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3-15-1854

## The Morning Star - volume 28 number 49 - March 15, 1854

Freewill Baptist printers

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### Recommended Citation

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 28 number 49 - March 15, 1854" (1854). *The Morning Star*. 2220.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1854.

## THE NEXT VOLUME OF THE STAR—NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The next volume of the Star will be commenced on the 15th of April ensuing. It will be printed on new type, and we shall make such other improvements as may be in our power. Our weekly issue, all told, now amounts to about ten thousand. We believe, with proper exertion on the part of our ministers, agents, and friends, that an addition of one thousand new subscribers at least might be made to our list by the time of the commencement of the next Vol. And in what other way could a day or two be spent with more profit, by minister or layman, than in labor to increase the circulation of a religious paper? The attention of the people might with propriety and advantage be called to this subject by ministers from the sacred desk. It has been done by ministers of other denominations, and by some of our own, with good effect; and why may it not be done by us? Let this be done, and then be followed up by personal application, and the result would be, we have no doubt, a large increase of the number of those who would find themselves and their families with a religious paper. We need not here speak of the great importance of the general circulation of such a paper to a church and congregation. This is understood by all who read the Star, and consequently by most who will see this article. It is well known that Christians who take and read a paper of this kind are generally the most liberal in contributing to the support of the ministry, for missions, and all other good causes. They are also the most active and efficient in the church—in the prayer meeting—and in every good word and work. Let all, then, labor to extend the circulation of the Star.

New subscribers who pay in advance, whose names are rec'd before the commencement of the next volume, will be supplied with the remainder of the present Volume without charge.

Our list of new subscribers this week shows that the friends of the Star are at work in good earnest, and that their exertions are not in vain. Bro. RAMSEY sends us the following note of encouragement:

LAWRENCE, Mass., Mar. 8, 1854.  
Bro. Burr—I have tried the old proverb, "Strike while the iron is hot," and, as the result, I send you six new subscribers for the Star, with pay in advance. Now, let other agents do as well as this, and we will make you a handsome donation, viz: a thousand new subscribers for the new volume. While the nation is carving out slave territory from soil hitherto consecrated to freedom, let us pour the rays of the Morning Star upon the dark domain. While I am writing, I may say, we have had two very spirited and enthusiastic Nebraska meetings in our city, and though no effort was made to drum up an audience, our city hall was filled to overflowing. If men note for the future as they talk, and I will not question their words, there will be a saving among the old party chieftains. They will never build any more Baltimore Platforms, or support those who stand upon them. Time alone can determine what man has done here may do again. They are "caved in," and I am afraid will again. It is a source of comfort to many of your readers, that they have not, by their votes, placed men in authority who will show open all of that territory to slavery. And when God, in the solemn judgment, shall render to every man as his works have been, let it be that a few, at least, can meet the poor crushed slave in peace.

G. P. RAMSEY.

## IMMIGRATION.

While the question of opening Nebraska to slavery is pending, the following statistics of immigration, which we find in the New York Times, will be interesting:

1. Of migration from New England. The census shows the following:

Born in New England, 2,851,823

Born and living there, 2,101,324

Immigrants to other States, 750,499

Of the present generation born in New England 25 per cent. have migrated to other States. The common idea is that the large majority of these seek their home in the North-west. But that is not the case. The largest movement is to New York, amounting to 206,630, while only 102,707 migrate to the North-west. The majority of these probably resort to the large cities of N. Y., for commercial and mechanical purposes, though very many find homes in the rich agricultural sections in Western N. Y. In the Southern States but few New England people are found. In ten States there are only 16,000, and of these one-fourth are in the city of New Orleans. Indeed, professional men and merchants are the only New England people found in the South, and not many of them.

Two reasons for this are obvious. N. England people are too enterprising and free to seek a home where labor is dishonorable, and enterprise is paralyzed by the curse of oppression. Those earnest, restless, ambitious persons who migrate from the rocky home of their fathers, have no desire to suffer the pressure of Southern aristocracy. They trust to their own skill to carve out their fortune, and choose an arena of effort where labor is honorable, and genius rewarded.

2. Migration from New York.

New York, with all its growth, is constantly sending out its armies of adventurers to the North-west. The proportion is but little below that of New England. Thus as per census:

Born in N. Y., 2,698,414

Born and living there, 2,151,190

Immigrants to other States, 547,218

This immigration is about 20 per cent., and a much larger portion if it goes to the West than of the New England immigration. Thus:

From N. Y. to Ohio, 83,770

" " Mich., 133,756

" " Indiana, 24,310

" " Illinois, 67,180

" " Wisconsin, 68,505

" " Iowa, 8,134

This shows that in population, enterprise, and capital, New Yorkers have contributed largely to the growth of the West. The business of the lake towns and cities is chiefly done by them. Michigan may be said to be a colony of New Yorkers. It has been generally supposed that there is but little migration from the Southern States. But the census shows this opinion to be erroneous.—Take the old States of Virginia and the Carolinas:

Born in Va. and Carolinas, 2,548,946

Born and living there, 1,600,631

Immigrants to other States, 858,315

Thus we see that the immigration from these States is 33 per cent. more than that from New England or New York. Where have these immigrants sought new homes? Has their course proved that there is no ground to fear that they would carry slavery into the territories north of 36 deg. of latitude, if permitted? They have moved as follows:

From Virginia to Ohio, 85,729

" " Indiana, 41,917

" " Michigan, 13,756

" " Wisconsin, 68,505

" " Iowa, 8,134

" " Illinois, 67,180

" " Ohio, 83,770

" " Michigan, 13,756

" " Wisconsin, 68,505

" " Iowa, 8,134

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judgment in a province, marvel not at the matter; for he that is higher than the highest regardeth; and there be higher than they."

A "higher law" text, and a good anti-slavery sermon. Could all the members of our National Congress read it, if they have not sacred consciences, we apprehend the Nebraska Bill would yet be strangled.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—While the United States is tramping upon all its professions of liberty and equal rights, and breaking solemn compacts for the purpose of extending slavery into free territory, the Emperor of Austria, whose government is one of the most despotic and tyrannical in the world, has taken measures for the emancipation of the serfs of his provinces of Bohemia, Hungary, Moravia, Servia and the Banat. In all this extensive region, the Emperor has by decree abolished all obligation to render service or labor to the original owner of the soil. The government decrees that the peasant shall receive a farm as his own property, at a price to be determined by Commissioners appointed by the government to stand between the nobles and the serfs. The payments are made on easy terms; and when the farm is paid for, the owner becomes entirely free and independent.

Well does the Tribune inquire—is it not a melancholy truth, that while the rotten and crumbling despotisms of the Old World are gradually recognizing and affirming the right of personal liberty, this boasted Republic should, alone among Nations, be doing its utmost to extend as well as perpetuate that grossest form of slavery which consigns man to the auction block, and sends women and children to the whipping-post, for no fault but a refusal to work for nothing?

The present number of students connected with the New Hampton Institution is about 180. A petition against the Nebraska Bill has been forwarded to Congress, signed by 86 of the gentlemen students.

HOPE FOR BRAZIL.—This vast country, benighted and priest-ridden as it has been, is yet furnishing a little gleam for the light of truth. The Congregationalist states that a gentleman who for months has been engaged in distributing the word of God in this Roman Catholic country, finds the Brazilians quite willing to be addressed on the subject of a purer and higher religion than their own: they acknowledge their need of it, and never refuse the Bible or religious tracts. Portuguese testaments and tracts are received with eagerness by Custom House officers, coffee stewards, and sailors (Portuguese or Brazilian), and they are read; applications are often made for them by Romanists themselves. The conviction is deep and earnest that the country, at least a portion of it, is quite prepared for the sowing of the seed of God's truth, with the prospect of a rich and abundant harvest.

In Sweden a new religious sect has sprung up, called the *Contemplatives*, because they believe that, in meditating incessantly on the essence and qualities of God, which they call contemplating God, they attain the perfection of saints. They think that everybody who does not join them will certainly be damned.

AN EXAMPLE.—The *Puritan Recorder* remarks that congregations often greatly underestimate the value of the services of their pastors; and permit them to struggle for subsistence upon an insufficient compensation, because they suppose themselves unable to give such an one as they may acknowledge, perhaps, would be just and equal. As an instance, we do not say of all which is embraced in the above statement, but of an ability which had grown greatly to exceed the amount given, we may refer to the case of the Rev. Dr. Hewit's late congregation in Bridgeport, Ct. now divided in order to sustain two ministers instead of one. Dr. Hewit, before the division, received a salary of \$800. The portion of the congregation that went out with him, gave him a salary of \$1,000; and the other portion of the Society gave their newly settled minister \$1,500, besides having paid for him a debt of \$700. So that the same people are now paying for the support of the ministry \$2,500, where they gave but \$800 before.

Doubtless there are many other congregations that are not at all aware of their own ability, which in like circumstances with this in Bridgeport, would be able to make a like advance.

TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The progress of the Temperance Reform in Great Britain is very slow. Some interesting statistics have recently been published, which make a very creditable show, in respect to the drinking habits of the principal cities of the Kingdom, during the ten years from 1841 to 1851. In the former year, in London there were 3245 convictions for drunkenness; in 1851 there were but 3544; but in Edinburgh in 1841 the convictions were 1352; in 1851, 1850—a much larger proportion than the increase of population. In Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester and other cities, the same improvement has been marked. The following summary states the progress in the several parts of the United Kingdom: in England in 1841, there were 48,908 convictions—in 1851 70,397. In Scotland, in 1841, 5289—in 1851 37,043—total in 1841, 61,858; in 1851, 135,379. At this rate, something more stringent than moral suasion will be needed to bring that nation out of its idolatry to drink.—N. Y. Evangelist.

NEW HAMPTON, March 2.

Bro. Burr.—The Spring Term of the Institution opens grandly. Already 170 students have entered—enough more will soon be in to make the number as large as last Fall Term, which denotes a pleasing state of prosperity, as that is a fuller term ordinarily than the Spring. I have just come in from the chapel morning devotion, when the whole school are together, and the appearance certainly denotes an intelligent and interested group of scholars. Prof. Stanton remarks that they have some excellent classes, and that a good proportion are pursuing the classical studies.

The churches' day of prayer for colleges and other seminaries of learning, was duly regarded by a religious service; but as the afternoon was so severely stormy and cold, the sermon prepared for that occasion by Prof. Stewart, was given last Sabbath forenoon, for the sake of a fuller house. There is an interest felt here and among the churches, I trust, that the mass of mind and talent educating at our literary institutions, may be devoted to the precious cause of the Redeemer.

Something is doing by the friends of temperance in several towns of Belknap and Merrimack counties, to enforce the present temperance law, against the rum-sellers' work of death. Yesterday several rum-drinkers showed themselves at court at Gifford, summoned there to testify of whom they have purchased their drinks. Of the success of this movement we may hear more anon. It is undoubtedly well to try what virtue there is in the present poor law, while we agitate for a new and better one.

The plan for Missions with us is a benevolent sermon quarterly, with a public collection—by the monthly concert, at which a collection is called for only part of the time. Our public quarterly collection for the first two quarters has averaged about 16 dollars

each—and concert collection little more than 4 dollars. Some four cards also are circulated; besides what sister Bachelor is doing by her juvenile collectors. The Sabbath school is fully attended, and very interesting.

## BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR.

War Preparations.—New Reform Bill.—Mr. Gough—Poverty and Crime.

ENGLAND, Feb. 21st, 1854.

The misty enshrouing of the Russo-Turkish dispute are fast clearing away; and the shifting uncertainties of the question are giving place to the dread certainty of war. The Czar's Ambassadors in high dudgeon have left London and Paris, which is regarded as the precursor of a formal declaration of war against England and France. Whether Austria and Prussia will side with Russia, or with France and England, or strive to maintain neutrality, does not yet clearly appear. But all parties in this country expect nothing less than a fierce and terrible struggle. The din of military preparations is most incessant; and at all our seaports, ships are got ready and men enrolled with all possible celerity. In addition to the fleet now in the Black Sea, a force of from 10,000 to 12,000 men are immediately to be despatched to the neighborhood of Constantinople, under the command of Lord Raglan, who fought heroically and lost an arm on the field of Waterloo. And besides another fleet to operate in the Baltic is rapidly preparing to consist of fifty war-ships—a large proportion of them ships of the first class; and they are to be equipped and ready for sea by the 6th of next month. The eccentric but gallant Admiral, Sir Charles Napier, 69 years of age, is to have the command of this vast armament.

Our Parliament was opened on the 31st of last month by Her Majesty in person, who was received with every demonstration of respect. The business of the session has fairly commenced. Although the war is all-engrossing, the Ministry have prepared a New Reform Bill, which Lord John Russell brought before the House last week. Lord John, after an elaborate speech, in which he stated, amidst general cheering, that he did not think war, and still less war with Russia, any reason for delaying internal improvement, he proceeded to sketch his plan. He first proposed to disfranchise boroughs which did not possess 5000 inhabitants, and to take one member from places which had not a population of 10,000. By this method 62 seats would be vacated. On the other side he proposed to give to all the large counties, and to every town of more than 100,000 inhabitants, an additional member each. He proposed also to enfranchise some of those places which have increased a large population since the original Reform Bill passed some years ago. The University of London, and the Inns of Court (the Lawyers' Colleges) are to be allowed to send members to the House of Commons. The franchise is to be enlarged in various ways, by which the voters of the Kingdom will at least be doubled. Persons possessing a salary of £100 a year are to have a vote. Persons paying £2 a year in assessed or income taxes, graduates of any British University, and persons having £50 accumulated in a Savings Bank, all these are to have a vote. For counties the franchise is to be lowered from a £20 to a £10 rental; and for boroughs from a £10 to a £5 rental. This is an outline of the Bill, which, in the main, is of a liberal nature, and which so far has been received with great favor by the House and by the people.

The first Reform Bill has rendered the welfare of the many greatly more an object of solicitude to our Governors, than at any former period, and given a force and weight to public opinion which has improved our national morality. To this Bill we trace the emancipation of our slaves, and our Free Trade; and from the present Bill we anticipate no small amount of good.

Our countryman, Mr. J. B. Gough, has been spending the past month in the enlightened city of Edinburgh, where he has been received by all classes with unbounded enthusiasm. He has addressed 13 meetings in the city, many of which have been attended by audiences of 2,000 persons. As the result of his labors the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society has added 1150 members to its roll during the month; the University Abstinence Society about 60; and the Free Church Abstinence Society has also made large additions to its roll.

Perhaps the most interesting meeting was the one held at the requisition of 500 students attending the University of Edinburgh. The place of meeting was the Brighton Street Church; the Chairman was the far-famed Dr. Guthrie, the minister of St. John's Free Church; and the audience numbered at the lowest calculation 2,000, nearly all young men, and fully one-half of them students of the University and New College. The Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Principal of the New College, opened the meeting with prayer. Dr. Guthrie in a few felicitous remarks introduced the lecturer, and then followed the oration of Mr. Gough. It is described by those who heard it as characterized by all that fervid eloquence and marvellous power of illustration, that enlarged human sympathy, and deep-toned piety, which have gained for Mr. Gough such a wide-spread and honorable reputation. A goodly number of these promising young men pressed forward at the close of the eloquent address to enroll their names on the side of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The Protestant communities of Britain are disturbed at present by the proposal of the Government to endow Papist Chaplains in our jails. This is leading to the inquiry, how far Popery itself is not a parent of crime. Notoriously in Italy, Spain, South and Central America, this system is a fruitful cause of crime. In Ireland the one Popish county of Tipperary produces more crime than six Protestant counties. As to England, two returns have just appeared which carry us to the same conclusion. The first is a return of the number of prisoners of each religious denomination on 25th Sept., 1853, which gives the following results:

Church of England, 16,077

Presbyterians, 496

Disenters, (all classes), 1,391

Romanists, 2,953

Jews, 45

It will be seen from these data that Popish criminals form one-seventh of the whole, whereas they cannot be more than one-thirtieth part of the population. And comparing the Popish criminals as Disenters, or non-Papists, it is found that there are more than twice as many Popists, for by another return just published, on Sabbath March 30, 1851, the attendance on all places of worship in England and Wales was as follows:

Church of England, 2,971,258

Protestant Dissenters, 3,110,783

Papists, 249,959

From this it is clear Rome can only claim half a million (or twice her number of her sitters in church) of the population, or one-twelfth of the number of Protestant Dissenters, whilst she produces twice as much crime. In other words, Rome is 24 times as prolific in crime as Protestantism; and if the whole 18,000,000 of England were Papists, the land would be like Sodom and Gomorrah. And yet it is proposed to pension these people in proportion to their success in filling the country with criminals. It is to be hoped that these startling statistics will open the eyes of our rulers; and that the dreaded measure will not pass into law.

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## RETURN OF SISTER PHILLIPS AND HER FAMILY.

Devoted ministers and Christians who are laboring for Christ at home, feel from time to time that their sacrifices are great; yet compared with what the missionary to the heathen is often called to make they are too trivial to be named. For years our missionaries, Bro. and Sister Phillips, have had much perplexing anxiety about the prospective future of their large family. Surrounded entirely by the degraded heathen, and except at distant intervals seeing a missionary from another station, excluded from all intercourse with refined and elevated minds, they could not prepare their children for a successful settlement in useful or respectable stations. A long residence in a tropical climate called loudly for a change. Their hearts were wedded to their chosen work, and as Bro. Phillips had no colleague he could not leave without the mission suffering loss. Only one alternative was presented. Many struggles and bitter tears were theirs before they could make the sacrifice. In view of its trials, who can wonder? Sister Phillips must leave her husband to toil on alone uncheered by her sympathy, and with the children God has given her, (eight in number), brave the dangers of the deep, to find in a Christian land a fitting home for them, and then for years set the part of both parents. God bless our brother and his family, and enable us as a denomination to appreciate their noble example of self-sacrifice in order to serve our mission and the cause of God. O shall we think it hard to give yearly the scanty pittance of a few dollars each to sustain the heralds of the cross in heathen lands. Had our members generally done this, we could have sent Bro. Phillips a colleague long since, and this suffering would have been spared. God forgive us and help us in future to redeem the time.

EMBARCARK.

Letters just received bearing date Jan. 5th, announce that sister Phillips and her family embarked Dec. 23 in the ship *Ascotia*, Capt. Phipps bound from Calcutta for Boston. Bro. Phillips writes:

"We were all on board Friday evening, ready to depart on the morrow, and the vessel was delayed a day or two for want of men, and when she did commence 'dropping' down the river, her progress was so slow that I had the privilege of remaining with my family for a week. Eight cabins, (state-rooms), open into the cuddy on either side, making 16 in all, each of which is about 6 feet by 5, and provided with light and air by a small glass window that can be opened and shut at pleasure. One or two berths are put up in each to suit the convenience of occupants. Our party has three of these little cabins opened into one, quite to themselves, besides the use of the long cuddy at all hours. The captain and officers, all of whom appear very kind and obliging, have each their separate cabins. Rev. J. R. Nesbit, from Malabar, a very intelligent, amiable, pious man, is also a passenger on the 'Ascotia,' and the captain himself being a pious man, has some religious privileges, I trust, through their whole voyage. A Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, (Roman Catholics), who went out in the ship to Australia, return as passengers in the same vessel; they appear to be amiable people, and will I trust, do much to relieve the monotony of a long sea voyage. Dulah, a Santa native Christian from our school at Jellapore, and member of the church accompanies my family for the purpose of assisting in the care of the children, and knows nothing of English. But he was anxious to go, and as Mrs. Phillips would require the services of some one during the passage, we thought it best to accompany them. He is an amiable, modest, unassuming lad, probably about 18 years of age, as a student, about middling. He would be very glad to learn of us, and to acquire an English education. Could he be allowed to do so, without being spoiled for returning to his native land? I should be very glad to have him remain. Perhaps you will consider the subject and consult with Mrs. Phillips, as to the propriety of their arrival. His proficiency in learning English during the voyage may serve as some criterion of his worth to judge of his talents for scholarship. Could he receive an English education and then follow the oration of Mr. Gough. It is described by those who heard it as characterized by all that fervid eloquence and marvellous power of illustration, that enlarged human sympathy, and deep-toned piety, which have gained for Mr. Gough such a wide-spread and honorable reputation. A goodly number of these promising young men pressed forward at the close of the eloquent address to enroll their names on the side of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

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AN ENGLISHMAN.

## RAILROAD LIBERITY.

The Directors of the Boston and New York Central Railroad, and the Providence and Worcester Railroad have presented the ministers living near their respective roads with a free pass for one year.

The example is worthy of high commendation. Ministers, as a class, have smaller salaries than any other men of similar attainments. And this is a profession, in which it is often necessary to travel more than clerical men. In order to keep their minds in advance of their hearers so as to intelligently instruct them it is necessary for them to attend the universities in our large cities, and the public were of our distinguished men. Our city ministers have hence their qualifications for greater fields of usefulness.

Again: It is necessary for ministers to exchange pulpits with each other, and the expense has hitherto kept them from doing so as much as desirable. And besides these advantages, it will give the minister the benefit of a frequent change of scenery, which his overtasked nervous system greatly demands. And this is a privilege, which is so often denied to the people of his charge. Would that all the railroad companies would follow the generous example of the Boston and Worcester, and they would lose nothing pecuniarily, and confer great benefits upon humanity. As one of the recipients of this noble generosity of the above companies, I feel deeply grateful for the favor.

E. M. T.

## For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr.—At the meeting of the York County Temperance Union, held in South Berwick, Me., on the 12th inst. it was voted that the Secretary send some account of the proceedings to the Morning Star. The weather was so unfavorable that many of the friends, from abroad were not able to be present. Yet some very able and eloquent men were represented, and represented, too, by those very men who have much to do in the cause of temperance, namely: the ministers. Wednesday afternoon was represented. The people seem to be waking up from the long sleep in which they have been. There seems to be but one universal feeling among the TRUE temperance men in the county, and that is, to the very letter. In the evening, Dr. Parsons, of Windham, Me., delivered a very eloquent and appropriate address. The Dr. is a true philanthropist, and is endeavoring to unite the cause of temperance, and that of human freedom. May his success be commensurate with his zeal and intelligence. Thursday was spent in discussing the best manner of promoting the cause of temperance. Two and three hundred dollars were raised on the spot to support a lecturer and buy reading matter. The next meeting of the Union will be held at Wells, on the 30th of Wednesday in March, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped that some of our friends of the South Hampshire, will come out at that time, and New

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## POETRY.

For the Morning Star.

Therefore they that were scattered abroad were ever, when preaching the Word.—Acts 9: 4.

Not aimless wanderers they, from shore to shore,

On ocean's vast expanse;

Nor schoolmen, students of the mystic lore,

Of many an ancient book;

Not gold and gems they sought in hidden mines,

Nor in the crowded mart;

Nor bowed they at ambition's gory shrine—

The curse of earth and hell.

Yet on their path, where Syria's snowy heights

In gloomy grandeur rise;

And where Olympus veils from human sight

Its summit in the skies.

Through sunny valleys, where the generous vine

With purple clusters bend;

By northern rivers, where the fish and fowl

Their gloomy shadows bend.

Through Grecian cities, famed for wealth and art,

With fearless steps they trod;

Beseeching like unto their lips and hearts

The precious Word of God.

Imperial Rome upon her seven hills,

With awe their footsteps bend;

And far off islands listened and were still,

As they received the Word.

Alike in peasant's cot and princely hall,

One theme inspired their tongue;

Alike to rich and poor, to great and small,

Their words of warning rung.

They preached of Him who died that He might bring

Pardon to guilty men;

They preached of Him, our glorious Priest and King,

Who rose and lives again.

Oh, would their spirit rest on us still,

Moving each one to the goal;

The Savior's great commandment to fulfill,

Where'er his foot may pole.

Bewildered spirits sigh for truth and light,

And raise their longing eyes;

Which wraps the earth and skies.

V. G. R.

## AN ANGEL IN THE WAY.

Fair the downward path is spread,

Love and light thy feet may tread;

Flowers are growing 'neath thy feet,

Fruit is blushing o'er thy head.

Mirth and gladness on thy face,

Wave on a willing breeze;

Yet an instant pause—there stands

An angel in the way.

Heed the heavenly warning, know

Fairest flower thy feet may tread;

Turn to the path on the right,

Through the joy and gladness tread.

Though the path be pleasant, yet

Even mortal eye can see.

An angel in the way.

Wilt thou down in worldly pleasure,

Wilt thou have, like him of old,

Length of days, and days of treasure,

Wisdom, glory, power and gold?

Life and love shall be thy share,

Wilt thou have, like him of old,

Still to win thee, God hath placed

An angel in the way.

Trust all on things that perish,

Shalt thou have, like him of old,

Earthly bliss and things that cheer?

Blest be the man who sees this

And turns to God his God.

Meet rest to mortal love,

Yearning for a child of clay,

When the prophet thought to win,

Tempted by his heathen god.

When a prince's grace to win,

Frolics and games he had to prove

Even the brute sage controlled

Found a human voice to say,

"An angel in the way."

So, when Vice to lure his slave,

Woe him down the shining track,

Spirits have been stretched to save,

Spirits have been stretched to save,

Heart of man to evil prove,

Chafed at thy sin's delay,

Bow thee humbly down to God,

An angel in the way.

—Frederic Magazine.

## Children and Youth.

"Blacking! blacking!" cried a

dirt-begrimed boy, as he ran in

and opened the door of the reading-room

of the Universal Hotel. A chorus of voices in

wonderful unison exclaimed, "No, we don't want

any more blacking!" And Mr. Jerome Green, an easy,

good-natured gentleman, who had been

who was resting in an arm-chair, making tea,

however, of only two hundred legs, sang out

with the rest: "No, I don't want any."

The little fellow, who had an intelligent but melan-

choly face, was just going to withdraw himself

from the room, when he saw the boy, blowing his

nose, and recollecting that he had actually been

annoyed during the past week by the want of a

match in his bedroom, cried: "Hallo! I do

want some matches, though, little shaver; how

do you call them?"

"Eighteen-pence a dozen," was the ready

reply; and they don't sell."

"Don't they?" said Mr. Green, and thought

to himself, "that is more than I can say of my

young friend?" but he kept the thought to

himself.

All this time Mr. Green had held the bundle

of boxes in his hand, as if he thought

to get at their intrinsic value by weighing

them. "Eighteen-pence a dozen, and they don't

sell!" repeated the boy, blowing his

nose. "What a shame!" said Mr. Green, and

for his mind was far away in some hypothet-

ical match-factory, calculating the imaginary

wages somebody must get for making matches

to sell at eighteen-pence a dozen, and not

small."

"Warranted to keep and to burn freely,"

broke in the boy, who put his best foot forward,

den ill, and everybody looks at his or her

neighbor, as if to say, "Now then? Every-

body does it; everybody gets across. Did you

see anybody get safely across? We are

safely across on the side-walk, and look round.

No, everybody has not got across safely. Look

ing up at the big ships, the omnibuses, a

poor little match boy has neglected to dodge

the omnibuses and ships of this perilous

element, and has been run over by a butcher's

cart, and a modest woman has scattered all over

the street. The driver swears awfully, and

goes on; a crowd assembles; a compassionate

working-man lifts the poor boy up, and car-

ries him to the next drug store. (We, with

such a modest woman, would have been glad

to do, but could not on account of our clothes.)

The door closes; the crowd flattens its noses

against the window; we cannot get in to help;

we have not the time to wait, for the printer's

devil is in us; we wait our way down

town, thinking, poor little fellow.

The following morning found Mr. Green in

the same place and position we have described

in the beginning; and being intensely engaged

with the Tribune, he did not observe a very

small boy, a very speck of a boy, eyeing him

wistfully, evidently trying to attract his atten-

tion; but in vain, for he was so small. At

last, the miniature edition of humanity made

a discordant noise with the creaking door,

that somebody ordered him, in a stern voice,

"to clear out," when Mr. Green thinking

vaguely he had seen him before, beckoned to

the child; for a child it was, such as ought to

have been in nursery under the care of a

mother. What need to describe him? Was

it not the reduced effigy of our friend Peter?

The same blue eyes, the same blue hands,

and the same intelligent honest eyes. But

not such a good looking, but of a thin little

frame, with long, thin arms, and long, thin

legs, which was on a level with his calf, three

times the length of his arm, which he held

tightly against his side, and which he held

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## MISCELLANY.

## MY EXPERIENCE WITH SNAKES IN INDIA.

To commence with my earliest experience,

I may as well recount an incident that hap-

pened to me when I was young to remem-

ber anything about it; but the story was so

often referred to by me, that I thought I

might as well tell it now, as I did not

recollect it. My parents went out to India

when I was quite an infant, and I believe

the first I ever pronounced was "pambo,"

the name of a snake which I saw when my

native nursemaid had introduced into the

house of what this word signifies, for it

would appear that I sat up one night, bolt

upright in bed, and screamed out at the pitch

of my voice, and my mother, at first no

notice was taken of this warning note; but

mother, at length, laying hold of me in her

arms to quiet me, took up the pillow to

shake it well before replacing me, and there

upon, and to her inexpressible terror, she

discovered a small snake coiled up under

the pillow, and she, in a moment, actually

colored up, being one of the most poisonous

species after the cobra in all India. The only

way in which I can solve this enigma is, that

the snake must have crawled over and awoke

me, as I was lying in bed, and I was not

conscious of its presence. I was not, I

thought, I had at once, young as I was, guessed

that the snake had no business there.

Let not the reader, however, imagine that

the fact of finding a snake in your bed, or in

the house at all, must be a very rare occur-

rence. Unfortunately, it is in some places an

every day incident, especially during the mon-

soon months, when frogs hop into the lower

members, and snakes, like detective officers,

follow them, and instead of hunting them out

to save all such trouble by gobbling them up on

the spot. In some seasons it is not uncommon

for an officer to find, when he turns out at four

o'clock in the morning for parade, that a snake

has taken up its abode in the room, and that

of another. But, living in a country where

such things are of frequent occurrence, makes

people wary, and the native servants are al-

ways careful to shake a boot well before giv-

ing it to their masters.

I remember having my attention attracted

one day by a violent chirping amongst the

sparrows that were flitting about from bough

to bough, on a huge Indian rubber tree close

to the house, and I went out to see what was

the matter. I found a small snake, about the

size of a finger, coiled up in the fork of a

branch, and I saw it was a cobra, and I

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