tyrant, and these men are his sworn allegiants. No oath of secure its repeal.

"Resolved, That we regard the passage of the late Nebraska bill, to involve a vio must ever be, so long as they are good Papists, legal subjects of a foreign despot. Every priest is a loyal officer of that despot, wielding political s a loyal officer of that despot, wichting political power over his subjects more absolutely than the ry. "Resolved, That, although we deem the prised that Christian freemen should be alarm- of Christian ministry, yet, we do not believe ervation, which neutralizes it entirely. Can duty of discussing, in the pulpit, the subject of slavery as well as other questions involving the principles of morality.

"Resolved, That at our next and future elecbjects to their becoming citizens on account of tions, we pledge ourselves to give our suffrages heir religion. But there is reason to object to no man, for any office, who does not publictheir religion. But there is reason to object to them on account of their allegiance to a foreign ly pledge himself to act in accordance with the sentiments of these resolutions." espot, their servility to a set of agents of that espot, who are constantly scheming against liberty, and in favor of tyranny, and their adher-ence to a set of morals which allows and enjoins territory heretofore regarded as sacred to freeevery species of deception and imposition to give dom by solemn and time-honored compact, Pope.-G. H. B.

EGYPT. The history of Egypt possesses great interest to the student of the Bible, not only from the rank it holds among the nations of antiquity, but also from its intimate connection with Jewish of Almighty God, and finally as creating formid-history. Of its high antiquity and renown there able obstructions to the progress of Christ's can be no doubt. Laying aside all the fabulous kingdom in the world." accounts with which the archives of the primitive nations abound, authentic records place this point beyond all question. According to Herodotus, Psammeticus was a renowned king of the U. S. repealing the Mo. Compromise, and the country nearly 700 years before the Christick to f American insufferable outrage upon the equal problem of the problem o much farther. In the time of Abraham, near ment of human depravity, and a bold defiar rounding countries when wasted by famine.

peal.

"Resolved, That the fugitive slave act of surrounding countries when wasted by familie.

Gen. 12: 10. Two hundred years later, we find a regular caravan trade carried on between Arabia and Egypt through Palestine, in spicery, balm, myrrh, and slaves. Gen. 37: 25—28.—

The Egyptians claimed the invention of the arts and sciences, and to have communicated to the Countries of their gode and their their their trades.

"Resolved, That the fugitive slave act of 1850 is in direct opposition to our religious faith, in open war with the laws of God and humanity, a burning shame upon the American nation—it contains the worst elements of barbarism, and can never receive the countenance of Christian freemen—therefore we demand, and will not cease to pray and to labor for its unconditional repeal." Greeks the names of their gods and their theol- repeal. ogy. Horne. Though this pretence is unfounded, their superior attainments in knowledge at a very early period are acknowledged by all. "Resolved, That we regard the passage of the U. S.,

Acts 7: 22. The country, anciently as at present, was long braska bill absolves us from all obligations arisand narrow, extending in length some 500 miles, ing from compromises heretofore entered into but in width little exceeding the valley of the by Congress on the subject of slavery, and that but in width little exceeding the variety of the Nile. It owed its fertility to this remarkable river, which by its periodical inundations enriched the soil, and prepared it for an abundant iniquitous of all, the fugitive slave law!!!" crop. Jewett, in his "Researches," speaking of The Progressive Age which publishes these the boat in which he crossed the Nile, says it resolutions says in the same article: banks—very stiff and rich soil, without stones.—
With this same mud the sides of the boat were plastered, at those parts in the fore-half of the order to raise the gunnel higher : the mud fillorder to raise the gunnel higher: the mud fill-ed up the crevices, and prevented the water their publication is not so important. We pubfrom gushing in, as would otherwise be the case. lish what we have, and shall be pleased to This mud was so rich and slimy, and when dry hereafter." so firm and impervious, that together with the o firm and impervious, that objective the banks, it is easy trong reed that grows on the banks, it is easy free-will Baptists, for which we owe thanks, ed a little ark which would float: she then

ream might not carry it down." To this day, through the overflowing of the

Pharaoh was the common appellation of her what they hoped to do, and the Free-will kings for a long period, and several of their Baptists are what they are. It is best to do right proper names are also recorded. But the -to cling to right principles-to trust in the als of her kings and dynasties are involved Lord, rather than put confidence in princes. in much obscurity. The sepulchres of the kings,

The Age will find the action of the Kennebec as the pyramids are supposed to have been, Yearly Meeting in the Star of July 19.—0, B. have stood among the wonders of the world from time immemorial. They too are shrouded in obscurity. We are amazed at their vastness,

an is free to utter or write his convictions of ly oppressed, and were thence so marvellously delivered by the special interposition of Jehovah. They have long prosecuted a warfare against Afterwards the Jews were often involved in r public schools; they hate intelligence, be- wars with the Egyptians, though they sometimes e it promotes personal freedom. Their ob- formed alliances with them against other nations.

rance, as necessary to their selfish object. In worshipping the stars, men, beasts, and even any places they have already greatly injured vegetables. For their wickedness the judgur schools, and are constantly increasing in ments of Heaven were denounced upon them. and signally fulfilled. The country was con-Their influence in the government is immense. | quered by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, They hold the balance of power; they act as 660 years before Christ. Subsequently it exunit under the direction of their priests, and perienced great vicissitudes, often fearfully re careful to secure an influence over that party ravaged by the Persian armies, until about 350 which receives their vote, that ensures them B. C. the kingdom was utterly overthrown by large slices of government patronage, and great Artaxerxes Ochus, and made a province of political influence. They are petted, bought and the Persian empire. It has never-since recovernored with office and wealth, and the Jesuiti- ed, but in power has been insignificant, presentcal designs of the Pope are favored by politing a standing monument of the consequence of cians in return for their votes; so that every- abusing distinguished blessings, and contemning where we turn we find foreign papists administ the counsel and authority of the Most High. J.

RELIGIOUS ANTI-SLAVERY ACTION

ants. This is more especially true of the Irish. church. Her several denominational conventions Riot, theft, assault, murder, easily escape punish- have lately been held; and all of them, some in ment when those vassals of the Pope are admin-strong, others in stronger term s,have spoken for the slave. Here is what they say :

Their allegiance to our government and laws is a mere pretence. The pope is their lawgiver, and at his command they are the bitterest foes the institutions they have sworn to defend the institutional claims upon us. (if such claims actually exist,) in relation to the rendition of fugitive slaves, the late law of 1850 is needless, rigid C. BAPTIST. an possibly have. It is laid down in their books and coercive, and that we as a Christian body do of ethics, is taught by their priests, by precept and example, that perjury is a virtue, hypocrisy, falsehood a merit, when designed to crush the foes of Papacy, and give supremacy to its destance in an act so repugnant to our best social and moral feelings; while at the same time we will use our most correct endeavors to potic rule. The pope is a political tyrant, and time, we will use our most earnest endeavors to

knowledged allegiance to the pope. Hence every congregation of immigrant Papists are, and to satisfy the conscientious scruples of the peo-

officers of the crown of Spain rule in Cuba.—
With all of these facts before us, can we be surblood of Jesus Christ to be the supreme object prised that Christian freemen should be alarmed to christian ministry, yet, we do not believe this ed? Our laws professedly exclude foreigners is their only duty or privilege. They have a right and it may be their duty to vote—to express their opinions as other citizens, in private or in public, on matters of government; and When they take the oath, there is a mental res- to exercise their private judgment also on the

"Resolved, That the recent action of the supremacy to the influence and policy of the dissent; and we feel called upon, as Christian citizens, to resist the effects of this action in all

## UNIVERSALISTS.

tian era. The sacred historians take us back friends of religion and humanity, a sad devolop-2000 years before Christ, Egypt was a land of of the God of the oppressed,—therefore we deplenty, furnishing sustenance to people of the

t was a high commendation to Moses, that he was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians."

as a wicked act, inasmuch as it is a violation of a solemn compact, a forfeiture of national confidence, and an insult to the moral sentiment of a free people.

Resolved, That the passage of the Ne

was ballasted with earth taken from the river "We give below the action of the conferences" essel where moveable plants were placed in But we have not their resolutions in our posses

The Age pays a deserved compliment to the conceive how the mother of Moses construct. It little knows, however, how well earned their ed a little ark which would float; she then placed it among the flags, in order that the position on Slavery is—what they have suffered and what they have sacrificed to secure it. The F. W. Baptists stand upon their present ground To this day, through the overflowing of the ville, and artificial irrigation, it produces abunbraska bills to make Anti-Slavery progress easy. antly, as in ancient times "by handfuls." An- They have fought every inch of their way. dantly, as in ancient times "by nandruis. They have fought every inch of their way."

other large source of subsistence is furnished by date trees, forming large forests about some of the villages. When Napoleon invaded the villages. When Napoleon invaded the ountry, he threatened to cut these down, which slavery, and by cutting down its subscription list; nediately brought the people to terms, as to deprive them of certain corporate rights most the loss of them would be a most fearful calamity to the present and future generations. Hence the significance of the prophet's denunciation: "They shall march with an army, and wives and their children needed them; in fine, ation: "They shall march with axes, as hewers of wood. They shall cut down her forest, saith the Lord, though it cannot be searched," &c. Jer. 46: 22, might suit their convenience. Thank Heaven, these minions of the slave power have not don

People seldom love those who withstand

RANDALL SAVINGS AND BENEVOLENT AS- resident in Bazetta for 33 years. Mrs. Marvin. SOCIATION.

Who is nearly 10 years younger, is equally smart.

the control of brethren in the F. W. Baptist did the week's washing for herself and husband denomination. It embraces in its membership by 7 o'clock, A. M.—A. K. M. at present the names of fifty-six brethren in different parts of the State. That its object, plan, and mode of operation may be well understood, we publish in full the Charter, By- thought the ticket master at Cleveland depot,

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND RIGHT HUNDRED AND PIPTY FOUR. An Act to incorporate the Randall Savings

and Benevolent Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:
Sucripo I. Thomas Parker, Oren-Williamson, Francis Lyford, Charles Currier, Joseph F. Nason, Asa Hutchinson, Ebenezer Knowlton, Oren B. Cheaey, Isaac Snow, J. D. Prescott, Abel Chadwick, Thomas B. Seavey, and their ascociates and successors, are hereby incorporated into a soldy politic, and corporate, by the name of the Randall savings and Benevolent Association, with power, by that iame, to prosecute and defend suits at law and equity, ave and use a common seal, make by-laws for the mangement of their concerns, not repugnant to the laws of the tate, with the right to exercise and enjoy all the rights and rivileges incident to such corporations.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may receive from any person or ersons any deposit or deposits of money, and may use the sme for the purposes herinafter provided.

she times, and in such manner, as said corporation shall prescribe.

Sac. 5. The officers of said corporation shall be a President, seven Trustees, a Secretary, Treasurer, and two Commissioners, who shall hold their respective offices for one year, and suid others are chosen; and the persons elected Secretary and Treasurer, before entering upon their official ditties, shall be sworn to the fathful discharge thereof; and the Treasurer shall also give bonds satisfactory to said corporation for the fathful performance of his duties; provided, however, that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may, if deemed advisable, be united in one person.

SEC. 6. The first meeding of said corporation may be called at such time and place, within the State, as may be directed by three first named corporators in this act, by giving notice thereof in some public newspaper published in the State, at least ten days previous thereto, at which meeting, and every subsequent annual meeting, the said officers shall be elected by ballot.

in behalf of said corporation, shall be scaled with its orate scal, and when made in pursuance of any vote of orporation, shall be valid and effectual to convey prop-or bind the corporation. c. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from fifer its approval by the Governor.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 3, 1854. lings passed to be enacted.

LUTHER S. MOORE, President.

LUTHER S. MOORE, President.

April 5, 1854. Approved, WM G. CROSBY.

Secretary's Office, Augusta, April 15, 1854. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original filed in this office.

ALDEN JACKSON, Sec'y of State.

RANDALL ASSOCIATION. The object of this Association is two-fold. First, it is a vings Institution, precisely on the principle of most Savaga Banks. Secondly, it contemplates devoting a part its earnings to the cause of Christianity and Benevo-

e.
tion is founded upon a broad basis, and
any benevolent cause, it is understood
t, its funds will be applied principally in

Money may be deposited at any time, and will be put up-in interest the first of the next mouth after it is received;— and will draw interest till the close of the month before re-

poration, and also in a book to be given to the depositor.— This book will be evidence of their property, and as valid as a note of hand. When moneys are drawn out, this book must be brought to the office to have the payment entered; or it will be pald to their order, properly witnessed, and ac-companied by the book. Moneys may be deposited by any person for the benefit of a minor or other individual or benevolent: object, and not individe to be withdrawn, if such person pleases so to order; at the time of depositing the same.

the amount of the individual's deposit. Thus he will vive compound interest on what he lets remain, which annot do in any other way by law.

Responsible Receiving Agents may be appointed in rincipal city or tewn in which it may seem desirable.

Trustees.
CHARLES CURRIER,
EBENEZER KNOWLTON,
OREN WILJAMSOM,
JOSEPH F. NASON,
DANIEL FULLER,
ASA HUTCHINSON ABEL CHADWICK.

J. D. PRESCOTT, Secretary. FRANCIS LYFORD, Treasurer. O. B. CHENEY, Commissioners.

So far as we know, this is another new thing inder the sun, original with its founders. We have Savings Banks and Benevolent Institutions eparately: but we know of no instance up to this ne of the union of the two ideas of saving and riving in the same corporation. It is well unusands of dollars belonging to persons in the F. W. Baptist connexion, to say nothing of others, which are so invested, that while a hand-little in their presence on their perfect verdancy. naining to go into the pockets of the rich.-Now, why may not the cause of God have a por-

tion at least of this extra dividend? There seemed to be much interest manifested bec Yearly Meeting, and many are only waiting stove to atoms. This in fact is the only instance he proper time in order to invest their funds.— since we left Lowell depot, in which any driver and legally opened on the 25th of July, on gage without an apparent disposition to smash which day \$500. were deposited. The Treasurity up. This trunk smashing is a nuisance which er is under \$10,000 Bonds for the faithful dis- is every where complained of on all our public officers are, by a vote of the corporation, constituted a Board of Managers for the investment of trunk stove up, and the contents scattered about the funds.—O. B. C.

his cows, and attended to his ordinary morning's and an aged sister, whose companion had been labor, after which he mounted his horse and taken from earth near two years ago. Looked day, considerable business, in different towns, various individuals who have gone to their acand walking at least two miles, and returned count, among whom is Rev. Mr. Barr, one of home at night, having been absent from home the victims of the R. R. slaughter at Noronly 13 hours. Mr. Marvin has 35 acres of walk. land, which he cultivates himself without hiring, Friday and Saturday rode in the county, and cutting his own hay and taking care of his own visited in Conneaut, Pa., and Conneautville. stock, and doing his own marketing. Mr. Mar- amidst lovely scenery and green foliage, though

A few mornings since she arose at sunrise and

So said the lawyer in the old fable, and so a few days since. Mrs. Moulton purchased a ticket for Ravenna, at the ticket office at Cleveland, O., and received \$2,00 too much change. which, in the hurry of the moment, was not noticed till she was seated in the car. As she had two children and her own baggage to look after, she requested a gentleman to ask the ticket master to step to the car window, as he was now standing perfectly idle. He simply refused to comply. Again Mrs. M. persuaded the gentleman to say to him that he had made a mistake in the change. This intelligence he heard without moving a muscle-he would not budge. A third effort was now made, and the errand was carried to the important functionary that he had given the lady too much change. This intelligence suppled him exceedingly, so that he barely condescended to come to the window and take the bill which was proffered, with no apology whatever for his boorishness, only remarking, Well, if you say it is so. I will take it"—he walked back. Men who have so much more buckram than brains should be allowed to procure a livelihood by other means.-A. K. M.

### Editorial Correspondence. Lowell---Fitchburgh----Bellows Falls---Rut-

But night comes on, and more and more dusky and indistinct become the objects, and we must relapse into reverie or slumber. But on, on, like the revolving wheels of time speeds our anaconda vehicle, curving and twisting its supple joints to every curve on the track, as though guided through the darkness by an unaccountable but unerring instinct.

Now we are in Utica, and here comes on board a poor drunken runner for the "Lake Shore Route," embracing the Mich, Southern and Northern Ind. R. R .- a good route, but miserably represented. Why should such disgusting, filthy objects, be employed for such purposes? They are certainly no benefit to the travelling public, and by exciting the disgust of passengers, they injure the credit of the route. This fulsome fellow, who calls his name Buckley, (whether it be a name assumed for the occasion or otherwise we know not,) and who boasts much of his own integrity, honor, and reputation, after swaggering about for a time, and abusing several passengers, at last, after having been earnestly requested by some of the passen gers to leave the car, and promptly threatened by others if he did not discontinue his abuse, finally left the car, to the great relief of all. This is vastly unpleasant to be sure, but then it affords a variety, and so we will make the most of it .-We happen to belong to that unfortunate class that cannot sleep and operate a baby-jumper at the same time, and, as the motion of the cars compels us to do the latter, we must give over the former, and consider ourselves at liberty to inspect the various aspects and attitudes of other sleepers, a description of which the reader will please excuse us from giving. Suffice it to say, there are many grotesque appearances about

Weary and tedious the hours pass. We look and look and look at our watch, but we cannot hasten the tardy hours. O, we find ourself wishing our present, fleeting hours to hasten past, that we may be relieved from a trifling inconvenience, and realize a more pleasant situation bepain, would give worlds to exchange places with us, weary and debilitated as we are. This, after all, is not the worst place in which to attempt to hold communion with God. And what an elvsium are we now enjoying, compared with the suffering interminable, which shall be the price

of refusing salvation through the merits of a crucified Redeemer. But morning at length dawns; the long and wearisome night has passed into eternity. We soon find ourselves approaching Buffalo. The conductor of our train is inquired of about the genuineness and value of the ticket from Buffalo o Chicago, purchased at Fitchburg by our friend. At first he turns away and says he knows nothing about the routes west of Buffalo. Secondly, he knows that the ticket is for the boat passage instead of the R. R. passage. On being clearly refuted in that, he bristles up and says that he has been a conductor on this route for (we forget how many) years, and he ought to know something about the routes. We gently inform ed him that we had thought so too, till we had within a few minutes, been told by no less a personage than himself that he knew nothing about them; whereupon he exploded forth the idea that it was no way at all for 'people to buy tickets on one R. R. to be used on another, and we left him convinced that he "ought" to be acquainted with many things that he "knew nothing about." The ticket, however, proved to be perfectly good for what it professed.

Passed through Erie, where rumor says the citizens are preparing for another outbreak .-What ground there is for this report we know

Conneaut, Ohio, the first place of our destination, is reached at 11 o'clock and 18 minutes. A. M., on Wednesday, the 12th-having travelled stood that there are thousands and tens of nearly 700 miles in 28 hours and 3 minutes. Here are found the hack drivers so perfectly green that we could not forbear to comment a some dividend a received, a surplus is left repassenger who stopped here, (a minister of our denomination whom we chanced to meet.) as though they really would as lief the contents would come out whole and the trunks remain the Association at the session of the Kenne- whole as that trunks and contents should be all would say that the Association was formally or baggage master has put his hand on our bagarge of the duties of his office; and all the routes, and which calls loudly for reform. It is the depot. Our own trunks, which can hardly be knocked to pieces with a sledge, suffered considerable injury.

Mr. Joseph Marvin, of Bazetta, Trumbull Met our aged mother here-who was almost Co., Ohio, is in his 83d, year. On the 16th of overjoyed to meet us again, though quite sor June, last, he arose in the morning and milked rowful at our sallow and haggard appearance rode 65 miles, transacting, in the course of the around in the neighborhood and inquired for

vin is a native of Lynn, Conn., and has been a the ground is becoming excessively parched with

borhood in which he now lives, and probably on the very spot, which is within a few rods of the meeting house. And still, what is a wonderful fact, he is successful as a pastor, and is beloved by his flock. In the winter of 1833—'34, himas the one where we are now. Many with whom we formed an acquaintance 20 years ago, have passed away, while nearly all of the balance have grown from youth to comparatively ance have grown from youth to comparatively old age. Alas, how soon we shall all be gone! The church, too, whose membership have seemed in former times to be all of one heart, mind and faith, has since been like other churches, divided and rent. Recently, one of the most foolish of all antiquated, obsolete but revived delusions the world has ever seen, called spiritanded in New York city. The average increase of our population is one thousand a day, and this mostly from the old world. We wish to do constitute the churches will sustain it is sincerely hoped that the churches will sustain it in this undertaking.

It also enters into its plans to raise funds to aid the parent Society in carrying the gospel to foreign lands, and to sustain missionaries in the wide West.

Thousands of semi-pagans are flocking to our shores. 50,000 in six weeks, not long since, and this mostly from the old world. We wish to do constitute the churches will sustain it in this undertaking.

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Thousands of semi-pagans are flocking to our shores. 50,000 in six weeks, not long since, and the wide West.

and sympathy of every true friend of humanity. He is a native of Kentucky, and has spent the most of his life in that State. He has been indefatigable in his labors, and amidst much oppoderation of the growing West, whence tends the course of empire. We shall fail of doing our duty, if we do not send the gospel to the new settlements, where society is being organized, and thus give a safe turn to its character and interesting the receipt of the course of the growing West, whence tends the course of empire. sition and persecution has been successful in rearing several churches around him that have no connection or communion with slaveholders.

Bro. F. desires you to forward him the Morning Star, for which you will find enclosed \$1,50. He is desirous of forming an acquaintance with Rutland, O., July 13, 1854.

## NEW YORK MISSION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the F. W. Baptist Missionary Society of the State of New York products of labor, and the abu ought to fill our treasury with this needful work.

It was truly an interesting and encouraging season to the friends of this new organization. After hearing and accepting of our Treasurer's report, our Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Ball, and the season are season would be a light tax upon their benevolence, which proper exercises the season would be a light tax upon their benevolence, which proper exercises the season would be a light tax upon their benevolence, which proper exercises the season would be a light tax upon their benevolence, which proper exercises the season would be a light tax upon their benevolence.

each church member in the State. The attention of the people was then called to the pecuniary wants of the Society, which was promptly and nobly responded to in cash and pledges, swelling the list, as we are informed, to rising \$400,00. This, with the \$300,00 of new pledges to the interest in Bullsto, made in the even prove a useful instrumentality in eliciting and concentrating our Christian charity and benevolence, and will enable us to surmount many of the embarrassments and hinderances to the prosperity of F. W. Baptists in this State.

The Society then proceeded to elect by ballot the efficers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. E. B. Fairfield, of Bethany, N. Y.

Cor. Sec.—Rev. Charles Putnam, of Bethany, Board of Trustees-Rev. F. W. Straight, of ble success.

N. Y.; Rev. D. G. Holmes, of Waltorth, N. Y.;
Phinehas Ford, of Batavia, N. Y.; Rev.
Charles Putnam, Bethany, N. Y.; Truman
Cary, Boston, N. Y.; Rev. H. Blackmarr, Rochester, N. Y.; D. S. Heffron, Utica, N. Y.;
D. D. Hunt, Perinton, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—Rev. H. Blackmarr, SamuL. H. Hark, Volve, Filliett of New York city. el R. Hawks, Volney Elliott, of New York city, Rev. L. J. Madden, Rev. S. Bathrick, Rev. M.

H. Abbey, Truman Cary.

Auditors—M. H. Abbey, L. J. Madden.
D. G. Holmes, Clerk.

Walworth, N. Y., July, 1854.

## REPORT.

BUFFALO, June 10, 1854. Your Secretary would respectfully report—
The organization of the N. Y. State Mission Society resulted from a simultaneous movement n this State for this cause; and that our domes- would for the cars to have gone the whole disin this State for this cause; and that our domestic missions especially would realize a benefit tance, viz., 7 miles.

On the 12th, we lectured in the Town Hall at Much time, credit, and money have been lost by beginning a mission work in cities and villages and the remarks listened to with apparent deep

creasing, and the prospects brightening. He slaves mmenced his labors the first Sabbath in April. ways ttempt to revive our interests in Brockport .- destitute fugitives alternately, and ado The church in that thriving yillage has for sev- to their necessities. May Heaven richly reward

heat and droughts Wheat harvest coming in very desirous of seeing the church revived. We rather light, on account of depradations of the are happy to learn that the efforts which a fly.

3 Sabbath, July 16th, heard Elder Herman Jen-kins preach in Conneaut, Ohio, who has been res enlisted, and some wanderers reclaimed and some forty-two years in the ministry in our de-nomination.

Bro Rufus Clark, the present restor of this Bro. Rufus Clark, the present pastor of this flattering for a glorious reward to patient thurch, was born and raised in the very neigh-

self and his wife were two of our scholars in a common school. Three of his brothers, who were then to be reckoned among the most amiwere then to be reckoned among the most ami-able persons we ever knew, have gone to their from which any serious difficulty is apprehended glorious reward, and his aged father lies at the point of death. No other place on earth awakens in our own mind so many solemn sensations to their house of worship, to pay their subscriptions promptly. A deficit of nearly \$1300, has grown out of this cause. That deficit should

sapped the piety of some who were apparently pillars in the church. Delusions multiply, but truth shall yet triumph.—A. K. M.

Correspondence of the Star.

Correspondence of the Star. REV. JOHN G. FEE IN OHIO.

Bro. Burr:—Last evening the citizens of this place had the pleasure of hearing an interesting discourse from the Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky, whose philanthropic efforts in the Antislavery cause have won for him the respect bor earnestly, give freely, pray believingly for the

us as a denomination, and would be exceedingly glad to have some of our ministers visit him. His P. O. address is Cabin Creek, Lewis Co., S. H. BARRETT.

S. H. BARRETT.

S. H. BARRETT.

S. H. BARRETT.

complish great good.

There are many villages and cities to which we are earnestly invited, and where we might soon establish permanent and useful churches, if we had the funds. The high price of all the ught to fill our treasury with ample means

of Buffalo, read a very encouraging and interesting report of the Society's doings for the first year of its existence. The Society voted the same should be forwarded for publication in the tar.

A resolution was offered by Eld. Ball, and supply 15,000 persons with the blessings of the A resolution was offered by Edd. Ball, and animously adopted, after a few short and impreached gospel; and allowing that they would severe the surging the necessity and projectly of making an effort to raise in this State 5000,00 for the cause of missions the present conversion of 500 souls yearly, or 5000 in ten ear, it being on an average only fifty cents to our ability, as well as the good which would re-

os to the interest in Bullsto, made in the evening, with a view of settling all the debts on the meeting house in B. this fall, demonstrated to us what has been so often stated of late, that the F. W. Baptists are, without any question, a be-

Y.

Treasurer—Phinehas Ford, of Batavia, N.

Treasurer—Phinehas Ford, of Batavia, N.

Rec. Sec.—D. G. Holmes, of Walworth, Y. Cor. Sec.—Rev. Charles Putnam, of Bethany, sisters in N. Y. be a whit behind those in other States, where they are laboring with commenda

Brockport, N. Y.; Rev. G. H. Ball, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. D. G. Holmes, of Walworth, N. Y.; pect that those of us who live to attend our second By the united efforts of all, we hope and exanniversary meeting will be full of surprise and

Bro. Bur:—I have just returned from a lecturing tour through Niagara district, in company with the Rev. Dr. Willis, President of Knoxes College and also of the Canada A. S. Society. On the 11th inst., we addressed a good audience in the court house af Niagara.—This is a pleasant little town, numbering some 6,000 inhabitants, engaged in the various pure 6,000 inhabitants, engaged in the various pursuits of life. It is half way between Toronto and Niagara Falls. The railroad is now completed from there to the Falls, and in operation, Society resulted from a simultaneous movement n different parts of the State to systematize and route, but also a quicker and much better than increase the efficiency of our missionary operations. A general conviction seemed to prevail seven miles in a stage, which required as much that much more ought to be and might be done time to ascend a steep hill at Lewiston as it

when the means of prosecuting the enterprise to interest. But little is said, heard, or done in ultimate success could not be controlled, and hence a failure was inevitable. To prevent ates, and but very few concern themselves about tempts to establish churches under such circum-tanges, and to carry forward to victory those that may be attempted, is indispensable to the credit and prosperity of the churches, and the economical use of the resources within our reach. economical use of the resources within our reach. These were prominent objects in the organization of this Society.

The lack of some systematic way of raising funds, and of keeping up an interest in the cause of missions was generally felt, and the importance of doing more for extending the gospel in the home and foreign field prompted to this step. We anticipate adding materially to the step. We anticipate adding materially to the increase the means of carrying the gospel to the great West. Inspired with such motives, hopes

The lack of some systematic way of raising the people here do? &c., &c. But, however, before these meetings were over, we felt persuaded that many concluded that they not only had something to do with it, but that they had something to do with it, but that they had something as well. The Rev. Df. Willis, as he is able to do, handled the subject in a most masterly and conclusive manner, discussing principally the social and moral relations and effects of slavery. Such men as great West. Inspired with such motives, hopes great West. Inspired with such motives, hopes and desires, a movement was made to embody them in form, reduce them to practice; and the result was, this Society was organized at Wallist, and indeed the interary and pecuniary worth in the such in worth, in June, 1853.

So far as we have been able to learn, this movement meets the hearty approbation of the brotherhood throughout the State.

Though this is our first annifersary, and much of the past year has been consumed in the preliminary steps of getting into a working condition sometime. Of the past year has been consumed in the preliminary steps of getting into a working condition sometime in the presentation of the past year has been consumed in the pre-liminary steps of getting into a working condition sometime in the presentation of the past year has been under the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the past year working conditions are indelibly inscribed on the interary and pecuniary ability, and, indeed, I do not know of a more thorough, uncompromising friend of the slave than Dr. Willis, nor one possessing a larger share of true benevolence. His name and deeds are indelibly inscribed on the memory of many a poor fugitive, whose heart leaps and countenance glistens at the meer mention of his name. Of tion, something has been done.

The church property in Rochester, which has to long been a subject of solicitude to the whole denomination, has passed into the hands of this away; nor is his liberality confined to this cause schools, colleges, and the poor of all classes, partial discharge its incumbrances. Bro. H.
Blackmarr has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the church there, and is now laboring the brethren with promise of success.—

Substituting the first his incertancy comment to this class way, nor is his increase, and increase, and the poor of all classes, partial largely of his bounty. And what has been said respecting the Rev. Dr., may with equal propriety be said of his very amiable and inestimation to be come and the poor of all classes, partial respecting the Rev. Dr., may with equal propriety be said of his very amiable and inestimation.

whong the brethren with promise of success.—
We are happy to learn that his congregation is ident and is now Treasurer of the Ladies' Antincreasing, and the prospects brightening. He slavery Society. The Ladies Society (as is al-Bro. F. W. Straight accepted an invitation to and efficient. They are in the habit of visiting

eral years been to all practical purposes extinct, them.

though the Trustees hold the church property free from debt, and many in the community were beautiful little city of St. Catharines, which by

Toronto, C. W., July 17, 1854. For the Morning Star.

MISSION AGENCY. Dear Bro. Burr :- Dula's visit to this coun-Dear Bro. Burr:—Dula's visit to this country bids fair to excite a deeper interest in behalf of the heathen. Since the Yearly Meeting we have visited five churches, and found large and interesting congregations. At Bristol, Gilmanton, and Concord, we had crowded houses. At the last session of the Yates & Steuben Quarterly Meeting, held in Odessa, N. Y., Bro. M. M. Ransom was publicly set apart to the secured for our third service, and though the aisles and porch were filled, some hundreds were not able to secure even a standing place within. The collections have indicated a deepening interest in missions.

A young lady, a teacher in the peighborhood.

A young lady, a teacher in the peighborhood with the faithful labors of Elder J. W.

ing interest in missions.

A young lady, a teacher in the neighborhood of Concord, proposed securing pledges among her pupils for the support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which she states that she had succeeded, and that they were prepared to pledge such support for three years.

Por the Morning Star.

Yesterday (Sunday) we enjoyed the privilege of hearing Elders Herman Jenkins and A. K. MOULTON, who, in the providence of God, met at our place during the past week, and remained in the control of the support of the support of the support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of the support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of the support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of the support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of the support of a child in India. I received a letter from her a few days since, in which support of the support of the

For the Morning Star.

McHenry, Ill., July 12, 1854.

Yours in Christ, F. P. AUGIR.

PENOBSCOT YEARLY MEETING.

It is hoped and expected that delegates, and brethren and sisters who attend the approaching session of this Y. M., which is to be held in Rockland, August 16th and 17th, will be pre-

will be obliged to visit your charches and your houses, for the aid we must have.

Last week I commenced my labors in the agency, to which I can devote but one-half my time at present—spent the Sabbath at South China, where we have a feeble church, passing through many tries and afficient of the right spirit and materials. Much of the right spirit and materials and where the sabbath at South china, where we have a feeble church, passing who was to be saided which Bro. Ezekiel Page, after boarding me four days, presented me with \$5,00. I now here the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church, passing which Bro. Ezekiel Page, after boarding me four days, presented me with \$5,00. I now here the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church, passing which Bro. Ezekiel Page, after boarding me four days, presented me with \$5,00. I now here the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church, passing which Bro. Ezekiel Page, after boarding me four days, presented me with \$5,00. I now here the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church, passing which Bro. Ezekiel Page, who keeps a first rate Temperance House. Here I became acquainted with Eld. John B. Page. I remained over the Sabbath, preached four sermons, and received \$3,50; be-sides which Bro. Ezekiel Page, after boarding the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church at the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church at the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church at the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church at the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church at the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church at the sabbath at South china where we have a feeble church at the sab real is there, after all. Here is the proof. In three days we raised \$258. in money and pledges for our Education Society, \$65. of which is from persons not connected with any F. W. Baptist church. May the Lord reward them.— They are extremely solicitous to have preaching, and are ready to pay for it.

EBENEZER KNOWLTON. S. Montville, Me., July 27, 1854.

QUARTERLY-TRAVELLER'S NOTICE. The following is the Boston Traveller's no-

tice of the last number of the Quarterly: The Free-will Baptist Quarterly for July, opens with an excellent article on Ministerial Education—in which a liberal and generous education for the ministry is urged with much effect. The second article is on the Nature and Extent of the Atonement; the third, on Union with Christ, a source of Life and Power—a gust. great subject profitably handled; the fourth is on Obstacles to Revivals; fifth, Politics and the Pulpit—in which it is urged that the minister of the Gospel should be allowed to speak freely on any subject that he thinks the good of the society, the church and the country, or the salvation of souls, requires him to discuss; article sixth, is

Ms. were not officially reported. In some parts of souls, requires him to discuss; article sixth, is devoted to Unitarian Developments—in which the writer suggests that while Unitarians are approximating, in some respects, towards the Free-will Baptists, other denominations are alike approaching them from another direction. The seventh article is suggested by Dr. John Brown's admirable work on the Discourses and Sayings of our Lord Jesus Christ. The eighth, is on Nebraska and the new Basues of the Slave Power—in which strong, but not extravagant Anti-slavery ground is taken.

Ms. were not officially reported. In some parts of the Y. Meeting there is a great want of pastoral individual in the churches are destitute of regular preaching. Some are feeble and unable to support a pastor, and some are able and anxious to do so, but the men are wanting. In view of meeting these exigencies the Y. M. appointed a committee of correspondence, to add the destitute churches in obtaining pastors. In the destitute churches in obtaining pastors. When the provided in the pastor is a great want of pastor in the churches are destitute of regular preaching. Some are feeble and unable to support a pastor, and some are able and anxious to do so, but the men are wanting. In the pointed a committee of correspondence, to add the destitute churches in obtaining pastors. The committee are D. M. Graham, N. Y. city, Power—in which strong, but not extravagant.

Annes, N. Y., L. Hanson, West Monroe, N. Y., L. Hanson, West Monroe, N. Y., L. Power—in which strong, but not extravagant Anti-slavery ground is taken.

## Rebibals. Etc.

ings in Allegany [Pa., we suppose,] in a place where Free-will Baptists have never preached before. There is a good prospect. Some have already professed hope in Christ. On the Sab-bath, July 2d., a large congregation assembled at the water, and witnessed the baptism of four happy converts. It was a solemn time, many ly. The meetings of worship were very were affected to tears. We trust that seed was esting. The contributions were a little larger sown that will bring forth fruit to the glory of than they have been in former years. W. RITTENHOUSE.

Christ, and are now rejoicing in God their Sa-vior. Last Sabbath five joined the F. W. B. ch. by bantism and one by letter meling in all by baptism, and one by letter, making in all, since last March, 14 added by baptism, and 3 by letter. We expect that others will unite at our next covenant meeting. E. B. WRIGHT.

July 10.

Resolved, therefore, that repentance, comment for repentance, is the duty of the northern church and clergy—that among these works a refusal to admit those guilty of slaveholding to communion, church fellowship, or to the pul-

revivals—218 have been added by baptism, and and a persistent effort to induce a healthy public 17 by letter. The longest time of trial and apostacy has been since 1843, when only a few faithful veterans of the cross have stood firm at their posts. their posts, and boldly faced "the powers of darkness of this world, and spiritual wickedness in high places." The real worth of such members in the church the such members in the such m bers in the church who can always be depended on in "every good word and work," cannot be too highly estimated.

\*\*Resolved, that are the determined and persistent opposition to the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, deserve well of their country. But those too highly estimated.

the second church in this town, who have had regarded with loathing by every lover of God many added, under the ministry of Elder D. L.

Edgerly. I have had a membership in that church over 47 years, and a happy pastoral relation 33 years; but have recently been dismissible the Massachusetts clergy God speed, in their

its rapid improvements is becoming more at-

On the 2d instant, we had a great and good (saline) conveyed to them by the means of pipes, day. Seven young persons, all males, followed &c. This water is said to be (medicinally) far their divine Lord in the glorious and delightful superior to the Saratoga Springs; this being ordinance of baptism. The heart of the aged day. Seven young persons, all males, followed administrator was made glad in view of the hapsteam—will render it quite an important place.

J. B. SMITH.

reformation.

Our prayer is, that King Jesus may ride on from conquering to conquer, until the whole earth is filled with his glory.

Yours truly, July 25.

This young lady and her pupils are connected with another denomination. Would that all our F. W. B. friends would evince as deep an interest in the heathen committed to our charge as left almost three years since, on a missionary do some of other denominations who also contour to the East. Eld. A. K. Moulton is chiovtribute largely to sustain their own missions.

O. R. BACHELER.

July 15.

O. R. BACHELER.

July 15.

Conneaut, Ohio, July 17th, 1854.

Bro. Burr:—Ast. Saboath I devoted to the advocacy of the claims of the heathen upon the inhabitants of this community. The result of the effort was the liberal contribution of fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents for the Foreign Mission cause.

We believe if the ministry of our denomination where the past year, I have taken leave of them, expecting to see them no more in this world. After leaving the State of New York, on the 26th of June I arrived at Bro. John Reaves in Separts Community. Bro. Burr :- After travelling, preaching, and we believe if the ministry of our denomination would plead more fervently and oftener for the benighted heathen; our missionaries would not want, and large accessions might be made to their number. The F. W. Baptist church in McHenry intends annually to do its portion in the Foreign as well as the Home Mission enter
Vours in Chair.

York, on the 26th of June I arrived at Bro. John would be arrived at Bro. John would plead more fervently and oftener for the my wife. He and his wife were formerly from Gilmanton, N. H. He and his family moved into Sparta when the country was new, and passed through the hardships of a new settlement. It was soon ascertained that he and his wife were professors of religion, and their house become professors of religion, and their house became the preachers' home. But I now found Bro. B. alone, that is to say, a widower, he having buried his wife a few months ago. He feels his loss to be very great. His comfort is in God. He feels that it is well with the dead. I had a short Rockland, August 16th and 14th, will be prepared to do something liberal for our Education Society. Let it be remembered that the N. H. Y. M. at its last session raised over \$2,000; A collection was taken, for my benefit, amountand at the Kennebec Y. M. \$1035. were raised in money and pledges.

One thousand dollars, secured at our Y. M., \$5,00. I then went to Wellsburg, and called will not only "set the ball in motion," but diminish the labors of your agent; for if you are had a good time—and received \$2,00. July
not prepared to aid this cause at the Y. M., he
will be obliged to visit your chorches and your

Ezekiel Page, who keeps a first rate Temperance

For the Morning Star.

OHIO NORTHERN YEARLY MEETING June 24. Eld. G. Evans was chosen Moderator. Prayer by Eld. Joel Spaulding. Ministering brethren were invited to a seat and to take part in our deliberations. Bro. G. Evans was appointed corresponding messenger to Marion

M. Voted that a Convention be held with the church in Troy, on the last Wednesday in Aug.
next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of
organizing a Mission Society in this Y. M., and that we recommend that each church belonging to this Yearly Meeting send one delegate to

aid Convention.

Voted that the time of holding the Y. M. be the Friday preceding the last Subbath in August. E. A. Turney, Clerk.

For the Morning Star. CENTRAL NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING -The last session of this body was at Columbia

Ames, N. Y., L. Hanson, West Monroe, N. Y. I. B. Coleman, West Stephentown, N. Y. is hoped that ministers wishing a location will address some member of this committee with-Bro. Burr:—I have recently held some meet intention of a State Convention to be held in connection with the N. Y. State Home Mission Society, and voted to ask that Convention and

> The following resolutions were discussed and adopted:
>
> Resolved, that it is the sense of this confer-

The F. W. B. ch. in Greenbush, Wis., with the ence, that the late triumph of the slave power, M. E. Soc'y, have enjoyed a very good revival of in opening the territories of Kansas and Nebras ka to the curse of slavery, has been invited, by religion for some three weeks past. Many of the young friends in Greenbush have sought and the indifference of northern churches to the sufferings of Christ, in the persons of his poor, found pardon of all their sins, through Jesus and by the substitution, on the part of the clere apostolic doctrine, that we ought to obey Resolved, therefore, that repentance, confes-

Revival in Strafford, N. H.

Bro. Burr:—During my pastoral connection with this church, we have been blessed with ten great interests of human liberty are at stake—revivals—218 have been blessed with ten great interests of human liberty are at stake—

Last November, the revival commenced with become the tools of the slave power, are to be

contemplated convention to devise ways and means to resist the encroachments of the slave power, we call upon the clergy of our State to meet in a similar convention, and we on our part appoint the officers of this conference a committee to co-operate with others in calling, and making arrangements, for such a conven-

the state of the s

Resolved, that we call upon our Home Mis-

office of this State who is not a known and tried friend of the Temperance Cause.

The meeting was one of great unanimity.
The late removal of the Biblical school has taken from us some of our best strength, yet we are not disheartened, because in God we are the goodly land.

Notice.

The members of the Western Reserve F. W. B. Educate Society are notified to meet in Chester, Geauga Co., O' on Friday, the 2th of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., he Annual Meeting of said Society. Said meeting will at the time and place of holding the Geauga Q. M., and hoped that many will attend.

By order of the board, D. H. Minkes, St. ce of this State who is not a known and yet able to possess the goodly land.

M. C. Brown, Clerk.

Bro. Burr:—You may publish the following vote, passed at the Kennebec Y. M., if you think proper:

Voted, That the clerks of the several Q. Ms. a committee to procure the names of their inisters to a total abstinence pledge from the use of tobacco, one object of which is, to secure to our Education cause \$100, now offered to it by Bro. J. B. Swanton, of Readfield, on condition that such a reform can be accomplished throughout the ministry composing the Kennebec Y. P. S. The next Y. M. will be held at Vien-

na, in the Farmington Q. M. A. H. M. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

ELK Co., Pa.—Held its last term with the Washington ch., Friday, Sept. 22.

Boston, Mass.—Held its summer session at Y. M., as follows, with power of substitution:-M. Durgin, T. P. Moulton, G. P. Ramsey, E. Hawes, and D. P. Cilley. Next Q. M. with Russia to evacuate the principalities within a the ch. at Pelham & Salem, N. H.

WOLFBORO', N. H.—Held its last session with waiting for an answer. the 1st Effingham ch. Owing to a foolish fear The cholera, or diarrhoea of a very bad kind, of the small pox, which was prevailing in a appears to have broken out in the Baltic fleet. 1. Still the session was one of some inter- in the Duke, and a few in other ships. est. One brother was licensed to preach. The The insurrection in Spain has not been ext session will be held in Alton.

June. Were favored with the labors of Bros. surgents were killed, and 56 prisoners taken. Bathrick and E. Pelton. Bro. Stanford was he corresponding delegate from Seneca Q. M. nurches to meet in convention at Troy the last Wednesday in August to organize a Missionary ton in the strongest terms, as a malicious falsi Society in the Yearly Meeting. Next session fier, imbecile dotard, &c., and was frequently with the Greenfield church, Sept. 29.

EDGECOMB, Me.—Held with the ch. in Westport, July 1st and 2d. A good season was enoyed. We were favored with the labors of Eld. S. Hathorn, from the Bowdoin Q. M., and Eld. appropriate and pay over one-fourth of whatev-N. Brooks was chosen to attend the next session of said Q. M. in return. In Quarterly Conference passed the following resolution:

of the Education Society, which amounted to 000. \$14,09. The next session of this Q. M. is to be Tuesday, July 25. Senate.—Mr. Mallory of held with the 1st F. W. B. church in George-Florida offered a resolution referring the questown.

WATERVILLE, Me.—Held with the church in

one were represented by letter and delegation. Executive office, to be expended by the private We had decidedly a good meeting, especially Secretary, under the direction of the President,

v.adopted: rganization of Nebraska and Kansas, which has supported it. It was agreed to-31 to 16. Mr.

Next session with Cooper ch., commencing

## Notices, Appointments, Etc.

Missionary Appointments.

It is proposed to hold farewell meetings preparatory ro. Covil's sailing for India, as follows: Tuesday, August 1, Bath, Me. Wednesday, August 2, Topsham. Friday, August 4, Saco and Biddeford.

Friday, August 4, Saco and Biddeford.
Saturday, August 5, South Berwick.
Sabbath, August 6, A. M., Great Falls.

"" P. M., Central St., Dover.
" 6 o'clock, 1st church, Dover
Tuesday, August 9, Lawrence.
Wednesday, August 9, Manchester.
Thursday, August 10, Lowell.
Friday, August 11, Blackstone.
Sabbath, August 13, 1st & 24 Providence. Dula, the Santal convert, will accompany us. It toped that the pastors will give due publicity to these a sointments, and endeavor to secure as deep an interest possible in our mission cause.

New Hampton, July 22, 1834.

New Hampton, July 22, 1834.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETINGS. As Bro. Covil, missionary efect of the Free-will Baptist Board of Foreign Missions is about to sail for India, religious meetings will be ield as follows, on Friday, Aug. 4th:

At Biddeford, 3 o'clock, P. M.

At Saco, half past 7 in the evening.

These meetings will be addressed by Rev. Messrs. Bacheer, late missionary returned from India, Covil, and Dula, a native Santal. Brethren and friends in the vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

A. CATERNO.

Free-will Baptist Anniversaries. Tree-will Baptist Arising the Amiversaries of our Benevolent Societies will be d about the middle of October. No place has yet been ected for them. It is hereby requested that all those irches which are willing or desirous to have the next Ancersaries held with them, should immediately make their quests to the subscriber, who is Chairman of the Committee to make arrangements for the next Anniversaries.

Silas Curtis.

Rockingham Quarterly Meeting. The August session will be held at Amesbury, Mass.

Pittsfield, N. H., July 13, 1854,

New Durham Q. M. Ministers' Conference

The New Durham Q. M. Conference will meet with the

Sandwich Quarterly Meeting

Huntington Quarterly Meeting Resolved, that we call upon our Home Mis-n Society, the American Mission Association, with the Waterbury Centre church, the last Saturday in the Wesleyan Methodists, and all other mis-ter with the Waterbury Centre church, the last Saturday in September next - Conference Friday afternoon, 29th.

he Wesleyan Methodists, and all other misionary organizations and denominations, that
re not guilty of complicity with the sin of
laveholding, in receiving the funds of slaveiolders for missionary purposes, to send at an
arly day missionaries and a free press to Kanas, if God please, to save that fair land from
he shame, and crime of heathenism.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, that the veto of the late bill to
uppress the liquor traffic, by the Governor of
our State, should lead the friends of temperance
or vest no man with the executive or legislative
office of this State who is not a known and

Rev. John Fullonton, New Hampton, N. H.

S. R. Goodenough, Brunersburg, Defiance Co., O.

## General Intelligence.

received to the 15th ult. Breadstuffs were ay ch. Meetings of worship very interesting. dull and rather lower. There has been con-Next session at the house of Bro. Joseph Boyer, siderable severe fighting on the Danube. On the 7th of July the Turks took Moken and Olneika shall not be allowed." The naval appropriation islands, and on the 8th Omer Pasha with 40.lem. Delegates were appointed to the 000 men surrounded the Russians, and took Giurgevo. The Russians cut their way through with a loss of 900. Gen. Shurtleff lost an arma month, and will occupy Wallachia without

eighboring town, the attendance was very Thirty men have died in the Austerlitz, seven

pressed. In an engagement betwen the insur-HURON, O .- Held with the Fitchville church gents and Queen's troops, the chiefs of the in-

MONDAY, July 24. Senate.-Mr. Peti: made Delegates were appointed from the several a personal explanation in regard to Mr. Benton's charge against him. He denounced Mr. Bencalled to order. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. The pending viding that Washington and Georgetownshould er amount Congress may grant. The amendment was adopted, and the bill postponed.

In the House, nearly one hundred private bills: considered on Saturday, were passed, Mr. Resolved, That we approve of the action of the Letcher announced that he should more the re-Kennebec Y. M. at its last session, in recommending the chh. in Topsham, Brunswick, Freeport, Harpswell, and Phipsburg, now belonging to the Bowdoin Q. M., to join the Edgecomb tion bill was passed, 72 to 68. It appropriates Q. M., and we cordially invite them to unite with Narrows Boston Harbor, \$30,000, Fort Adams, Rhode Island, \$15,000, for the repair and im-The collection on the Sabbath was taken in aid provement of Fort Independence, Boston, \$10,-

tion as to whether Mr, Williams of New Hampsmittinerd, June 21 & 22. Most, of our chi. were represented by letter and delegation. Reports were encouraging. Good revivals have ing sections: That the President of the United seen enjoyed, and additions received by baptism. States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint Our prospects are, on the whole, more encour- or employ in his official household the following aging than for some years past. Collection for officers; to wit; 1 Secretary at a salary of nissions (within our limits) \$26,47. For Min- \$1,500, who shall take charge of such official isters' Relief Society, partly from the churches, papers as shall be confided to him by the direction of the President: 1 clerk at a yearly salary Resolved, That our only hope of the final tri- of \$1,600; 1 steward at a yearly salary of mph of temperance in our State is in the unit- \$1,000, who shall be under the direction of the adapted to the personal batter and the state of the personal state of the personal state of the personal state of the president, have charge of and be responsible for the plate and furniture of the President's mansave power, as manifested in the recent action of our Federal Government, opening to the blighting influence of alternative of the President may assign him; 1 Messenger blighting influence of slavery a vast territory pre- at a yearly salary of \$900, and 1 Assistant at a blighting influence of savery a vast certainly available yearly salary of \$750; and for the payment of the compensation of said officers during the erty; and lead us to prosecute, with untiring zeal, our warfare against its encroachments.

Next session with the ch. in Clinton, comnencing Saturday, Sept. 16th, at 10, A. M.

Very Personal Section of Solution Section Secti VAN BUREN, Mich.—Held its July session for the purchase of stationery, binding public with the La Fayette church. All the chh. but documents and other contingent expenses of the while sitting around the table of the Lord, at the and for that purpose, during the present fisose of the meeting on the Sabbath. The fol- cal year \$650 are appropriated out of any mo lowing resolutions were discussed and unanimous- ney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated Messrs. Jones and Mason opposed the amend-Resolved, That the late act of Congress for the ment, and Messrs. Badger, Pearce and Clayton ome a law, is unconstitutional, unjust, unright- Hamlin offered an amendment, making the folus and wicked-originated and consummated lowing amongst other appropriations; For Cusby unjust and wicked rulers, who ought to be tom House and Post Office at Ellsworth, Me., hurled from their places forthwith. Resolved, That we will use our influence, by rayer, by public denouncement of this act and less rulers, and especially by our votes, to elect

\$10,000; do. at Gloucester, Mass., \$40,000; do. at Burlington, Vt., \$40,000; for a Custom House, Court House and Post Office at New Ha-\$10,000 : do at Gloucester, Mass., \$40,000 : do. men to fill their places pledged to labor for its ven, \$88,000. After some debate the bill was

postponed. House .- A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Homestead bill. The House then went into Committee on the Navy Appropriation bill. Mr. Bocock of Virginia urged various naval reforms, including increased pay, a larger force, and a retired list. He said he should move an amendment increasing the number of sailors from 7,500 to 10,000. Mr. Phelps of Missouri replied, opposing the establishment of a Civil list. He offered an amendment adding over \$300,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay higher wages to seamen if necessary. Adopted. Gerrit Smith of N. Y. moved an amendment that no intoxicating liquor shall be provided as a beverage; & urged the great benefits that would result from such a course. Mr. Stanton of Tennessee moved to amend by adding, "And no officer shall be allowed to use intoxicating liquors except as a medicine." He thought that officers and men should be placed on the same footing in this respect. Mr. Smith's amendment thus modified was adopted, 71 against 52. Mr. Phelps offered an amendment, which was adopted, appro-Dula, priating 370,000 to pay the expenses of the Japan expedition-without concluding, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 26. Senate. The Civil and Diplomatic bill was taken up. Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania moved to add several sections authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide temporary accommodations for the Court at Boston, and authorizing the President to select sites in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for court houses and post offices, and to communicate the plans and sections for such sites and buildings to Congress at the next session. Other Senators proposed various other

rejected-19 to 24. Mr. Hamlin's amendment The secular press almost unanimously conincrease the salaries of the Ministers to France and England to \$15,000 per year each. Reject-

the Navy appropriation bill. After various im- was on board. Subsequently Mr. Borland went material amendments, the Navy appropriation on shore, when a crowd of natives surrounded bill was reported to the House, the amendment the house where he stopped, and it is said xcluding liquors from officers and men being threatened to take his life. moved to reconsider the vote, and lay that mo-tion on the table. Negatived—79 to 81. The Transit Company. Mr. Borland came home, vote was then reconsidered—yeas 32, nays 76. told his story to the government, and the Cvane The question was again recurred to on agreeing was sent out to exact a fine of \$20,000 and an to the grog amendment, and after considerable apology. The manner in which the order was ed-yeas 80, nays 80. The Speaker gave his press, in commenting upon this affair uses the casting vote in the negative. The bill was pass- following just language :- (Congregationalist.)

ed.

THURSDAY, July 27. Senate.—Mr. Adams
moved to take up the bill granting a pension to
the widow of Batchelder. Withdrawn at the
request of Mr. Hunter. The civil and diplomatic bill was taken up. An amendment authorizthey may territory, was agreed to. The vote rejecting the increase of pay to the ministers to France and England was reconsidered. Mr. Mason modified his amendment, striking out of it—" hereafter debated." Mr. Brodhead moved to increase the salaries of the ministers to Spain and Russia to \$12,000 each. Lost. Mr. Mason's amendment was adopted in the following form: "Provided that the salaries of ministers to Great Brits a government that has no nobler work for our wided that the salaries of ministers to Great Britain and France shall be hereafter at the rate of \$15,000 per annum each, and that hereafter outs.

American man-or-war. We are softly at a government that has no nobler work for our sailors and marines to do than this. It is too small a business for a great nation to be engaged in. It is breaking a butterfly on a wheel, over fits to the ministers of Great Britain and France again." Adjourned.

sent to offer a resolution placing \$10,000,000 at the father was taken, then the two children, the disposal of the President during the recess, and lastly, the mother, in whose underskirt was the state of our relations with Spain may render gold. expedient. Several objections were made, and The Wisconsen Slavery Case. - An interestthe resolutions not admitted. Mr. Chandler ing collision is likely to take place between the made an ineffectual effort to-call for information | Federal and State authorities in Wisconsin.adjourned.

expiration of five years from the date of such Professor Owen. atry, and until the person or persons entitled to be lands so entered shall have paid for the same 20 cents per acre, or if the lands have been in the market more than 20 years, 12 1-2 cents per acre. Other provisions follow in ease of the settler before obtaining the patent, &c.

SETTLEMENT OF KANSAS. Among the devices of the Missouri slaveholders to frighten Northern men from Kansas, is the offer of a reward for the seizure of Mr. Thayer, an agent of the Emigrant Aid-Society who is the service of the Secretary of the Emigrant Aid-Society who is the service of the Missouri slaveholders to frighten Northern men from Kansas, is the offer of a reward for the seizure of Mr. Thayer, an agent of the Emigrant Aid-Society who is the service of the Missouri slaveholders to frighten Northern men from Kansas, and the devices of the Missouri slaveholders to frighten Northern men from Kansas, is the offer of a reward for the seizure of Mr. Thayer, an agent of the Emigrant Aid-Society who is the service of the Missouri slaveholders to frighten Northern men from Kansas, is the offer of a reward for the seizure of Mr. Thayer, an agent of the Emigrant Aid-Society who is the service of the service

advanced state of decomposition. In another in Roston to proceed to Kapens for bodies, so much decayed that they could not be moved. The shanty was set on fire, and, together with the bodies, entirely consumed.

so far, at least, as to secure its insertion in the columns of the Republican; and also of other pro-slavery South-Western papers.

This piece of bravado is in perfect keeping

S. sloop of war Cyane. It appears that recently an insult had been offered to Mr. Borland, our minister.—An apology was demanded and refused. Captain Hollins, of the Cyane, on the 12th, issued a proclamation to the authorities, and inhabitants, that unless an apology was made by 9 A. M. of the 13th, he should proceed to bombard the toyn. No apology came. The captain in the meantime took possession of the Transit Co.'s steamers, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all who may wish it. Precisely at the time designated, the cannonading commenced, and continued without any intermission until P. M. No disposition; and sent them to the received and continued without any intermission until P. M. No disposition; and reliable Missouri compromise, to the stain and curse of slavery.

Now, the truth undoubtedly is, as stated in our columns of the 13th inst. by an intelligent and reliable Missourian, that the State of Missouri generally, has not the disposition, if it had the power to prevent northern emigration into Kansas. A few slaveholders on the borders of the State adjoining Kansas, are undoubtedly anxious to keep northern men from their neighborhood; for the settlement of Kansas with an anti-slavery population would render their slave property even more insecure than it now confessedly is. But the idea of the Missourians flocking into the new territory with their slaves, landed from the Cyane, who burned the town, and nothing now remains but two small buildings in the suburbs to mark the spot. No lives
were lost.

No lives

Missouri has not the population to spare for the settlement of the new-territory. In 1850 she

erations some time previous to this affair. The population of Greytown consisted of about 500 persons altogether, of which number ten or twelve were from the United States, about twenty-five were Englishmen, and twelve Frenchmen and Germans. The remainder of the population were Jamaica negroes and natives.

Neither can the neighboring slave States spare

the night and morning preceding its destruction.

They all encamped together on the shore in the woods about a mile distant. Not anticipating the entire demolition of the town by bombshells and torches, they took but little of their shells and torches, they took but little of their most.—Boston Traveller. Will meet in Rochester, at the house of Rev. Tobias Foss, sion. Other Senators proposed various other which had just arrived as the bombardic ruesday, Aug 22, at 1012 o'clock, A. M. Clerk. places. After a long debate the amendment was

offered yesterday, for a custom house, marine demns this act of unnecessary severity on the nospital, &c., was adopted-31 to 16. \$50,000 part of Captain Hollins. It is said that he acted was added for completing the marine hospital at Portland, Me. Mr. Mason of Virginia moved to and this is probably the case. The "insult" ed-21 to 25. Mr. Bell moved to increase the American, got into some trouble with a native salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Courts, of Greytown, and took his rifle and shot him Chief Justice to \$7,000, and the associates to dead. The town authorities went to the vessel \$6,000 each. Adopted-29 to 16. which he was aboard of to arrest him, but he House.—The House went into committee on resisted, and was sustained by Mr. Borland, who incurred in—yeas 84, nays 65. Mr. Giddings at his head, and some damage was done to the toise and confusion, the amendment was reject- obeyed, is stated above. The New York Ex-

ing negotiations for the purchase of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company in Washington territory, was agreed to. The vote rejecting the

bill was received from the House, and passed .- A family of Germans, in Detroit, who had been supported for eight weeks at the public ex-

House.-Mr. Barksdale asked unanimous con- pense, were swept away by the cholera. First, if necessary to carry out any measures which found two thousand five hundred dollars in

as to the Greytown affair. The House resumed the consideration of the bill increasing the pay and promoting the efficiency of the army. Affair. He plead the unconstitutionalsiderable debate, the clause increasing the ity of the law, and was sustained by the judge, pay of commission officers, was stricken out, and afterwards by the full bench of the Supreme and without concluding the subject, the House Court. Mr. Booth was discharged, and was immediately afterwards arrested on a warrant The proceedings on Friday were unimportant. issued by Judge Miller, of the United States District Court. He offered the same bail that HOMESTEAD BILL.—The following are the he had given before, but it was refused on the principal articles of the Homestead bill which has ground that the bailer had given him up for the passed the Senate; and it is said it will pass the purpose of sueing out a writ of habeas corpus. As the bail demanded was but \$2000, and the House, and become a law:

As the bail demanded was but \$2000, and the Section 8. That any free person who is at bailer offered to justify in 15,000, Mr. Booth the head of a family, who has arrived at the age of this arrived to be state in which they are situate, should from and after the passage of this act be entitled to enter one quarter section of act be entitled to enter one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands and no refuse to obey it, and a conflict of authority will

more, which may at the time the application is made be subject to private entry or a quantity equal thereto to be located in a body in conformity with the local subdivisions of the public lands.

Section 9. That the person applying for the Section 9. That the person applying for the benefit of the 8th section of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the land office in which he is about to make such entry, make affidavit before said Register, that he or she is the head of a family, of 21 years of age, and that such application is made for his or her benefit, and those specially mentioned therein, and not either directly or indirectly for the use of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon making the affidavit as herein required and filing it with the Register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quarter of land specified. Provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such

The cholera was raging at Niagara on the 28th with unabated fury. Every soul capable of moving had deserted the vicinity, leaving the dead without burial. In one shanty a woman was so far gone as to be unable to move, and her child, about seven years old, lying beside her, in an advanced state of decomposition. In one shanty a woman was so far gone as to be unable to move, and her child, about seven years old, lying beside her, in an advanced state of decomposition. In any special agent by the murderers of Batchelder. advanced state of decomposition. In another in Boston, to proceed to Kansas for the purpose house were two men, one dead and the other of examining that Territory," &c., &c. This dying without succor; the latter died shortly af-absurd proposal receives the countenance of so ter. In another shanty were three unburied respectable a paper as the St. Louis Republican,

with the fierce and bloody resolutions passed b certain slaveholders on the borders of the ne A Town Destroyed by a U. S. Man of War.—The steamer Prometheus at New York brings the news of the entire destruction of the town of San Juan, Central America, by the U. S. sloop of war Cyane. It appears that recently

any intermission until P. M. No disposition any intermission until P. M. No disposition is simply absurd. An old Missourian slaveholbeing manifested on the part of the inhabitants der, when speaking of this matter, said he to come to terms, at 4 P. M., a large party was

But there is another difficulty in the way.-were lost.

The New York Tribune gives the following description of Greytown:

"Greytown consisted of about eighty houses, nearly all of them built of wood; and by far the greater portion of them constructed in the United States and taken there on shipboard.—One of these—Lyon's hotel—cost \$15,000. Not more than one-fourth of the houses in the new part of the town, which had been built since 1850, were occupied. They have been occupied, but were deserted from business considerations some time previous to this affair. The population of Greytown consisted of about 500

the population were Jamaica negroes and natives. The Americans, English, French and Dutch, were engaged in hotel keeping and trade. The houses occupied by the natives and negroes were principally frame buildings, with roofs of thatched palm leaf.

The inhabitants of Greytown, including all of the French and natives, together with a few lengths and Americans, left the place during rowgressily to prevent such a contextrople by The inhabitants of Greytown, including an on the French and natives, together with a few there. But, northern men have it in their English and Americans, left the place during the night and morning preceding its destruction. They all encamped together on the shore in new territory. They can easily outnumber the new territory.

effects with them. All the property left was destroyed. Consequently the houseless inhabitants were in great suffering for the want of food and of clothing, and protection from the weather, when our informant left. They had stretched up sheets for tents, and many were gandists to hurry forward to take early possess-obliged to sleep in the open air, without the least shelter, and were half famished for the peals have been circulated secretly, and the want of food. A brig laden with provisions pro-slavery men are swarming over the country, which had just arrived as the bombardment before those who are not in the confidence of t before those who are not in the confidence of the government can know what is going on

there. He charges the Indian Department at there. He charges the Indian Department at Washington with practising the grossest unfairness, and with giving to the propagandists of slavery every possible advantage over the free settlers. All this only proves how necessary it is for the people of the free states to take the reins in their own heads, and to see to it that these shameful plots of shameless conspirators are met and baffled by an avalanche of free voters. The Emigrant Aid Association may yet avert the threatened evil, and prove to the emissaries of slavery, that for one they have reckoned to far on the apathy and forbearance of the North.—Racine (Wisconsin) Advacate.

Wockly List of Receipts for the Star.

New Hampshire.—J. Gear, L. Lamprey, S. Pease, C. E. Mead, Concord; S. J. Jaquith, B. Kidder, S. Herbert, Bristol; B. S. Huckins, S. H. Randall, Holderness; G. W. Qulmby, B. Folsom, H. M. Dearborn, Manchester; P. Bartlett, D. T. Wright, Gilford Village; J. H. Mudgett, Lake Village; B. Morrison, Campton; Manchester, P. Bartlett, D. T. Wright, Islabon; B. Hodgdon, G. Heath, C. S. Kilmball; E. Mitchell, Mechanics Falis; S. T. Rigs, New Sharon; D. Adams, S. Preble, Bowdoinham; S. Given, Topsham; W. R. Whitman, Bowdoinham; G. Bennet, Bridgeton Centre; W. H. Thompson, Biddeford; S. C. Buker, Sabattaville; Mass, & R. L.—M. M. Jewell, A. York, N. Robbins, W. Edgerly, B. F. Randall, W. V. Cindinir, Boston; New York.—A. Reed, T. Reed, A. L. Parsons, A. Phelps, Jr., Fotter; M. Gordon, Smithville; H. Inis, Batavila; Other Stares.—J. Westbrook, Green Bay, Wis.; J. Algard, T. Story, Grand Springs, Wis.; A. G. Noble, Lake ville, Mich.; J. Gurtis, New Haven, C.; H. Doane, D. Covell, Capp Island, N. S.; D. Hartnett, Mt. Eigin, G. W.; W. Harris, Manchester, C. W.; L. Allen, Duplain, Mich.; J. B. Warren, Avon, O.; A. Vincent, J. Bradley, Chagrin Falls, O.; Lo N., S. S. Ford, Woodhull, Mich.; H. Merriek, Eigenfield, C. W.; T. Chapel, Stoughton, Wis.;—\$1,50 each.

J. H. Thompson, Holderness; O. B. Bliss, Chagrin Falls, O., (to No. S.; Vol. 29); M. Titus, Vershire, Vis.—\$3,00 each.

D. Assily, Lodomillo, Iowa, 1,75, (to No. 9, Vol. 20); C. Weekly List of Receipts for the Star-

O., (to No. 52, Vol. 29;) M. Titus, Vershire, Vv., =33,00 cach.

D. Ashly, Lodomillo, Iowa, 1,75, (to No. 9, Vol. 30;) C. KelseyP. Preston, N. Y., 1,35; J. A. Slater, Fierpont Centre, O., 1,00; C. J. Wadleigh, Sanbornton Bridge, 75; C. W. Waterhouse, Sweden, Me., 5,00, (to No. 23, Vol. 30;) A. Collins, Alabama, N. Y., 3,2.5, (to No. 52, Vol. 29;) G. W. Lewis, Duplain, Mich, 2,30; E. Swift, E. New Shacon, Mc., 50; J. W. Cummings, Compton, C. E., 42; C. H. Evans, Arkport, N. Y., 5,00, (to No. 30, Vol. 31;) W. B. Wadsworth, Constableville, N. Y., 1,75; O. L. Loveland, Wanpum, Wis., 1,75; J. Raymond, 50; D. Preble, 1,75; J. P. Colman, Bowdoinham, Me., 1,75; Suffven, Topisham, Me., 1,50; W. R. Whitmore, 50; P. Willoughöy, 50; G. Cowdy, Belleville, Wis., 50; B. Grover, Ruthand, Wis., 1,00; I. A. York, 50; E. Foster, Newry, Mc., 50; I. Brewn, Canterbury, 25; L. L. Harmon, E. Madison, 40.

Receipts for Books A. Alexander by W. B. Hamblen, 50; N. W. Blxby, 25 W. Beebe, 65; S. Churchill, 4,00; J. Woodman, 2,23; E. S. Johnson, 15,00; H. Drake, 7,00; J. Paine, 16,00; I. R. Cook 13,50; T. H. Stewart, 3,00; A. Caverno, 50; M. Folsom, 50.

Subscribers for the Star. W. B. Hamblen, 1; C. G. Ames, 1; S. Bowden, 1; G. W Prescott, 1; H. W. Harris, 1; S. Harris, 2; B. Kidder, 1; F Ford, 2; J. E. Mills, 2; J. H. Smith, 1; I. Luther, 1; A The past week we have received 15 subscribers and dis

ntinued 15; increase, 00; total net increase, 3479.

Home Mission Grand River Q. M.,
Duplain church, Mich.,
W. R. Wadsworth, Constablevi
Whitestown church, N. Y.,
G. M.,
Society at Sabattisville, Me., tableville, N. V. 13,97 5,20 5,00 3,50 2,00 20,00 2,04 ,33 ,50 16,00 ord Q. M. F. M. Soc.,
nds of Missions, Spring Arbor, Mich.,
Fletcher, Lyndon Centre, Vt.,
and River Q. M.,
lain church, Mich. Duplain church, Mich.
W. R. Wadsworth, Constableville, N. Y.,
Sabbath school, Manchester,
Whitestown church, N. Y.,

4 Q. M.,
Canterbury, collected on Mission Card by COLLECTED BY REV. O. R. BACHELER.

WILLIAM BURR, Th Education Society. 2.13 28,40 3,55 5,19 4,29 3,09 46,65 WILLIAM BURR. Tree

Books Forwarded.

One box to Rev. H. W. Harris, Barrington, N. S., care of P. Conant, 37 Congress Sc., Boston, by express.
One package to Rev. T. H. Stewart, Bennington, Switz'd Co., Ia., by mail.
One package to N. F. Weymouth, Pittsfield, Me., by express. over, by express.

Harmon, E. Madison, N. H., by stage.

One package to Rev. G. Sawyer, Farmington Centre, Me., by express.

## Married

In Boston, Mass., July 27, by Rev. D. P. Cilley, Mr. Samuel G. Kenney and Miss Susan Nason, both of East Samuel V. Actincy and Boston.

In Andover, July 25, by Rev. A. Waitt, Jr., Ahira Basney, Esq., of Grafton and Mrs. Mary A. Graves of A. July 20, by Rev. J. B. Davis, Mr. John P. Hussey and Miss Olive A. Foss, both of Gilmanton. Mr. Lucian A. Rogers of Vermont and Miss Mary A. Colburn of N. H.—July 22, Mr. E. W. Newton and Miss Sophronia Howard, both of Manchester. oth of Manchester.

In Bowdoinham, Me., June 11, by Rev. John Raymond,
Ir. Benjamin F. Craig and Miss Philenia R. Cooper, both In Standish, Me., May 26, by Rev. D. A. Maddox, Mr.

. Died

Starkey.
In Bloomington, Ill., June 14, by F. N. Ewing, Mr. John C. Campbell and Miss Sasan G. Stevens.

-In Charlestown, Mass., July 18, Mary Abigail Wash-BURN, aged 5 months and 6 days.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET-July 27. At Market—750 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 7 Working Oxen, 2 Cows and Calves, 3000 Sheep and Lambs, and 225 wine.

Beef Cattle—Extra, \$\$ 50; First quality, \$; second do,
50; third do, \$7; ordinary, 6 a 6 25.

Hides—\$6 a 7 per 100 lbs.

Tallow—\$8 50 a 9.

Pelts—37 a 62c.

Calf Skins—15c per lb.

Veal Calves—\$4 50, 5 a 7.

Stores—Two years old, \$18, 20, 24, 28 a 27; three years

M, 322 37. 30 a 50.

Stores—two years old, \$10, 20, 24, 20 a 27, three years old, \$23, 37, 40 a 50.

Working Oxen—No sales to notice.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$21, 24, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45 a eep and Lambs-Extra, \$4 50, 5, 5 50 a 6. By lot, \$137, 150, 170 a 2.
Swine—Retail, 4 3-dc. Spring Pigs, 5 a 4c.
Remarks—The market to-day is better than last week, and prices for extra Beef are firm at the above quotations. On ordinary Beef prices are about the same as last

BOSTON MARKET-July 28.

Provisions—Pork has been in steady demand. Sales of prime at 12 a 12 50; mess at \$13 50 a 14; and clear at \$16 a 16 50 per bbl; 4 mos. Beef is selling at \$16 a 17 per bbl, cash and 4 mos for Western mess. Lard is in moderate demand at 10 a 10 1-2c in bbls, and 11c in kegs; and Smoked Hams at 9 a 10c per lb, cash and 4 months. Flour—the market is quite firm for Flour, and demand steady. Sales of common brands Western at \$7 50 a 8;—fancy brands Western at \$30 a 9; extras at 9 50 a 10 37.1-2; and extra Genesce at from 10 62 1-2 a 11 50 per bbl, as to brand. Canada is held at 7 50 in bond. Southern is scarce and firm. Sales at 8 50 a 8 75 per bbl for common and fancy, and extras at 9 50 a 10.

Gräh—Corn is in moderate demand, and but little doing. Sales of mixed Western at 75 a 17c; Southern yellow is held at 80c per bu, and white has been sold in small lots at 75c. Oats are unchanged. Sales at 58 a 59c per bu for Western and Northern. Rye is selling at 1 35 per bu.

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION AT NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

THE Fall Term of the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution commences August 21st. The Biblical Department opens at the same time, under the instruction of Prof's FULLONTON & BUTLER. By interchange each of them will hear one class in the Literary Department, which will still be conducted by Prof. B. STANTON as Principal, aided by competent assistants. Miss AMANDA M. WHIP-LE has been appointed Principal of the Female Department in place of Mrs. C. P. Stanton resigned. Miss CLARA STANTON and Miss MARY S. LATHAM will continue to teach in their respective branches, & Prof. SHATTUCK to instruct in Penmanship. The other Departments—Elocution, Music, &c., will be suitably filled,

The Trustees think they need but mention the above names to give all desired confidence to the THE Fall Term of the New Hampton Literary and

above names to give all desired confidence to the patrons of the school.

R. P. EATON, Secretary.

New Hampton, N. H., July 20, 1854. A FINE CHANCE.

To any one wishing to travel in either of the South-ern or Western States, during the fall and winter months; I can furnish a rare opportunity; where, with all the advantages of pleasure travelling, he can make from 550 to \$400 per month; above all expenses and investment.

The business is pleasant and safe, requiring but can hack the conservation of the capenses and investment.

The business is pleasant and safe, requiring but little capital. For farther particulars, call upon the subscriber, at Wolfooro', where he is spending a few weeks with his father, Eld. Stephen Coffin,

L. S. COFFIN.

Wolfboro', July 25, 1854.

When the me ming sunbeam shineth, On the fragrance laden air, And thou art refreshed by slumber, Then should be a time of prayer. When the sun with noon-tide splendor. Fills all vision everywhere,
And thou needed rest art taking,
That may be a time of prayer!

When the day's declining shadows
End thy labors, toil, and care;
Ere thou seekest wonted slumber,
Bow the knee in humble prayer!
Should the midnight ever find thee
Wakeful on thy couch—Oh! there,
There's a time for solemn musing,
That's the time for secret prayer!

When in health and buoyant gladness, when in health and buoyant gladness Life is joyous, bright and fair. That should be a time to utter Thankful gratitude in prayer! When afflicted, pained and wounded— Yea, when sickness lays thee bare, Doubt not, fear not, but confiding Breathe thy soul in earnest prayer

Should'st thou ever be exposed Or its wily arts perplex thee.
That's the time for urgent prayer!
When the Holy Spirit woos thee,
In thy closet, lonely there,
Or, before assembled thousands,
Then engage in fervent prayer!

In the walks of life, wherever
They may lead, the dark or fair—
In the forest, on the highway,
Ever keep a heart of prayer!
Thou wilt find it a consoling,
All sustaining guardian here—
Tis the master-key of heaven!
Pure, confiding, ardent prayer.

### SHOWER.

BY REV. RALPH HOYT, A. M. In a valley that I know,-Happy scene! ere are meadows sloping low, are the fairest flowers blow, the brightest waters flow All screne;
But the sweetest thing to see
If you ask the dripping tree,
Or the harvest-hoping swain,
Is the Rain.

How they sigh, How ungratefully they frown When the cloud-king shakes his crown, And the pearls come pouring down
From the sky!
They desery no charm at all
Where the sparkling jewels fall,
And each moment of the shower,
Seems an hour.

Yet there's something very sweet In the sight,
When the crystal currents meet,
In the dry and dusty street,
And they wrestle with the heat,
In their might!
While they seem to held a talk
With the stones along the walk With the stones along the walk, And remind them of the rule, To "keep cool!"

But in that quiet dell, Ever fair, Still the Lord doth all things well, When his clouds with blessing swell, And they break a brimming shell And they break a brimming shell
On the air;
There the shower hath its charms,
Sweet and welcome to the farms,
As they listen to its voice,
And rejoice!

LIFE AND DEATH. What is life, father?'-' A Battle, my child, Where the strongest lance may fail—
Where the weariest eyes may be beguiled,
And the stoutest heart may quail—
Where the foes are gathered on every hand,
And rest not day or night;
And the feelbe little ones must stand
In the thickest of the fight.

What is Death, father ?'- The Rest, my child, When the strife and the toil are o'er—
The angel of God, who calm and mild,
Says we need fight no more—
Who driveth away the demon band,
Bids the din of the Battle cease,
Takes the banner and spear from our falling And proclaims an eternal Peace.'

Let me die, father! I tremble, and fear To fall in that terrible strife! 'The Crown must be won for Heaven, dear, In the Battle-field of Life. Courage! thy foes may be strong and tried, But he loveth the weak and small; The angels of heaven are on thy side, And God is over all.'

# Family Circle.

PATERNAL INSTRUCTION.

There is perhaps no department of education so sadly neglected as the parental.—Comparatively few parents realize either the extent of their privileges, or the weight of their responsibilities. How many occupy this salationship, without any adequate, sense this relationship without any adequate. whatever of its consequent obligations? Multi-tudes of children grow up not only without any proper training, but with the most pernicious examples every day before their eyes in their

No parent of sober reflection can look upon a child without thoughtful anxiety. The whole universe does not present an object of deeper interest. An existence is commenced for eternity. Its usefulness here and its happiness hereafter, depends mainly upon its training.—
And in regard to its training, Solomon has laid down the general rule, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Upon the faithful observance of this rule depend momentous and far-reaching results. Two ways lie before every child: the way he would go-headlong to destruction; and the way he should go—the pathway to heaven. It is not enough that children be taught industrious habits, and that they be prepared to follow some profitable calling: they must be taught their relative and social duties. And how are they to be made acquainted with the duties they owe to their Creator and to their fellow beings? Not by the principles and maxims of a worldly philosophy, but by the doctrines, precepts, and promises of

Children are the heritage of the Lord, and he lays claim in a special manner to the children of professing Christians as his own. And he com-mands that they be nursed and trained up for himself. Those who obey these orders will be richly rewarded in the good behavior of their children, or at least in the approbation of God and in the consciousness of having endeavored to discharge their parental obligations. This work may begin too late; it can scarcely begin too early. Their reason will no sooner begin to operate than satan will take advantage of that lishness which is bound up in their hearts, to

fix them in his service.

This training must be practical. No parental teaching will be of any avail to those children who look in vain for its exemplification in the daily walk and conversation of their parents.

If they hear of godliness, and see but wickedness, this is bringing them bread with one hand and poison with the other—pointing with the finger to heaven, and taking them by the hand and forcing them to destruction. The choicest food will become nauseous when presented by a leprous hand. If parents would have their children walk in the paths of virtue and holiness, they must go before them in the way by a holy

life and godly conversation.

In the training of children, In the training of children, the ordinance of Providence has made the mother the most promnt and the most efficient actor. Her respon sibility in this matter deserves a special notice. She influences her child in ten thousand ways, She influences her child in ten thousand ways, either for good or for evil. Her passions, emotions, feelings and liabits, affect her progeny even before brought into the world. The fleeting hour which they pass under the shadow of her wing, should be sacred to wisdom and piety. If she lead them not to the hallowed fountain; if she neglect to direct their faith to the "Lamb of God;" if she strive not to instill into their panning hearts the lovelliness of goodness. and hearts the loveliness of goodness, and cellence of religion; if she permit the characteristics of rengion; in she permit the luxuriant soil to be overrun with briars and thorns—in vain she will attempt to redeem the lost opportunity of restraints and punishments, by schools and colleges at a more advanced stage

If there were more Hannahs, there would be nuels. It is in the capacity of a mother that a woman can appear the most attractive and lovely. It is in the character of a mother that she can exert the greatest influence—an influence more potent than that of kings upon their thrones. It is in her power to mould the minds and form the habits of men, and thus wield the destiny of nations. Let crazy-head-ed and brazen-faced women wander from the appropriate sphere of her sex; let them break through all the restraint which the usages of so-—they only show themselves fit companions for the inmates of a lunatic asylum. Let discontented and disappointed women try to unsex them-selves by meddling with the employments and affairs of men; let them decry the office of wives and the vocation of mothers as menial drudgery
—they cannot annul ordinances of nature, nor

With the same of the same of

for their imitation, instruction, and encourage-ment. Need we speak of Hannah, the mother of Samuel; of Eunice and Lois, the mother and of Samuel; of Eurice and Lois, the mother and grandmether of Timothy; or of Mary, the mother of Jesus? Their names are recorded in the imperishable pages of inspiration, and their memories will live when the mean and vulgar herd of kings and monarchs shall have present the page of the page of the page of the page. passed away and be forgotten.—Westchester Her-ald.

THE RIAND GIRL AND THE RIBLE

Many years ago, said the Rev. Monsieur when a student in the University of Geneva, I was accustomed to spend the long summer vacations, travelling from village to village in my native France, preaching in the open squares the kingdom of God, distributing his holy word to those who would accept it. On such an excursion, in the summer of 183-, I entered a little vine-hung cabin in the environs of Dijon. In its low, wide kitchen I saw a middle aged woman busily ironing, a boy yet too young-for labor, and a girl of some seventeen or eigh-teen years, of a sweet, serious aspect, platting straw. She did not raise her eyes as I entered and, on a nearer approach, I perceived that she

Poor sightless Marie! how was she affected when I told her of him who opened the eyes of the blind, and read to her how blind Bartemeus sat by the wayside begging, when he cried unto Jesus of Nazareth passing by, and received sight. Then an irrepressible longing, such as she had never known before, a longing for God's blessed gift of vision, seized upon the poor blind girl; not that she sighed to behold the blue heaven, or the golden light, or to look upon her mother's smile, or gaze in her young brother's laughing eyes. No, not these; but she longed to read the blessed words of Jesus, how he said, "Come unto me and I will give you

had gathered around him a few blind, whom he had taught to read and work. I sought him out; told him of Marie, interested him in her, arranged that she should come an hour every morning to learn to read, and procured for her a Bible with raised letters for the blind.

You should have seen her delight as she started off, next morning—a warm, bright August morning—one hand locked in her little brother's, and the other fondly grasping the precious Bible, to take her first lesson. Alas, poor Marie! it requires a delicate touch to distinguish the slightly raised surface and nice outline of the letters, and her fingers were hard and callous with the constant platting of straw.—
Again and again was the effort made, but to no purpose. But one day, as she sat alone, sorrowfully chipping with her little knife the rough fully chipping with her little knife the rough edge of the straw, a happy thought occurred to her. Could not she cut away the thick hard skin from her fingers, and then it would grow anew, smooth and soft, like the rosy fingers of a child? And so she whittled the skin from the poor fingers, heeding not the pain; was it not that she might read the word of God; but straw work could not cease; it bought

sus, who lovest the poor and openest the eyes of the blind, I thank thee that thou hast not hidden thyself from a poor blind girl. And since I cannot read thy heavenly words, I pray that thou will when them is the manner of the establishment, but who, like them, I cannot read the heavenly words, I pray that thou will when them is the manner of the establishment, but who, like them, and foot, all at once? I cannot read thy heavenly words, I pray that thou wilt whisper them into my soul, that my spirit may not be dark like my poor eyes. I can see thee with my heart, dear Jesus, and thou knowest that I love thee and love thy holy book." And she touched the open Bible with her lips. O joy! To the soft lips the slight indentations of the raised surface are clearly nerters with unerring accuracy. With a low cry of joy, she passes line after line across her eager lips, she turns the leaf, the lips lose not their eager power. It is all clear, all easy now. The lips could not—they could read.

A twolerment's fear Larisited Diese. The

PRAYING AND DOING.

"Bless the poor children who haven't got any beds to-night," prayed the little boy, just before he lay down on his nice warm cot, on a cold, windy night.

You have just asked God to bless the poor hildren—what will you do to bless them?" "But you have no cakes; what are you wil-

ling to do?
"Why, when I get money enough to buy all the things that I want, and have some over, I'll give them some." "But you haven't half enough money to buy all you want, and perhaps never will have; what will you do to bless the poor, now?" "I'll give them some bread."

"You have no bread; the bread is mine." Then I could earn money and buy a loaf Take things as they now are; you know what

The boy thought again. "I'll give them half my money; I have seven pennies, I'll give them four. Wouldn't that be right?"

"GOD WILL TAKE CARE OF BABY!"

A beautiful infant had been taught to say, ad it could say little else: "God will take care of Baby." It was seized with sickness, at a time when both parents were just recovering from a dangerous illness. Every day it grew worse, and at last was given up to die.

Almost agonized, the mother begged to be carried into the room of her darling, to give it one last embrace. Both parents succeeded in reaching the apartment just as it was thought the baby had breathed its last. The mother report alord. wept aloud, when once more the little creature opened its eyes, looking lovingly up in her face, smiled, moved its lips, and in a faint voice said, "God will take care of Baby." Sweet, consoling words! they hardly ceased when the infant spirit

In the United States Senate, on July 10th, Senator Mason, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to make compensation for negroes carried off by the British during the last war. This is fast getting along. What next?

Itliscellany.

From the National Era. EXTRACTS FROM MRS. STOWE'S NEW BOOK.

SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS. By permission of the publishers, we reprint few extracts from Mrs. Stowe's forthcoming ciety, the laws of their constitution and the teachings of Scripture have thrown around them Foreign Lands." Its publication has been unavoidably delayed, but it was to be issued on the 15th inst. ENGLISH WOMEN.

"A lady asked me this evening what I thought of the beauty of the ladies of the English aristocracy: she was a Scotch lady, by the change the irrevocable laws of Heaven.

But let all right-minded and pure-hearted mothers do their duty; let them prove true to their trust, and let them glory in their vocation, as worthy of the most gifted powers, and the most ardent and unremitting devotion. Many are the worthy examples recorded in Scripture for their imitation, instruction and exceptors. fair saints of my own country, whose faces I distinctly remembered, I assured her that I had never seen more beautiful women than I had in America. Grieved was I to be obliged to add, "But your ladies keep their beauty much later and longer." This fact stares one in the face in every company; one meets ladies past fifty, glowing, radiant, and blooming, with a freshness of complexion and fulnesss of outline refreshing to contemplate. What can be the reason? Tell us, Muses and Graces, what

can it be? Is it the conservative power of sea fogs and coal smoke—the same cause that keeps the turf green, and makes the holly and ivy flourish? How comes it that our married ladies dwindle, fade, and grow thin—that their noses incline to sharpness, and their elbows to angularity, just at the time of life when their island sisters round out into a comfortable and becoming amplitude and fullness? If it is the fog and the sea coal, why, then, I am afraid nog and the sea come up with them. But perhaps there may be other causes why a country which starts some of the most beautiful girls in the world produces so few beautiful women.— Have not our close-heated stove rooms something to do with it? Have not the immense amount of hot biscuits, hot corn cakes, and other compounds got up with the acrid poison of saleratus, something to do with it? Above all, has not our climate, with its alternate extremes of heat and cold, a tendency to induce habits of in-door indolence? Climate, certain-fy, has a great deal to do with it; ours is evidently more trying and more exhausting; and because it is so, we should pile upon its back errors of dress and diet which are avoided by our neighbors. They keep their beauty, because they keep their health. It has been as remarkable as anything to me, since I have been here, that I do not constantly, as at home, here one and another speker of serious in the serious of serious serious constantly.

here one and another spoken of as in misera-ble health, as very delicate, &c. Health seems to be the rule, and not the exception. For my There dwelt then in Dijon a man of God, who I know of for female beauty in America is, the multiplication of water cure establishments, where our ladies, if they get nothing else, do gain some ideas as to the necessity of fresh air, regular exercise, simple diet, and the laws of hygiene in general.

"There is one thing more which goes a long

way towards the continued health of these English ladies, and therefore towards their beauty; and that is, the quietude and perpetuity of their domestic institutions. They d like us, fade their cheeks lying awake nights ruminating the awful question who shall do the washing next week, or who shall take the chambermaid's place, who is going to be married, or that of the cook, who has signified her intention of parting with the mistress. Their hospitality is never embarrassed by the consideration that their whole kitchen cabinet may desert at the moment that their guests arrive. They are not bliged to choose between washing their own lishes, or having their cut glass, silver, and china, left to the mercy of a foreigner, who has never done anything but field work. And last, not least, they are not possessed with that ambition to do the impossible in all branches, which I believe, is the death of a third of the women bread, and the wounded fingers were slow to heal. When the reading lesson was tried again, warm drops trickled from the bleeding fingers along the sacred line. It was all in vain.

After the first bitterness of her disappointment, Marie strove hard to be cheerful. "God had opened the eyes of her soul," she said, and opened the eyes of her soul," she said, and of dinner parties invited in which the lady of "ought she not to praise him?" And the new the house has figured successively as confectioner, cook, dining-room girl, and lastly, rushing up stairs to bathe her glowing cheeks, smooth ing up stairs to bathe her glowing cheeks and up stairs to bathe her glowing cheeks and up stairs to bathe her glowing cheeks and up stairs to be a stair to of dinner parties invited, in which the lady of her hair, draw on satin dress and kid gloves, and blessed leaves. And, holding the dear volume near to the beating of her heart, she knelt by her white cot to pray: "Dear and blessed Je-the matter? Certainly, the undaunted bravery for our American family and the matter?"

uld not—they could read.

A twelvementh after, I visited Dijon. The We must differ from Mrs. Stowe, as from A twelvemonth after, I visited Dijon. The old kitchen bore its old look, but what a beaming, happy face was Marie's, as she sat in her rude chair, her basket of straw at her feet, reading her beloved Bible. Blind, it was full of light. "N'est il pas heureux," she murmured in her rich, musical tones, "n'est il pas heureux de baiser ainsi les douces paroles pendent que je lis?" "Is it not blessed to kiss the sweet words as I read?"—Boston Traveller.

PRAYING AND DOING.

We must differ from Mrs. Stowe, as from some other American tourists. During the month or two we spent in London and England last aummer, our attention was constantly directed to the appearance of English women. At their operas, in their parties, in their churches, on the streets, and at their watering places, we observed them critically, and certainly with favorable prepossessions; but we could not see the justice of such a contrast as that presented in the foregoing extract. As a general rule, we have no hesitation in saying that American women, when married, retain their good looks and men, when married, retain their good looks and their healthfulness of appearance quite as long as the English. How can we help believing this, when on the single street in which we live, comprising some twenty-six residences, there are about ninety children, ranging from one year to fifteen, and that their mothers, with one or two exceptions, are large, well-developed, full-formed, and healthy-looking women, with-

hildren—what will you do to bless them?"

The boy thought a moment. "Why, if I had out any of those angularities to which Mrs. hundred cakes, enough for all the family, I'd. Stowe alludes? Shall we be pardoned for saying that their average weight would be over or hundred and twenty, while some of them would reach near one hundred and forty? The truth is, in passing in review before our mind's eye, the married ladies of our acquaintance throughout the country—and they are not few
—we must say that fulness of form and fine
health are the rule, angularity and ill health the exception. It is no disparagement to English women to say that our American women will suffer nothing by comparison with them at

any stage of life.

Mrs. Stowe will pardon us, but we are inclinou have that is your own: what are you willing of England, like its surpassing roast beef, is partly traditional.

MACAULAY. "I had met Macaulay before, but as you have not, you will of course ask a lady's first question, How does he look ?"

"Well, my dear, so far as relates to the mere outward husk of the soul, our engravers and daguerreotypists have done their work as well as they usually do. The engravings that you get in the best editions of his works may be considered, I suppose, a fair representation of how he looks when he sits to have his picture taken, which is generally very different from the way anybody looks at any other time.— People seem to forget, in taking likenesses, that the features of the face are nothing but an alace gives no more idea how one looks than the simple presentation of an alphabet shows what

there is in a poem.
"Macaulay's whole physique gives you the impression of great strength and stamina of constitution. He has the kind of frame which

"Macaulay is about fifty. He has never circle itself. narried; yet there are unmistakable evidences, in the breathings and aspects of the family cir-

SUMMER DRINKS.

There can be no doubt, we think, that as much sickness is caused during warm weather from imprudence in drinking, as eating. Cold 'ice-water taken hurriedly into an overheated body, is liable to check the flow of life's red current, and like Coleridge, Carlyle, and almost every one who enjoys this reputation, he has sometimes been accused of not allowing people their fair share in conversation. This might prove an objection, possibly, to those who wish to talk; but as I greatly prefer to hear, it would corove none to me. I must say, however, that an this occasion the matter was quite and stop "the wheel at the cistern;" death from such a cause is easily accounted for. Other causes of disease and death, no less simple, but somewhat less apparent, are not uncommon, and on that account are more to be accounted to be a cold water. on this occasion the matter was quite equitably managed. There were, I should think, some twenty or thirty at the breakfast table, and the conversation formed itself into little eddies of two or three around the table, now and then swelling out into a great bay of general dis-

to associate herself with men and women of low birth and station, whose companionship alone is disgraceful to one in her exalted position. In a small capital like Madrid, containing an idle and of this alkaline substance; but we use the rerm, scandal-loving population, everything becomes as it is generally applied, to the common, well-known. It would not appear, indeed, as if very great precautions were taken to conceal conduct which the queen ought to have known would sink her fathoms deep in her subjects' pleasant, but they should never-be used as beverages; there is nothing like the pure water, ory shows it, that Spaniards, however great as a drink for man.

and the limits of propriety, the disorder of her american. Conduct was flagrant. Within the last two years, or thereabouts, she has attached herself THE KNO one favorite, who has assumed great ascendncy over her, and whose ambitious aspirations, or rumored, have more than once excited ublic indignation. Considering her mother's nameful neglect of her education, and the dissatrous marriage into which she was enshared by the vilest intrigues, the Spanish nation might perhaps have been disposed to close its eyes, to a certain extent, to this liaison, had it been conucted with decorum, and had the object of her lajesty's preference kept strictly aloof from olitics. Neither of these two conditions have een observed, and, in the latter respect especially reat offence has been given. I have marked that here everything gets known. Many things are doubtless exaggerated—many false reports spread; but these pass away and are forgotten, whilst the truth remains. It is true—and undeniably true, that a young cavalry officer of the name of Arana is all powerful at court, where he has introduced a number of his wn friends, and established a sort of coterie, or

marilla, that surrounds and influences the It is true, that applicants for court favor know no surer channel by which to obtain their wishes than that of this young man; that aspirants to power—I mean to the highest offices of state, to the ministry, and the presidency of the council—do not scruple (such is the corruption of this country, and the vileness of its public men) to seek his society, to flatter him, and to make him their intrinsets convenience and continuate the principles of Foreign Church or State.

And finally, American Laws and Laws make him their intimate companion, and contin-ally to show themselves with him in public whether in high places or low! places; and that some of the ministers now in power do not think it beneath their personal nity, or that of their office, to retain place deferring to this person, and to avail themlves of his influence and intercession to carry, high quarters, points which they otherwise

m scatterbrain mode of talking and acting tell me you have still-got some remains tions, and with the plans she has long intended to carry out as soon as opportunity offers. Her absolutist tendencies are stimulated by the favorite, who was brought up with Pezuela, the present Captain-General of Cuba, and his brother, and who, like them, has a strong leaning towards a despotic government. The Spaniards know this, and detest the favorite accordingly.

"I was informed that he is famous for a most uncommon memory; one of those men to whom it seems impossible to forget a thing once read; and he has read all sorts of things that can be thought of, in all language. A gentleman told me that he could repeat all the Newgate literature, hanging ballads, last speeches, and dying confessions; while his knowledge of Milton is so accute, that if his poems were blotted out of existence, they might be restored simply from his memory. This same accurate knowledge extends to the Latin and Greek classics, and to much of the literature of modern Europe. Had nature been required to make a man to order, for a perfect historian, nothing better could have been put together, especially since there is enough of the poetic fires included in the composition, to fuse all these multiplied materials together, and color the historical crystallization with them.

"Macaulay is about fifty. He has never meaning the read of the poetic fires are unwistable evidences."

cold waters, so common during warm weather, by all classes, is very dangerous to health. Prof. Doremus, of this city, has published an article on this subject in the "American Medical Monthly," not so much to expose the injurious effects of using such drinks in the effects of using such drinks in the effects. effects of using such drinks in themselves, as to direct attention to the kind of vessels which are employed to contain them. Being led, by the illness of several friends from drinking the soda THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The last number of Blackwood contains a letter from its English contributor in Madrid, from which we take the following extract in regard to the Spanish Queen:

Twenty years ago, more than one half of Spain flew to arms to defend, against the remaining portion of the nation, the questionable rights of an infant princess whose claim to the crown owed its strength and supporters to her association with the idea of a free and constitutional government, for whose maintenance her mother

water sold as a favorite beverage, to believe there was some poisonous impregnation in the same, he analyzed several quantities of it, and found both copper and lead in them. The copper was taken up from the soda water condensers, and the lead from the fountain pipes.—

Both of these metals are poisonous, and highly injurious to health, and Prof. Doremus deserves the thanks of the community for thus exposing such a fruitful cause of disease. Let him devote his attention to exposing such evils, and he will read the proper was taken up from the soda water condensers, and the lead from the fountain pipes.—

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There is a wide field open to him in this city, for the display of his chemical skill and learning, in analyzing various kiads of articles in common use, such as tea, coffee, vinegar, spices, starch, milk, &c., &c., and exposing the frauds that are universally and daily perpetrated on the public; this would bring him more solid and lasting honor than making—as he did last winter—miniature worlds out of drops of oil, astonishing himself and others by the conclusive effects of incongruous comparisons. We believe every word that Prof. Doremus has uttered respecting the common soda water sold in our streets, and in houses of refreshment, being impregnated with both copper and lead, and we are also of the opinion that many persons have lost both their health and life in consequence of drinking such beverages. To prevent soda water being impregnated with these poisonous metals, he recommends stone, and anti-corrosive metallic fountains and pipes. But, while we hearti are the efficacious means she has employed to render herself despised and detested.

The commencement of her unpopularity, was unquestionably her licentious life. Although the world has obtained some inkling of her improprieties through newspapers and other channels, it has yet no idea to what an extent they have been carried; but in Spain it is wellknown to everybody. I do not echo mere gossip, or untrustworthy reports, when I tell you that the excesses that have been shared in by the present Queen of Spain, find no parallel, except in the annals of the Orleans regency, and of the reign of the Fifteenth Louis. To gratify her vicious propensities, the daughter of Ferdinand VII. (well worthy of her sire) has not scrupled to associate herself with men and women of low

his- erages; there is nothing like the pure isgovernment they have submitted to, have

But cold water also requires to be drank with

prudence, for it too, incautiously used, is as of the females of the royal family. Nor do they dangerous to health and life as a deadly poison. Sullen silence on the part of the people, when Majesty drives abroad, and a resolute to a sound judgment, so as to drink cautiously holding aloof on the part of the more respecta- while warm, and of that beverage only which ble portion of the aristocracy, sufficiently mark the nation's disesteem. experience and common sense teaches us is most conducive to health, under all circummost conducive to health, under all care when first this unfortunate princess abandon-stances and in all conditions of life.—Sci.

> THE KNOW NOTHINGS .- This semi-religious, emi-political order has already two organs devoted to the defence and disseminat particular dogmas. These papers, The Know Nothing, and the American Crusader, lay down the following as the platform of their princi-

Repeal of all Naturalization Laws. None but Native Americans for Office A pure American Common School System. War to the hilt, on Romanism. Opposition, first and last, to the formation of dilitary Companies of Foreigners!

The advocate of a sound, healthy, and safe

Hostility to all Papal Induences, in what-ver form, and under whatever name. American Institutions and American Sent More stringent and effective Emigration Laws.

The amplest Protection to Protestant Inter-The doctrines of the revered Washington and

his compatriots.

The sending back of all Foreign Paupers landed on our shores.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton at Bishops Stort-

ford a few days ago, observed:—" Many persons seeing me so much engaged in active life, and as much about the world as if I had never been a sighly perilous, and may ultimately prove fatal to the Bourbon dynasty in Spain. It is not apprising that the daughter of Ferdinand VII. and of Queen Christina, (who, although it once jited her purpose to assume the mark of liberal. ited her purpose to assume the mask of liberal inciples, has repeatedly proved herself a desprinciples, has repeatedly proved herself a despot at heart,) and the niece of the present king of Naples, should be disposed to absolution and form plans for getting rid of those constitutional trammels which she considers an offence to her sovereignty.

When the late Duke of Parma was on a visit to Madrid a few months ago, he said to his royal cousin, who was enchanted with his random scatterbrain mode of talking and acting: time. I have travelled much—I have mixed much in politics and in the various business of life, and in additions to all this, I have published of old-fashioned usages here—elections, and the shadow of that kind. Why do you not give them all a kick over, (puntapie,) and be mistress in your own house profectly in accordance with her secret inclinations, and with the plans she has long intended. ment is sitting not always that. But then during those hours I have given my whole attention to what I was about.

Obituaries.

Died in Lawrence, July 16th, E. W. Colbr, son of W. W. and E. A. F. Colby, aged 8 months. Departed this life in Alabama, N. Y., Feb. 27, of we usually imagine as peculiarly English; short, stout, and firmly knit. There is something hearty in all his demonstrations, He speaks in that full, round, rolling voice, deep from the chest, which we also conceive of as being more common in England than America. As to his conversation, it is just like his writing; that is

which he lived.

Died Jan. 8th, of lung fever, while on a visit at the residence of her daughter in Boston, sister it mark Hackett, Consort of the late Allen Hackett, Esq., of Gilmanton, in the 76th year of her age. The deceased was the only surviving child of Eld. Joseph Young of Gilmanton, extensively known in former times in the F. W. Baptist denomination as a cotemporary of Randall and other co-laborers with him. Many of the toil-worn pilgrims who made his house their home, who have long since rested from their labors, have received acts of kindness and benevolence from this beloved sister in the earlief days of the denomination. She embraced religion while in her youth, but did not then make an open profession of her faith in Christ. Several years afterward she made a public profession of religion and was baptized by Elder S. B. Dyer, and united with the church of which he then had the pastoral care. In her Christian walk, she was constant, exemplary and upright, always deeply interested in the cause of Christianity and the welfare of others. Hers was the home of weary pilgrims, laboring for the good of souls, where they always found a hearty welcome, as many living witnesses can testify. She possessed brilliant and strong powers of mind, a lively imagination, and almost an unbounded sensitiveness and sympathy, with a vigorous physical constitution. She lived to see many great and important changes in her family connection, having been called to part with her father and mother, an only brother and sister, a husband and five children, besides many other near relatives.—

When called to experience the most severe and painful afflictions, she was calm, self-composed, evincing the utmost Christian fortitude and resignation. Her exit was peaceful and glorious. She tidled in the Lord, with a bright prospect of a glorious reward at the resurrection of the just. Her funeral was attended at her usual place of abode in Upper Gilmanton on the 10th, when an appropriate discourse was delivered by Eld. I. M. Bedell. May Died Jan. 8th, of lung fever, while on a visit at

who seem to have a double affliction, having been called upon but three days before to bury a brother.

Also, in Boston, Jan. 5th, in the full triamphs of the Christians faith, HIRAM HACKETT, ESG., son of the above, aged 47.

Died in the triumphsof faith, in Thorndike, Mondang the faith of the faith of the faith of the weeks before his death, though he confessed he had experienced freely, candidy, and without the fear of man—said he thought the great object of life should be to prepare for eternity—said he would be willing to die if he could be willing to die if he could be willing to die if he could obtain religion. Upon inquiring particularly into the feelings of his mind in relation to God, to Christians, to the course of life he had pursued, &c., the writer became satisfied that he had experienced religion; but because he had expected the Lord would come in some said.

A. HAM, M. D.,

Ezidente Lord is. His father went to his bed side, and sayd, and the was sinking rapidly. He appeared very happy and in ecstacies of

Died in Gilmanton, N. H., May 26, widow Hull Died in Gilmanton, N. H., May 26, widow HULDAH WADLEIGH, aged 45 years. She was a member of the Union Bridge church—was a firm-and devoted believer. She had followed to the grave six persons connected with the family. Verily, she had seen affliction. Two children are left to mourn the loss of a godly mother, who had faithfully trained them in the ways of piety. In short, the church and community have lost a friend of uncommon worth. The writer was with her on the morning of her death, to hear her express the faith she had in Ghrist, and see the anxiety she manifested while struggling with death for those children she was leaving. Unusually impressive were her dying words to her children. Funeral services by Elder Peter Clark and the writer.

A. Sangent.

Died at Great Falls. N. H., May 17th, Groupe.

Died at Great Falls, N. H., May 17th, GEORGI "With youth's bright hopes before him, His pathway half untrod, The blight of death came o'er him, His spirit rests with God."

His spirit rests with God."

He whose ways are not our ways saw fit to call after him while young. While surrounded by all the fascinating scenes of youth, and filled with bright anticipations of the future, consumption, with sure and fatal aim, marked him for its prey, and swept him to the tomb. During his long and painful sickness, he bore his sufferings with remarkable retirence. Not a marmure secaped has mps. He found there was nothing of life substantially satisfactory. He viewed as a certainty his dissolution near, and gave evidence to his surrounding friends that he found his Savior. In the approach of the destroyer

tienee. Not a murrant secretary the treatment of the treatment of the controlling of life substantially satisfactory. He viewed as a certainty his dissolution near, and controlling of life secretary the saw nothing terrific; death was divested of its string. The acquaintance of the deceased was net as extensive as some, owing to the retirement of his manners, but those who knew him knew him only to appreciate his excellence, and love him for his poodness. In the hearts of his friends his memory will ever be fragerial. It is both after months his memory will ever be fragerial. It is both after months and will contain a sport a time, laid her only children in the silent edges of the controlled of the synthesis of

cheerfully resigning himself to the will of his heavely resident, he said a subset of the will of his heavely resident, he said and so have in glory. C. M. Stwall.

Departed this life at the residence of his father in Haynesville, Me. June 7th, 78.8 MULL, son of Jereminsk and Sarak Kelley, in the 22d year of his age. The disease which terminated his mortal existence his sufferings. Samuel was a kind and affectionate young man, and was dearly beloved by all his associates. Like too many others, he had neglected the great concern of religion until his last fillness, and flattered himself that he should be restored to health again; but when convinced that he must die, he turned his thoughts to the Savior, and sought God with his Savior; and after arranging his earthly affeirs, and also making arrangements for his funeral, he selected a text and hymn for the occasion, and the minister he wished to preach. He affectionately bade farewell to his father and mother, brothers and sisters, and assured them that all was well with him, and calmly fell asleep in death. A sermon was preached at his funeral by Eld. G. W. Gelerson.

Died in Weston, June 23d, of a scild, Gronos F., eldest son of Jeromiah and H. W. Gelerson.

Died in Bloomfield, Pa., May 23, of liver complaint and dropsy, sister VENILA CILBONN, aged 24 years. Our sister sought the Lord when but a child, whom she found to the joy and comfort of her soul. She immediately weak printed the Lord when but a child, whom she found to the joy and comfort of her soul. She immediately weak can may be had of Bro. Chency of the his device of the preach of the arranging his earthly affect of the preach of the preach of the arranging his earthly affect of the preach of the p

to say, it shows very strongly the same qualities of mind.

"I was informed that he is famous for a most of make an impression equal to that the impression equal to the

days.
FRANK ERA, (only child) son of H. A. and D.
Jackson, died in Suncook, July 20, 1854, aged 15 months.

Albert C., only son of J. M. and M. N. Berry, died in Manchester, July 23d, 1854, aged 4 months.

Ellen M., infant daughter of C. W. and A. M. Baton, aged 1 year, 8 months, died July 23, 1854.

Such are God's own children-in that kingdom of light, The Father's throne, triumphant evermore, The Father's throne, triumphant evermore, The ministering angels, sons of light, Stand unreproved; because they offer there, Mix'd with the Mediator's hallowing prayer, The innocence of babes in Christ so dear."

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For the Committee on Regulations,

P. S. BURBANK.

New Hampton, July 12, 1854.

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A The dedication of the Free-will Baptist meeting A house in Augusta and at the installation of Rev. O. B. Cheney as Pastor of the church there, have been published in a neat pamphlet of 46 octavo pages, and may be had of Bro. 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.