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DOVER, N. H., SEPTEMBER 6, 1854.

VOL. XXIX.

WM. BURR, (Resident,) P. S. BURBANK,
JOHN FULLONTON,
A. K. MOULTON,
G. T. DAY,
JONATHAN WOODMAN,
O. B. CHENEY.

BEECHER'S VIEW OF PRE-EXISTENCE.*

The advocacy of a doubtful theory is always a difficult task, since it is attended with excrescences so palpable that the obscure-sighted can easily discover the deformity. To start wrong is always fatal to the race, in the absence of the only remedy for such defect, which is, of course, retraction, and a start in the right direction.—

"Great men are not always wise;" but when great men take a stand on vital questions, upon whose words the multitudes hang, it is, to say the least, of importance that right positions should be taken. The man of the greatest logical acumen is not able to convert error into cal acumen is not able to convert error into truth; and with premises unsound, however "In coming to these results they [the Reformhaving an existence only in the imagination.—
Mr. Beecher is one of the intellectual and literary giants of the nineteenth century, and to the word of God, and sought to lay a foundation ary giants of the nineteenth century, and to the very name is attached a celebrity that would seem to rebuke the presumption of an ordinary mind that would question his logic. Yet the clearer the rays of the sun, and the sky in which it swings, the more perceptible to the common vision the phenomenon of its eclipse. A great mind may obscure itself, and render its mighty genius impotent, by throwing up its dust in the shadow of great questions. We are not always sure that truth is developed because attempted

tion, history, or the Bible. None but a Beecher could be found ready to start out and lead on a crusade to an imaginary Gilead, for balm to quiet and heal the diseased heart in his body of the ology. Mr. B. confidently believes that he has at length found the desired remedy—discovered the philosopher's stone, and theology is no longer a sickly system. Well had it been then had a Beecher been afforded to earlier days—the days of Calvin and Luther, Zuingle and Melancthon! But, alas! centuries of conflict were in store for the anxious seekers after truth, and the clear theological sky reserved for the delight. in store for the anxious seekers after truth, and the clear theological sky reserved for the delighted gaze of the sons and daughters of the nine-teenth century. "Pre-existence" is the joyous desideratum; in this the great question in controversy receives an eternal quietus, and all positions in relation to human depravity and the fall in Adam, heretofore conflicting, are at once fall in Adam, heretofore conflicting, are at once fall in existence of the items of that system of doctrines developed by Carling System of doctri

Mr. Beceher has assumed to oner a solution of the greatest and most perplexing point in the theology of this or any other age. But of, the attempt we fear it may be appropriate to say, in the language of another:

That some, in time, have faith given them. by

"He changes the place, but keeps the pain." Mr. Beecher states his case with great power nd clearness. He first states what is demanded by the principles of "honor and right;" that

tanity, which are acting against each other as opposing forces. Mr. B. says:

"Since the creatures of God do not exist by their own wills, and since they exist for eternity, and since nothing more vitally affects their prospects for eternity than the constitutional powers and propensities with which they begin their extended to the property of the constitutional powers and propensities with which they begin their extended to the most free good pleasure of his own will, and

conduct and of securing eternal life in the possession of all."

He states further, that,

"If in the original constitution of a new-created mind, asterior to his choice or action, there is a radical derangement or corruption, resulting in a powerful tendency or propensity to sin, certain to result in ruin, whilst, at the same time, God had the power to create it without this derangement or corruption, so that its natural and proper development would tend towards eternal life, then such a mind is not dealt with rightfully and honorably."

Again he says:

"Not only do the demands of honor and right"

fully and honorably."
Again he says:
"Not only do the demands of honor and right forbid the Creator thus to injure his creatures in his original constitution, but they equally forbid him to place him in circumstances needlessly unfavorable to right conduct and a proper development of his powers."

Opment of his powers.'

The only star of hope that can ever dart a ray

On this Mr. Beecher is very particular, and in WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

his statement and evidence he is very elaborate and clear. In this he looks toward hope and propriety. Here he portrays what is necessary to a probation such as a trial for eternity should have. And we confess the force of his reasoning is irresistible. The hosts of the great and mighty in all lands must assent to the conclusiveness of this position. Those who demur must have an end to answer aside from the point in hand. Give evidence its due weight and the point is grained. point is gained.

This, then, with Mr. Beecher, is what should

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

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""" i ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Star at two follars a square for three insertions, and at the same rate in or any inserting marind.

All oblituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter themselves; nay, their whole nature is as it working facts, must be accompanied with the proper were a seed of sin; therefore it cannot but be names of the writers.

odious and abominable to God."

From the Synod of Dort Mr. B. quotes: MORNING STAR. "All men are conceived in sin, and born the children of wrath, disqualified for all saving good, propense to evil, dead in sins, and the slaves of sin; and, without the grace of the regenerating Holy Spirit, they neither are willing nor able to

mighty his reasoning, and thorough his research, ers] turned the clear gaze of their minds away, like Aladdin's Palace, his will be a structure for a time, from other considerations, and re-

shadow of great questions. We are not always sure that truth is developed because attempted action. That man begins his earthly career contaminated, polluted from the crown of the head attempts tasks too formidable for him. When he attempts to convert error into truth, or assumes to bring a remedy for the error, while the error is retained, he has undertaken more than he can do! Repentance avails nothing for the sinner while he keeps on sinning. Retain the virus, and all appliances increase the difficulty.

Mr. Beecher's mind is manifestly alive to the enormities charged upon the Creator in constituting man morally polluted, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, with an inclination of go astray as soon as he is born," while at the same time holiness of heart and life is exacted of him. This is a problem beyond the

which, being interpreted, is that man has had a probation of perfect holiness in a previous state, and such as kept their first state, or did not sin during that trial, are secure in regions of bliss, which has hit upon "PRE-EXISTENCE." On this, there are two parties:—Mr. Beecher on the one side, and the rest of mankind on the other. Mr. B. takes the field with fearful odds against him, yet this is warrantable, provided he has the truth with him. This, indeed, is a question with ominous fore-shadowings.

Mr. Beecher's theory is certainly second to none in novelty, and he is entitled to all the praise and glory of its introduction, for the idea had its birth in the brain of no other than a Beecher! No other would have the boldness and independence to broach an idea so new, so strange, and without even the sanction of tradition, history, or the Bible. None but a Beecher could be found ready to start out and lead on a could be foun

harmonized, and now the Christian world can blush, proclaiming, Vesta libertas sustolla.

Mr. Beecher has assumed to offer a solution

Mr. Beecher has assumed to offer a solution

God, and others have it not given, proceeds from his eternal decree; for known unto God are all his works from the beginning. According to which decree he graciously soften, the hearts of the elect, however hard, and he bends them to

pects for eternity than the consutational propensities with which they begin their existence, the dictates of honor and right demand that God shall confer on them such original constitutions as shall, in their natural and proper tendencies, favorably affect their prospects for eternity, and place a reasonable power of right conduct and of securing eternal life in the possible power of all "

opment of his powers.

In this position Mr. Beecher fortifies himself with lengthy quotations from Turretin, Wesley and Watts, the Westminster divines, and the Princeton divines: "That every moral being and liable to punishment from their worth for nossessing the elements, as yet dormant, with THE CONFLICT OF AGES, Or the Great Debate on the Moral Relations of God and Man: By Edward Beecher, D. D. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co., 1853.

How a probation, if indeed we call it one, under such circumstances, can be a relief to human woe, is difficult to conceive. The doctrine of decrees as covering and controlling human voli-

earing the divine arrangements from the impution of injustice and partiality, it must have en a matter of divine inspiration, and thus autoritatively given to the world. Those things profitable for doctrine" are made the subjects of divine disclosure, and adapted to the simplest tune as we passed her at Eastport. It is said to constitute the simplest tune as we passed her at Eastport. It is said to constitute the simplest tune as we passed her at Eastport.

been fearful beyond precedent, when it is considered how small a portion of the city has been the principal scene of the epidemic—the ratio the principal scene of the epidemic—the ratio being such as to take over half the population in a year.

Yours truly,

D. M. G. we object. It is to be lamented made so many able ministers of the New Testament have spent so much of their strength in trying to hold up this imaginary Dagon, as though it was necessary to the existence of religion and the salvation

church has paralyzed her best efforts at the sal-vation of men, and arrayed against herself no in-considerable force of nominal and practical infi-depend upon the faithfulness of his brethren.

With becoming modesty we would suggest at, with all his acute reasoning and power of that which cannot consist with the government of a God of holiness, and that which if it existed as a minister of Christ. Don't repeat to hir its fires of hopeless destruction! He has assumed that which would be a libel on infinite goodness; and to get out of the dilemma he calls in "Pre-existence," which indeed brings no relief to the difficulty! For even if man has enjoyed a previous probation, his ignorance of it, with other attendant circumstances, render his situation precisely as though he had not, admitting the radical view of his depravity and fall

*It is claimed that Calvin's distinctive theory is traceable as far back as Augustine and the apostles, but we conclude this, at least, is open to controverse.

der such circumstances it would be a violation of language and an abuse of good sense to say that man is a probationer. Necessary to probation and free agency, the human volition must have free scope; and that is impossible where the interests of the soul are fixed by the decrees of God, and the actions so controlled as directly to subserve the same end!

If then the salvation of any [as held by the authorities quoted above] must depend upon the act of divine sovereignty, how could even a "fair probation" be essential to that work?—And how much less a probation so unpropitious as to make sure the destruction of all who are not of the elect?? And further: what can be the hope of those rebellious ones, whose first trial was so favorable in all its circumstances and not of the elect?? And further: what can be the hope of those rebellious ones, whose first trial was so favorable in all its circumstances and provisions, and yet terminated so disastrously, in view of a probation unpropitious in the extreme, and whose provisions, compared with the first, hang like so many death-palls over his prospects? P Incognito. to fortify it.

> For the Morning Star. St. Johns, N. B., ?

tion, is equivalent to no probation, and is a virtual declaration that none is needed!

A probation, if indeed, in appearance, one could be, under the circumstances endorsed by Mr. Beecher, would in effect be no probation at all; for if not barred against favorable results by the sovereign power of God, the deep stains of the heart's depravity would render those results impossible! So by attempting to escape shipwreck on Scylla, he falls into Charybdis, and is swallowed up in a whirlpool resulting from theological excrescences to which he adheres.

For this tremendous conglomeration of maladies, Mr. Beecher assumes to bring to the notice

For this tremendous conglomeration of maladies, Mr. Beecher assumes to bring to the notice of this enlightened age, "Pre-existence," as a remedy.

Well, to this there are many formidable objections:

1. The entire silence of the scriptures upon the subject.

Though I have more than once experienced several and the rain to Holyoke, whither I went, for the purpose of visiting an afflicted member of my church. I was happy to find her in a state of mind prepared for either life or death.

Next day, arriving at Boston at evening, I went, over to Charlestown, to spend the night with our truly hospitable Bro. Wetherbee. Though I have more than once experienced several and the rain to Holyoke, whither I went, for the purpose of visiting an afflicted member of my church. I was happy to find her in a state of mind prepared for either life or death.

Next day, arriving at Boston at evening, I went, over to Charlestown, to spend the night church. I was happy to find her in a state of mind prepared for either life or death.

Next day, arriving at Boston at evening, I went, over the control of the scriptures upon the subject.

Though I have more than once experienced severe pain under his hand as a dentist, the event always proves that it is pain inflicted in mercy, at least on as Pre-existence.

3. The utter impossibility of the mind, after playing the advantages and developments of a previous existence; becoming so perfectly imbedie as is actually the case with infants.

4. Had man enjoyed pre-existence, it could be scarcely possible to obliterate so perfectly all races of it from the mind.

5. Every thing, both in pature and in grace.

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5. Every thing both in pature and in grace.

5. Every thing both in pature and in grace. 5. Every thing, both in nature and in grace, obliged by sea-sickness the stake myself to my dicate that the present is 'man's first probawith Bro. Peck in Portland, to tak ing to Mr. Beecher, they enter upon the stage with Bro. Peck in Portland, to take the boat at the differ, polluted and helpless, profoundly ignorant of pre-existence, and conditioned precisely is though the most radical views of their depraying the most radical views of their depraying the difference been true, the knowledge of which would have been so potent in clearing the divine arrangements from the impuritation of injustice and partiality, it must have the stam car! Though not able to sit up after a leaving P. till we reached Eastport on Saturday about noon, I was more resigned, as I was told there was no help for it a good part of the way, the stam car?

9. We can see no wisdom in offering a second we ought to speak well of a bridge from which 9. We can see no wisdom in offering a second obation to a host of rebels, when all the unfarable results and abuses of the first are upon the results and abuses of the first are upon the second that the property of the second that the sec

probation to a host of rebels, when all the unfavorable results and abuses of the first are upon them, and so affecting them as to render the issue of the second infinitely more disastrous.

10. The last objection which we shall formally offer to this theory, is, that about one-fifth of the human mee die in infancy, to say nothing of idiots, and this most effectually precludes the possibility of their second probation.

These, with many other equally formidable objections, suggest themselves against Mr. Beecher's favorite theory of "Pre-existence." But let these suffice.

It is not strange or surprising that the sensitive mind of Mr. B. should struggle to get relief from the theological dilemma in which so considerable a portion of the Christian world has been involved since the days of Calvin. It will avail nothing for Mr. Beecher to flounder and plunge about in this theological quagmire, and resort to Pre-existence as a remedy. Indeed, there is no remedy! Infinite Wisdom sawe no such maladay, and therefore has provided no remedy!! We are aware that this is saying very much; especially when we remember the host of the properties of the entire population, have led to other places for the present, owing to the cholera. It has never before fallen to our lot to see a community so terror-stricken as this at the present time. Alarm is indicated in the specific provided in the septical beyond precedent, when it is considered how similal a portion of the city has been involved a provided in the reservance of the entire population, have fled to other places for the present, owing to the cholera. It has never before fallen to our lot to see a community so terror-stricken as this at the present time. Alarm is indicated in the specific provided in the place of business which it undoubtedly is in ordinary times. The is add that the place of the entire population, have fled to other places for the present, owing to the cholera. It has never before fallen to our lot to see a community so terror-stricken as this at the presen

The second second

For the Morning Star,

this imaginary Dagon, as though it was necessary to the existence of religion and the salvation of men; that men enter upon the scene of their obligation wholly unfitted to discharge even an iota of that obligation,—unfitted to do the smallest duty which God requires of them, in consequence of an act committed by another, independent of them, and before they had being; and thus circumstanced required to live a life of holiness and obedience to God!! This is one of the most tremendous strides of human credulity, not warranted by a fair interpretation of the Bible, and having no place in the unbiased decisions of the human judgment.

It may be said that the divines of neither the Old nor New School preach the doctrines of high Calvinism, at the present time; well, be it so; yet they have them in their creeds! And so; yet they have them in their creeds! And why hold to doctrines, as vital to their system, which they are either ashamed or afraid to preach??

By proclaiming such favorite dogmas, the But it may be said, he should trust in God. So by the same and a state of the should trust in God.

that, with all his acute reasoning and power of logic, Mr. Beecher has made a fallacy in his "Conflict of Ages;" and that is, the FALLACY OF FALSE ASSUMPTION! His premises are unsound. He has assumed in the outset, as his malady, that which cannot consist with the government and if read he entreet him to more faithfulness. would be a disease beyond remedy—a sort of volcano of human wee, eternally to belch forth its fires of hopeless destruction. He has aster that he should never know them. 'If he is

"Ascend the upper skies,
And seale the Mount of God."

This is no result of, or judgment upon probation with allow to have it struck from his creed, and swept into the land of forgetfulness, as one of the above to make it struck from his creed, and swept into the land of forgetfulness, as one of the above to make it struck from his creed, and swept into the land of forgetfulness, as one of the above to make it struck from his creed, and swept into the land of forgetfulness, as one of the above to make the whole gaspel, and be wise to win souls to Christ.

The the he-goat wared great, verse 8. He ruled with great depinion, Dun. 11: 3. He dertakes to remedy so fearful a malady with the cander of an enlightened age. Can a man be leve hisself a mooral agency reaches the term, and the destiny is faxed by divine decrees?

Those who take the high Calvinistic view of human depravity, must of necessity take the other extreme, in hope of the salvation of men; for if that extreme view as man's condition, is contracted and plant of the great deprint on the through of the given being the contraction, and the contract of the salvation of the single great, personal plant of the great deprint on the through of the great deprint on the through of the great deprint on the derived the second of the single great from upon falling into the slough of Despond, is the keidity with which he can be induced to chind the proposition of the sile with single great from upon falling men by opposition the or when the great of the great plant of the great deprint on the proposition with the real depravity, must of necessity to the higher impulses of the enlightened and pious learn.

The first began to first a more very elements to which moral agency real time believe his section which the revolution of the term, and a the same time believe hisself a moral agency and the proposition of the size of the great from the path of duty. His excessive the single plant of the great deprint of the great deprint of the great deprint of the great deprint o the fetters which a too great love of present quietude and enjoyment have fastened upon

To show the results of yielding to his chief failing, lack of firmness, probably no better method can be taken than to narrate some of the

young companions turned their attention to spiritual things at the same time with himself, and the sneers and temptations by which the remainder of the number sought to prevent his entering the "straight gate" were successful in causing him to continue following the "way of transgressors" for several years longer. Probably they would also have been instrumental in the final ruin of his soul, had not an extensive revival visited the vicinity of his residence, in which, while multitudes were seeking the "pearl of great price," and opposition was nearly slenced, he again ventured to take his place among those who were anxious for salvation. After a severe mental conflict, he for once conquered his irresolution, and at length entertained a hope of having received renewing grace, and united with the church. He then realized, with unavailing regret, that in consequence of his delay he had lost much Christian experience and enjoyment, and many opportunities for benefit ing those around him.

He early saw the advantages which might be derived from a liberal education, and resolved to securice one but was detarred from avounting his constitution of the remainder of the world. Though he has done, yet to the world. Though he has, by repentance, undo in part what he has done, yet the world gestroyed. How important, then, that every act be good and useful, rather than wicked and ruinous. A few weeks since, a fact in the life of Thomas Paine, threw this thought with great force upon my mind. It coursely just after the publication of his "Age of Reason." My uncle, J. K., then a youth of nineteen years, was predisposed to skepticism, and had, for a long time, desired to read Pajne's works. Having been to Sing Sing, N. Y., on business, the inn-keeper, as he was about to return, observed to him that there was a gentleman who wished to get a ride—and if he would carry lim, he would speak to him. Mr. K. inquired who it was. The inn-keeper replied, "It is Mr. Thoma

Mr. Beecher's mind is manifestly alive to the contraint of the contraint o

wenders of liquid poison were allowed to pursua their diabolical traffic, unmolested.

Some persons living in the parish to which he belongs, once became offended with their pastor because he occasionally introduced Anti-slavery sentiments into his sermons, and exerted themselves to their utmost to procure his dismission on account of his thus audaciously "preaching politics." This movement was far from pleasing to him, for he grieved at the wrongs of the slave, and rejoiced in the efforts of his pastor to direct public attention to the subject, but, though if he had remained firm in opposition to the discontented faction, it would have been unsuccessful in the prosecution of its designs, he acquiesced for the sake of peace. Others followed his example, and their minister was turned away. Long did that parish suffer spiritual dearth in consequence of their criminal refusal to sustain a faithful, useful servant of God tual dearth in consequence of their criminal re-fusal to sustain a faithful, useful servant of God mand, if the Age of Reason had never fusal to sustain a faithful, useful servant of God in condemning national iniquity; and, too late, brother Pliable lamented his disobedience to the brother Pliable lamented his disobedience to the

divine command, "Be ye steadfast, immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." Many other instances might be mentioned in which he has suffered his want of energy and which he has suffered his want of energy and moral courage to deter him from obeying the dictates of justice and humanity, and from performing the will of God, but perhaps enough has been already said to show the folly of imitating his example, and here I will leave this imperiest sketch.

For the Morning Star.

IGNORANCE.

Some have thought that their ignorance of divine things would be a sufficient excuse for their crimes; and they voluntarily continued in ignorance, that they might have but few stripes. But such persons should know that God will judge them for the knowledge they might have received, but refused to acquire. No criminal is excused because he has been ignorant of the laws of his country, and so transpressed them.

These visions were more than 200 years before the Empire existed.

In verses that precede the description of the the Persian Empire; which was constituted of where the gospel is preached. But, that is two parts or kingdoms, Media and Persia. Then rance which is the most destructive to Christian the he-goat came from the west. This was Alexander. In verse 21 it is said the rough he-goat ander. In verse 21 it is said the rough he-goat is the king of Grecia. He was son of Philip, king of Macedon. This country was in Europe. In Paul's time it was a province of the Roman Empire. Thisher Paul and Silas went and got whipped and imprisoned, but saw the gospel have success. Acts 16th chapter.

Alexander succeeded his father in the government, was ambitious and warlike; and soon en-

larged his kingdom by conquering Greece; then took Tyre, and reduced Egypt. But for a time

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR should have a FAIR probation before his fate is decided! That a fair probation must afford as favorable a prospect of a happy as of an unhappy and scale the Mount of God."

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

STAR should have a FAIR probation before his fate is decided! That a fair probation must afford as favorable a prospect of a happy as of an unhappy and scale the Mount of God."

And scale the Mount of God."

The first MORNING STAR should have a FAIR probation before his fate is in the drear sky of such theory is the arbitrary and in the drear sky of such theory is the arbitrary in Adam!! In effect, therefore, man has had no to forsake him, and unconditional election of all who ever, a

For the Morning Star. PAINE'S REGRET FOR PUBLISHING HIS "AGE OF REASON."

od can be taken than to narrate some of the instances in which he has been led astray by its influence.

When he was a youth he was awakened to a sense of his sinful and lost condition while withholding his heart from God, and he determined to obtain religion; but only a few of his young companions turned their strentime to were companions turned their strentime to week. Such an act is like time—ones. oung companions turned their attention to eternity of woe. Such an act is like time—once initial things at the same time with himself,

Thomas Paine, recently returned from England."

The early saw the advantages which might be derived from a liberal education, and resolved to acquire one, but was deterred from executing his purpose by the obstacles which he encountered in attempting to make himself master of the higher branches of learning. Much that he might have gleaned from the broad fields of science and literature, which would have been of great utility to him, was thus left ungathered.

At the time of the commencement of the temperance reformation he resided in a counting nity where intemperance prevailed to an alarming extent. He perceived that the reform which had just started into existence, and which had attracted the attention and secured the sympathy of many great and good men, was worthy of his hearty co-operation; yet, as there were few around him whose sentiments coincided with his own, he remained silent. Whenever those who were active in the cause attempted to reason with the intemperate and show them their danger, they were met by the reply, "We believe nothing of this, for Mr. Pliable, who is a good honest Christian, never tells us of the sin and peril which you declare attend the use of intoxicating drinks, and if he considers the practice safe and harmless, why should not we?" Thus they closed their minds against the truth, and the tide of ruin and death continued to flow untertied to might him. Mr. Paine took his seat by his side and they rode on. Their conversation intended they him intended they had been of the highly pleased Mr. K., for he had long desired an interview with him. Mr. Paine took his seat by his side and they rode on. Their conversation intended they him in the color and interview with him. Mr. Paine took his seat by his side and they rode on. Their conversation intended they him him. Mr. Paine took his seat by his side and they rode on. Their conversation intended they built seat by his side and they rode on. Their conversation intended the claims of the Bible might be proved null and void, began to cong

safe and harmless, why should not we?" Thus they closed their minds against the truth, and the tide of ruin and death continued to flow unchecked. Brother Pliable saw misery and degradation enter many once pleasaft dwellings, and beheld his neighbors, one after another, sink into the hopeless, starless darkness which overshadows the drunkard's grave; and bitter was shadows the drunkard's grave; and bitter was his anguish when he reflected that it was once in his power to have done much for the prevention of these evils, had he been faithful in the performance of his duty.

A short time since the Maine Liquor Law was enacted by the legislature of his State, and he felt that he ought to assist in enforcing it and closing the fountains of crime and woe which existed in his neighborhood; but the threats of the rumsellers were so loud that he quailed before them, and in this way discouraged those who were disposed to execute the law, and the venders of liquid poison were allowed to pursue their diabolical traffic, unmolested.

Some persons liquid poison were allowed to pursue their diabolical traffic, unmolested.

Some persons liquid poison were allowed to pursue their diabolical traffic, unmolested.

O you who are tempted to reject

Conneaut, O.

For the Morning Star,

IGNORANCE.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. NO. 249.

Ind as I was considering, behold a he-goat came from the a, on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the and; and the he-goat had a notable horn between his pan at the he-goat had a notable horn between his pan at the he-goat had a notable horn between his pan at the he-goat had a notable horn between his pan at the he-goat had a notable horn between his pan at the he-goat had a notable horn between his pan at the he-goat had a notable horn between his pan at the laws of his country, and so transgressed them, when it can be proved that those very laws have been published throughout the land. Much knowledge is a dangerous thing, if it be not im-ALEXANDER, EMPEROR OF THE GRECIAN EMPIRE.

The Grecian Empire, which succeeded the Persian, is denoted by the "belly and thighs of brass" in the great image seen in the dream, Dan. 2: 32; and by the "beast like a leopard with four wings and four heads." Dan, 7: 6. These visions were more than 200 years before the Empire existed.

knowledge is a dangerous thing, if it be not improved; as it will greatly aggravate the condemnation of its possessor. Nor will it avail a person, in the land of gospel light, to be ignorant, as he shall be judged for what he might have known, and, perhaps in this case, the punishment of this voluntarily ignorant man will be even greater than that of the more enlightened; because his crimes are aggravated by this consideration, that he refused.

he might neither be obliged to walk in the light, nor account for the possession of it. Hence we find that the plea of ignorance is not In verses that precede the description of a ram with two horns, a safe refuge, and none can plead it who has the sushing in different directions. This denoted Bible within his reach; and lives in a country ity, is wilful ignorance when it is practiced by professors of religion under pretence of keeping up the discipline of the church.

"Ye different sects, who all declare, Lo! Christ is here, and Christ is there; Your stronger proofs divinely give, And show me where the Christians live." ALARIC WILLIAMS. Brookfield, N. Y., Aug., 1854.

For the Morning Star.

A MISTAKE IN THE JEFFERSON Q. M.

took Tyre, and reduced Egypt. But for a time his great war was against the Persians. That was declining in consequence of corruptions, and its overthrow was hastening. "God putteth down one and setteth up another," and if those he sets up prove corrupt, they in turn are put down also.

Alexander obtained two victories over the Persians, one at Gramicus, the other at Issus; but the Persians still were unsubdued. He encountered them again on the famous field of Arbela. His army consisted of about 48,000, while that of the Persians numbered 640,000. The battle however is not to the strong in numbers. The conflict was terrible, and the field was drenched in blood. Three hundred thousand were slain. O how dreadful is war!—The

NO. 22.

WHAT IS PRAYER ! Rev. Dr. Duff, during his recent visit to this country, delivered an address at the opening of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Phila adelphia, in which he made the following eloquent remarks on the nature of true and accep -

Every minister of the Christian Sanctuary is, or ought to be, in a high and peculiar sense, aman of prayer; but let us never forget that acceptable prayer is not limited to him. For, what is prayer? Prayer is, after all, but the breath of faith, the pulse of the regenerate heart the direct and necessary outgoing and emanation of the quickened spirit. Let the soul be effectually touched by Divine grace, and immediately it lives, however feebly; and, living spiritually, it must and will breathe out its heavenward desires and wistful longings; and this soul itually, it must and will breathe out its heaven-ward desires and wistful longings; and this soul breathing is the very-essence of prayer. One friend may pray for another, in the sense of in-tercession, as a friend, but not vicariously, as an appointed priestly substitute. Dear friends and brethren, to pray in this manner is to pray by proxy, & to pray to God by proxy, as tens of thous-ands of mere superstitious worshippers are now doing, is in itself as absolutely preposterous and useless as for a man to eat or drink by proxy, or to breathe by proxy, or sleep, or walk, by proxy. to breathe by proxy, or sleep, or walk, by prox No, friends and brethren, if there be a partic of physical life in a man, he must eat, drink, breathe, sleep, walk, and perform all other corporeal functions, for himself; otherwise, it is a sign either that there is no life in him, or that it will soon expire. So it is with the soul of man. If it be awakened by the Spirit of God, it nust pray and perform all other spiritual funcinfallible sign either that there is no spiritual life in it, or that it is fast lapsing into inanima-

tion or total extinction.

As there are no exclusively authorized persons, so neither are there any exclusively authorized forms for prayer. Is it not true that the very babe, not yet able to speak in accurate grammatical style, or even to lisp a single intelligible sentence, can make its wants thoroughly known to the loving mother by signs and cries, if in no other way? And so with the babe in Christ. In the absence of distinct verbal utterances, there may be heartfelt sighs, and groanngs which cannot be uttered, but which reach and pierce the ears of God, and, clearly apprended by him, are answered and soon re with richest blessings. In like manner, there are no exclusively authorized times for prayer. The God whom we worship is not like the feeble lependent god of the blinded pagan, who needs eep and rest, and who therefore must have ial times for his service. Our God, the Good Shepherd of Israel, neither slumbereth nor sleepeth. The Psalmist could rise at midnight to praise him. Neither are there exclusively horized places for prayer. The gods of the neathen, who have material forms or images, can only be addressed in prayer where the images, can only be addressed in prayer where the image is. Jehovah, our God, is omnipresent, and all places are alike unto him. The housetop, the verdant field, the mountain solitude, the ocean shore, the wooded wilderness, the naked desert, the noisy street, the densely thronged marketplace-all, all are alike unto him, and no man can be where he cannot give vent to the aspira-tions of a quickened soul, at least in secret sighs or broken ejaculatory utterances.

RELIGIOUS CULTURE OF THE YOUTH.

This is a subject of the deepest interest. Every man ought to think upon it. pray over it, and then act in reference to it with energy and perseverance. But why is the religious culture

f youth so important? Our answer is

1st. God in all his revelations to man has most positively commanded it. The concurrent voice of the Divine word as spoken by Prophets, Apostles, and the Savior is, "Train up a child in the way he should go." We reverence this high

2d. Man's nature demands it. He possesses a moral as well as physical and intellectual nature, and his moral nature is the crowning ex-Without this he co not worship, could feel no religious joy—could enjoy no holy heaven of divine love here or hereafter. To neglect this high endowment, and devote the whole attention to the mental and physical faculties, is more feeling than to crib the husks and throw away the ripe corn,—to gather the chaff into the granary, and cast the waest upon the dung hill,—to throw away the jewels,

nd preserve the casket.

3d. Man's usefulness demands it. As a general thing, the most useful men that have ever lived were early trained to walk in the paths of righteousness. Moral lessons received at the fireside and in the Sabbath school are scarcely ever entirely forgotten or neglected. Moses was well instructed by his mother, who was providentially selected as his nurse, before he identially selected as his nurse, before he went into the Egyptian court, and all the lessons which he received from the magicians and scholars of that idolatrous court, and all the vicious influences with which he was surrounded, were insufficient to erase from his mind and heart the early teachings of his godly mother. And chiefthrough the influence of those early instrucsuffer affliction with the people of God," and to "esteem the reproach of Christ." Daniel was a outh when carried away to Babylon, but even the society of that most licentious and idolatrous city could not counteract the force of his early training. He forgot not the wholesome lessons he learned in the land of his nativity. The holy scriptures and Christian biography afford in-numerable evidences of the salutary influence of early instruction. Such instruction, we repeat, usually shapes the whole after life, and O, what a defence against temptation and vice is thrown around the young heart by it. The parent, guardian and church that neglects this duty is cruel as death to the youth committed to trust. They do greatly imperil their salva-

4th. A fourth reason may be found in the evil influence of viciously raised youth upon so-ciety. Such youth contribute nothing to the improvement and happiness of society. They fill our jails and per entiaries. The expense fill our jails and penitentiaries. The expense of their prosecution and punishment makes taxes high. They endanger the safety of society while young, and when old disturb its interests by their vicious conduct and corrupt example.

5th. A moral nature uncultivated is the prolific source of almost all the vices which infest society. The heart left to itself and to the evil

afluences of this wicked world produces a most influences of this wicked world produces a most vigorous growth of poisonous or useless plants Briars, thistles and thorns, and perchance—the deadly nightshade, overspread it. Serpents hiss and crawl and coil themselves up in its recesses. Oh, the misery of such a soul!

The dangers to which the youth of America are exposed call loudly for increased attention.

to their moral culture. Recklessness or "don't-care-ism," profanity, Sabbath desecration, intemperance, infidelity, and Romanism are some of the imminent dangers to which our youth are constantly exposed. Thousands and tens of thousands are carried away by these influences

It is high time that the churches and each member thereof resolve upon the systematic and thorough moral training of the youth, and adopt and put into vigorous execution such means and measures as will secure the desired result. This is a matter worthy of the time and labor and special attention of the whole church.—Religious Telescope.

"A person," says Mr. Erskine, "who had been at public worship, having returned home perhaps somewhat sooner than usual, was asked by another of the family, who had not been there, 'Is all done?" 'No,' replied he, 'all is said, but all is not done."

Antonio Guevazza used to say, "That heaven would be filled with such as had done good works, and hell with such as intended to do them." A very suitable hint to those who put off their can victions, to what they think will be a more conrested

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1854.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISH-

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Free-will Baptist Printing Establish ment will be held at the Office of the Morning Star, in this town, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. BURR, Secretary. Dover, Aug. 30, 1854.

NEW HAMPTON SCHOOL. STUDENTS.

We have in previous articles spoken of the healthfulness, board of instruction, and moral and religious influence, which may be found at New Hampton. From what we have said of these, the reader will infer very naturally that its school can hardly fail of patronage. To so many attractions, it were idle to suppose that many a young person in pursuit of knowledge would not vield. But let it be understood, that these attractions are not altogether such as are most powerful over idle loungers, who would spend a season in mere nominal study, where they can find largest room for waywardness, or most artificial luxuries,-vulgar enjoyments. It is no place for such persons, and the fewer of them ever get there the better. From what appeared at the late examination few of them have found their way there yet. Of the large numher who came before the Committee, not one appeared to belong to that class. Randall Hall is not the hive for drones. Few, we trust, will get into it, and fewer still long remain there.-But of the earnest young spirits which would laboriously seek the "glory and honor" of a thorough mental culture, we shall, for long years to come, expect to see many there, coming out and going in, breathing its hilly air and rambling innocently about the waters of the Pemigewasset. The school has thus far been full, and with an increase of accommodation will doubtless come an increase of patronage. The students at the close of the last term presented a fine appearance. This was remarked upon by numbers,-Nor do we doubt that the same shall be true in future terms and years, and that not a few will pass by way of Randall Hall up the hill of science and literature to places of high trust and extensive usefulness-that "by-and-by" it shall have an alumni, in which it may well congratulate itself. Is this enthusiasm? Perhaps it may be; but it is one we rejoice to indulge, and which we think quite reasonable. For, do you think the people of New England, and among them the Free-will Baptists, are as stupid as the natives of California, who stumbled over its gold mines and knew it not? Shall New Englanders, and New England Free-will Baptists, who, without controversy, are keen in the discovery of mines of wealth, stumble ignorantly and thoughtlessly about mines of knowledge? We do not believe it. Rather, shall not many of their sons and daughters hereafter be seen digging for more than gold in the mines of N. Hampton, and coming up from them, unsmitten with disease and enriched with capital, on which to set up for extensive usefulness? So it may be. And so it will be, unless Free-will Baptists, to say nothing of the people generally, are so ignorant or so reckless of the welfare of their children. as voluntarily to bequeath to them wealthy ignorance and shame. But this last will not be done Our people are awaking. They are feeling that their youth must be educated like other youth-

Col. S-is very wealthy, owning several horses and keeping a large dairy ;-fifty cows and a prominent member of the church. certain time his only son felt a desire to go to school. After thinking it over, he ventured to ask his father if he might go to school "three months"! His father replied by asking which he preferred, being rich and have "no larnin," or poor and "have larnin?" The boy was stumped. He thought the matter over, and concluded he would rather be like his father, and so did not go to school.

that they must be fitted to enjoy the world as

well as to own it-to improve it as well as to

pass through it merely.

Now, we hope the above measure will never be filled up by any Free-will Baptists. The parent who can educate his children and does not, shows that he either misunderstands or contemns parental obligation, and therefore ought never to have assumed it. The Free-will Baptist who does this had better move right out of town. For what is mere external wealth, to mental enrichment! What are bequests of gold and silver, houses and lands, to our children, to bequests of that education, without which they must live comparatively uselessly, and die, exclaiming with the millionaire, " life's a failure !"

Let the proper patrons of the New Hampton school but feel their duty as parents and guardians, and our every fear is allayed that it shall ever fail to swarm with promising students .- M.

"CHRISTIANITY OUR HELP AND HOPE." The above is the title of a sermon preached

by Rev. G. T. Day, at the dedication of the newly erected F. W. B. church at New Hamp-Truly glad are we to see it in print. We had heard it spoken of, and knowing that it was to be forthcoming, were looking for it with interest. Our expectations were raised, and are not disappointed. Its diction is not wanting in that ease and grace and liquidity so characteristic of the composition of its author. Its rhetorical embellishments flow along its pages as in their most natural channel; or they fall upon the pages like the easy droppings from the ds. The author's effort is not to draw them out, but to repress them. Nor will he ever repress them too much, though in this instance we think he has about enough. The sermon is worth reading for its language and variety of il-

apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength? Listen to his reply. 'I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save.' Yes, it is HE—'the desire of the nations.' 'Behold the have room only to advert to the other valuables in righteousness, mighty to save.' Yes, it is HE Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the that have been brought to light, and which, even world! The Son of God is set forth among

happy reference to the occasion. The house is licated to God. "It is no place where selfnterest may bring its wares, or publish its code f expediency; it is to be no stage, over which vicked example may stagger to destruction, atacting or disheartening the observers; no high court of politicians is to sit here, day after day and promulge the edicts of party; and infidel science is never to make of it a laboratory, wherein to experiment God out of the uni-

The pulpit of the house must never "cowardy or selfishly connive at injustice." " Not here. f seventy years' aggression upon old hoary er-ors, are we to turn our backs, and proclaim a ors, are we to turn our backs, and productions of the Sabbath, the causes of the cause for whose sake alone we have claimed the right to live! No! a thousand times no! As preachlive! No! a thousand times no! ed in this house, Jesus Christ, and min crucines, of the occasion;—ideas are impressed upon shall mean not only Jesus Christ the giver of large congregation that will bring forth fruit in the furtherance of gospel truth on the heart, shown, to be sure, with the weeping Magdalen needy and perishing world in the life. at his feet, that the guiltiest penitence may not On Saturday, at close of the afternoon wordespair; but he shall not be forgotten when he ship, the ladies remained, and proceeded to the makes reputable Phariseeism quiver and turn organization of a Quarterly Meeting Female pale before the artillery of his reproof." Of asci-God hath joined together, let not man put asund- in this Q. M., already pretty good in several of

go and read that, and if you can find anybody few other brethren are doing .- P. S. B. oorer than you are, give him a copy. Keep it rculating. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."-M. J. S.

RESURRECTION OF THE ERIE.

the Steam Boat Erie, thirteen years ago, on without a benevolent purpose that he withholds the accustomed rains, and that therefore the hot neath the wave 13 years. Many serious reflecting special messages from the Throne, which tions are suggested by such an event. When awake new and gracious emotions in the hearts with banners, the admiration of the public, er baptism the hearts of confiding Christ tances in The Democracy of this city.

of spectators. Crowding her forward and lower decks were scores on scores of foreign people, freshly arrived from the densely inhabited couned, the parent and child, sexes and conditions mingled in the pursuit of the one object, the Thus she went off, with banners streaming, aridity and barrenness. M. J. S. cheers resounding, music playing, and majesti-cally ploughed the bosom of her adopted element, the peerless and unrivalled craft that was palm from all contestants. There were some who came to the wharf too late, and

the deep in one confused heap.

But once more the light of day shines in upon the secrets that the sea has so long kept, and the ocean renders up its charge, at the belest of men who claim the hidden treasures.—

As of old the savage nations consecrated a great The Press, The Clubs, The Schools, and The As of old the savage nations contained beings, so enterprise by the sacrifice of living beings, so

worth reading for its language and variety of illustration.

The argument is to our mind clear and conclusive, disproving the availability of mere human forces to "redeem and purify" "a race of the beings selfish and sinful by tendency and habit." "Self interest," "The discipline of experience and example," "Civil government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example," "Civil government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "Civil government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "Civil government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "Civil government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind," are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind, are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind, are instanced and example, "to government," and "The progressive destiny of mind, are inst

nents from Bozrah? this that is glorious in his the metal prove only silver, we should say that

more than the money, seem to carry the mind by association, back to the owners of it all.— The household goods, the little familiar articles us."

The discourse then proceeds to show that Christ "brings the needed truth," "reveals the model character," "gives the motive power," and that, this being done, "we are ready for our master's bidding."

The conclusion of the sermon has special and the conclusion of the conclusion of the sermon has special and the conclusion of the sermon has special and the conclusion of the conclusi take us back, at once, to the day and moment when those who used them were hurried from life into a death as horrible as unlooked for.

Some of the gold and silver has been recov ered, but the brothers, sisters, parents, children who perished there, return not to the embrace of friends,-G. H. B.

SANDWICH QUARTERLY MEETING

Centre, and we have two or three things we would say in regard to it. There was good preaching, and there were good prayer meetnear the cradle of our free religious spirit, ble, when pastors and brethren who labor for ings. Those seasons are precious and profita and close by the yet fresh graves of our connex- Zion's weal in their several localities, are peronal ancestry, are we to forswear our early are mitted to enjoy together for two or three days igious faith; not now, while wearing the scars the conference and social prayer meetings, such

taken up, and \$25 pledged for the former, and ed in this house, Jesus Christ, and him crucified, of the occasion;—ideas are impressed upon a of duty and the legislation of life. He shall be and benevolent performance of duty toward a

nce and religion the author says, "Each is the understood, with good prospects of usefulness. emplement of the other; let them grasp hands Perhaps this Q. M. has been about the latest in before us in reverent affection, to-day, while we the Y. M. to adopt this measure, but we have concurse over them the sacred formula, 'what no doubt it will advance the Missionary interest the churches.

But enough, perhaps too much. Some will Among the doings of the Q. M. conference, a perhaps say to us, as the slave in story, "be still, young brother was licensed to preach, who is vou will spoil a good sermon!" It is a good engaged to preach for a year in a small church, ne, and timely. It must have a wide circula- and at the same time will pursue his studies in tion if the church do its duty. Reader of this, the Biblical school—just the same thing that a

The drought is very severe. Many are menting it; but God is in it. He is looking down from heaven, to see with what spirit men Many of the readers of the Star doubtless are looking out upon the drooping forests, the collect the melancholy event of the burning of withering crops and the sere grounds. It is not of life attending it. Last week the hull was towed and husky thirst of nature is unslaked. The into this port, after having been buried be- dry winds that moan over the barren fields, beshe left the pier like a thing of life, adorned of complaining worldlings, and bless with a purladen with hundreds of joyful venturers, every one was full of glee, except, perhaps, those who had spoken a regretful adied, but on her return, and "awakes the better soul that slumbered."—
after 13 long years of absence, a charred and broken sepulchre, every heart beats mournfully, panting kine now seek in vain their accustomed while the past is called to remembrance. We draughts, and the "well springs" which no longfind a very appropriate notice of the circum- er quench the thirst of labor, give solemn lutterances, which the heaviest ear cannot fail to Thirteen years have rolled away, with their hear, and the dullest heart cannot fail to underanticipation and disappointment, their fruits and their ashes, since the happy throng that waved their adieus and shouted "good-by," from the decks of "that new and staunch steamer" the Erie, were borne away from our wharves, one bright summer evening, to the joyous cheering of friends ashore, amid the flaunting of banners in the sky. And in the claude friends ashore, and the heat wishes of hundreds than though it fall in refreshing showers, it tells coun- in language so strong that all must hear and feel tries of Europe, and bound for the broad prairies of our fair land, to reaching which they now looked with hopes stimulated by a prosperous voyage thus far and a cheerful reliance upon the od ship beneath them and her experienced haps, gains his first profitable view of the all

No, it is not without a purpose that the rains seeking a new home among strangers, in a clime of which they knew absolutely nothing, those ill-fated emigrants thought little of the perils of the deep, nor conjured up any visions of the alit. Far better to suffer this drought, than have ternative so soon to be presented to their be-wildered minds, of a death by the demon of fire, our "souls like the drought of summer." Many or a quieter grave beneath the waters of the lake that looked so placid and so innocent of danger. fields, whose souls are the scene of far greater

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

One of the most intrinsically valuable of the were some who came to the whart too late, and these were greeted by derisive shouts from those on board, and many a contemptuous laugh. But ume, published by the Carters, entitled: "Infilater at night, there came the awful rumor of a delity, its Causes, Aspects, and Agencies," by ship on fire and burning at sea, and those who the Rev. Thomas Pearson. It was written as a watched the great globe of fire, and saw it rise and fall upon the swells, knewit for a beacon of Prize Essay for the British Evangelical Allideath and woe, and went shudderingly to their couches to await the morning with its full revelaons of disaster.

Thirteen years have passed since then, and Thirteen years have passed since then, and many another calamity has obscured, with its dark story, the details of that dreadful night.— Providential Government; Spiritualism, or the For thirteen years the ashes of the Erie's dead have been washed by the surges that boomed their requiem upon the lonely beach, and tossed the bones of the victims, and the treasure that the the mand the treasure that went down with them and the sand and shells of ness. Of its Causes, it mentions, the General Cause, Speculative Philosophy, Social Disaffection, The Corruptions of Christianity, Religious Intolerance, and Disunion of the Church. The Pulpit.

this exploration of the watery sepulchre has been accompanied by new deaths, and the darker, final Secret, is shared by those who would have learned the lesser ones. But long and difficult labor has accomplished the task of the the do full justice to every point, yet, for ability as

grope on, waiting vainly for light; to cry out piteously, and listen in vain for the footstep of an approaching helper? Look up! Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed gar-

who can properly both guard against error and northern portion of the State, yet unsold, which sift out the wheat from the chaff, it will prove a have been in market some 15 years, and of profitable as well as pleasant book.

ritt's choicest gems, from the press of Messrs, are told that about every lot on which one could Phillips, Sampson & Co. It contains a feast of find a puddle, was, by the surveyor, put down as fat things—of good things—all of which are marsh land. These State lands are also being bright scintillations of thought, and warm sparks sold, and some of them are the best of land. of love and philanthropy. It cannot be read faithfully without the reader's becoming both sparsely timbered with white oak and burr oak better and greater. The "Learned Black- and which were formerly burnt over every year, ne portrait of Mr. Burritt.

The Harpers have commenced the publica-Calvin Smith. ' McCulloch distanced all previtime the demand for a new work has grown up, and the three numbers of this new work now before us give promise that the demand is to be

ach No. containing a valuable map.

We hope, however, that Mr. Smith—unlike and that at the latter place they have also a good and flourishing Theological Seminary. Will the

" Spiritual Progress," from the pens of Feneand Guyon, and published by Dodd, of N. level, and yet are sufficiently dry. Y., is a good and very valuable book, for those ean pick the good deal of real piety it con-their soil is a black sandy loam; and in wet tains out from among the considerable amount of dreamy cant and spiritual monomania which we have traversed is the Big Prairie Rond in

Editorial Correspondence.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLEGE building as a beautiful site, a site which seems destined s well as any body else? As the matter stands. We may plead that the denomination, as better growth or univertian diese sain had nothing to do with originating Mich. Central College. Allowing all this to be true, how ege in the denomination, and that this was to efit of this institution, installments on which have been already paid. Those citizens, though erested in the erection of a F. W. Baptist Colits success. Should there is disappointed, the

But though the denomination, in a denomin tional capacity, did not originate this institution. have they not since resolved in its favor, and adopted it, by appropriating the denominational funds for its support? We have not so soon orgotten, nor shall we ever forget the ineffectual effort which we made against the adoption of has three openings, which are within some two eral Conference in Vermont. We shall never forget the deep anxiety we felt when our fears to a rough estimate, would fill a cylinder five Thirteen years have rolled away, with their joys and sorrows, their hopes and fears, their stand. The cloud that rises, catches the eye of joys and sorrows, their hopes and fears, their stand. The cloud that rises, catches the eye of might and probably would prove a failure, and this triume fountain, we could not but be remindproach of that failure. We shall never forget how our heart ached as we saw the whole Conference, with the exception of three individual members, (one of them in the chair,) gained world than is grown in Mich. The crop is gensuccess which should attend that institution, and try towns is about \$1,37 1-2 per bushel. of the great benefit which was to be derived to we seen but little of it as yet, and are told have seen but little of it as yet, and are told at present be east. Nor shall we soon forget most entirely subsided. w our own solitary voice sounded as we voted at least, and with no College charter. From hard in our own .- A. K. M. that time the world has had a perfect right to egard that school as a denominational institu on. True, its affairs have not been managed by ne denomination as such, and it is equally so of Bro. Burr:—I am here, and I presume the institutions of the Congregationalists and C. will care as little about when I came, and ho

we will not be for its failure.

Nearly enough is already subscribed to com-

ndowment. Again, as the institution has been ough requires the strength of a Hercules. ducational measures of our denomination, would

course, by a recent act of Congress, are now to be "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad" sold for fifty cents per acre. The marsh lands the title of a precious volume of Elihu Bur- were sometime since given to the State, and we

The oak openings are tracts of land very mith" hammers out thoughts, even a great deal which prevented the growth of underbrush and etter than he ever did iron. The book has a the smaller timber growth. These lands are now being covered with a second growth of oak, To subdue the soil of these tracts requires conon of a Universal Gazetteer, compiled by J. siderable labor, notwithstanding their inviting appearance, as the roots of these second growth ous or contemporary competition, but since his are constantly sprouting up for a while after the well and faithfully supplied. It is to be complete eye, looks very unproductive. Yet it bears exed in ten numbers, at 25 cents per number— cellent wheat and corn. We understand however that these oak openings contain a variety of

The soil of the timbered lands is more sim Il the other Gazetteers—will learn that there is the areligious denomination as the Free-will lar to that of the Eastern States, and to us apptists, numbering some fifty thousand—havliterary institutions at Hillsdale, Mich., to the production of good crops, than that of the Whitestown, N. Y., and New Hampton, N. H.; oak openings, and for a permanent farm very much better. The timber is beech, maple, whitewood, hickory, walnut, &c., &c. Both the publishers call the attention of their editor to oak openings and the timbered lands are in general but little broken. The elevation and depressions are much more gentle than in the east. Some of these lands are almost perfectly The prairies are exceedingly beautiful, and

Kalamazoo Co., and lying between the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern Railroads, and containing some 70 or 80 square miles, and perhaps more. On this prairie is a fine little village called Schoolcraft, besides one or two other villages on the out-skirts. This and sevrature for an institution; and why should tiful as anything we can readily conceive of in eral other prairies we have crossed, are as beaut we have it and have a good College on it, the shape of earth. If any man can form any we—that is, our denomination,—must have a Colnot timbered, we should be glad to hear it. No rational conjecture as to why, these lands are lege there or bear the disgrace of a failure. soil on earth, probably, produces a quicker or We may plead that the denomination, as such, better growth of timber than these same prairies, tral College. Allowing all this to be true, how are the citizens of Hillsdale to understand and appreciate this fact? Those gentlemen who have been, already cultivated for 22 years in succession, yielding alternately a crop of corn have been told that the denomination were in-terested in it, and that there was no other Colabundant crop, though not as much as at first. But little of the land, however, will do this, and come a denominational institution? The good it is becoming customary for farmers to raise a become a denominational institution it is becoming customary for acceptance of Hillsdale have subscribed \$100, \$300, crop of clover on these grounds nearly every second year, and plow it in for dressing. ing is not generally done as carefully and systematically here as in N. E., farms being usually members of other denominations, are deeply inaccount for the fact that the prairie farms are ege, and without the shadow of a doubt as to full of weeds, though this does not define the denomination, whether justly or unjustly, must four times as many weeds as the other farms. Many farms are worth \$40 per acre, and those in the vicinity of cities much more. The water of Mich. we do not greatly admire though in this place it is tolerable. Perhaps here it will not be amiss to mention a remarkable spring of very pure water at Hillsdale, on an elevation about one mile from the College. This spring or three rods of each other, which spout up from

Probably no better wheat is grown in the over by the representation of the certainty of erally good this year, and the price in the coun-

for forget the unalterable opinion we then that the disease is evidently wearing out. The formed that if we had but one College it should cholera here is also rapidly abating, in fact al-

We have here written just what we would No, on the motion which made the first denom- have given much to see from the pen of anothnational appropriation to that "College," which, er, thinking perhaps the same inquiries may as was afterward proved, was only a high school arise in the minds of others as have labored

came, and whom I saw in coming, and about any

If anything further was wanted to render the detailed description of the railroad and its demomination responsible for this institution, it pots between Great Falls and this place, as I am was supplied by the late action at New Hamp- about writing it. Being no letter-writer by proon, with which also we had nothing to do, not fession, I feel the less obligation to write a long one. And a sad want of eventuality and descrip-On the whole, after looking over the facts in tive powers assures me that it will be vain to atne case, according to the best of our ability, we tempt to represent satisfactorily to you the wondo not believe a failure has taken place in any ders of my late travel from Somersworth to part of our denomination, whose consequences Hampton, and even down to Hampton Beach. have been more disastrous than would be the This sad deficiency in my pen is, however, the failure of this Michigan Central College-not less to be regretted, since you have so many othven excepting the great failure at Lowell-would er correspondents, who are quick to see and not compare with it in any sense. And as we ready to describe the wonders of travel. Nor re in no way responsible for the origin of this must you expect that every man can play the nterprise nor its adoption into the denomination, Dr. Johnson, by making a plumb-pudding, (alias fish chowder.) the basis of a very interesting sto-But Michigan Central College cannot live, in ry. So you will permit me to begin, by saving. our estimation, without an endowment of more I am here, on Hampton Beach, with an ocean of han one hundred thousand dollars. This ought water before me, and an ocean of corn-fields heto be raised with but little delay; whether it hind me. The latter are suffering very materiwill be or not experiment and time will prove. ally from drouth. The former has no lack of The building is progressing, is between two moisture. Indeed, it is always fruitful. The corn and three stories high, and a beautiful building crops may be cut off, but the ocean crops never. it is; and capacious, on an elevation above the It is ever a vast resource of food for man. Nor eautiful village of Hillsdale, where it overlooks is any appetite so dainty as to refuse its supany miles of most beautiful country in nearly plies. Its myriad living creatures are ever devouring one another, while man is devouring them. And as the former would all starve out, plete this edifice, but some \$20,000 of it is did they not feast upon one another, so would leaving the waste of waters a submarine Sahara, did they not feast upon one another, so would serious discount on the subscription, and will require so much the more to be subscribed for the look on the ocean with gratitude, as a grand de-

moved from Spring Arbor to Hillsdale since pository of provisions for our race. It indicates, was chartered, the probability is that their of that it is highly, and perhaps primarily, sugo reasonable doubt about the procuring of a gestive), but also, and equally, his inexpressi arter for the College where it now is, provided goodness. Should the divine hand, by a stuprogresses. But to carry this enterprise pendous miracle, sweep to its shore all the told treasures which disaster has buried in its But they that wait on the Lord shall renew their fearful depths, they were nothing compared with trength. Would to God that the hearts of the blessings which are constantly being taken nose who possess ample means to forward the from it. To thousands of thousands the ocean itself is a " life preserver." feel for their success. Hillsdale is on a summit. A few mornings since I was out upon its bo-

the waters from its neighborhood flowing south som, troubling its shallower depths with a fishinto the Moumee, north to the Saginaw' Bay, line, when I felt something, seemingly about as east into Lake Erie, and west into Lake Mich- heavy as myself, pulling at the end which I had not hold of. I pulled. "I guess you have got-MICHIGAN is, as everybody says, a delightful the bottom," said the skipper. No, I have not. ountry. It consists of timbered lands, oak Or if I have I am surely pulling it out, and then openings, prairie, and swamp lands. There are the ocean will all leak away-run down through.

danger of breaking the line?". It keeps coming that the effort to render it a perman Conscience! But what is it? Big over as a up, and to receive a large instalment of new centre-table! O! 'tis a skate—hooked up from articles before its final close, the first of Nov. the bottom-good for nothing. Loose him, and Those, therefore, who intend ever to see itlet him go. Monstrous, ill-shapen thing, with his mouth under his belly. Doubtless he has his uses, but to the fisherman he is worthless, as is not to be permanent, but the fates seem to the love of which I have read, fit only

And cheapened at so much per pound." And cheapened at so much per pound."

But here are fish that are valuable, in any quantity. And on the shore are hundreds who have again. We used to wonder at what we hear ome down from the hot country, with mouths about the necessity of a "summer vacation" for watering to feast upon them.

upon the briny, stormy deep, requires a more together a matter of pleasantry with usities generally attaching to the sailor's heart - to develop the stern effects of labor far Heaven bless him. May the time soon come gone. when the carriers of the world shall be carriers But home again! Yes here again among a of the gospel, both in word and in its living ex- loved and to me at least faithful people. Re-

what is written is more essay like than epistola- perhaps more, it has probably prevented the ry. Well, be it so, it is too late to repent. Yours Truly,

AUGUSTA, Aug. 30, '54. Dear Bro :- I see that in the list of candilates for Representatives to Congress, I omitted the name of Hon. Noah Smith, Jr., from the sixth district. He has been nominated by the Whig and Free Soil Conventions, and will un-Convention, which meets in a few days. Mr. award is not altogether from hence; and conthe chairman of the Committee that reported in ministry of heaven, looking for and receiving the Legislature the original Maine Law, and was its award from thence—not only do " none Speaker of the House last year. He is a member of the C. Baptist church in Calais, and Su-perintendent of the Sabbath School. He is a God has deemed us worthy, putting us into the eady debater, and, what is more, he is a worthy ministry. Christian man, having a sound head and a good heart; and the Southerner who shall undertake to browbeat him, or put him down unfairly, will have to rise early. Mr. Smith, if he goes to DEATH OF DR. WOODS.—The venerable Dr. Republican nominations are Messrs. Wood, 1774. He graduated at Harvard College in Benson, Washburn and Smith, (Whigs)—Gen.
Perry, (Democrat)—Knowlton, (Free Soil.)—
1798 he was settled as pastor of a Congregation We hope to elect them all, and can, if a perfect al church in West Newbury, which relation was union can be formed. Why should not the continued until 1808, when he became connectfriends of freedom, of God and humanity, UNITE? ed with Andover Theological Institution. This How long, oh how long, shall we be divided, last relation continued until within a few years while millions are in chains! The South unite of his decease. In his death a great and good to put on the chains, and Christians and all men man has been taken to his reward. who love their country and hate oppression The Executive Committee of the American should band together, throwing party to the Home Missionary state in the last number of winds, to put these chains off.

are raging in every direction, and property by rangements are being made by the Society with our country. Well, we deserve judgments .-We enjoy great privileges; we make great pro- protracted meetings at Greenfield and North We are verily guilty concerning our brother .- converts were made, and at the former, the May God spare us as a nation, and may we re- time fixed for the destruction of the world pent speedily of our sins and turn to Him .- o. by one of the preachers, was the present year,

HOME AGAIN. AT HOME, Aug. 25, 1854.

Niagara Falls, and the Erie Railroads-both wise regulations and the strict responsibility ties of the Christian ministry. marking every department of management, ensuring both safety and speed, and for the A FAITHFUL PASTOR.—We find the following gentlemanly and generous conduct of officials, wonderful account of clerical labor in the N. Y. noteworthy, and from long acquaintance, we church in Bermuda, buried upwards of three it suffered nearly a week's disarrangement of its months of September and October last. He adtrains, and the consequent loss of thousands of ministered to the greatest portion of these perdollars, rather than submit to the demands of a sons such consolations of religion as the appall portion of its employees (engineers) for a change ing brevity and violence of their illness permitof its regulations, which, while if would have ted; he frequently performed the funeral serdecreased the not unreasonable responsibility vice during the hottest hours of the day, over of the engineers, would have very much increas- bodies for which, from want of time and rapidity ed the danger of its passengers. All honor to of decomposition, it was impossible to procure such firm integrity! Human life has been held coffins; he was detained in a postiferous quite too cheap by a large portion of our rail- ground sometimes till after midnight, and had road companies; but with such management, for many successive days to resume his mournful it may be taken for granted that whatever actual task at sunrise; during all this period he concidents occur are such as in the nature of things tinued to perform divine service, and to preach cannot be avoided by human foresight and care. four times every Sunday, besides attending to the

The company own, or et least control, the telegraph, and at each principal station keep a A COMMERCIAL TRANSACTION.—The Buffalo Bulletin, on which is placed the telegraphic Democrat has the following :- A well known announcement of the exact position and condi-successful, and liberal wheat operator on the tion of each train on the road. For instance, dock, proposed a short time since to another at one station we noticed the following : "Mail gentleman similarly engaged, that they should train, on time-Buffalo Express, six minutes together invest a sum of money in wheat, the late." If an accident occurs between two tele- profits, if any, to be donated to the service of graph stations, before any other information Christianity. The other, however, declined, could reach the other trains, the telegraph would which made the author of the proposition the give to each station, and so to each other train, more earnest, and he at once purchased wheat an announcement something like this: "Ex- to the value of \$3000 on the account of the press train passed Elmira on time-has not church. When the returns came in, he found eached Owego"-and so each conductor would the operation to have yielded a profit of fifty per snow that the difficulty was between Elmira cent., which amount, of \$1500, he turned over and Owego, and act accordingly. This of course at once to the cause, by placing hin the hands entirely obviates a very large share of the ac- of Rev. Dr. Lord. cidents so frequently occurring on most of our . THE POPISH POOR IN GREAT BRITAIN .- A

of the steamboat train on this route. On all the night lines to Boston, the traveller is awaked on the Boat soon after midnight to take the cars; about 4000 are receiving Romish education.

taken away, though many new ones have taken are very reluctant to contribute to this ol and no wonder. A thirst for education i their places, and at present the Palace wears one of the intellectual propensities which Rome thousands on thousands of acres of lands in the So I kept pulling. "What think, skipper, any a rather dull and dusty appearance. It seems is accustomed to encourage.

-'tis alive-we shall soon see it. There 'tis!- bition has failed-though it is to be brusher have decreed otherwise. It is an on dit, that the Philadelphians will make an attempt to purchase the building, and locate it in their city

But we have a word to add about being home ministers in cities and large places. The peri-A sail for diversion—a fishing tour for amuse- odical indisposition which sent them "into the nent—does very well. But to make one's home | country" or on a " voyage to Europe," was al-Neptunian heart than I possess. I can see that pecially as for the most part it was only the we must have sailors, and sympathize with them, pastors of the richer churches that were thus and pray for them. But to be a sailor myself! favored. On some accounts, our ignorance was That's a different thing. To make one of me bliss, and we could heartily wish it had remainwould require a "thus saith the Lord." Much ed. Our knowledge on this point has been would I like to have some of the excellent qual- dearly bought; and as our constitution begins But could hardly seek them at the expense of a exhausting than that of many others, we do not sailor's life. Especially while knowing how wonder that more discerning churches so readigreat is the general moral exposure of life on ly say go !" and never again shall we verge the ocean, and in strange ports. Much prayer should be offered for the thousands who, in the prosecution of the world's commerce, by which so many of our daily wants are supplied, are ev- cerning-churches, go not thus, it is true, on ery day tossed, churchless and Sabbathless, up-on the heaving bosom of the deep. The sailor mature graves, or else must listen to the stern I respect the sailor-his flowing dress and his dictate of the physician : "You must stop tarpaulin! Widely through the world he scat- preaching, or die !" and churches who very ters either blessings or curses. A wild bird of much need, as well as want their services must the ocean desert, I can the more easily excuse in do as best they can without them. Ah! Bro, him a little waywardness and recklessness.— Burr, my pleasantry over this subject is all

laxation has been pleasant. It has brought re-But enough for the present. And perhaps lief from ills already experienced : and, what is that otherwise would have arisen. But after all the scene of ministerial labor, among the people whom you have chosen and who have chosen you, is the dearest and best of earth. We know how hard the "Shady Side" of that life is ; and Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Hubbell have painted that phase of it none too dark-and no wonder that so many churches find it so difficult to oboubtedly be nominated by the Anti-Nebraska mitigated fault that it is so dark. But still our mith, as I have before stated in the Star, was templating our work and calling as it is—the

Various Paragraphs.

Congress, will "strck," as John P. Hale says, Woods, of Andover, died a week or two since, We are entitled to six Representatives, and the Dr. Woods was born at Princeton, Mass., in

" The Home Missionary," that it is their desire It is still very dry in Maine, we having had and purpose to occupy Kansas and Nebraska as no rain, to any amount, for a long time. Fires missionary fields, as soon as possible, and ar-

The Second Adventists have been holding ons, and yet we hold millions in slavery .- Adams, Mass. At the latter place, several new before the first of January next.

Baron James Rothschild has contributed a further sum of 50,000 francs, (\$10,000), to the support of his co-religionists in Jerusalem.

From Niagara we proceeded to New York city, THE REV. JOHN SAWYER, of Garland, Maine, by the way of the Elmira, Canandaigua and is the oldest officiating clergyman in this coun-Niagara Falls, and the Erie Railroads—both try. "Father" Sawyer will be 99 years old next October. He was born in Hebron, Coun. directness, for the width and convenience of the on the 9th of October, 1755. He was ordained cars, for the steadiness of their running, for the in 1787, and has since been active in the du-

in these respects, the Eric road is especially Sun:—Rev. Dr. Tucker, rector of St. George's only speak what we do know. Not long since, hundred victims of yellow fever during the An important safeguard to passengers on the soldiers in the hospital, and the prison during Eric road consists in its telegraph arrangements, the week. But few ministers have physical en-

From New York, New England-ward, we took the Norwich line, on account of the more pleasant inland scenery from Norwich, and also because of the interior convenience of the cars the Boat soon after midnight to take the cars; and to have, as on this route, good night cars, where one can sleep comfortably and even pleasantly, is a convenience and a luxury which we at least shall not overlook in our selection of routes.

The greater part of the remaining number are left to pass their tender years in the novitiate of a London street. There is no proportion between the wants of our poor and our provision for them, between our wealth and the education we can give. We are put to shame by every other body; and yet we are the salt of the of routes.

In passing, we ought perhaps to notice the Crystal Palace. Many articles have been earth. The Roman Catholic people generall and the education we can give. We are put to shame by ever other body; and yet we are the salt of the earth. The Roman Catholic people generall articles are the salt of the careful and the education of the policy of the policy of the policy of the particle of the policy of the particle of the policy of the polic

As indicating the unusual degree of interest felt, at the present time, in the West as a field of labor, it is stated that seven of the present senior class of Andover Theological Seminary intend laboring in that field. Fifteen of the students, also, have the foreign field in view, showing no falling off of interest in foreign mission.

Answer.—Monay or clothing designed for the benefit of our (the Canada Mission) should be sent to J. B. Smith, who is appointed by the H. M. Society, and also by the Canada A. S. Society, to attend to all such business. in this city. I do no know what it would cost the Female A. present from candidates for the ministry, 2

in the world for critical knowledge of languages, for she converses readily in French, Italian, German, Polish, Swedish and Hungarian, and is rit, and some half dozen other great names of inson, Ass't. both worlds.

BIBLE BURNING.—A man named McTeague has been tried at the Londonderry assizes for burning a copy of the Scriptures. It appeared that a Scottish clergyman of the Secession Church gave a copy of the Bible to a man named Dillon, a Roman Catholic, and that the latter, going to a public-house, showed the book to the traverser, who said it was an adulterated version, and threw it into the fire. The jury found him guilty of burning the authorized version, but acquitted him on the counts charging an intention to bring the principles of Christianity into contempt, and he was sentenced to six months impresoment.—London Record.

A Good Example.—A few days since, a gentleman came into the Rooms of the American Board, in a six city, and laying a thousand dollar bill on the table, requested one half to be paid over to another Society, and the remaining half to be received as a donation to the treasury of the Board. He was a stranger and declined to give his name, and stated that he had previously given what he intended as his contribution to Foreign Missions for the year; but on seeing the announcement of an apprehended deficiency

of Mercersburg, has been visiting different seats of learning in Europe since the commencement of this year, and in a letter, dated Paris, 13th of Mercersburg, has been visiting different seats of learning in Europe since the commencement of this year, and in a letter, dated Paris, 13th February, 1854, speaking of the numerical strength of the Roman Catholics in England, he

"The result of the last census is more unfavorable to the Roman church than had been expected. According to the census, the Roman church scarce numbers one-half the number in England usually accorded her, whilst she furnishes the largest number of Gafaengniss kanding the consistence of this country, and of the imperiative necessity of resisting, by every practical means, its instability of resisting, by every practical means, its instability of resisting, by every practical means, its instability of resisting, by every practical means, its instable demands.

3. Resolved, That we do not purpose to consistency of the constant of th ishes the largest number of Gafaengniss kandition of 21,000,000, in England and Sections, all its forms and court, whereof the Roman church claims 1,000,000, she whereof the Roman church claims 1,000,000, she it ill it shall bite the dust."

4. Resolved, That while we recognize the importance of the court of

meeting of the Western Asia Missions Aid Society in London, the Earl of Shaftesbury, speaking of the purposes of the Society, and the prospects of Christianity in Turkey, said:

I do not believe that there ever was, in the listory of manking a more favorable and uncompromising warfare upon supposition.

most fruitful part of the civilized world, the cradle of civilization, and which may again be productive of the same benefits to the human race which have hitherto flowed from it. There is a remarkable change going on in that country, and in nothing is this more remarkable than in the abatement of prejudice which seems to have taken place in the minds of the Ottomans. A fact has been stated to me, and it is one worthy of your notice. It was stated to tory of mankind, a more favorable opportunitaken place in the minds of the Ottomans. A fact has been stated to me, and it is one worthy of your notice. It was stated to me by my son, who was with the fleet in Besika Bay, and who was with the fleet in Besika Bay, and who has love in the fact has been stated to me by my son, and visit upon the rumseller such punishment as the bas love in the fleet in Besika Bay, and who who was with the fleet in Besika Bay, and who was allowed to go to Constantinople. There he saw a great deal of the Turks and all that was going on in that city. He was anxious to get admission to a mosque, but he and his friends did not dare to go, under peril of their lives. He was again at Constantinople, at the close of the year, and he went with a party of thirty or forty officers into nearly every mosque, without let or hinderance. All they were requested to do, was to take off their shoes or boots before entering, as a mark of respect. This is a remarkable proof of the abatement of prejudice and the great effect produced by constant intercourse with Europeans, and it is for us to avail ourselves of this great opportunity, and get something more lasting and better than the mere intercourse of civilization. I have heard that the Sultan has given a large sum of money. that the Sultan has given a large sum of money that the Sultan has given a large sun to the standing of the Protestant cemetery at Constantinople; and I understand, at this moment, \$20,000 for our Biblical school and \$10,000 for that he has signified his intention to give a large the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemetery at Constant the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemetery at Constant the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemetery at Constant the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemetery at Constant the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemetery at Constant the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemetery at Constant the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemetery at Constant the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemetery at Constant the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemetery at Constant the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemeters are constant to the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the Protestant cemeters are constant to the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute of the New Hampton Literary and Bi space of ground for the erection of a Protestant church there. I have ventured to state these facts, but I will not enter further into the sub-

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For the Morning Star.

PENOBSCOT YEARLY MEETING.

The last session of this Y. M., held with the church in Rockland Aug. 16—18, was a 'season of unusual interest. Three years ago we had no church, and were very little known as a denomination, in this lime-burning city. Now there are over 100 members in the church, and they have built a very neat and commediate. they have built a very neat and commodious meeting house, which is all paid for. They are dollars of it from a mooring man, act a projessor of religion. God bless his noble, generous soul. Think of that, ye professors of religion, who profess to have bound all upon God's altar, and still have not a dollar to give to his cause. The collection taken up for the Ed. So., and

Total amount raised at this Y. M., \$844.62 In addition to the above, two hundred and seventy dollars were pledged by twenty-seven ministers and private brethren upon the follow-

ministers and private brethren upon the following conditions:

"We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves to pay for the benefit of the Free-will Baptist Education Society the sums set against our names, on receiving satisfactory evidence that no minister in this Yearly Meeting makes common use of Tobacco in any form." (Dear brethren in the ministry, do pray over this matter and see if you cannot, nay, rather see if you will not, give up this habit.) A commissioner was appointed in each Q. M. to see when the conditions were complied with.

'One pleasing feature of our meeting was, that our brethren in the ministry of the C. Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists, came in and took part with us in the public services and social meetings. The word of the Lord was presented by the appointment of Eld. David L. Rice, Moderator, Eld. C. Joslin, and E. H. Highee assistants, and Eld. J. S. Manning, assistant Clerk.

All the Q. Ms., except "Stark County," were real steadfastness prevails in all the Q. Ms., and some report revivals.

Ashtabula Q. M., reports 11 churches; added by baptism 6; by letter 4; dismissed 20; excluded 15; died 4; present No. 526, 10 ordained and 2 unordained ministers.

Crawford Q. M., 11 churches; added by baptism 6; by letter 19; dismissed 12; excluded 2, present No. 427, 4 ordained and 2 by edied 2, present No. 427, 4 ordained and 2 by edied 2.

tism 61; by letter 19; dismissed 12; exclided cial meetings. The word of the Lord was preached by brethren Smith of Saco; Covil, missionary elect; Knowlton, by previous assignment; F. Moulton, South Berwick; A. Caverno, Biddeford, and J. Stevens, Wayne. The meetings of business and worship were harmonious and interesting. The sarmon presched ties in their report, religion at a low of the control of the contr no, histerord, and J. Stevens, wayne. The meetings of business and worship were harmonious and interesting. The sermon preached by assignment was too long;—and this is a long argument for more ministerial education, that the preacher may preach short sermons full of ideas, instead of long sermons full of words, with long sermons full of words.

pastor and people at Rockland—especially that "specimen of manhood," who gave our Education Society a hundred dollars.

E. KNOWLTON.

8; died 3. One church of 12 memoers received the past year, present No. 196, 6 ordained and 4 unordained ministers.

There were Committees appointed on the following subjects: Anti-slavery, temperance, the

For the Morning Star. CANADA MISSION.

showing no saining on of interest in located, its Society to send a box of clothing to me. If sions. In fact, the West and the foreign field are receiving no small degree of attention at located, I could tell within a dollar or two the Present from candidates for the ministry. 2

A Learned Lady.—The American lady,
Mrs. Putnam, a Baptist, has, perhaps, no equal

the result for metical languages of languages.

Toronto, July 24, '54.

PENOBSCOT VEARLY MEETING familiar with twenty modern dialects, besides —Convened with the church in Rockland, Aug. Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Persian and Arabic. 16—18. The Conference was permanently or Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Persian and Arabic.
The extent of this linguistic acquirement is paralleled only by Cardinal Mezzofan, Elihu Buralleled only by Card

Delegates from other yearly meetings

an intention to only the was sentenced to six ity into contempt, and he was sentenced to six months imprisonment.—London Record.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A few days since, a gen
Knowlton to Congregationalist State Con.; M.

The following resolutions were adopted;
the announcement of an apprehended deficiency in the receipts, and considering the uncertainty of the times, he felt impelled to do something more. We give this as one of the many cheering facts of the times.—N. Y. Evangelist.

A PICTURE OF ROMANISM. Professor Schaff, The following resolutions were adopted;
1. Resolved, That strongly impressed v

gressive and subversive nature of the Slave Power of this country, and of the imperative

nishes the largest number of Gafaengniss kandidatan, (candidates for prison!) According to a Report of Parliament published in the Catholic Tablet, Dublin, Feb. 25, 1852, out of population of 21,000,000, in England and Scotland, all its forms and claims, this sum of all villainies,

Three Romans to one of all the other churches.

MOHAMMEDANISM SOFTENING.—At the late meeting of the Western Asia Missions Aid Someoning of the Western Asi

and uncompromising warfare upon rumselling & rum-drinking; in public and in private, by the

tion.
10. Resolved, That we heartily approve the tution; and we heartily pledge our cordial co-operation in carrying forward this good work. Bro. Covil, our missionary elect, gave us his

facts, but I will not enter further into the subject. God has placed us in such a situation of power and responsibility, that it is 'our duty to enter on this field which, in his providence, has been opened to us. In this we shall see a great consummation of his blessed work; and as a subordinate consideration, though one not indifferent to us, peace, prosperity, and security to our own blessed country.

Bro. Covil, our missionary elect, gave us his farewell.

A pledge was presented for subscribers, as follows:

The undersigned hereby pledge themselves to pay for the benefit of the F. W. B. Education society the sums set against their several names, on receiving satisfactory evidence that no minister connected with this Y. M. makes common ter connected with this Y. M. makes common

use of Tobacco in any form.

About \$287,00 was subscribed to this pledge.

meeting house, which is all paid for. They are a benevolent people, too, with great hearts.—Mark this—Nothwithstanding they have just got through with their meeting house, and are very liberal in their contributions to every good cause,—of the amount pledged to our Education Society at this session, three hundred and fifty dollars were from members of Bro. Little-field's church and congregation—one hundred dollars of it from a laboring man, not a professor of religion. God bless his noble, generous to protract the meeting another day, which we hope was not a lost season to the many who at-

It was truly pleasing to see our infant church in that thriving city growing in numbers and The collection taken up for the Ed. So., and to go on the N. Hampton fund was \$40,50 In pledges and money for the \$23,000 fund, 729,00 In pledges and money for the \$10,000 fund, 50,00 Collection for Bro. Covil to buy a bell to ring the funeral knell of heathenism in India, 25,12 South Dover, Me., Aug. 21, '54.

OHIO AND PENN. YEARLY MEETING.

Washington Q. M., 9 churches; added by ideas about as far apart as mile-stones.

May the Lord bless and prosper the church, pastor and people at Rockland—especially that

Baptism 8; by letter 15; dismissed 9; excluded 8; died 3. One church of 12 members received the past year, present No. 196, 6 ordained

ministry and state of religion. And on Educa-

tion, who reported as follows:

1st. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Conference, there never was a time in the history of the Anti-slavery enterprise when the churches, and the members of the churches comprising this Y. M., were called upon to act as now for the interests of the slave and the welfare of their country.

Notice.

The undersigned, Asa L. Drown, J. W. Goldthwait, Daniel Chency, John E. Cogwell, Thomas O. Road, and Thomas Drow, and their state of Massachusetts,) to be known as the first F. W. Baptist Society in the city of Salem, Mass.

[3w22]

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[3w22]

J. W. Goldthwait, Daniel Chency, John E. Cogwell, Thomas O. Road, and Thomas Drow, and the first F. W. Baptist Society in the city of Salem, Mass.

[3w22]

Special Notice.

can slavery.

3rd. Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of every Christian and citizen to use all the influence warranted by morality and Christianity to persuade all the friends of the slave in all po-litical parties to unite for the freedom of the

slave and the freedom of the land.

4th. Resolved, That we have no sympathy with those who aided or sympathized with those who passed an act opening the territories of this nation to the aggression of the slave power, and we pledge ourselves to give the national legislature no rest till those vile acts shall be re-

The above resolutions were spiritually discussd and unanimously adopted.

Whereas intemperance has become co-extenive with human society, and its dark portentious

ordained ministers, it might be presumed that the Russians, and that it was proclaimed, by orwewere mostly supplied with ministerial labor. But when we recount their names, and ascertain the fact that one has died during the past year, others have removed, and still greater numbers. others have removed, and still greater num ery low, and liable to fail in all those churches estitute of pastoral labor; but it is decidedly

doption of the following resolutions:

Ist. Resolved, That the great destitution of ministerial labor in many of our churches, and the fields already white for the harvest, call loudly of cholera.

Asia.—On the 4th an offensive and defensive and subject, that we may have more qualified and alliance was concluded between the Porte and allia

Rebivals. Etc.

TAMWORTH, Aug., 1854. been converted and reclaimed. Twenty-five Cholera is severe in Belfast.

For the Morning Star. MAINEVILLE, O., Aug. 25, '54. Bro. Burr:—As duty requires me to write to but at this time, I take pleasure in stating, for ablication, a few facts relative to the church in scenes of trial and adversity; and the novals and deaths have so reduced our number that we have at times been ready to say with Da-vid, "We shall one day fall by the hand of our by immigration from abroad. enemy." But thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory, for, notwithstanding our discouragements, we have succeeded in erecting a hou will take into consideration the great sacrifice made by their brethren (some half a dozen in

truly filial affection, than the means to furnish our new church with a bell. If our brethren in Maine feel disposed to make such a donation, they would oblige us by sending it at the earliest opportunity to our church clerk, DUDLEY Foss, Maineville, Warren Co., Ohio.

DAVID DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. BARRINGTON, N. S .- Held, with the ch. in Woods Harbor, August 5-7. Next session will be held with the Cape Sable Island ch., com-

mencing Friday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Notices, Appointments, Etc.

Free-will Baptist Anniversaries Free-will Haptist Animvesses of the F. W. B. Benevolent Sociaties will be held in Saco village, Maine, commencing on Russday, Oct. 10, 1854. The time of the Anniversary of zeah Society, and other arrangements, will be given hereafter in the Star. Per order of Committee, Silas Oberis, Chairman.

Pittsfield, N. H., Aug. 25, 1854.

Pittsfield, N. H., Aug. 20, 1000.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts Yearly Meeting.

The next session of the R. I. and Mass Yearly Meeting will be held with the F. W. Baptist church in Foster, R. I., commencing on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.—A full delegation from all the Q. Ms. is much desired.

J. M. DUBGIR, Clerk.

Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting. The next term of this Y. M. will be held at the F. W. B. meeting house at Fayette city (Cookstown) commencing or Friday, Oct. 20, 1854, at 1 o'clock; P. M. S. G. Smutz, Clerk.

S. G. SMUTZ, Ch. -Convened last at Rubicon-will meet in Oct., 6th and 7th, at Raymond. J. M. W., Clerk.

the welfare of their country.

2nd. Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of every Christian to feel for those in bonds as bound with them; and to use every Christian means in his power to overthrow the unchristian, vile, and inhuman system of American slavery.

Special Notice.

The churches of Bowdoin Q. M. are reminded that the annual meeting of the Sabbath School Union of white Q. M. It is to be held at the time and place of the October session of said Q. M. A particular return is required at that time from each school, that a full and correct report may be unchristian, vile, and inhuman system of American slavery.

Rev. S. M. HAGGETT, Chester, Me.
"IRA J. WILKING, Toledo, Tama Co., Iowa. IRA SLATER, E. Trumbull, Ashtabula Co., O.

ASA MERRILL, Exeter, N. H., not Strathum, as it

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS. The foreign news of the past week poss but little interest.

THE BALTIC. -The Paris Moniteur announces that on the 7th and 8th of August the French nfluence is filling the world with misery and ring, and whereas the enemies of truth and corrupting legislation and opposing Christian ruth—therefore. uth—therefore,
Resolved, That our only hope of ridding the barkation was covered by steamers, and effected, world of this evil, rests in the united and untir-ng efforts of the church in the use of all the ans the moral law allows to exterminate the erected their batteries, while the Russians des-The report of the Committee on Education is back on the main fortress. By the 12th the so lengthy, it is thought not best to publish it.
Suffice it to say the Conference very much regret
the want of interest on this subject among the the want of interest on this subject among the churches composing this Y. M., and hope and pray that the time is not far distant when the institution at "Chester" may, "as it has done," exert an influence that will be "felt" through account says it was a strong fort they took after exert an influence that will be "felt" through all Northern Ohio and Western Penn. at Northern Ohio and Western Penn.

Committee on the ministry and state of religion reported, that in view of our statistics having reported forty-nine churches and forty-two

have no pastorate, to the amount of nearly one-half of the reported names, we are compelled to admit, that in some portions of the Yearly Meeting we have almost a famine of the word of life. We are left therefore with only twentymarkable letter, from a special correspondent, three pastors, who are given up to a regular supply of forty-nine churches, and the result is that one Q. M. has but one laborer, and several one Q. M. has but one laborer, and several one are Varna, are decimated by malignant cholchurches have none. The state of religion is era, totally destitute of medicine, famishing to (as might be expected under such circumstances) want of food, and discontented and almost discontented almost discontented and almost discontented and almost discontented and almost discontented almost discontented and almost discontented almost discontented almost discontented almost discontented almost discontented a The state of religion is era, totally destitute of medicine, famishing for organized. The Times correspondent partly conof pastoral lator; but it is decidedly be wherever the pastoral relation is susfirms the fact. Prince Paskiewitch returned to We would therefore recommend the Warsaw on the 13th, and will again take com-

THE BLACK SEA .- As yet nothing has been fields already white for the harvest, call loudly done. Constantinople letters speak of the expe-our prayers to God that he would exercise dition against the Crimea as still in progress, his right in sending forth more faithful laborers but the embarkation was deferred on account

God-sent ministers.

Schamyl, the terms of which had not transpired.

2nd. Resolved, That we will not only pray,

It is, however, understood that Schamyl insistand endeavor to stir up the churches to pray that the Lord of the harvest will send forth laborers, but we will strive to awaken a greater feeling of responsibility in our membership, to render them cert with the Turkish forces. It is said that countary support. cert with the Turkish forces. It is said that Meetings of worship were interesting, and, we Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the trust, profitable to all present. Collections were taken for Foreign and Home Missions, to the amount of \$17,00, to be equally divided between the two.

J. E. SNOW, Clerk.
West Andover, Aug., 1854.

Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians; but Russian reports state that General Wrangel has advanced with the Russian troops from Ervan, and defeated the Turks near Bajazid, with great slaughter, capturing eight guns, and afterwards occupying Bajazid. The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to present to the Sultan thirty million piastres and 12,000 horses annually while the war

Bro. Burr: - The first church in Tamworth IRELAND. - The accounts of the potato disease has been favored with a good work of grace in the north of Ireland are more discouraging;

needed, and we feel to praise God for it. May a constituent assembly meeting in one chamber, the gentle dews of the Holy Spirit continue to with one Deputy for every 35,000 population .descend upon us, till many more shall submit themselves to the Savior.

J. Runnels.

Don Louis Sagasti is appointed Governor of Madrid; Col. Cardevo, Governor of Saragossa; Col. O. Donnell (the General's brother) Governor of Malaga. Numerous minor appointments are gazetted.

The yellow fever seems to have set in as an epidemic in Savannah, Ga. At last accounts this place. It was organized by Elder Moses
Dudley; and has been blest by a number of
powerful revivals. Seasons of prosperity have
been enjoyed, but it has also been our lot to ex-

The Morman population of Utah is said to have reached 50,000. It is greatly augmented

Hon. John Wentworh, in a letter to his paper from Washington, says "there is no ments, we have succeeded in erecting a house of worship, neat and convenient, one that does honor to our village. The house will be completed in a few days; and we wish to notify the theorem and five days; and we wish to notify the theorem and five days; and we wish to notify the theorem and five days and distance that.

our brethren and friends at a distance that a meeting for the dedication of our church will be held on the 17th of September next. We hope siding at Ware, Massachusetts, named Thomas for a general attendance on that occasion; and Jerusha Bacon, have just died, the former we also hope that those who come, and those who cannot come, but are able to contribute, married sixty-six years. Thomas was a revolutionary patriot. He left twelve children, fiftynber) in this place in building a house worth nine grand-children, and a large number of ne \$2000. True, we have had some small great-grand-children, one of whom, a female, mations and have been favored by the hearty aged 15 years, is already married, and the operation of the "Maineville Sewing Circle," mother of a child. He had thus lived to see he members of which will please accept our rateful acknowledgments for their timely as-

* SICKNESS AND GROG .- " Not a death on board. But after all the exertion made on our part The Perry has served out no grog," says Comere is still a deficiency, and we wish to say to mander Foote, at the close of a sixteen months our mother State, from whom we derive our manne, "Maine-ville," that we know of no gift cruise on the sickly coast of Africa, in the American service. The number of men on more suitable for one to present to a "name-sake;" no dress that would be more acceptable, or hundreds no doubt—and under any less sanirve more effectually to awaken in our hearts tory regulation than that of entire abstinence from ardent spirits, it is scarcely within the compass of possibility that death should have been barred out so long from such a crew.

TREASURE DISCOVERED .- Some workmen, in digging at Harlem a few days ago, found a box containing two or three thousand Spanish dollars. It was deposited there for safe keeping by Samuel Benson during the days of the Revolution-while he fled to the mountains of Fishkill. A tree was planted over the spot, but it died and was removed during his absence, and on his return the burial place was lost to his memory. The laborers who found the coin threw down their picks and shovels, filled their pockets, and started " on a time."

A few days since an Irishman who was digging a well at Hamburgh, Eric county, N. Y., after having reached a depth of eighteen feet struck his pick through a thin layer of slate, when a stream of mingled gas and water burst through the aperture with a noise like thunder. instantly killing the man and filling the well with water to the depth of ten or twelve feet. Gas still continues to escape, and the water is in constant and violent motion, resembling a large cauldren of boiling fluid.

The entries of government lands in Iowa, at the present time, far exceed all former precedents, even the great speculative times of 1856. The gross amount of land entries in this State for the last thirty days, has not been far from 100,000 per day, and the receipts for the current year will be more likely to exceed than be less than seven millions of dollars.

There is a very destructive fire raging in the The fire spread with such fearful rapidity that amplain and the Canada line. It run along a change of clothing for themselves or their chilther side of the Vermont Central Railroad dren. rack, a distance of more than two miles. Hundreds of trees had burned down, falling across short of half a million of dollars, not more than the track, not only obstructing the movement of one-third of which is covered by insurance. the cars, but burning the cross ties, and entirely CRIME IN TEXAS.—We clip the following destroying the track. Passengers have to be from the Lavaca (Texas) Commercial, of the carried eight or ten miles around the fire. Sev- 26th: "We are well persuaded in our mind eral thousand cords of wood belonging to the that the amount of crime committed in Texas Railroad Company have been already destroyed, within the past year, has made more widows

ed that the Observatory and boarding-house this shedding of human blood cease." When en had been sent for to remove the furniture temperance be suppressed?

even within three or four miles of the Lake

ngunk Mountains are also on fire in several reasons. ces, and the smoke from the ruins of the forres in Orange and Sullivan counties. In Goshthick, lying on the hills in clouds, and pervad-

pads are impassible. Nothing is done in many scarcely a town within fifty miles of Bangor gratis. out what has suffered more or less.

The pine woods near London, Canada West,

during the present season. Very many have it seems to be spreading, though not rapidly.— with hay and grain, have been destroyed. Aphave been added—ten by baptism and fifteen by letter. It has been just such a revival as we letter. It has been just such a revival as we letter. Spain.—The Cortes are convoked for Novem-letter. It has been just such a revival as we let 8th, on the basis of the electoral law of 1837, letter and the safety of the town of Hudson. The woods near Painesville, letter and the safety of the town of Hudson. The woods near Painesville, who had a grudge against the unfortunate Simp-

The woods on the Black River, in Lewis Co., son. N. Y. are burning at several points. The village of Dadeville was in such imminent danger that the

Mass., and at last accounts from 200 to 300 acres victims were found terribly bruised and maimhad been burnt over, with the prospect that a ed. The catastrophe has stricken consternation much larger tract would be included.

we are not able to say, but when within about also very severe in Jeffersonville, where four six rods of the house, in a meadow, he was houses were blown down. struck down by the electric fluid; his clothes A HARD HIT.—About the hardest hit rere torn in fragments and scattered in every have seen is the following, which is contained in John Mitchel's recent letter to Archbishop direction, not a vestige of them being left on his body. The fluid struck just above his left temple, breaking the skull, dislocating his neck and shoulder, and passing down the fore part of his body, leaving the skin as black as that of a negro. In this situation he was found the next day. The reader may judge of the feelings of the parents and also of the whole neighborhood at seeing one of their fellows cut down thus suddenly without a moment's warning. Some particles of the electric fluid passed down the chimney and stove pipe of the meeting house. One lady who sat with one foot upon the stove hearth had her shoe nearly torn from her foot, but received

FIRES IN THE Woods .- For years, if ever, SUDDEN OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT FALL RIVthere have not been so many and destructive fires in woods as lately. A most extensive made its appearance in that place on Friday fire, within the circumference of a hundred night, 25th ult. An Irishman, who died at miles, is raging in the woods on the Green Newport of the disorder, was taken to Fall Riv-Mountains, in the neighborhood of Arlington er for interment. His countrymen held a "wake" and Sunderland, Vt. Since Saturday week it over his body, and soon after the disease showed has been advancing and spreading with fearful itself, and a large number were attacked, and at rapidity, having travelled, in a direct line, over last accounts thirty deaths had occurred, all six miles. The spectacle which it presents to Irishmen. One man, who was arrested for those who see it from the valleys, is grand be- stealing pig-iron, died in the lock-up, after a few youd description. The eye can at a single hours sickness. The deaths of others were glance take in more than two miles of lurid equally sudden, they surviving the attack but a lame! few hours. In Taunton some six or seven per-We learn from the Concord Reporter that the sons, all Irish, have died of cholera.

fire which has been burning for the last fort- GREAT FIRE IN WALDOBORO', MB .- On the night upon the plains to the eastward of Con- 25th ult., about 1 o'clock, P. M., Waldoboro' cord, N. H., has, despite the efforts of the farm- was visited by one of the most destructive fires ers to extinguish it, extended to the highlands on record. The entire business portion of the between Concord and London, and is destroying village was burnt to ashes. Not a store or immense quantities of wood and timber. It is workshop is left. Mechanics had no time to estimated that twenty-five hundred acres of save their tools. The Goods IN THE STORES, land have been burned over. The Manchester (thirty-seven in number,) were consumed; and Mirror says that an extensive fire is raging in no article of provision, clothing, furniture or. the woods near Wilson's Crossing, six miles be- medicine can now be purchased. About sevenlow Manchester, on the Manchester and Law- ty-five families are destitute of homes, food and

ods in the vicinity of Swanton, near Lake not even the ladies had an opportunity to save

and the fire was still spreading.

and orphans, and rendered desolate the once
Two extensive fires have been raging in the happy family, than has been done by all the bods west of the Falls, in the Catskill Mouni-ins, for several days, and fears were entertain-grade Mexicans upon our frontier. When will near the Falls would be destroyed. Teams and will the cause of crime be removed and in-

nd assist in subduing the flames.

The woods all around Lake George are on fire Superior are agitating the question of forming a State, and apart from the present organization House. Down the lake a number of houses and barns have been consumed. They have been Michigan, and the points of Wisconsin and Michigan, and the points of Wisconsin and ligging trenches around the Mohegan House, to Minnesota bordering on the lake, and naming revent the advance of the fire.

The woods in Sullivan county have been on refor several days past. Much*damage has consin Legislature, and is much desired by those een done in all the timber section. The Shaw- interested from geographical and political

A NEW-ENGLAND COLONY IN IOWA. - Rev. s has proved a serious annoyance in the villa-Josiah B. Grinnell, lately of New York city, has, with a number of other good Eastern peona, on Saturday and Sunday, the smoke was plé, emigrated to Iowa, purchased a large amount of land-some 30,000 to 40,000 acresamount of land—some 30,000 to 40,000 acres— in one spot, and commenced the work of build— Buildings have been burned in Kenduskeag, Buildings have been burned in Kenduskeag, ing up an enterprising, moral and religious town. a Grange, Levant, Charleston, Corinth, and It is located on the line of the great railroad a Grange, Levant, Charteston, Corintin, and another towns in Maine. In Corinth alone, a small town, the damage to the woodlands, &c., as sover \$10,000. Valuable tracts of timber-land city, to which latter point the road is to be comcity, to which latter point the road is to be comcity, to which latter point the road is to be comcity, to which latter point the road is to be comcity, to which latter point the road is to be comcity, to which latter point the road is to be comcity, to which latter point the road is to be comcity, the road of the road is to be comcity to which latter point the road is to be comcity, the road of the road of the road is to be comcity the road of the road e entirely destroyed. In Hancock county the pleted in a few months. The town is named Grinnage is also great. In some places the heat nell and is within the county of Poweshiek. A so strong and the smoke so dense that the large portion of the land is set apart for educacections but to fight the fires. Copious rain ples of the place, and good industrious mechanics aust come before they can be subdued. There who will build this season are promised a lot tional purposes; teetotalism is one of the princi-

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—The Tribune states re on fire, and the inhabitants of the district are that in Beekman, Dutchess County, on Thursdeeing for their lives. The smoke is so dense day night last, an occurrence took place so heartalong the track of the Great Western Railroad, rending that it has thrown a gloom over the at this point, and also at Chippewa Creek, that whole neighborhood. In the absence of Mr. the trains will have to be temporarily discontin. Abraham Simpson, his dwelling-house took fire, while his wife and five children were asleep A frightful fire is raging in the woods at Cuy- within. So rapid was the spread of the flames ahoga Falls, Franklin, Randolph, Ravenna, that ere the inmates could make their escape, Robertson, Northfield, and parts of Summit and the whole building was enveloped in the fiery Portage counties, Ohio. Even the soil is burn- mantle. Mrs. Simpson, after almost superhuing to the depth of one and a-half feet. Sever- man efforts escaped with her life, but in so doing al barns in the vicinity of the woods, stowed sustained burns and injuries of the most shocking nature; while horrible to relate, her five prehensions are entertained for the safety of the children were burnt to death. The fire is sup-

Lowville Fire Co. was despatched to its relief on the 27th, about 12 o'clock. The Third Wednesday morning. Geo. W. Rathbun's Presbyterian church, situated on the corner of woods, about two miles from the city of Oswe- Eleventh and Walnut streets, was completely go, were on fire on Wednesday, and a large wrecked; and the entire building, including quantity of cord wood was burned.

A disastrous fire was sweeping over the woodthe instant death of twenty of the congregation, lands about three-and-a-half miles west of Ches- and seriously injuring ten or twenty others.ter village, Mass. The fire covers a large tract The scene was heart-rending. Soon a large f land, upon which 500 cords of cut wood had crowd assembled, and began their search for the already been consumed; and it was believed victims. A mother and her three children were hat not less than 300 acres would certainly be first discovered grouped in death; another ourned over, upon which were several thous- scene presented a father, mother and babe, the nd cords of cut wood, that would inevitably father dead, and the mother mortally wounded, fall a prey to the flames.

A large fire has been raging for some days on escaped unhurt, being protected by the forms Wildcat Hill," and vicinity, in Bernardston, of its parents. In other instances some of the into the very heart of the city, and the people are appalled beyond belief. Fully one hundred KILLED BY LIGHTNING. -On Subbath even-buildings in Louisville were unroofed and otherng, 14th of May last, Charles A. (aged about wise injured. The storm passed over that part 16 years), oldest son of Philander and Maria of the city lying between Fifth and Twenty-A. Mead, of West Andover, O., was killed by lightning near the F. W. Baptist meeting house in Cherry Valley, whither he was probably gong, as there was a prayer meeting in the house completely destroyed, and two or three men, it at the time. Whether he was going to the is supposed, are buried in the ruins. The total prayer meeting or to get away from the shower loss is estimated at \$100,000. The storm was

who sat with one foot upon the stove hearth had her shoe nearly torn from her foot, but received no material injury. Surely in an hour when we think not the Son of man cometh. J. E. Snow.

Steamboat Disasters on the Western Rivers. The St. Louis Republican publishes a list of steamboat disasters during the first half of the year, which is unparalleled by any period of the same length of time in the history of navigation on the waters of the West.—

The Lost Steamship.—It is probable that no more definite traces of the lost steamer City of Glasgow will ever be found than that we announced yesterday—the discovery of a chest evidently belonging to a sailor on board of her. It is now nearly six months since she left Liverpool for this port, with nearly five hundred to the known history of the voyage begun so prosperously—that sight of a seaman's chest, doating in the wide ocean. It can tell no story of the rude shock that may have sent the proud vessel to destruction; nor of long Island."

The Lost Steamship.—It is probable that no more definite traces of the lost steamer City of Glasgow will ever be found than that we announced yesterday—the discovery of a chest evidently belonging to a sailor on board of her. It is now nearly six months since she left Liverpool for this port, with nearly five hundred to the known history of the voyage begun so prosperously—that sight of a seaman's chest, doating in the wide ocean. It can tell no story of the rude shock that may have sent the proud vessel to destruction; nor of long, wear-ing, exhausting imprisonment among the ice-beau discovery of a chest evidently belonging to a sailor on board of her. It is probable that no more definite traces of the lost steamer City of Glasgow will ever be found than that we announced yesterday—the discovery of a chest evidently belonging to a sailor on board of her. It is probable that no more definite traces of the lost steamer City of Glasgow will ever be found than that we announced yesterday—the discovery of a chest evidently belonging involving a loss of very little short of \$2,000, do of property, and resulting in the destruction of more than three hundred lives.

Bits of an Insect.—Mrs. Currier, of Castleton, Vt., went out one day last month into the field to gather berries, and felt what she supposed was the bite of an insect on her leg—but paid little attention to it for three days. On the fourth, the black spot had increased to the size of a dime, attended with darting pains and inflammation. The best medical and surgical attendance was secured, but the flesh continued to gangrene, turn black, and flake off, above the to gangrene, turn black, and flake off, above the Among the thousands who had relatives on the to gangrene, turn black, and nake off, above the lost ship, there are some, perhaps, who still fond-ly cling to a hope of safety, and such a delusion and, reaching the more vital organs, she expiris better than the rude realities of the wreck and its horrors.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. New Hampening.—J. Gliman, Glimanton I. W.; A. A., ddams, Barnstead; J. Mareton, Jr., J. Marston, 2d. North-Inchester; O. Sanborn, Danville; E. F. Gerrish, Notting-iam; S. O. Rollins, Epping; A. Davis, A. D. L. Glark, Notingham; J. Smith, Merceith Village; S. J. Orouts, Sunch, J. Page, J. Bickford, West Northwood; A. H. Allen, VERMONT.—J. A. Morrill, Lyndon; I. H. Smith, Irasburgh;
VERMONT.—J. A. Morrill, Lyndon; I. H. Smith, Irasburgh;
MASS. & R. I.—L. B. Burrill, Woonsocket;
NEW YORK.—C. B. Smith, Nicholville; A. Stoddard, Hopkinton; S. Prosser, S. Brookfield; V. Church, L. Brown, S. Edmeston; E. Whaley, Z. Swan, Dale;
OTHER STATES.—M. W. Kainee, French Grove, Ill.; J. E. Kainee, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Shaneyfelt, Flat Woods, Ps.; D. Rhodes, Pitz Henry, Ps.; J. Measenger, E. Birch, Walled Lake, Mich.; A. Ring, Eddenboro', Ps.
A. H. Stevens, Janesville, Wis.; A. E. Markinson, Attleboro', Mass.; J. W. Cook, Litchfield Corner, Me.; B. Lewis, Primerose, Wis., (to No. 17, Vol. 29;) J. Fellows, Portland, N. Y., (to No. 44, Vol. 29.)—\$2,00 each.
R. Augir, E. Troy, Wis., (to No. 52, Vol. 30;) E. S. Carman, Burlington, Wis.; S. S. Robinson, L. Fletcher, Mt. Vernon, Me.—\$3,00 each.
J. Small, E. Montville, Me., 1,00; E. Ray, Danville, 50, H. McGrath, Hiram, Me., 33; H. E. Whipple, 37; D. Bayless, Hillsdale, Mich., 5,76; G. W. Gilbert, Colon, Mich., 4,00; P. Simonds, Salem M Roads, N. Y., 1,76; M. N. Bishop, J. Tupper, S. C. Bishop, J. Rich, Dudsvell, C. E. 1,25 each, G. O. Gray, Richmond, Me., 4,00; S. Churchill, E. Montville, Me., 50; H. M. Gray, Lagrange, Me., 1,00; H. M. Teft, Peacedale, R. I., 1,00; W. Cunningham, S. Addison, N. Y., 1,00; R. W. Sayles, E. Pharsalla, N. Y., 2,50; E. Pope, Gardiner, Me., 5,00; J. Kittle, 15,00. VERMONT.-J. A. Morrill, Lyndon; I. H. Smith, Iras-

Receipts for Books.

J. R. Pope, 13,00; W. H. Littlefield, 8,50; A. Alexander, 8,50; G. H. Ball, 10,00; E. R. Clark, 13, L. Hills, 6,66.

Subscribers for the Star.

I. R. Cook, 1; E. F. Gerrish, 1; J. Caveriy, 1; J. S. Buzzell, 1; J. D. Robey, 1; G. W. Whitney, 1; H. H. Foss, 1; A. Doe, 1; R. Whitney, 1; J. Stevens, 1; I. Luther, 1; Slater, 2; M. Ames, 1; S. P. Fernald, 1; T. D. Bishop, 1; W. E. Chase, 1; J. John, 2; R. Clark, 1; L. J. Madden, 1; J. B. Foss, 1-25. ; J. B. Foss, 1—25.

The past week we have received 25 subscribers and disentinued 11; increase, 14; total net increase, 8522.

B. R. Bonney, Belle Frontain, Wis, Ohio and Pa. Y. M., Doughty's Falls church, No. Berwick, Me., Mrs. Sarah Merrill, Suncook, E. S. Carman, Burlington, Wis., R. Dean, Lockport, N. Y.,

Foreign Mission. Mrs. Eliza Stowers, New Portland, Me.,
B. R. Bonney, Belle Fountain, Wis.,
Ohio and Pa. Y. M.,
Doughty's Falls church, North Berwick, Me.,
Miss M. J. Farnham, 1,00, Miss D. Goodwin, 1,00,
Great Falls, towards the support of a boy in India
by the name of N. Brooks,
Collected by two small girls Burlington, Mich., on
Mission card. cket R. I. church, to constitute Mrs. Emeline Pawtucket R. I. church, to constitute Mrs. Emeline P. Brysat life member, Sarah J. Oroutt, Suncook, Lydia M. Fernaid, 1,03, Elvira J. Eastman, 1,04, Central St. church, Dover, Benj. Jordan Underhill, St. John, N. B., to support a boy to be named after him, Daniel Wetmore Clark, St. John, N. B., to support a boy to be named after him, Female Mission Society, Sherburne, N. Y.,

"" by collection, To complete Mrs. S. Spaulding's life membership, To constitute Mrs. E. Conner a life member,

"" C. Young "
Towards constituting Mrs. M. Rowland a life member, Female Mission Society, first church Columbus, N. Y., to constitute Mrs. E. Emily Farran a life member,

ber, S. collection in first Columbus church, N. Y., constitute Miss Ann Eliza Nichols a life member complete "Betsey Loyd's life membership,

WILLIAM BURR. Tree Education Society. David Sears on the \$20,000 dollar fund,
Mrs. F. A. Cilley, interest on \$23. subscription,
John A. Bryant,
Stephen Twombly

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Cole, Dover, N. H., on \$20,000 For the New Hampton Institution in at Penobscot Y. M.,

L. M. Woodman towards life membership,

M. T. Cotton for Mary Percival 44 Joanna Small 44 Ye. Joanna comm.

Bayid Sears,

Mrs. Eurole Chadwick,

Mrs. M. J. Bachelder, toward life membership,

Wm. C. Stinson, WILLIAM BURR, TY

Books Forwarded. one package to Isaac Copp, West Lebanon, Me., by express. Due package to Rev. E. B. Fuller, Waterbury, Vt., by express. One package to Rev. G. H. Ball, Buffale, N. Y., by express

Married

In New Market, Aug. 19, by Rev. C. Allen Eastman, Mr. Eric Pinkham and Miss Esther White. Also, Mr. Charles H. Erie Pinkham and Miss Esther White. Also, Mr. Charles H. Burley and Miss Olive Russell, all to New Market. In Litchfield, Me., by Rev. C. Quinnam, Mr. Alfred W. Williams of Topsham and Miss Leah G. Briry of Bowdoin. Mr. Joseph Goodrich and Miss Amanda Gower.

In Brownfield, Me., Aug. 23, by Rev. David Gerry, Mr. Calvin D. Palmer of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Mary Ann Stickney of Brownfield.

In East McDonough, N. Y., June 14th, by Eld. Ethan Ray Clarke, Mr. Benjamin L. Thompson and Miss Frances Ellen, daughter of Mr. Josiah Fletcher of Preston.

In Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 4, by Rev. G. W. Town, Mr. Charles Sweat of Canton and Miss Cordelia Kempton of Hopkinton. G. W. Town, Mr. Charles Sweat of Canton and Miss Cordelia Kempton of Hopkinton.
In Wilton, Mc., Aug. 16, by Rev. Wm. Badger, Mr. Thomas W. Savage of Medford, Mass., and Miss Marinda T., daughter of the officiating clergyman. Also, Mr. Webster L. Badger and Miss Sarah J., only daughter of Samuel S. Wood, Esq., both of Wilton.
In Prospect, Me., May 16, by Rev. H. G. Carley, Mr. Raymond R. Grant and Miss Olive A. Reed, both of Prospect. Also, July 30th, Capt. Samuel Batchelder and Miss Clarinda Littlefield, both of Prospect. Also, Aug. 19, Mr. John M. Morin and Miss Eliza A. Kneeland, both of Prospect.

pect.
In Edgecomb, Me., July 4, by Elder J. Fuller, Mr. David
Wilson and Miss Louisa M. Dodge, both of Edgecomb.

In Nashua, Aug. 30th, Willie Curris Cola, aged 1 year and 1 month, son of Solomon and Caroline Cole.

M. Cols.

M. Colb.

In New Market, Aug. 24, Sarah Ella, daughter of John and Mary Doe, aged 7 months.

"As vernal flowers perfume the morn, But wither in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn;
Thus swiftly fled its life away." It died to sin; it died to care; But for a moment felt the rod;

But for a moment ten seat air,
Then rising on the viewless air,
Spread its light wings, and soared to God."
C. ALLER EASTMAN BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET-Aug. 31. At Market—2100 Beef Cattle, 1800 Stores, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 140 Cows and Calves, 5000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1500 Swine. Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote Extra, \$8 25; First qual-ty, \$8; second do \$7 50; third do \$7 a 7 25; ordinary, \$5

5 50. Hides—\$6 25 per owt. Tallow—\$8 a 8 50. Pelts—37 a 50c. Tailow—\$5 a \$ 5.0.

Tellow—\$5 a \$ 5.0.

Veal Calves—\$5, 5 50, 6 a 7.

Veal Calves—\$6, 5 50, 6 a 7.

Stores—Vearlings, 86, 7 a 9; two years old, \$16, 18, 21, 29 a 30; three years old, \$25, 27, 29, 30, 35 a 40.

Working Oxen—\$85, 05, 100 a 110.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$20, 27, 29, 30, 36, 40 a 45.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$4, 4 50, 4 75, 6 a 8. By lot, \$125, 1 50 a 2.

Swine—\$1 + 20 a 5c.; retail, 4 1 - 2 a 6c. Fat Hogs, 5c.

Remarks—The market is fully supplied to-day on account of the drought. Very little Beef can be called extra, and notwithstanding the large supply, prices on good Beef have not varied much for the last two weeks.

Provision—Pork remains unchanged, sales of prime at \$13 a 14; mess at \$15 a 15; and clear and extra clear at \$17 50 a 18 per bbl., 4 months. Begf is firm and steady, and selling at \$15 a 15 90 for Vermont, and \$16 a 17 per por bbl., cash and 4 mos., for mess and extra Western mess. Lard is in improved demand at 12 a 12 14c. in bbls, cash and 4 months, and 12 1-2 a 13c. in kegs. Smoked Hama are selling at 10 a 11c. per lb., cash and 4 months, and in demand. Flour—The arrivals continue very light, and the sales have been confined to small lots, but at very full prices. We quote common brands Western at \$10 25 a 10 50, fancy brands at \$10 75 a 11, and extras at \$11 25 a 11 50 per bbl.; and extra Genesee at \$11 50 a 12 per bbl. Southern Flour is very soarce, and prices nominal. Small sales have been made at \$10 50 a 11 for common and fancy, and \$11, 25 a 11 50 for fextras. Canada Flour is held at \$10 50 a 10 for fancy in bond, with small sales. Grain—Corn is in moderate demand. The sales have been small at 90 a 96c. for fair to good mixed, and inferior at less rates; and 96 a 98c. for yellow. White is held at 90c. per bu. Oats are dull at have declined to 60c. per bu. for good Western and Southern. Rye is scarce, with small sales at \$125 per bushel. BOSTON MARKET-Sept. 1.

TO YOUNG MEN!

TO YOUNG MEN!

And other's desiring Employment—Chance to make money!

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Auburn and Buffalo, N. Y., will give immediate, constant, and very lucrative employment to ONE THOUSAND AGENTS, to labor chiefly in the counties where they reside, in selling the most Popular, Interesting and Useful Books published in this country. The List of Books is very large, and embraces agreat variety. They are selected and made with especial reference to the wants of the People. They vary in price from 25 cents to \$2,00 per volume, are neatly and strongly bound, generally illustrated with beautiful steel and other engravings and embrace History, Popular Biography, Navartives and Travels, Agriculture, Temperance, Theology, Books for the Young, Bibles, Standard Poetry, Law and Schoel Books, &c.

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Auburn, Aug. 26, 1854.

Auburn, Aug. 26, 1854.

Poetry.

For the Morning Star. CARELESS HEARERS. BY J. W. BARKER.

ON NOTICING SOME LISTLESS PERSONS IN THE SANCTUARY. Take heed how ye hear.' Why sit ye here so listlessly, As if ye and no soul to save? As if ye had no soul to save?
Are ye not hearing day by day,
The confine of the dreamless grave?
Therefies within your languid eye,
Aspell of strange indifference;
Of there not within that word,
Enough to call attention hence?

Can ye not hear within that sound,

'Tis holy time—a day of rest,
Which God hath made and sanctified,
And every worldly hope and wish,
From all thy thoughts should be denied.

These hours are passing fleet away,
These golden days will soon be gone;
And while ye list so carelessly,
They 're stealing from you, one by one.

Can other themes your heart engage,
And meaner things your thoughts employ?
Why make the glittering things of earth
Your greatest good, your thiefest joy?

Know, then, for every gracious word That falls upon your listless ear, A future day will sure reveal The guilt you seem not now to fear, Then wake, O wake, lest by and by

Near wake, O wake, lest by and by
Some deep regret shall give you pain,
When you lament the sad mistake
Of having heard the word in vain.
Brockport, N. Y.

RABBONI.

Tis so-I see that sacred brow nce on the cross despised and gory; boni! My own Lord! 'Tis Thou, And yet in such surpassing glory, Alas!—in this Thy victory Canst Thou look down on such as me? O, bliss beyond all earthly bliss!

And now from hence I go again,
In peace this world's coarse tumult breasting;
What care I for its surging main
When calmly on my Lord I'm resting:
And what to me its praise or blame,
When Christ my Lord has named my name. Helpless indeed I am, but He Is ever help divine supplying,
And poor and wretched though I be,
I know that on His strength relying,
Like Him the bonds of death I'll break
With Him of rest supreme partake.

Then glory to my Lord most dear

Family Circle.

DON'T YOU LIKE FLOWERS?

"Oh, mother do see!" said little Georgians to her mamma, as she came rushing in from the garden, "straebody's cut off all the buds of your heliotrope and little rose. Only look!" "I did it," said her mother.

"You, mamma ?"

"Why-don't you like flowers?" "Yes, my dear; it is because I like flowers I

" What do you mean, mamma?" " My dear, do you notice that the heliotrope and the rose are both young and weak—just beginning to grow? The strength that they would spend on a blossom now, I want them to employ in making larger roots, and throwing out more branches, so they will become strong, thrifty plants, and bear twenty biossoms by-and by, instead of one now.' O. that is it."

Yes; you see, my dear, there is in every plant a mysterious power, called the vital force, Now, this vital force is all the while stimulating the plant to throw out either roots, stalks, leaves, or blossoms. But, of all things that a plant can do, nothing uses more of thi mysterious power than to blossom. If the vital force makes roots, these roots are so many mouths through which the plant sucks food from the earth; if it goes to make more leaves, these leaves are lungs by which the plant breathes the flower is neither lungs nor mouth a vet it takes the highest force the duce it; and while the plant is maturing the seed which lies hid in the flower, it often entirely suspends all other growth, because all its energies are taken up with this effort. So, if a gardener wants to make a plant strong and thrifty and capable of bearing a beautiful show of flow ers he often picks off the first blossom buds, and turns all the strength of the plant to leaves

and roots."

Little Georgy looked quite thoughtful.

"My dear," said her mother, "I am going to tell you something now, that I hope you will always remember. This flowering of plants is like some other things that I want you to no-In educating you, there are many pleas ures and pursuits, innocent in themselves, and beautiful as the blossoms of a flower, that I re-strain you from, not because I do not like them, ause I think for you to have them now would have the same effect on your character that too early blossoms would on a delicate plant. "You would like to spend your time in read-

ing story books, in going on visits, in attending shows and concerts, and many such things, which may all be pleasant enough in themselves; but, instead of all these, you have to spend your strength in duties and lessons, at home and at school. You are doing now what a plant is—you are making roots, and leaves, and branches; nd, when your mind and character are formed,

blossoming may not hurt you.

"Sometimes, a gardener cares nothing about the strength of a plant. His only object is to get a show of fine flowers immediately. He keeps it warm, waters with stimulating nourishment, and turns all its strength to flowering. In this way, beautiful flowers are made; plant is a poor, withered, unsightly thing, whose vitality is all expended. So some parents and teachers bring up children to care only for pleasure, gayety, and show; and when childhood and youth are passed, their vigor is all spent—they are poor, insipid, useless creatures, affording no pleasure or use, either to themselves or

" But, more than this, what I do for only an emblem of what our heavenly Father is constantly doing for us all. Our minds are all the while reaching forth and striving after blossoms which He cuts off, not because he does not love flowers, but because he does love themand wants his immortal plants to gain strength for a and, instead of one.

" Here is a mother, for instance, and all the strength of her life is put forth in one fair child a rose-bud of infinite sweetness. All the child. The heavenly Gardener cuts off this blossom of leve, not because he has no pleasure in it, but because he wants the soul. that bears it to become a stronger soul, and capable of a wider sphere of love. You will often see a rose tree, whose buds have been cut off, throwing up a green, vigorous shoot, from which mul-titudes of roses shall spring; and so, when an earthly love has been broken off by death, there out of it a love to all mankind-to all

who suffer and sorrow.

"So people in this world often have tastes and capabilities, beautiful in themselves, which the circumstances of their lives forbid them to indulge. A mother, for example, has a taste for music, drawing, or literature; but poverty, and the charge of a young family, keeps her confined to the drudgery of ordinary life. But God, the loving gardener, has forcordained all this. He casts her lot thus, not because he has no love for the beautiful tendencies of her mind, but be-

that is repugnant and distasteful—be not discouraged. Think that it is done by the great Gardener of your soul. Your time shall yet anxious wife. "I don't know that it's necessary," I replied; "I think if we let him alone it plant you to the skies."—H. B. S., in National Era.

Era.

THE PERFECT PATTERN.

There is one pattern that all children should

child and lived on earth as we do. He left the same as we feel. Sometimes he was hungry and thirsty, and tired. Sometimes he was sorry, and sometimes he was glad. Satan tried to tempt him to do things that were not right,

were in want, and he fed them. He plued those who were in pain, and he cured them.—
He pitied the blind, and he gave them sight. He pitied sinful men, and died to save them. You cannot do these things, but, if you try, you may do some good. You can be kind to your may do some good. You can be kind to your when Dr. S. came we conversed aside for a way where of them. You cannot do these things, but, if you try, you may do some good. You can be kind to your little brothers and sisters, and take care of them. The little girl who can sew may help to work for some poor child. The child who can _read best may read the Bible to one who only begins to learn, or who cannot read at all. Those who have money need not spend it all for them-salves. They may give part to help the poor. have money need not spend it all for themselves. They may give part to help the poor, or to send Bibles to the poor heathen, or to the poor and needy at home. The child who only picks up what a feeble person has let fall, does some good, and tries, perhaps, to do as Jesus

I looked into the face of Dr. S. with surprise;

hurt them again, or say an angry word. He fected to a high degree.

was sorry for them, and he said, "Father, for The barber came. The head of H was sorry for them, and he said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."—
Will you, dear child, try to be as Jesus was—
always gentle and mild—never spiteful, never selfish—always ready to forgive others? If so, you will be a happy child, and a joy to those

shed on the cross for sunners such as you. I lay; but though the buster began to draw, no you pray with all your heart, he will hear you signs of consciousness showed themselves, further than an occasional low moan or an uneasy his Holy Spirit, and make-you, day by day, more tossing of arms. For full two hours the burning of the tender skin of H's shorn

Miscellany.

at I object to its use, because it is a filthy practice. By its use the mouth is rendered unclean. I well recollect when but a boy how disgusted I became with the practice. My father had in his became with the practice. My father had in his placed his hand rather heavily thereon. mploy a man that had made much proficiency "Heavens and earth!" (he was not fully the practice of chewing the poisonous weed; senses.) "Heavens and earth, what ails was one of that class that drooled the yellow head?" "For mercy's sake, keep quiet," of cold spring water coming, I laid my plan to be served before our venerable tobacco chewer; but lie very still." "But my head! be served before our venerable tobacco chewer; but its venerable to therwise; and in that case, I found it very disagreeable to follow him on account of the juice and fumes of tobacco left on the jug. The breath is rendered very impure. How disagreeable to come in "close contact in conversation with the breath of one of the devotees to this obnoxious practice. How disagreeable to our neat housewives to have their, which he had risen, and closed his eyes to think. He put his hand to his head and felt it tenders. every few minutes about the parlor or any other ly all over, from temple to temple, and from part of the house. How filthy and impure the slip, or pew, and, we will add, the sacred desk, becomes in the house of God, when its dear; you have how

2d. I object to its use, because it is an expensive practice. The money is worse than thrown away. On an everage, suppose the tobacco consumer to pay five dollars a year; (and probably it will amount to that) in 20 years he has paid 100 dollars for the weed tobacco—in 40 years, twice that sum; if the interest of the money was added, a much larger sum.—Enough money to pay the usual school bill, for average families, for a common district school education. How much better invested would be the money, to send missionaries and Bibles to the heathen—to aid in building meeting you would certainly have died." to the heathen—to aid in building licerals, you would certainly have died.

H——shut his eyes and muttered sometitute around us. The use of tobacco costs the United States millions of dollars a year.

3d. I object to its use, because it is injurious sick man was left alone with his family.

to the health
Chemists & Physicians acknowledge on all hands,
that the tobacco plant contains much poison.
It manifestly acts as a slow poison in the human system—and it is gradually undermining the constitution; though it may be impercepti"It was to save yo ble in the case of a man of strong constitution many years, yet that this is the constant endency, is a matter beyond all question. have often heard the devotees of tobacco ach knowledge, that after its use for a certain term of years, it has produced debility and trembling for some minutes. Then he turned his face to at the stomach, which was increased in proportion to the amount of tobacco consumed, and we have known some, who were obliged to

I had not erred in my first and last impre give up its use from stern necessity, as a pre-mature death stared them in the face. Proba-he used a very extraordinary mode of treat bly we should be astonished, if we knew the exact results of the use of tobacco, in shortening The

casts her lot thus, not because he has no love for the beautiful tendencies of her mind, but because he would give them a stronger root and wider growth.

"And now, my dear child," said mamma, "remember, if in your life a time should ever did not indicate apoplexy. Every vein in his cause of his supposed illness.

When the truth leaked out, as leak out such things always will, the friends of H—— had been lifted from the foot, and was now lying upon the bed. "Sure enough his face was purple and from the object of their merriment the fact that they knew anything more than appeared of the cause of his supposed illness.

come, when all the desires of your heart are head and face was turgid, and he lay perfectly out off—when you are forced from all that is stupid; but still I saw no clear indications of lovely and agreeable to you, and confined to all any actual or approaching congestion of the

few hours! He may die in half an hour."-"I don't think the case is so dangerous, madam."
"Apoplexy not dangerous?" "I hardly think "Apoplexy not dangerous?" "I hardly think it is apoplexy." "Pray, what do you think it is, doctor?"

Mrs. H———— looked anxiously into my face.

There is one pattern that all children should try to copy at all times, and only one. The best boys and girls that we see do not always do right. They sometimes do wrong. Children who are generally kind, are now and then cross and selfish. Those who often obey their parents do not always do just as they are bidden.—Even those who think most about God, sometimes forget and trifle.

But Jesus, the Son of God, became a little child and lived on earth as we do. He felt the same as we feel. Sometimes he was hungry

Thus uspeed L after some reflection, ordered.

The doctor power of Mrs. H—— looked anxiously into my face. I delicately hinted that it might possibly have been drinking to much brandy; but to this she indignantly objected: "No, doctor, I ought to know about that," she said. "Depend upon it the disease is more deeply seated. I am sure he had better be bled. Won't you bleed him, doctor? A few ounces of blood taken from his arm may give life to the now stagnant circulation of the blood."

Thus users L after some reflection, ordered.

tempt him to do things that were not right, and to wish for things that were not proper.

But he never once acted or felt amiss. He was always good. He always chose to do right, though it cost him great pain and sorrow. He would not do wrong to gain a very great pleasure. Dear reader, if you wish to be really good, think how Jesus acted when he was a child.—Ask your mother or your teacher to read to you what the Bible tells us about it, and try to copy him in all things. Here are a few things that you should think about every day, and try to do the same. Jesus obeyed his parents. He did as they desired him to do. He was content with what they gave him, and he loved to help them. In the he has set, you an example that you should follow in his steps.

Leave the was insensible as before, much to the lay as insensible as before, much to the distress of his poor wife. "Something else must be done, doctor," she urged, seeing that bleeding had accomplished nothing, "If my husband is not relieved quickly, he must die."

By this time several relatives and friends who had been sent for arrived, and urged upon me the adoption of some active means of restoring the sick man to consciousness. One proposed must ard plasters all over his body; and another a blister on the head, and a third his immersion in hot water. I suggested it might be well to use the stomach pump. "Why, doctor?" asked one, doctor," he will be done, doctor," asked one of his friends. "Perhaps he has taken some drug," I replied. "Impossible, doctor," said the wife; "he has not been from. home to day, and there is no drug in the house," "No said the wife; "he has not been from, home to you should follow in his steps.

Jesus grew in wisdom. The child who does not like to learn, and will do nothing but trifle and play, is not like the child Jesus. Try, dear child, to learn what is good and true. Thank your kind friends who are willing to teach you.

I was not the family physician, and had been sould grow in wisdom as you grow in age and called to meet the learning emergency because.

and play, is not like the child Jesus. Try, dear child, to learn what is good and true. Thank your kind friends who are willing to teach you, and grow in wisdom as you grow in age and size. Jesus gave you an example of early prety.

He loved prayer. He loved the Sabbath.—His soul was set on doing the will of God, his Father. Children, the example of Jesus should teach you to mind religion while you are to the friends. "No harm will result from it, be assured," I replied. But my words did not assure them. However, as I was firm in my young.

Jesus was always doing good to men: He went about doing good. He pitied those who were in want, and he fed them. He pitied those who were in want, and he fed them. He pitied them were in want, and he cured them.

did.

Jesus was always kind and meek. He was never proud, never cross, never in a passion.—
He spoke so mildly and kindly that little children were not afraid to come to him. When people were rude and ankind to him, he did not hurt them again, or say an anary word. He contains the face of Dr. S. with surprise; it was perfectly grave and earnest. I hinted to him my doubt of the good that mode of treatment would do; but he spoke confidently of the result, and said that it would not only cure, the disease, but he believed, take away the predisposition thereto, with which Mr. H—— was affected the contained in the face of Dr. S. with surprise; it was perfectly grave and earnest. I hinted to him my doubt of the good that mode of treatment would do; but he spoke confidently of the result, and said that it would not only cure, the disease, but he believed, take away the predisposition thereto, with which Mr. H—— was affected to the contained to him any doubt of the good that mode of treatment would do; but he spoke confidently of the result, and said that it would not only cure, the disease, but he believed, take away the predisposition thereto, with which Mr. H—— was affected to the providence of the good that mode of treatment would do; but he spoke confidently of the result, and said that it would not only cure.

who love you.

Are you not sorry that you have so often been unlike Jesus? Do you not feel that you are a sinful child? Then beg the kind Savior to pity you and forgive your sins, because his blood was shed on the cross for sinners such as you. If she will hear you sink all your heart he will hear you since of consciousness showed themselves, furing blister parched the tender skin of H's shorn ad, and was then removed; it had done good service. Dressings were applied, repeated and repeated again, but still the sick man lay in a stupor. "It has done no good; hadn't we better

For the Morning Star.

Stupor. "It has done no good; nated we better send for the doctor?" suggested the Wide.

Just then the eyes of Mr. Hopened, and he looked with half stupid surprise from face to face of the anxious group that surround-- opened, the wife, the glad tears gushing over her face then in the field together and we saw the jug "You have been very ill; there, there now!

less, becomes in the house of God, when its dear; you have been very ill; we feared for compant is a tobacco chewer.

2d. I object to its use, because it is an ex"there have been two physicians in attendance."

"It was to save your life, dear." " Save the devil." "H-u-s-h! there, do for mercy's sake be quiet;

every thing depends upon it.

The facts of the case were these: Hexact results of the use of tobacco, in shortening human life. I deprecate the use of tobacco also, on account of the example and influence exerted over the rising generation, to enslave them to the same flithy, expensive and unhealthy practice.

I believe it would be a sin against God for me to indulge in its use. How Christians, especially Christian ministers, (who should be examples to the flock,) can indulge in visues, smocently is a matter that would be hard for me to solve.

A. B. UNDERWOOD.

The facts of the case were these: H-had a weakness; he could not taste wines nor is strong drink without being tempted into excess. Both himself and friends were grieved and mortified at this; and they, by admonition, and he, by good resolutions, tried to bring about a reform; but to see was to taste, and to taste was to fall. At last his friends urged him to shut himself up at home for a certain time, and see if total abstinence would not give him strength. He got on pretty well for a few days, particularly says his coachman kent a well filled hothard for me to solve.

A. B. Underwood.

He got on pretty well for a few days, particularly so as his coachman kept a well filled bot-A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.

I was sent for in great haste to attend a gentleman of respectability, who had been discovered in his room lying senseless on the floor.
On arriving at the house, I found Mrs. Hongreat distress of mind.

"What is the matter with Mr. Hongreat distress of mind.

"What is the matter with Mr. Hongreat distress of mind.

in great distress of mind.

"What is the matter with Mr. H—— ?" I asked, on meeting his lady, who was in tears and looking the picture of distress. "I'm afraid it is apoplexy," she replied; "I found him lying on the floor, where he had, to all appearances, fallen suddenly from his chair. His face is purple, and though he breathes, it is with great-difficulty,

"What is the matter with Mr. H—— !" I

"H—— kept quiet on the subject, and bore his shaved head upon his shoulders with as much philosophy as he could muster. As wig, after the sores made by the blisters had disappeared, concealed the barber's work until his own hair grew again. He never ventured upon wine or brandy again, for fear of apoplexy.—

When the truth leaked out, as leak out such things always will the friends of H—— had

THE CITY OF ROME. A CORRESPONDENT of the Southern Literary ever known. The severe cold began on the Messenger gives his impression of the city of 27th of November, and on the 3d of Decem-

No city, no spot indeed on the surface of the earth, if it be not the tomb of our Savior, can stir the heart like Rome. A man may prefer to live in Paris or at his own home for years and years, but, for that deep moving of the feelings, that crowding thick and fast of the memories of the past, that overwhelming press of emotion which is excited at every step, and which actually bewilder the beholder by their purpless the required and their importance. which actually bewilder the beholder by their number, their magnitude, and their importance, there is no spot at all comparable to Rome. I do not hesitate to affirm that three weeks there are worth more than any other period of the same duration of a lifetime. Each object is worthy a pilgrimage, and compensates for all the toil of long journeys by sea and land. The locality itself, the second precincts with not a propose went from forty to sixty will any the the toll of long journeys by sea and land. The locality itself, the sacred precincts with not a stone standing, so throngs with the souvenirs of the mighty past, is so potent in invoking the spirit and the recollection of other days, and of a great people, that without the Pantheon, without the Coliseum or the Forum, there were enough, not merely to satisfy, but to overwhelm the spectator. He that has enjoyed the priving the spectator. He that has enjoyed the priving the spectator. out the Constant enough, not merely to satisfy, but to overwheim the spectator. He that has enjoyed the privilege of standing upon the soil and amid the half-buried relics of the "Lone Mother of Dead Empires," should never be allowed to let fall from his lips a word of complaint in after life. He has already exhausted all the impressions He has already exhausted all the impressions which objects of this nature can produce. He has had his triumph, and he need not agains go for two full months, and frozen so hard that it elsewhere in quest of that delicious excitement was the common practice to go with sleds and which is evoked by the associations which the sleighs from Boston to Castle William, and veswhich is evoked by the associations which the history of other ages and nations gives rise to. There he revels in antiquity; the finest specimens which lay upon the surface of the globe are there collected for him within those hallowed walls, and in one moment he can imbibe the concentrated aroma of two thousand years of There was scarcely any sound corn raised, and concentrated aroma of two thousand years of time—twenty centuries, during the lapse of which a magnificent empire and a marvellous in the spring, and in the spring following there people sprang into life, flourished, and faded away. In this time, too, no other nation ever meat, that it would make the hardest heart ache their civilization. I stand to-day in the Capital, for a handful of corn. In the summer corn was in the centre of this old power which stretched brought in vessels from over the sea, and many its arms out to the embrace of half the known earth, and from which, as from some great heart, sent out life and nourishment to rematest small-pox, throat distemper and fevers preit sent out life and nourishment to remarks of vailing.

distances. Into this little area on the banks of vailing.

1753. An open winter, a favorable season,

Very sickly and sterile plain, passed the great arteries of trade, and poured all the wealth of a hundred throughout the country. empires : and from it issued the spirit and the ence which commanded and enforced tribute, and gave dominion over mere numbers or brute force. Here resided the mind and the ute, and gave dominion over mere numbers or brute force. Here resided the mind and the science directing the wealth which subjected and guided every thing exterior to it. The moral and physical, supplied by knowledge and education and concentrated here, made up in reality the elements from which Rome drew her resources, and these in her hand gave easy master as wholesome truth; the following passage is an example. It shows truly and sally enough the intellectual dwarfage occasioned, alike by the false religion of Mohammed, and the spurious Christianity of Jesuitism.—Zion's sources, and these in her hand gave easy mastery over untrained and less cultivated antagonists. With these she spread and fired an FAILURE OF JESUITISM TO DEVELOP GREAT INnists. With these she spread and hred an electric chain which comprised the known earth in its circuit, and which ramifying in every direction, the most distant dependency—the peasant of the Caucasus, as well as the savage of Great Britain—felt its life-giving impulse, and a disturbance at the Capital shocked the entire fabricand its Mahometan countries, as much as in Christian and the capital shocked the entire fabricand its various of the same race; but it has not oppor-

classics which the genius of this people here scheme of education masterly in its way. produced twenty centuries since, the marbles there has not been a single great original hundred years have rolled by, the eyes must branches close to the bole, what still be directed towards Rome, and the feet tree? The bole itself remains master-pieces either of ancient or modern times. There still lives and reigns there now as then supremely, the same potent influence which confers power to create things excellent above all others of their kind. Rome has that spell of enchantment which raises often even her humblest denizen to the conception of her greatness, and to the appreciation of her wendrous marvels. Whether it be_the memory of her heroic acts, the constant mementoes of her memmarvels. Whether it be the memory of next the role acts, the constant mementoes of her memorable deeds, the deep blue of her sky, the splendor of her sunsets, the soft influences of her delicious climate, one finds in her limits Mr. Carlo Rice of this town, on entering his constant in the atmosphere which surrounds and oreatnes in the atmosphere which surrounds her, an inspiration not elsewhere felt, and St. Peters, the "Last Judgment." Raphael old bull, and nagrowly escaped being killed.— Peters, the "Last Judgment," Raphael, Michael Angelo, the painters & architects, & the Italy alone reside those influences which nourish Cicero, Horace, Virgil, and her countless lines of ophy, eloquence, or many of those

that in relation to the seasons "there is nothing over the sun," but that what has been, since been confined to his bed, and remains in a ing new under the sun," but that what has been, critical situation. The bull had never before is now, and what is now will be again. I send you extracts taken from this journal of a few was a pet animal.—Barre Gazette. you extracts taken from this journal of a few years, beginning with 1737, which may be of

1743. A moderate winter. In the sum-

mer a multitude of devouring worms appeared, so thick in some places as to make people sick while mowing their grass, and the hay stunk after being put into the barns. Grasshoppers also devoured much corn and grass.

The Chicago Dem. Press states that about a mile from Peeatonica, on the 12th inst., the house of Mr. Marshant was struck by lightning.

1746. Moderate winter. A terrible drought in the summer, which cut short both corn and grass, so that corn which had been selling at 10s per bushel, now sold at 26s.

1746. Moderate winter. A terrible drought fluid entered the kitchen by the stove pipe, passing down to the floor, whence it spread devastation and death among the unconscious sleepers. Only the mother and one child re-

10s per bushel, now sold at 26s.
1747. A tedious hard winter: drifting snows and difficult passing, but a fruitful summer. This year the value of paper money sank extremely low, making it difficult to transact business.

MAD Dogs. The Manchester Democrat says that several instances of hydrophobia among the dogs have occurred in that city within a few days.

1748. A hard, cold winter, the most severe Rome, as follows:

ITALY 1853—1854.

No city, no spot indeed on the surface of the even across the fields or on the rivers. It was

panded so large—made such astonishing pro-ess, or left such traces of their grandeur or ple ready to perish for want of food, and begging

With all the sweeping declarations and false

ance at the Capital shocked the entire fabric and its fibres ceased to throb and quiver only as they lost themelves in those far-off regions to which the foot of the Roman had never penetrated.

But amid these ruins and during this period so rich in instruction, so fertile in great events, which left ineffaceable footprints, and which which left ineffaceable footprints are countries, as much as in Christian nations of the same race; but it has not opportunity for development; the young Hercules is choked in his cradle. Look at the Catholics of the United States in comparison with the Protestants. In the whole of America there is not a single man born and bred a Catholic disciplined for anything but his development; the young Hercules is choked in his cradle. Look at the Catholics of the United States in comparison with the Protestants. In the whole of America there is not a single man born and bred a Catholic disciplined for anything but his development; the young Hercules is choked in his cradle. Look at the Catholics of the United States in comparison with the Protestants. In the whole of America there is not a single man born and bred a Catholic disciplined for anything but his development. which left ineffaceable footprints, and which continue even now to impress and modify the character of the nations of to-day with scarce class power than they acted upon those contemporaneous with them, there existed something has any distinction in science, literature, politics, poraneous with them, there existed something more than arts and arms. Then and here sprang also into life and was matured, that language, learning, and literature which, born of a Grecian mother, was nourished on this fresh and virgin soil and in this genial clime. With such harbingers to its birth—amongst a people acting great events—fed by a Mythology imaginative and romantic in the extreme—is it wonderful that in Poetry and Eloquence, in breathing Statuary and in harmonious forms, they scarce find an equal and none surpass them; that the classics which the genius of this people here produced twenty centuries since, the maroles they chiselled, and the structures they reared, have only been approached by that which imitation ten centuries later of their disinterred relics gave rise to? And now, when eighteen relics gave rise to? And now, when eighteen relics gave rise to? The produced in the company of Jesuits from 1545 to 1854. They absorb talent enough but they strangle it. Clipped oaks never grow large.—Prume the roots of a tree with a spade, prume the must pass over the Campagna in quest of the and slender. Can a man be a conventional master-pieces either of ancient or modern times.

Raphael, He was thrown down, one of the horns of the He was thrown down, one of the horns of the arree great epics of madern times, prove that in ally alone reside those influences which nourish the lower part of the abdomen, and another further authors equally now as she nourished once icero, Horace, Virgil, and her countless lines of orthies, whether in poetry and song in philosphy, eloquence, or many of those high facules which constitute the greatness of a people.

From the Dover Enquirer.

TIMES AND SEASONS 100 YEARS AGO.

He was thrown down, one of the horns of the animal causing a severe and dangerous breach in the lower part of the abdomen, and another further up. The bull continued the attack, when Mr. Rice seized him by the horns and was thrown down, one of the animal causing a severe and dangerous breach in the lower part of the abdomen, and another further up. The bull continued the attack, when Mr. Rice seized him by the horns and was thrown down, one of the animal causing a severe and dangerous breach in the lower part of the abdomen, and another further up. The bull continued the attack, when Mr. Rice seized him by the horns and was thrown down, one of the animal causing a severe and dangerous breach in the lower part of the abdomen, and another further up. The bull continued the attack, when Mr. Rice seized him by the horns and was thrown down, one of the animal causing a severe and dangerous breach in the lower part of the abdomen, and another further up. The bull continued the attack, when Mr. Rice seized him by the horns and was thrown down, one of the animal causing a severe and dangerous breach in the lower part of the abdomen, and another further up.

TIMES AND SEASONS 100 YEARS AGO.

Mr. Wadleigh:—I have before me a Journal attack, when Mr. Rice seized a couple of sizeaept by one man from the year 1737 to the year ble stones, the only missiles of defence near 1800; containing a brief account of events rehim, and on the approach of the bull luckily hit
lating to the seasons of the year,—cold winters,
dry summers, scarcity and plenty, and other
other direction, when Mr. Rice, who was nearly igs of interest during this long period, taken exhausted from his wounds and severe struggle rom a daily private Diary.

In looking over this journal I have learned pasture and reaching his home, where he

terest to some of your readers.

COTTON AND SLAVE STATISTICS.—The Southterest to some of your readers.

COTTON AND SLAVE STATISTICS.—The Southwestern News makes up from the Consess Reward spring and hay exceedingly scarce; many cattle died. In the summer there was a scarcity of corn also, so that many people went about begging people to sell them at almost any price a quart of corn, to keep them from starving.—

A good crop of English grain, and afterwards which 21,675,682 acres are improved laid.—

The whole area is 662,185 square miles, corn agreement this severe suffering.

The whole area is 1,798,768 whose average of the corn and afterwards which 21,675,682 acres are improved laid.—

The property in from the Corner work of the corner of the corn of corn, put a stop to this severe suffering.

1738. A moderate winter: all sorts of provisions plenty, and a good crop of corn and

54.46 per cent. The number of bales of cotton hay.

1739. An exceedingly hard winter; hay searce and dear. In the summer a great crop of hay and grain, but a short crop of Indian corn.

1740: Moderate winter; a great crop of corn. 1740: Moderate winter; a great crop of corn, but very green. In the fall a long storm of twenty days, in which there was not one whole fair day. Many mills, bridges, &c., were carried away; cellars were full of water and corn being green, rotted in the chambers.

1741. A hard winter; deep snows, scarcely formulated to the present. The calculations are carried formulated to the present of the last ten years, 35.85 per cent; bales of cotton, 499,091; b being green, rotted in the chambers.

1741. A hard winter; deep snows, scarcely result:—Actual number of slaves according t any passing except through fields and on snow ratio of increase in the United States, (28.97) any passing except through fields and on show shoes.—Hay scarce in the spring. In the summer good crops of hay, grain and corn.

1742. A moderate winter and fruitful summer. The throat distemper prevailed this year, and 95 persons died in a population of about 100.

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1742. A moderate winter and fruitful summer in the United States in the United States in the United States in the United St planting States, 15,820,409. By this time it is supposed the world will be well supplied with cotton.—Savannah Evening Journal.

Provisions were plenty, and people complained because they could not find a market for their produce. Many people driven out of the woods this year by the Indians.

1745. A very moderate winter and fruitful summer. Provisions plenty and cheap, but merchants' goods very dear.

1746. Moderate winter. A terrible drought in the summer, which cut short, both come and find the fluid entered the kitchen by the stove pipe, passing down to the floor, whence it spread designed to the floor, whence it spread designed to the floor, whence it spread designed to the floor whence it spread to the floor whence it s

(C. B.,) from Rev. 13:14.

FANNY P., consort of James E. Clark, departed this life Aug. 15, in reasonable hope of eternal life, aged 48, years. Sister C. had been a member of the F. W. B. church in Kendall since its first organization; and by her quiet, unostentatious exhibitions of Christian character, gave evidence that she "sought a country." A little more than a week previous to her death, she attended monthly meeting, and declared her intention to "fight on."—But little did she think that the hattle was so nearly ended. Little did she suppose that the country she sought was so near. For some years the "earthly tenement" had been failing, and at length it suddenly dropped into the grave. Sister Clark told her husband, the day previous to her death, that it was twenty-three years since 'she had experienced religion, and that she had not neglected prayer one day during that time. Good testimony—and thus she died. Sister C. has left an affectionate husband day during that time. Good testimony—and the she died. Sister C. has left an affectionate husban and several children to mourn the loss of a devote wife and a fond mother. J. W. BARKER.

Died in Sandwich, Aug. 9, of cholera infantum, after thirty-six hours of suffering, Mary Array, daughter of Wm. P. and Mary Ann Bacon, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 3 days. The funeral services were performed at the Baptist church by Rev. R. Tilton, who preached an excellent and consoling discourse from the sentiment,—"To die is gain."—How untimely and painful soever this first bereavement of the food parents is felt to be, yet in the light of the text discussed at the funeral, we hope that through grace they will be enabled to reglize that the death of their child is "benevolent and glorious."

"Tis better far, in chilhood Friendless years, ere sorrows come, a earth Enslave us, sweetly to fall asleep and

Yes, sorrowing parents, though Mary Abby dead, yet she speaketh, in tones softer than zep yrs, saying,—" Weep not for me"—" Jesus ca

"And angel bands came singing down,
With lily robe, and starry crown,
And quick on silvery wings of love
Brought me, to my new home above." O father, mother dear,- 'Come up hither.'

Died in Porter, Me., Aug. 11, of consumption ister RUTH CAROLINE STACY, wife of Mr. Green ef Stacy, and daughter of Mr. Wm. S. and Lucy argent, in the 19th year of her age. The subjection of this notice professed to experience religion in the late revival in Porter, and was the first of that lovely band of converts to be called home to rest. She bore her sickness with Christian fortitude and resignation, and died in hope.

James Rand. MARY FRANCES, daughter of Alfred C. and Mary

MARY FRANCES, daughter of Aired C. and Lougee, of Gilmanton, was, on the 29th of July, '54, called by death from earthly scenes to the home of the redeemed, aged 2 years, 10 months, and two days.

J. R. Cook.

Died in New Hampton, May 30, Dea. NATHAN-RE DRAKE, aged 85 years. The deceased was born a Brentwood, and moved to New Hampton with his parents in the year 1778. He made a profession

TEL DRAKE, aged 30 years. The deceased was born in Brentwood, and moved to New Hampton with his parents in the year 1778. He made a profession of religion more than fifty years ago, and joined the first Free-will Baptist church of that place. He was an honest, upright man, one that feared God and shunned evil. He was degoon of the church for many years, and performed the office well, until age and infirmities prevented his attendance at the house of God. He has left a widow, (a third wife, nine children, many grandchildren and great grand-children, Funeral services at the meeting house. Just Ist. Sermon by Elder T. Perkins.

Died in Concord, on the 11th ult., Mrs. ANN ELIZ ZA BUNKER, wife of Mr. Andrew Bunker, aged 29 years, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel and Mrs. Eliza B. Nutter, of Pittsheld, N. H. Mrs. B. had been a member of the Congregational church in Pittsfield for thirteen years, & during this period had adorned her profession by a consistent Christian deportment. Her last sickness of three months' continuance, which was attended with great suffering, she bore with remarkable fortitude and patience. For several of her last days she saw clearly that her end was near, but it produced no alarm—and during these days she was permitted to enjoy unusually clear and full communications of her Savior's presence. Her faith was firm—her hope in Christ was sure and striking exhibition of what divine grace can do for its departing subjects. Near her last hours she earn easily entreated all her friends who were with her to prepare to follow her, and sent, messages of similar earnestness and of kind remembrance to those who were absent. From the first of her sickness fearful apprehensions were excited as to its results.

In Candia, the 15th ult., Sarah Ward, daughter of J. Harvey and Clara B. Philbrick, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 17 days.

"We weep, but not that she is dead, For she's far happier now; A. harp of gold is in her hand," Christ's signet on her brow."

Departed this life in Sheffield, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1853, of bowel complaint, Bro. Asier Buck, in the 65th year of his age. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., moved to Bethany, N. Y., 38 years say, where he experienced emancipating grace: was baptized by Eld. N. Brown, and with his companio joined the F. W. Baptist church. He continued a worthy member of this church till some 15 years ago, when he moved to Sheffield, and was among the first members of the F. W. B. church three. He was a worthy member of this church till some 15 years ago, when he moved to Sheffield, and was among the first members of the F. W. B. church three. He was a worthy member of this church till some 15 years ago, when he moved to Sheffield, and was among the first members of the F. W. B. church three. He was a worthy member of this church till some 15 years ago, when he moved to Sheffield, and was among the first members of the F. W. B. church three. He was a worthy member of this church till some 15 years ago, when he moved to Sheffield, and was among the first members of the F. W. B. church three. He was a worthy member of this church till some 15 years ago, when he moved to Sheffield, and was among the first members of the F. W. B. church three. He was a worthy member of this church till some 15 years ago, when he moved to Sheffield, and was among the first members of the F. W. B. church three He was a worthy member of the shedow of cath. She the first members of the first members of the shedow of cath. She she fet the shedow of cath. She she fet valley of the shedow of death. She has left to he shedow of death. She has left to he shedow of death. She has left to he was companion, aged and infirm, who feels that the last earthly happiness has field away; but yet feels to say, "the Lord gave, a

Dover, N. H., Aug. 4, 1854. Died in Eaton, July 30, JANE, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Atkinson, aged 21 years and 8 days. The subject of this notice sustained an amiable character from childhood, and entered the busy scenes of life with a fair prospect of a pleasant future; but in the midst of youthful pleasures, that fatal disease, consumption, prostrated the energies of body, and blighted all her future prospects. In the early part of her sickness, she sought and found the Savior, and was enabled with Christian patience to beer the rest interest of body and finally to triumph

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