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WILLIAM BURR, AGENT.

NO. 49.

VOL. XXVIII.

For the Morning Star. STRANGERS.

The stranger's heart-O wound it not!" A yearning anguish is its lot; In the green shallow of thy tree, The stranger finds no rest with thee. id.

The stranger finds no rest with thee.

Our land is full of strangers—strangers by birth, by education, and religion. Wherever we turn we meet them. Every ship brings them to our shores, hungry, naked, and sick many of them. They throng our sea-ports and our inland cities, and traces of their steps may be seen from the hills of New Hampshire and Maine, to the shores of the Columbia. They come to us oppressed with poverty, and fettered with ignorance and superstition; and they are received, not with the smile of welcome, but as a locust band, bringing famine and pestilence in their train. The vigilant eye of the patriot sees in this rapid accession to our population an element, dangerous both to our government and religion, and the alarm has been rung in our ears, till many have learned to regard them, not as unfortunate fellow-creatures, travelling with us to eternity, for whose interests we are bound to labor and to pray, but as a nuisance and a curse, which it were almost right to remove by violence from the earth.—That their ignorance, their vice, and their superstitions allegiance to a foreign power, ren. That their ignorance, their vice, and their su-perstitious allegiance to a foreign power, ren-to Him.' And he said, 'I do look to Him, der them troublesome and dangerous is not to be denied; but in our loathing and our fear, we too often forget that they have hearts like our own, as keenly alive to unkindness and scorn, as easily melted by the voice of friend ship and love. We forget the want and woe which forced them from their native land, and the tolls and privations they suffer in this; and we forget also that their strong and willing hands are constantly ministering to our comforts and luxuries. Who dig our canals and build our rail-roads? Who has removed the mountains and filled the valleys till we ride without a jostle over places which were once deemed almost impassible? Who cook the dinners in so many kitchens, and make the lin-

en so clean and white? These poor strangers et of potatoes and a loaf of bread.

do all these, and much more, and we owe them "Did you forget the wood?" said Mrs. Ellea debt which is not discharged when we pay them their scanty wages. If we made our "Oh no indade, ma'am," she replied, "the them their scancy wages. It is a solution that their individual history, man above sold me a bit, and the lad will with their wants, their sorrows, and their temp-bring it down soon;" and just them a stout boy tations, we should love and pity them more.

It was a cold afternoon in December. There had been a light fall of snow, and the wind was sweeping it fiercely through the streets.—

Mrs. Elleot had stepped across the hall to sit awhile with her neighbor, Mrs. Hubbard. The

work of them was not in them work. It was a cold afternoon in December. There had been a light fall of snow, and there wind entered, bring it down soon; "and just then a stout boy entered, bring it down soon; and just then a stout boy entered, bring it down soon; and just then a stout boy entered, bring it down soon; and just then a stout boy entered, bring it down soon; and just then a stout boy entered, bring it down soon; and just then a stout boy entered, bring it down soon; and just then a stout boy entered, bringing his arms full of wood.

Mrs. Elleot raked the expiring coals together, and kindled a fire, while the mother divided the bread among the children, who danced around her with wild exclamations of delight.

"Oh see what a nice fire." cried little Maawhile with her neighbor, Mrs. Hubbard. The coal fire glowed brightly in the grate—the carry, as the blaze began to rise, "Come Katie, pet was warm and beautiful-the chairs were d

pet was warm and beautiful—the chairs were elegant and soft, and the ladies were very comfortably seated with their sewing, by the taide of a small table, covered with a rich French cloth. A rosy cheeked Irish girl open-said Mrs. Elleot. ed the door, and putting her head into the

"Please, ma'am, will you come to the kitch-

For what, Mary?" said Mrs. Hubbard. "Sure ma'am, a poor woman in the kitchen is begging to see you. I told her to go away, for you never gave to beggazs, but she would not do the same."
"Do you know ber, Mary?"

"No indade, ma'am, I never saw the like of her, so hungry and miserable looking." "Tell her to come in," said the lady.

face she said coldly,
"What do you wish with me?"

"Mand sure, ma'am, they havn't needed any one but Mary to care for them. Though' she is so little and young, she is almost as good as a woman, so mindful is she of them."

Mrs. Elleot looked on the pale, anxious face the lady who lives in this comfortable house is of the little creature, who, though she was not compared to give them.

end me home to see my darlings starve."
"These stories don't do with me," said the "These stories don't do with the, said the lady sternly, "I have heard them too often. If I were to give you money, you would spend it for tobacco or rum, and if I gave you food, you would feed your pig with it. Go away!"

"But did your work ian you, she said, that you are thus distressed?"

"Ah no, ma'am, it was not work that failed me but strength. You know I never knew the you would feed your pig with it. Go away!"

"Where do you live, poor woman?" said
Mrs. Elleot.

"Half a mile from here, ma'am, on the lower end of Appleton street, in a callenged to the comfort of this poor family, Mrs. Elleot returned home. The wind blew fierce-

lower end of Appleton street, in a cellar under ly, but there was warmth in her heart, and her a grocery store."

"I am going to follow that woman home," others which will occur in our cities during she said to Mrs. Hubbard.

"Impossible!" exclaimed her friend, "you many blessings we may possess that Christian charity which is earth-wide, knowing no distinction of nation or color.

Cassandra.

es like dust."
"So much the more reason why I should go. If this poor creature can go out, with her thin garments and half-naked feet, I think that furs and rubbers will keep me from freezing."

il in

k.

"I shall satisfy myself, for I cannot sleep in peace, and know that it is possible poor chilards."

SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

Compromise with evil is often proposed when there appear to be abstacles in the way of its obtaining all its desires; but such compromises are always a positive gain to evil, and are generally the precursor to the acquisition of all that is required. Compromises with slatory will show.

The first compromise in the history of the United States was at the settlement of the Constitution. No doubt many believed the axiom, "that all men are created equal." but

peace, and know that it is possible poor children are starving within half a mile of me," that all men are created equal;" but the difficulty was to induce the slaveholders to act in accordance with this axiom; hence a home to reverse because the mall. home to prepare herself for the walk.

she disappeared under the grocery store, on the lower end of Appleton street. She reached trade in 1808, which was done accordingly. Secondly: when Louisiana was purchase

TERMS:

TERMS:

TERMS:

THERMS:

THERMS

py All Ministers, (ordained and Heeneed,) in good standing in the Free-will Baptist connexion, are authorized and requested to act as agents, in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding monies. Agents are stlowed 10 per cent. on all monies collected and respectively. The poor woman rose, with a look of sur-The poor woman rose, with a look of sur-

An vertical system.

An vertical system is a significant for three insertions, and at the same rate for any longer period.

All obituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter involving facts, must be accompanied with the proper face that you did not believe what that cruel lady said," excisined the woman. "Look lady said," exciaimed the woman. "Look here;" and she pointed to her children. "The

MORNING STAR. blessing of a holy God will rest on her who brings help to these."

Mrs. Elleot wiped his tears, which would flow in spite of herself, and said gently, "How comes it that you are in such distress?

Here are your children, where is your hus-

The poor woman burst into tears, and sobbed for a while as if her heart would break. Growing calmer, at length she said:
"Indeed, ma'am, if the good man had lived,

Who has removed the store up stairs, and get what you want most."

"The Father of the fatherless will reward

id Mrs. Elleot. "We eat the last bit yesterday," was the

reply.

"And how have you supported your children till now? You said your husband died upon the sea." "Ah yes, he died and was buried in the sea,

nd then I thought that sure my heart was roke, and I should never care again for any thing; but when we landed here, and I say that these poor little ones had none to care for them but me, I roused myself to do the best I "Tell her to come in," said the lady.

The girl disappeared a moment, and returned with the poor woman. Mrs. Hubbard motioned her to a seat, and fixing her eyes on her face she said coldly.

while you were out?" said Mrs. Elleot. "And sure, ma'am, they havn't needed any one but Mary to care for them. Though' she

a mother, and for the love of God she will not more than seven years old, seemed already to have borne the cares of life too long. "But did your work fail you," she said, "that

she continued, motioning her towards the door.
"Go away and go to work honestly for a living. I never feed beggars."

A tear stole silently down the dark weather.

She wrang the continued in th A tear stole silently down the dark weather beaten cheek of the poor woman. She wrapped her tattered cloak about her, and moved towards the door; then turning towards Mrs. Ellect, she exclaimed, passionately:

"Sure, ma'am, I have not said a word, but the truth, and it will be God's mercy wo my poor babes if He takes them to Himself, where and ask charity for Jesus' sake—and sure you are the kind angel which He sent to help us.

After having made some further arrange.

a grocery store."

Mrs. Elleot said no more, and the woman left the room. As soon as she closed the door, the lady arose.

"I am going to follow that woman home,"

"I am going to follow that woman home,"

For the Morning Star.

SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

ome to prepare herself for the walk.

She went out, and pressed forward against the ordinance of 1787 excludes it from the wind, keeping the poor woman in view till Northwest Territory, and especial provision is

the spot, and with a shudder descended the steep, slippery stairs.

The only window to the room was a few panes of glass in the door. One of these was broken, and unobserved the lady fooked upon broken, and unobserved the lady fooked upon broken, and unobserved the lady fooked upon broken, and did not thus and slaves. In 1818, broken, and did not thus? If

DOVER, N. H., MARCH 15, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR,
In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St.,
Near the Town Hall, Dover, N. H.

OF All communications and business letters should be directed to

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

AGENT IN BOSON-P. CONANT-Transcript Office, ST.
Congress Street.

WE. Busing (Resident.)
P. S. Busing (Resident.)
Congress J. M. Balley, G. T. Day, G. H.

TER M. S.

"On mother had take nother cold hands.
"Sure, mother dear, you have brought ussome bread," said the oldest child, unwinding her tattered apron from her cold hands.
"Don't ask me, darling," said the mother with a groan.

"Oh mother!" said the child, "it is so cold south of this line, was admitted with slavery, and in 1820 a comprosing of glory, first, Because it has long stood firm amid many dangers—it has passed through many conflicts, and thus far has come off triums was agreed on. Missouri was admitted as a slave State, but it was further enacted, breathy and in 1820 a comprosing two curtailment of slavery, and in 1820 a comprosing was agreed on. Missouri was admitted as a slave State, but it was further enacted, breathy and in 520 plays, the question of the extension or curtailment of slavery, and in 1820 a comprosing was admitted as a slave State, but it was further enacted, breathy as a slave State, but it was further enacted, That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisia-the United States, under

voluntary servitude, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited." In 1836, Arkansas, being south of this line, was admitted with slavery, and in 1849, lowa, north of this line, was admitted as a free State. Thus up to this time, slavery has three States in this territory, and freedom one. What remains it is proposed to organize as the territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Thirdly: in 1843 Texas applied for admission as a slave State. Here is another compromise. She is admitted, but with the proviso that "in any State or States that might be erected out of Texas, north of 36° 30′, slavery should forever be prohibited." Of course there was more show than substance here, for besides that there is scarcely room for a State north of that line, it was not likely that Texas would allow of a separation from her to form a free State. Still it was a compromise.

Fourthly: The excitement and compromise of 1850 are remembered by all. Slavery oblined the functive Slear Bill. Texas and the state of the

and paid, Utah and New Mexico thrown open to slavery. Freedom gained (?)—the slave voice" on earth you have delighted to hear, trade abolished in the District of Columbia; and yet it is continued—California admitted as a free State, with abundant indications that part of it at least may be devoted to slavery.

Except Falls, Me., Feb., 1854.

For the Morning State.

while it is more than twelve times the size of Ohio, and more than 71.2 times as large as New England. It extends from 36° 30/ to 49° north latitude, and from Iowa to the Rocky mountains.

Pass the bill and this large territory is shut up to freedom and wealth. An iron belt, composed of the slave lands of Texas, Indian territory, and Nebraska will separate between freedom, east and west; and nothing will save the free States from the curse of slavery but the dissolution of the Union, to avoid which the free States have engaged in so many of these compromises with evil.

the magnitude and strength of slavery, so that in the State of Missouri, the 3,000 slaves of 1818 are increased to 87,422 in 1850, and the 3,000 of 1803 in the district of Louisiana are increased to 244,809. And if the Union should be now dissolved to save the little remained freedom, it will be with the appalling large that the blighting curse of slavery. nant of freedom, it will be with the appaining conviction that the blighting curse of slavery has, through the sinful compromises of freemen, spread its wide ramifications over the fairest and much the largest portion of this

as more degraded than they.

For the Morning Star. THE HOARY HEAD A CROWN OF GLORY.

tations and trials—duties and consolations.— an eternal curse; and all that might have been And although the young are the most likely to intended, a failure, so dreadful as to shock evbe deceived by the false professions of the ery high sense of infinite benevolence.

But in the greation of man, there is a

more extensively a disposition humbly to receive instructions and to obey the divine continuand of rendering obedience and honor to the authors of their being.

Some of those temptations and trials, duties and consolations which are peculiar to parents, and which more or less belong to "the hoary head," it may be profitable briefly to review. And in doing so, we would remark, in the first place, that the first and most obvious duty which parents owe to their offspring, is, to provide for their temporal wants. This nature elf clearly teaches, and revelation enforces

should throw into being for its government those laws naturally growing out of his own character is of course to be expected. We are to expect also that the laws necessary for the government of being—of mind, will be enforced. A failure in this would be the ruin of all at stake, be it more or less!

That volition is one of the indispensable properties of mind, is seen in the establishment of universally acknowledged, such a sad delinquency in relation to this duty should everywhere so extensively prevail. Young men and young women, in too many instances, are allowed to grow up in ignorance; and when

guard, by example and counsel, against the ten thousand temptations to which the young are exposed. As yet, they are unsuspecting and disposed to believe the fair pretensions and promises of the world. It, therefore, belongs to the experienced affectionately to point out to them their danger, and oft and solemnly of the math of the destroyer.

are great. Beautiful it is to see the young in the ser-this matter further in future numbers. vice of their Savior, but it is, at least, equally beautiful, and yet more encouraging, to see the hoary head in the way to heaven. In that the hoary head in the heavenly path, it shines with peculiar lustre. While we contemplate it with veneration, we While we contemplate it with veneration, we correspondent of the Christian Times states feel the force of the statement—"it is a crown that of twenty converts lately added to the

church in Burlington, several are Swedes. of glory."

Church in Burlington, several are Swedes.

Do any demand of us our reasons for feeling. These, he says, "have been converted and thus? If they do, our reply is at hand. The brought to the truth mainly through the labors

of 1850 are remembered by all. Slavery obtained the Fugitive Slave Bill, Texas enlarged you shall rest in the bosom of that blessed

part of it at least may be devoted to slavery.

Fifthly: It has been seen that in all the compromises slavery has had the largest advantage; and now returning to the Missouri compromise, which had reference alone to the territory acquired from France, we find slavery not content with the quiet possession of its large share, but seeking to obtain all the remainder.

The territory which it is thus sought to throw open to slavery is 3,000 miles in circumference, and contains an area of 485,000 square miles, which, excepting California, is, 30,000 miles larger than all the free States, while it is more than 71.2 times as large as Now Festland II. The territory which it is thus sought to throw open to slavery is 3,000 miles in circumference, and contains an area of 485,000 square miles, which, excepting California, is, 30,000 miles larger than all the free States, while it is more than twelve times the size of Ohio, and more than 71.2 times as large as Now Festland II. The Morning Star.

INQUIRIES FOR TRUTH. NO. 2.

I propose to make some inquiries in this number, on the apparent design in the creation of man. But little beyond conjecture, it is confessed, can enter into the accessible evidences of that design. Man, in his general history, presents little else than one vast panorama of incongruities, pain, bloodshed and sorrow. Be he a probationer, the uses that he has made of the powers constituting him such, are most paradoxical, self-contradictory and ruinous. Fate, of the darkest shade is outdone by the importance of the propose to make some inquiries in this number, on the apparent design in the creation of the self-grade propose to make some inquiries in this number, on the apparent design in the creation of the self-grade propose to make some inquiries in this number, on the apparent design in the creation of the self-grade propose to make some inquiries in this number, on the apparent design in the creation of the self-grade propose to make some inquiries in this number, on the apparent design in the creatio

ree States have engaged in so many of these compromises with evil.

Had the people of the free States been firm to principle from the first, it is not likely that the Union would have been dissolved, seeing the North could do better without the South that the South without the North; and if it hears no precedent in the history of created intelligencies. It may be concluded with safety that the fall of Lucifer himself with all his legions, than the South without the North; and if it

than the South without the North; and if it bears no proportion in fearfulness and woe.—
had been the area of slavery would have been The design, if it was benevolent, must have small. But every compromise has increased been infinitely higher than is actually achiev-the magnitude and strength of slavery, so that

But say some, "Come what will, the Union strength is firm; they are not in trouble as otherwise the strength is strength. must be preserved." Well then, let such prepare to sink to the level of the non slave-holding white population of slave States, to labor side by side with slaves, and to be accounted that. Yet all must acknowledge that the more Yet all must acknowledge that the more as more degraded than they.

Correction.—In first article of Star, March lst, line 2d, read "The Christian minister occupies this position."

W. H. extended view from this lesson of inference requires a power of vision that but few possess. Hence, the more correct evidence of human condition is beyond the reach of the majority of minds; by which fact we are involved in a dilemma, either horn of which furnishes anything but a clear sky to the great object-gl of faith. And, were it not for the light afford-Prov. 16:31.

Each condition in life has its peculiar temp-

world, those of maturer years are far from being wholly out of danger. As years also increase, causes of anxiety, in most instances, are greatly multiplied, whilst heavy responsibilities require continued thought and diligent, persevering and almost uninterrupted action. The young know but little of these responsibilities—if they did, we should hope to see bilities—if they did, we should hope to see guarantee that he does no wrong to any of his creatures; also his character for wisdom is a

poses to regulate and govern mind, to be neglected and trampled upon with impunity! The its importance in the most emphatic language. Referring to this subject, an apostle remarks, that "he that provides not for his own houses that "he that provides not for his worse than an an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is worse than an angle of the faith and is a self-existent being, is in the comprehensible to finite upinds; but that the principle of being should emanate from him since he is so, is not surprising; and that he idea that God is a self-existent being, ald has denied the faith, and is werse than an should throw into being for

and young women, in too many instances, are allowed to grow up in ignorance; and when they arrive at maturer years, they have the unhappiness of discovering themselves to be distinct. The abuse of volitive power in a greater or less degree proves not only a present appiness of discovering themselves to be dis-ualified for many useful and important situa-ons, which—if they had not been neglected on earlier life—they might have filled with ad-the carlier life—they might have filled with adn earlier life—they might have filled with ad-always shows. Should every created in antage and with honor.

But a sound education consists not solely in ntellectual training, however perfect. Physical training are also in cal, moral and religious training are also implied, and are yet even more important. But would be no evidence against a high benevowould be no evidence against a night benevo-lent design manifest in the creation,—neither ensive subject.

Another duty to which we may refer is, to guard, by example and counsel, against the

out to them their danger, and oft and solemaly to warn them of the path of the destroyer.

In the faithful discharge of these duties, the pious parent frequently is called to pass through severe trials. Many from business in which it is indispensable that they should engage—some from the untractableness and percessome from the untractableness and percessome of children; hence temptations to another in regard to the world; hence, also, and helps, was more promotive of his ness of children; hence temperature pation with all its access, left in regard to the world; hence, also, light and helps, was more promotive of his ager of hecoming fretful and impatient. anxiety in regard to the world; nence, also, adanger of becoming fretful and impatient.
"The hoary head" has also additional sorrows

"The hoary head" has also additional sorrows and most in keeping with the highest with declining years. But the consolations of design; for God is good enough to have made such, if found in the way of righteousness, possible, and most in keeping with the highest

REVIVAL AMONG THE SWEDES .- An Iowa

Nillson, who, banished from his native land because of his religion, and then sent hither to She yet talks the language of Canaan. Burlington by our Home Mission Society to labor among his countrymen in this place, has been honored of God in commencing here, as we trust, a more glorious work."

For the Morning Star.

SAWYER—ALIAS MILLERISM.

The agreement or disagreement of learned men or bishops I have nothing particularly now to do with upon the subject of the millennium. I suppose however that Bro. Sawyer will admit that a majority of such characters are against his views. But if their disagreement invalidates their testimony, their opinions are of no avail on either side. For one I have no desire on the present occasion to quote them, because I have taken up no argument upon the matter either pro or con. That was not the object of my former article. Was not that clearly stated?

Bro. Sawyer remarks that he has no apposite the saw in the subjects, treated in his

I believe that communication of mine makes no charge against him of that character. In that I simply state my own experience on that matter. Is there any objection to that?

That Christians have a desire for the conversion of all men, and earnestly pray for that object, most certainly is true. But that the above fact proves that that result will certainly be realized, I have not argued, neither do I now attempt to argue. My position is simply this, that the existence of such desires and wishes, should subdue opposition to such a sentiment, because we should not be opposed to what in heart we sincerely desire and to that for which we humbly pray.

But the sentiment with much pains is reiterated that he has no opposition whatever to the conversion of the world. He sincerely, ardently desires it. He fervently prays for it. But still thinks it is not promised—He has no ground whatever to expect it—It is entirely unscriptural, indeed, more, it is unreasonable!

May I ask, is that position altogether consistent? Desire and pray for what is unscriptural?

Vol. 28, No. 34, and page 1st, Morning Star. Now, I would kindly wish to know, which is the most scriptural, to desire, labor for and believe in the conversion of a large portion of mankind living upon the earth atone time, or to desire, labor for and at the same time disbelieve in and oppose the declaration of such sensitive. This fully explains why the South is dissatisfied with its present large domain; but ever making exorbitant demands for fresh virgin territory—Texas, New Mexico, Utah, are all sensitive.

wersy between him and Bro. Whitcher, and not as evidence of the matter as advocated by Bro. W. But as my mediation is apparently not accepted nor approved of by Bro. S. and as I perceive that the war is likely to be turned upon me, I do herewith and henceforth withdraw all conciliatory propositions, leaving the disputants to their pleasure in open field.

N. J. Robinson.

and curse of its ever blighting and withering power. Like the locusts of Egypt, leaving nothing in the rear, but unmistakeable marks of the most fearful and desolating ravages.

The reason also became obvious why 9-10ths of all the school teachers in Georgia are from the North—why most of her professional men are northern men—why there is such a paucity of schools, churches and books, with such a lamentable want of learned, intelligent, and

"ASLEEP IN JESUS." It is impossible to believe the dear ones ith whom we so sweetly conversed a few days ago, who sympathized with us so sincerely, nd interchange our thoughts almost without

What on earth is there, we should anxiously inquire, to preserve the Courts of Justice, those bulwarks of human defence and equity, from frew days ago, I read an account of the death frowidence, R. I., written by her beloved favoridence, R. I., written by her beloved favoridence, R. I., written by her beloved favoridence of the heart-stricken parent ontained some tokens of sweet and deep iendship, and of kind remembrance of his

deliver us from Southern Law and Southern Law and Southern Law and Southern Southern Law and Southern Southern Law and Southern Southern Law and Southern Courts!"

The closing lecture of the series was delivered Sabath evening, at the Congregational-ist church, to a very large, crowded, and attentive and the southern Law and Southern Courts!

family and expired!

1854, aged 13 years, 3 mos., and 10 days.—
Thus ended the sufferings of this loved one, the most sad and sickening to which we even

Bro. Burr:—In the fall and winter of 1836 and 7 there was a revival of religion in the church at Rome, Pa., chiefly conducted by N.

W. Bixby and Jehiel Claffin, from Vermont.—
And there was a young woman, that there was a young woman, that there was a young woman. And there was a young woman, that through vision and territorial government of Nebraska disease and bad management in taking some which abrogates the Misssouri Compromise of disease and bad management in taking some which abrogates the Misssouri Compromise of powerful medicine had lost the power of speech, except in a low whisper. She made known that she had faith that if she could receive forgiveness of her sins she would again be able to by a rising vote of not less than 500 persons,

of our beloved exiled Swede, Rev. Fred. O. speak plain. She sought and found, and it is HIRAM DRAKE.

Rome, Pa., Feb. 13, 1854.

DR. PARSONS AND THE SOUTH. The inhabitants of this place have recently

Bro. Sawyer remarks that he has no opposition to the conversion of the world. Of that I am truly glad to hear. I suppose then no complaint should be entered on that score, and I believe that communication of mine makes no charge against him of that character. In

ground whatever to expect it—it is entirely unscriptural, indeed, more, it is unreasonable!

May I ask, is that position altogether consistent? Desire and pray for what is unscriptural? for what is unreasonable!!

It really seems to me that a forced construction of the influence of slavery upon the South, was treated under the following heads: Ist. Agriculture. 2d. Education. 3d. Courts of Justice. 4th. Morals and Religion. We shall not attempt to follow the lecturer fully through the different departments

It really seems to me that a forced construction is put upon my language. I am made to say, that because the desirableness of the world's conversion should disarm opposition to that notion, therefore we should not inquire what the Bible says, and that whatever we desire will be realized as a consequence of that desire. Now it does appear to me that my short article gives no such sentiment. The comments of Bro. S. extend beyond the meaning and application of my language. It intimates no such thing as is ascribed to it, in my estimation.

Is the impression intended to be conveyed, that I have made the "unqualified declaration that all the world will be converted in the last millenning 2". I believe there is a superior of the subject, not having the time or ability to do so.

The worn out condition of the first occupied and improved lands of Georgia, and other slave States, their constantly decreasing population—the perfectly exhausted state of the once rich and productive soil—an almost total want of passable public roads, bridges, fences, and comfortable houses—unwieldly and inconvenient implements of husbandry—a most glaring want of industry, enterprise, and frugality, throughout the entire farming districts—all of which speak volumes in dispraise—yes, in unmitigated condemnation of the whole slave systems. that all the world will be converted in the last millennium?" I believe there is no such declaration in said article. Readers can examine Vol. 28, No. 34, and page 1st, Moraing Starton, with every vestige of farming or agricultural pursuits, was most imminently threatened,

a sentiment?

The communication at which Bro. S. takes
exceptions, was written to mediate the controversy between him and Bro. Whitcher, and not
exceptions of the matter of advanted by the service of the oppressor, and the fellest gnaw
and curse of its ever blighting and withering

enterprising persons among them.—Why the North is obliged to do the thinking, teaching publishing, and improving of the whole nation If stupidity, ignorance and superstition are the legitimate offspring of slavery, as is substandeeply, and with whom we could commune tially supported by plain matters of fact, what can we hope or reasonably expect from a comwords, it is impossible to believe they are ex-inct—gone forever from us, though the grave nides them from our view. We feel that they are a part of our very selves. We must see them again—we shall see them again. Death! the happy influences of family and social inwhat is it? 'Tis nothing that can destroy the hopes of the truly upright. Its fearful and inspect for other's rights will be repudiated, and urious effects have been so completely neu-ralized to the Christian by the gospel of Christ hat it is said to have been "abolished," and Ie whose word is faithful and true has de-lared "He that liveth and believeth in me hall never die."

and property left undefended, at the mercy of riendship, and of kind remembrance of his riendship, and of kind remembrance of his lear daughter towards myself, as her last pasters for a few dollars, the mercenary verdict of a perjured Jury, as a suitable punishment for even capital offences, while misdemeanors of a comparative trifling nature are punished by the most heartless scourging, imprisonment, or hanging. Untried cases for murder before some of the Courts, so numerous as to require e proffered aid of wealth and influence.

I had been acquainted with Julia for some ten years time to dispose of them lawfully, and ime, in the Sabbath school, in the congrega-ion, and in the family, and in all places she was the same thoughtful and serious child, Georgia. Wealth, ignorance and physical ometimes manifesting an intelligence and a force and conceit, take possession, in many leep sympathy for the afflicted which appeared instances, both of the Bench and Jury-box, while equity is driven from the Court, and the ar beyond her years.

Sometime ago being admonished by the whole system of civil law and jurisprudence sough that wracked her delicate and emaciated frame with intense agony, that the time for departure was at hand, she set at once of many Courts of Justice at the South.—We bout making preparation, by bestowing her could but involuntarily exclaim, "Good Lord

those she expected to see there.

Her sufferings were often intense, but she effects of slavery upon the morals and religions all with Christian resignation, and no exbore all with Christian resignation, and no expression of impatience escaped her lips. She was perfectly resigned to the will of God. A few days before her death she smilingly asked her father for a dollar to send to a friend. The dollar was given her, and subsequently changed for a gold one, which was placed in her hand just before she died, her parent at the same time telling her he was about to write her friend, and would send the dollar. She smiled and said, "Give him my love," and then in a few moments looked up and said, "I am dying," and raising her head, kissed all the family and expired! mily and expired!

abuses towards each other, especially towards
She took her departure from earth, Jan. 17th,
the defenceless female slave.

and she now dwells with Jesus in that world listened; but doubt not it was substantially here the wicked cease from troubling. She true. What can be more deplorable or melan was a precious child to her parents, rendered choly, than that the professed church of Christ more dear to them from the moral lessons they learned from her sick and dying bed. They lost to a sense of common propriety and shame mourn, but they have learned to bear trials of —a medium of speculation in human flesh, various kinds, and God will support them with pandering to the worst passions of the human his own arm. O how insignificant is this life heart, through fear or favor, without disci-

nis own arm. O how insignificant is this life viewed separate from eternity! Who would not be willing to suffer all things, while his bosom glows with the hope of eternal life!

"The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?"

E. N.

For the Morning Star.

"The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?"

E. N.

For the Morning Star.

when the meeting closed by singing and prayer, much to the edification and promotion of the anti-slavery cause among us. J. S. B.

—Lewiston Falls, Me., Farmer & Mechanic.

THE INSIGNIFICANCE OF THE POPE.

We have not seen the matter adverted to, but there is nothing which has more deeply impressed us with the waning influence of popery, than the utter insignificance of the Pope in connection with the great struggle which seems now about to commence in Europe. The time was when in all the conflicts which were anticipated, he was the first of all to be consulted, and when his word was all-powerful in determining the course of action: when princes sought his davor, and emperors bowed before him humbly acknowledging his supremacy. History records scenes in which kings have exhibited the most abject and degrading submission to his authority, not daring to take one step in opposition to his expressed wishes.

What is the case now! Europe appears about to be convulsed with war. Almost every power, even to that of the weakest state, is the subject of speculation as to its course in the We have not seen the matter adverted to,

power, even to that of the weakest state, is the subject of speculation as to its course in the coming strife; but we do not even hear the question proposed as to what may be the thoughts of the pope. He is left out of view entirely, and his intentions are no more seriously called in question than those of the Emperor of Hayri

To our minds this appears a most significant To our minds this appears a most significant fact. It shows in an unquestionable form that the power of the papacy has passed away. The pope is now of no more account among the sovereigns of Europe, and what he may think or desire has really no more influence, than when he stood as a footman on the back of a carriage on his way out of Rome, during the late revolution. It may be said that these remarks will apply only to the temporal power of the pope, but his spiritual supremacy and influence have been in a great measure dependent upon the temporal. And when he who once claimed to be the arbiter in all disputes between princes and kings, and who often exercised his authority in the most haughty and domineering authority in the most haughty and domineering manner, becomes so insignificant that no one does him reverence; when the whole map of a European war is laid out without consulting the pope, or thinking of his wishes, it is a sure sign that the day of his power has passed.—N. Y.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

A London correspondent of the Western Chrstian Advocate, in noticing a late publica-tion written by Rev. John Hunt, for many years a Wesleyan missionary in the Feejee Islands, gives the following brief view of the work accomplished by that eminent servant of Christ. What a comment is here furnished of the transforming efficacy of divine grace, in rousing dull natural powers into wonderful activity and energy! energy!

John Hunt was, taking him for all in all, the most remarkable man in the Methodist ministry. A singularly stupid 'ploughboy, who could scarcely be intrusted with such simple errands as are usually performed by ploughboys, he might be seen sitting on the gate of a field, staring into vacuity. All at once, when the love of God touched his heart, the powers of a noble, dormant intellect were aroused. He quickly learned to read and write, began to preach, and was recommended as a candidate for the ministry. When he came up to London for examination, every one said, "He is too raw —he must go home again," except Dr. Han-nah, who begged to take him awhile on trial at the theological institution; "for," said the Doctor, "I believe there is something in him." He was right. John Hunt commenced a course of theological study; corrected his barbarous dialect; studied the Greek Testament on his amazing zeal and power; offered himself as a cannibalism; proved himself a superior linguist; reduced the barbarous jargon of those islands to a grammatical form; turned thousands from darkness to light; and expired crying, "Oh that I could run up to the top of Vewa hill, and fill the whole island with a shout of glory!"

THE CAMPBELLITES. AND THE ST. LOUIS Young Men's Christian Association.—The Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis not long since declined receiving as members those who were known as Campbellites, inasmuch as they were accustomed to denounce all written creeds and were known generally to hold very loose sentiments respecting the per-son of Christ and the influences of the Holy Spirit. It was not deemed consistent with the principles of a Christian Association to admit them and consequently they were excluded by a large vote. Some of the members of that sect feeling the influence of the ban under which they were placed drew up and signed the following principles, thus abandoning at least one of their most striking peculiarities, a horror of all written creeds. They were accordingly admitted to membership

ciation. "Whereas, Responsible members of the Christian church in St. Louis assert, and hold themselves prepared to prove, on all suitable occasions, that the following doctrines, generally regarded by the Christian world as involving the fundamental truths of Christianity, are held by their denomination with great unaated by all their leading writers and speakers,

and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.

"2. That there is one God—manifested in the person of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, who are therefore one in nature, person and volition. "3. That the Divine Word, which, from the beginning was with God, and which was God, became flesh, and dwelt among us as Immanuel, or "God manifest in the flesh," and did make ex-

"1. The divine inspiration, the authority,

piation of sin " by the sacrifice of himself," which no being could have done that was not possessed of a super-human, super-angelic, and divine nature.

"4. That every human being participates in all the consequences of the fall of Adam, and is born into the world frail and deprayed, in all his moral power and capacities, so that without

the intervention of an expiatory sacrifice, and faith in Jesus Christ, it is impossible for him to please God and attain unto everlasting life. "5. The justification of the sinner, by faith, without the deeds of the law, or meritorious works of righteousness of any kind whatever. "6. The operation of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner

through the word.' The Presb. Herald of St. Louis in publishing this creed asks:

"And now, will the rest of the disciples of him of Bethany make this new creed theirs, and thus come within what others call evangelical bounds? or, will some believe, that Jesus Christ was a mere man until immersed; or others that there is no hell; or still others, that the soul is material, and only have one article in their unwritten creed—that immersion is one thing needful?""

LOOKING TO CHRIST .- The way to be saved

s to know the heart of God and of Christ; see John 17: 3. If you only knew that heart, you would lay your weary head with John on his bosom. For one look at yourself, take ten looks at Christ. Look at Rom. 15: 13. You are looking for peace in striving, or peace in duties, or peace in reforming your mind; but ah! look at his Word, "The God of hope fill you with all peace and joy in believing." All your peace is to be found in believing God's you with all peace and joy in your peace is to be found in believing God's word about his Son. If for a moment you forward about his Son. If for a meditate on get your own case altogether, and meditate on the glorious way of salvation by Christ for us, does your bosom never glow with a ray of peace? Keep that peace; it is joy in believing. Look as straight at Christ as you do at the rising or setting sun. Look direct to Christ.

MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1854. THE NEXT VOLUME OF THE STAR---NEW

SUBSCRIBERS.
The next Volume of the Star will be co menced on the 12th 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 he made to our list by the time of the com-

mencement of the next Vol. And in what other way could a day or two he spent with more profit, by minister or layman, than in labors 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 hus been done by ministers of other denominations, and by some of our own, with good effect; and why may it not be by others? 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 furnish 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

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.

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

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

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 visit of a thousand new subscribers for the new volume. While the nation is carving out slave territory from 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 enthu 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 vote for the future as they talk, and I will not question their words, there will be awful snapping among the old party chains. They will never build any more Baltimore Platforms, or support those who stand upon them. Time alone can determine. What man has done he may do again. They have "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 throw open all of that territory to slavery.— And when God, in the solemn judgment, shall ender to every man as his works have been, the poor crushed slave in peace.

G. P. Ramsey. et it be seen that a few, at least, can meet

IMMIGRATION

While the question of opening Nebraska to 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. 2.101.324 750,499

Immigrants to other States, 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 Northmovement is to New York, amounting 206.630, while only 162.707 migrate to the North-west. The majority of these probably resort to the large cities of N. Y., for comme cial and mechanical purposes, though very many find homes in the rich agricultural sections in Western N. York. 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 Orloans 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 palsied 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 cen-

2,698,414

2 151 196

547.218

8,134

Born in N. Y.,

Born and living there,

Immigrants to other States,

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, 83.970 Mich 133,756 " Indiana, 24.310 Illinois, 67,180 Wisconsin 68,595

Iowa,

This shows that in population, enterpris and capital. New Yorkers have contribute 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 Car-

Born in Va. and Carolinas, 2,548,946 Born and living there, 1.690 631 Immigrants to other States. 858 315 Thus we see that the immigration from thes States is 33 per cent.; much 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,

Illinois. 54 694 Kentucky. Missouri. 46.631

Tenn. In this immigration westward they have car- they should court the reputation of being as ed their slaves in all cases where the laws addle-headed or as dishonest as Senator Dougdid not prohibit them. And slaves have been las. - A. K. M. held in Southern Ill. in spite of the laws to the contrary. And if the Missouri Compromise wide and fruitful territory of Nebraska, which have sent a protest against this Bill to the

epealed, there will be a perfect rush into the will effectually exclude the free population Representative of their District, Hon. Tappan that would otherwise go in to possess it .-Slavery depletes and destroys the soil, and To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Rep apoverishes the country wherever it goes, and of course slaveholders must immigrate or sink to poverty. It is for this reason that so and of course slaveholders must immigrate or large a per cent. leave for new States, and that they are so clamorous that all the territo-ries should be open to them and their accurs-ed system of slavery. Let no one think, then, that all the strife for the repeal of all restricthat all the strife for the repeal of all restric-tive laws in regard to slavery is a mere ques-mitted to exist in any portion of the Territory ion of honor, an abstraction. They want made free, or recognized as free, by the Orslave-gangs from place to place, and suck the ritue from State after State aft virtue from State after State, or they must sink to poverty. This struggle to increase congregation was taken, by which the officers slave territory is the effort of a sinking insti- of the church and society, the superintendents tution to perpetuate its loathsome existence, of both departments of the Sabbath school by invading new territory, and, like an army were authorized to sign this remonstrance, aff locusts, destroy its beauty and fruitfulness, fixing the designation of their office; and all

THE NEBRASKA BILL-LETTER OF MR.

In a recent letter to the Concord (N. H.) Reporter, Senator Douglas speaks of the opposers of the Nebraska Bill as follows: They are willing to allow the people to legslate for themselves in relation to husband

and wife, parent and child, master and servant, and guardian and ward, so far as white persons are to be effected; but seem to think that it requires a higher degree of civilization and refinement to legislate for the negro race than it can reasonably be expected the people

quire any greater capacity or keener sense of strance could be prepared and forwarded. oral rectitude to legislate for the black man than for the white man? Not being able to appreciate the force of this theory on the part tise themselves as a standard of perfection, of the abolitionists, I propose, by express but having acted thus far in this matter in acterms of the Nebraska bill, to leave the people of the Territories "perfectly free to form are willing others, should profit by the biase and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of

Is not this a beautiful specimen of Senatoril logic? So, if the general government al- elsewhere, at the last Presidential election, in owed and protected horse-stealing instead of favor of the present Administration. Such man-stealing in the District and Territories ought to feel it a duty incumbent on them to and in several of the States, and if Mr. Doug- move in this matter, and surely those who las had chanced to own as many stolen horses from anti-slavery principles, withheld their as he now owns of stolen men, he would say, support, (as was no doubt the case with by far Does it require any greater capacity or the greater portion of F. W. Baptists,) of eener sense of moral rectitude to legislate course should not now forbear to ACT. Let for horses than for men?" But there is a ques- petitions from F. W. Baptist 'churches and tion which lies back of this which Mr. Douglas others, as such, pour in, if there is yet time, propounds. It is this-Are there no circum- till the Administration shall see the "hand stances, no motives existing, which give a writing on the wall." Many influential citipreponderance against righteous legislation zens of Lowell are wide awake in this matter. for the black man? This question might be -A. K. M. divided thus-Is there not more danger that men will legislate wealth and power into their hands than out of them? Is there no more danger that men will lowislate for than against Isaac T. Hopper, some months ago, we thought their own selfish interests, Senator Douglas little of the words inscribed on it-A True mimself furnishing an illustration? Is there no Life. What did they denote? It might be, danger that the slaves, having no representa- that the book was a true narrative, in distinctives in a legislature, will be abused by those tion from a work of fiction. But after reading legislators whose prosperity is their oppres- the Memoir, we put a very different estimate sion? Does it not require a " keeper sense of upon that motto. Friend Hopper's was indeed on a question upon which the general govern- worthy deeds. He lived for the good of his ment legislates wrong? All these questions fellows, especially the unfortunate, the poor,

necessarily antagonistical, the does require more head.

sion, would Mr. Douglas then turn up his blank face and inquire if it required a keener. Here let us pause, and inquire, what is life?

by his senseless twaddle. as it is just as well known to all the United dom, than the reverse. States-that slavery without this Bill cannot Yet there is no sin in being rich. The world lawfully enter the Territories, and that the is given for the use of man. But if riches inwhole object of the Bill is to get it in-as it is crease, set not your heart upon them. The Stephen Douglas. The truthfulness of this deserving poor. Their lot is hard, their way the Senate to adopt Mr. Chase's amendment, dark. A pittance, never missed from the hand which provided that the Territorial legisla- of plenty, how it would lighten their burden, ture should have power to exclude slavery and cheer their desponding hearts. But here from the Territory. Does this look like Mr. is only the beginning of the work of benefi-

nor out of them? We should never have thought it worth on while to blacken a sheet of paper on this sub- the work and labor of love its own and only ject, but for the fact that some professedly reward, this would be ample. - J. J. B. democratic papers in the North, whose conductors are either too stupid to see, or too dis- "THE VOICE OF GOD AGAINST NATIONAL CRIME. honest to expose the humbug, are swallowing We have received a sermon with the above this letter and pronouncing it "sound Demo- title, preached by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, cratic doctrine, and the only ground the De- Pastor of Broadway Tabernacle church, N. nocracy of the whole Union can stand upon," Y., (Editor of The Independent,) from Eccl.

say that Democracy and the Union depend wholly on conceding to one portion of the citizens the right to oppress another portion. And if they do know better, it seems strange that

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL. The Free-will Baptist - church in Lowell Wentworth, of which the following is a copy

resentatives, in Congress assembled gation in Lowell, Massachusetts, and by their irection, do hereby enter-our selemn protest,

On the first Sabbath in March, a vote of the when they in turn will abandon that and seek the legal voters of the society and congregaagain other fields to be cursed and destroyed. tion, and such others outside of the society as were so disposed were also authorized to sign it. A meeting for this purpose was called at the F. W. B. church on Monday eve, the 6th inst. Bro. Geo. W. Bean was called to the

chair and stated the object of the meeting, after which brief remarks were made by Robert Cayerly, Esq., Dr. Mansfield, C. L. Knapp, Esq., Rev. Mr. Brewster, and the Pastor of the church. The result was that, including the officers of the church and society, the signatures of over 100 adult males were obtained. It is contemplated to send in the names of a few females from Lowell, appended to a remonstrance; but the great fear is, that the bill Is this position well founded? Does it re- may be hurried through before such a remon

> The Lowell church do not intend to advertheir example may afford

No doubt some Free-will Baptist votes were cast in Maine New Hampshire, Vermont, and

. TRUT TIPE When we first saw Mrs. Child's Memoir titude" for a State to legislate rightly "a true life," for it was elevated to high and must be affirmatively answered; and therefore the wronged, the oppressed. Gifted beyond we answer Mr. Douglas' question affirmatively the lot of most men with mental powers, the -under present existing circumstances it does advantages of society, a strong physical conequire a keener sense of moral rectitude to stitution, and great length of days, he devoted legislate for black men than, white. That is his energies most carnestly to works of benefithe influence of the general government, and cence. The book is largely occupied with an the influence of very many of the States be- interesting recital of the numerous cases in ing in favor of oppressing the colored race which he rendered essential service to the and the system of slavery, rendering the in- needy. He was eminently the slave's friend, west. But that is not the case. The largest | terests of the black and the white legislators and the blessing of many such will rest on his

moral principle for white men to legislate for Friend Hopper, like his Divine Master, went the blacks and against their own supposed in- about doing good. Had he made mammon his erests, than against the blacks and for their god, he might have amassed wealth. Had he But Mr. Douglas would fain yielded to ambition, he might have attained epresent that a difference in color is all the high worldly position. But he was content to difference between the circumstances of the tread the wale of poverty, content to be unpoptwo classes; whereas, he should know that that ular, content to endure even the scorn and hate circumstance, independently, has nothing at of esteemed ones, rather than swerve from what all to do with the matter. Suppose that it he recognized as his path of duty. His great were black eyes instead of black skins that heart was in deep sympathy with the Savior, comed men to slavery, and that all whose or- it was alive to the sufferings of the wronged; gin-could be traced back to a black-eyed and therefore, not as a penance, not to perform mother any where this side, of mother Eve works of merit, but from the spontaneous outwere doomed to endure the curse of oppres- gushings of his noble soul, he laid his life up-

sense of moral rectitude to legislate for black- Does it consist in the abundance of one's poseved people than for blue-eyed? It is a pity sessions? So thought the man in the parable. that the honorable Senator should be a dunce. He flattered himself with the thought that he Does he not see, by a thousand examples all had much goods laid up for many years, and over the slaveholding States, that there is bet- said to himself, Take thine ease, eat, drink, ter and more equitable legislation for the and be merry. Fool that he was, that very white than for the black? He must be want- night death laid his icy grasp upon him: in a ing in an adequate sense of moral rectitude to few days that pampered body was consigned qualify him to legislate rightly for the colored to the narrow house, and others entered into ace, or he would emancipate his own slaves. his vast possessions. His treasures had all And he lacks greatly in another department of been hoarded for self, and perished with self. his constitution. He must be a man of feeble He was not rich towards God, and hence had intellect to put forth such nonsense as that no incorruptible inheritance. Dives wears the copied above before the eyes of Northern drapery of princes, sumptuous feasts ever nen, inasmuch as it shows that he either re- crown his head. The poor around him may gards his own low, contemptible quibbling as starve. What cares he for beggars? But he good sepse and good logic, or else that he receives all his portion in this brief life, and upposes the people of New England are such all beyond is wretchedness unutterable. Lazset of dough-heads that they can be gulled arus is poor, devoured by louthsome disease, an outcast; yet a child of God, an heir of hea-Again, he says of the Bill, "It does not ven, and soon, his days of sorrow past, angels propose to legislate slavery into the Territo- bear him to the bosom of the Father of the ries nor out of the Territories." This state- faithful. How much better to be poor in this ment smacks strongly of falsehood, inasmuch world, yet rich in faith, and heirs of the king-

that there is such a dough-face in Congress as poor are always around us; yes, the worthy, assertion is clearly shown by the refusal of is hedged up. Their future seems all cold and Douglas' statement,-that the Bill does not cence. Intellects shrouded in darkness, impropose to legislate slavery into the Territories mortal hearts the prey of sin, need our aid.— Who would live for himself in such a world as this? Who can be happy thus living? Were

&c. It is a little singular that Northern edi- 5:8: " If thou seest the oppression of the tors should know no better than to think and poor, and violent perverting of justice and

judgment in a province, marvel not at the mat- each-and concert collection little more than ter; for he that is higher than the highest re- 4 dollars. Some four cards also are circulatgardeth; and there be higher than they." ed; besides what sister Bacheler is doing by A "higher law" text, and a good anti-her Juvenile collectors. The Sabbath school slavery sermon. Could all the members of is fully attended, and very interesting. our National Congress read it, if they have not seared consciences, we apprehend the Nebraska Bill would yet be strangled.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES .- While United States is trampling upon all its ssions of liberty and equal rights, and reaking solemn compacts for the purpose of extending slavery into free territory, the Emror of Austria, whose government is one of e most despotic and tyrannical in the world. as taken measures for the emancipation of the erfs of his provinces of Bohemia, Hungary, Moravia, Servia and the Bannat. In all this of a formal declaration of war against England tensive region, the Emperor has by decree olished all obligation to render service or abor to the original owner of the soil. The land, or strive to maintain neutrality, does n ive a farm as his own property, at a price to determined by Commissioners appointed by the government to stand between the nobles rations is most incessant; and at all our sea

elancholy truth, that while the rotten and patched to the neighborhood of Constantinopl ost to extend as well as perpetuate that sist of fifty war-ships—a large proportion ossest form of slavery which consigns man the auction block, and sends women and hildren to the whipping-post, for no fault but next month. The eccentric but gallant Admirefused to work for nothing

the gentlemen students

HOPE FOR BRAZIL.-This vast country, beghted and priest ridden as it has been, is vet ishing a little ingress for the light of truth. The Congregationalist states that a gentleman o for months has been engaged in distributng the word of God in this Roman Catholic intry, finds the Brazilians quite willing to addressed on the subject of a purer and igher religion than their own: they acknowldge their need of it, and never refuse the Bible or religious tracts. Portuguese testants and tracts are received with eagerness y Custom House officers, coffee stowers, and ors, (Portuguese or Brazilian,) and they are ead; applications are often made for them by deep and earnest that the country, at least a ortion of it, is quite prepared for the sowing of the seed of God's truth, with the prospect of rich and abundant harvest.

mpensation, because they suppose themselves nable to give such an one as they may ac-As an instance, we do not say of all which is House and by the people. embraced in the above statement, but of an The first Reform Bill has rendered the welther portion of the Society give their newly ettled minister \$1.500, besides having paid of good.

which in like circumstances with this in has addressed 13 meetings in the city, many Bridgeport, would be able to make a like ad-

ics have recently transpired, which make no ery creditable show, in respect to the drinking also made large additions to its roll. abits of the principal cities of the Kingdom, uring the ten years from 1841 to 1851. In

its idolatry to drink .- N. Y. Evangelist. Spring. I have just come in from the chapel intoxicating liquors. cellent classes, and that a good proportion are far Popery itself is not a parent of crime." ursning the classical studies.

that the mass of mind and talent educating at lowing results: our literary institutions, may be devoted to the recions cause of the Redeemer.

Something is doing by the friends of temper ice in several towns of Belknap and Merrinack counties, to enforce the present temperance law, against the rumsellers' work of death. Yesterday several rum drinkers showed themselves at court at Gilford, summoned there to testify of whom they have purchased their drams. Of the success of this movement you may hear more anon. It is undoubtedly well to try what virtue there is in the present it comes out at the same time that these Dis poor law, while we agitate for a new and bet-

The plan for Missions with us is a benevoence sermon quarterly, with a public collection-with 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

P. S. BURBANK.

Yours.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR. War Preparations --- New Reform Bill--- Mr. Gough --- Popery and Crime.

ENGLAND, Feb. 21st, 1854. The mists encompassing the Turco-Russian 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 and France. Whether Austria and Prussia will side with Russia, or with France and Engvernment decrees that the peasant shall re- yet clearly appear. But all parties in this country expect nothing less than a fierce and terrible struggle. The din of military prepaand the serfs. The payments are made on ports, ships are got ready and men enrolled sy terms; and when the farm is paid for, the with all possible celerity. In addition to the where becomes entirely free and independent.

Well does the Tribune inquire—Is it not a umbling despotisms of the Old World are under the command of Lord Raglan, who radually recognizing and affirming the right of personal liberty, this boastful Republic of Waterloo. And besides another fleet to opuld, alone among Nations, be doing its utthem ships of the first class; and they are to be equipped and ready for sea by the 6th ral, Sir Charles Napier, 69 years of age, is to have the command of this vast armament. Our Parliament was opened on the 31st

with the New Hampton Institution is about last month by her Majesty in person, who was 180. A petition against the Nebraska Bill has received with every demonstration of respect been forwarded to Congress, signed by 86 of The business of the session has fairly commenced. Although the war is all-engrossing the Ministry have prepared a New Refor Bill, which Lord John Russell brought before the House last week. Lord John, after an elaborate proem, in which he stated, amidst general cheering, that he did not think war, and still less a 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 Romanists themselves. The conviction is of those places which have increased to 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 In Sweden a new religious sect has sprung the House of Commons. The franchise is to p. called the Contemplators, because they be- be enlarged in various ways, by which the voteve that, in meditating incessantly on the es- ers of the Kingdom will at least be doubled. sence and qualities of God, which they call Persons possessing a salary of £100 a year ontemplating God, they attain the perfection are to have a vote. Persons paying £2 a year of saints. They think that everybody who in assessed or income taxes,-graduates of any does not join them will certainly be damned. British University, -and persons having £50 AN EXAMPLE.—The Puritan Recorder re- accumulated in a Savings Bank,—all these are AN EXAMPLE.—The Puritan Recorder remarks that congregations often greatly underrate their actual ability to provide for the support of their pastors; and permit them to and for boroughs from a £10 to a £6 rental. ruggle for subsistence upon an insufficient Such is an outline of the Bill, which, in the main, is of a liberal nature, and which so far knowledge, perhaps, would be just and equal. has been received with great favor by the

ability which had grown greatly to exceed the tev. Dr. Hewit's late congregation in Bridge-lort, Ct., now divided in order to sustain two ninisters instead of one. Dr. Hewit, before opinion which has improved our national morthle division, received a salary of \$800. The rtion of the congregation that went out with of our slaves, and our Free Trade; and from

r him a debt of \$700. So that the same ople are now paying for the support of the inistry \$2,500, where they gave but \$800 ty of Edinburgh, where he has been received Doubtless there are many other congregations by all classes with unbounded enthusiasm. He hat are not at all aware of their own ability, has addressed 13 meetings in the city, many 2,000 persons. As the result of his labors the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society has ad-INTEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The cogress of the Temperance Reform in Great ritain is very slow. Some interesting statis-

Perhaps the most interesting meeting ng the ten years from 1841 to 1851. In former year, in London there were 5245 victions for drunkenness; in 1851 there attending the University of Edinburgh. The place of meeting was the Brighton Street on victions were 1353 in 1851, 1880—a much Church; the Chairman was the far-famed Dr. ger proportion than the increase of popula-n. In Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester and Guthrie, the minister of St. John's Free Church: cewcastle, on the contrary, there has been and the audience numbered at the lowest cal-arked inprovement. The following summary culation 2,000, nearly all young men, and fully United Kingdom; in England in 1841, there were 48,908 convictions—in 1851, 37,637. In principal of the New College, opened the otland, in 1841, 5289 -in 1851, 27,643-total meeting with prayer. Dr. Guthrie in a few 1841, 61,858; in 1851, 135,379. At this felicitous remarks introduced the lecturer, and tte, something more stringent than moral then followed the oration of Mr. Gough. It is described by those who heard it as character. ized by all that fervid eloquence and marvellous power of illustration, that enlarged human Bro. Burr :- The Spring Term of the Insti- sympathy, and deep-toned piety, which have ation opens grandly. Already 170 students gained for Mr. Gough such a wide-spread and have entered-enough more will soon be in to honorable reputation. A goodly number of make the number as large as last Fall Term, these promising young men pressed forward at which denotes a pleasing state of prosperity, the close of the eloquent address to enroll their as that is a fuller term ordinarily than the names on the side of total abstinence from all

orning devotions, when the whole school are The Protestant communities of Britain are gether, and the appearance certainly denotes disturbed at present by the proposal of the an intelligent and interested group of Scholars. Government to endow Papist Chaplains in our rof. Stanton remarks that they have some ex- jails. This is leading to the inquiry, how toriously in Italy, Spain, South and Central The churches' day of prayer for colleges America, this system is a fruitful cause of nd other seminaries of learning, was duly re- crime. In Ireland the one Popish county of garded by a religious service; but as the af- Tipperary produces more crime than six Protrnoon was so severely stormy and cold, the estant counties. As to England, two returns ermon prepared for that occasion by Prof. have just appeared which carry us to the same Stewart, was given last Sabbath forenoon, for conclusion. The first is a return of the numhe sake of a fuller house. There is an inter- ber of prisoners of each religious denominaest felt here and among the churches, I trust, tion on 25th Sept., 1852, which gives the fol-

Church of England, Presbyterians Dissenters, [all classes] 1,391 Romanists

It will be seen from these data that Popish criminals form one-seventh of the whole, whereas they cannot be much more than one-thirtieth part of the population. And comparing the other Dissenters of England with Papists, it is found that there are more than twice as many Popish criminals as Dissenting ones, although senters are twelve times as numerous as the Papists, 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, Protestant Dissenters. Papists.

From this it is clear Rome can only claim success in filling the country with criminals.

It is to be hoped that these startling statistics wake us a blessing to others.

Yours in the gospel, J. Phillipps." will open the eyes of our rulers; and that the dreaded measure will not pass into law AN ENGLISHMAN.

RETURN OF SISTER PHILLIPS AND HER FAMILY. Devoted ministers and Christians who are laoring for Christ at home, feel from time to ne 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 bound, as Christian citizens, patriots, and phifamily. Surrounded entirely by the degraded lanthropists, to "watch" as well as "pray," from all intercouse with refined and elevated through their instrumentality, to oppre for a successful settlement in useful or respect- ka Bill," now before the Congress of the Un clime called also loudly for a change. Their ion to repeal the Missouri Compromise, will, gles and bitter tears were theirs before they which frameth mischief by a law; and could make the sacrifice. In view of its trials, judgments of the Almighty, who hath declared who can wonder! Sister Phillips must leave that he is "the God of the oppressed," will, in the could be here all human probability, be visited upon this 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 scheme on foot in the National Legislature, we home for them, and then for years act the part beseech the members thereof, in both Hoo of both parents. God bless our brother and to pender the words of Holy Writ: "If

Letters just received bearing date Jan. 5th, mounce that sister Phillips and her family

"We were all on board Friday evening, ready depart on the morrow, but the vessel was layed 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 left her pilot and went to sea on the 31st of

SHIP, ACCOMMODATION AND PASSENGERS. The "Ascoutna," which is to be the floating oppressed, bring the nation to repentance once of my beloved family for the next four cause the wrath of man to praise him, and preonths, more or less, affords as many and great serve our social and religious privileges, till commodations for passengers as any Ameritime shall be no longer. can vessel I recollect ever to have seen.— Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Though a small ship of only 428 tons burden, citizens of the Free and Slave States, who and "tween decks" crammed full of cargo, prize the welfare of the Republic, the rights of she has a fine room, eaddy on deck, about 30 man, and the favor of Almighty God, to prefeet long and 12 wide. Eight cabins, (state-rooms,) open into the cuddy on either side, to both houses of Congress without delay, en-making 16 in all, each of which is about 6 feet treating them not to pass the Bill relative to by 5, and provided with light and air by a small Nebraska in its present form, that thus that easure. One or two berths are put up in each and evils of slavery, and remain free for edu suit the convenience of occupants. Our cation, the Bible, and the Church of Christ. party has three of these side cabins opened into one, quite to themselves, besides the use be signed by the Pastor and Clerk, and forof the long cuddy at all hours. The captain and officers, all of whom appear very kind and Representatives in Congress assembled, obliging, have each their separate cabins. Rev. and be published in the religious newspapers. R. Nesbit, from Maulmain, a very intelligent, amiable, pious man, is also a passenger on the "Ascoutna," and the captain himself being a pious man, my family will have religous privileges, I trust, through their who oyage. A Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, (Roman Caths,) who went out in the ship to Australia,

return as passengers in the same vessel.

They appear to be amiable people, and will, trust, do much to relieve the monotony of a long sea voyage. * Dulah, a Santal native Christian from our school at Jellasore native Christian from our school at Jellasore and member of the church accompanies my family for the purpose of assisting in their care.—
He is inexperienced 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 the best arrangement we could make to allow him to accompany them. He is an amiable, modest, unassuming lad, probably about 18 years of age,—as a student, about middling. He ould be very glad to remain a few years in merica and acquire an English education.— ould he be allowed to do so, without being poiled for returning to his native liabits. ould be very glad to have him remain. Per aps you will consider the subject and consult rival. His proficiency in learning English dur-ing the voyage may serve as some criterion by which to judge of his talents for scholarship. Could he receive an English education and stifl retain his artless simplicity and humble piety he might prove a great blessing to the ssion. The Lord bless and take care of him. BROTHER PHILLIPS PARTING WITH HIS

and glowing hearts and cheerful smiling coun-Nor need I. If your own imaginaion fails to give you a correct idea of the realfter commending them anew to the God of all after commending them anew to the God of all ed that the Sccretary send some account grace, took a sad, sorrowing farewell of all, the proceedings to the Morning Star. The nvited me into the cuddy, where throwing pel-

God, and if so He surely will bless and matter dearest, in every lonely hour, support you in dearest, in every trial and give you the desire of your heart in the salvation of those for whom you labor."

be at wells, on the 3d Wednesday in March, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped that all the friends of the glorious reformation who read this, both in Maine and New Hampshire, will come out at that time, and as-

I am sure I need not ask you and sister From this it is clear Rome can only claim that it is clear Rome can only clear Rome c she produces twice as much crime. In other will be more acceptable to me than if words, Rome is 24 times as prolific in crime as shown to myself personally. O what would I 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.

For the Morning Star.

At a Meeting of the First Free-will Baptist Church and Congregation, at their place of worship in-Sullivan Street, New York, held on the evening of the first day of March, 1854—

Rev. D. M. Graham, Moderatort was unanimously ~ Resolved, That while, as Christians, we deem it our duty to obey the injunction of Scripture that "supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men, for rul ers, and for all in authority," we also feel

heathen, and, except at distant intervals seeing a missionary from another station, excluded by legislators, and our fellow men subjected, minds, they could not prepare their children ignorance, and practical heathenism.

Resolved, That the bill called the "Nabrasable stations. A long residence in a tropical ed States, if enacted, with its present provishearts were wedded to their chosen work, and the opinion of this church and congregation, as Bro. Phillips had no colleague he could not leave without the mission suffering loss. Only morals, and religion of the country; that its one alternative was presented. Many strug-gles and bitter tears were theirs before they

or 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 the scanty pittance of a few dollars each to sustain the heralds of the cross in heathen of judgment and justice in a province, marvel lands. Had our members generally done this, not at the matter, for he that is higher than we could have sent Bro. Phillips a colleague the highest regardeth, and there be higher

long since, and this suffering would have been spared. God forgive us and help us in future to redeem the time.

EMBARKATION.

Letters just received bearing date Jan. 5th.**

Letters just received bearing date Jan. 5th.

**The proof of the specific to the proof of the specific to redeem the time.

Letters just received bearing date Jan. 5th.

** Nebraska Bill, nor give it his approval; lest the land of his birth and the people who have mbarked Dec. 23 in the ship Ascoutna, Capt. elevated him to his high office be dishonored Pipper bound from Calcutta for Boston. Bro. in view of other nations, his own name go-down with dishonor on the historic page, and the displeasure of him "by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice," that day when he cometh to judge the world.

Resolved, That we call upon all the churches in the land to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer with reference to the impending evil, if so be God will have mercy upon the inthe river, her progress was so slow that the privilege of remaining with my family evil, if so be God will have mercy upon the inhabitants of this country, and spare them furnear Kedgeree on the 29th and the ship only ther reproach, arrest the extension of slavery, preside in our national councils, give wisdom to our rulers, restrain the devices of the wick-

Resolved. That it be recommended to all the

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. E. W. PAGE, Clerk.

For the Morning Star.

RAILROAD LIBERALITY.

The Directors of the Boston and New York Worcester Railroad have presented the min-

free pass for one year.

The example is worthy of high commenda-on. Ministers, as a class, have smaller salaries than any other men of similar attainments And there are no men of any profession who need to trevel more than clergymen. In order o keep their minds in advance of their hearers so as to intelligently instruct them it is neces sary for them to attend the anniversaries in our large cities and the public lectures of distin guished men. Our city ministers have always njoyed these advantages, and hence thei ualifications for greater fields of usefulness. Again: It is necessary for ministers to exthe expense has hitherto kept them from doing

so as much as desirable. And besides these advantages, it will give the minister the benefits of a frequent change of scenery, which his overtasked nervous system greatly demands .-It will give him opportunities of breathing the fresh air in different localities, and thereby invigorating his body and mind, be a great blessing to the people of his charge. Would that all the railroad companies would follow the generous example of these two. they would lose nothing pecuniarily and would I have yet said nothing of my own trial in arting with my beloved wafe and dear chilren and my return to my solitary home in the angle so lately enlivened by numerous warm and glowing hears and charful.

For the Morning Star.

Brb. Burr :- At the meeting of the York ity, certainly my pen would not be more successful. I called them all into the cabin and Berwick, Me., Feb. 14th and 15th, it was votgrace, took a sad, sorrowing farewell of all, and leaving them on deck bathed in tears, has tened over the side of the ship into a boat, which pulled away for the "Lucy L. Hale," an American vessel just passing the "Ascoutna," and standing towards Calcutta. I was kindly received by her commandant, Capt. Hull, who invited me into the cuddy, where throwing yself on a sofa I looked out at the stern winow, and sobbed and gazed at the floating home
i my beloved ones, every moment borne farther
long sleep in which they have been. There
long sleep in which they have been. of my beloved ones, every moment borne farther and farther from me. But enough. With my dear wife, I trust we have acted according to the will of God, and hence have a right to expect Divine aid and support.

I spent the day and night on the "Lucy L. Hale"—had an interesting conversation with the Capt., who frankly confessed his need of religion,—in the evening spent an hour or more with the men in the "fore-castle-!" all listened respectfully. I was pleased to find them supplid with Bibles. I engaged in prayer and received the thanks of the men for my visit.—The next morning I got aboard an open boat and hastened away for Calcutta, where I arrived Dec. 31 st, at one o'clock, A. M.

I had a letter from Mrs. Phillips by the pilot, dated Dec. 31. All were getting on well. The Captain was very kind, and interested—himself much in the children. My dear wife says: "Now the pilot is about to leave us, and the last apportuaity for writing you will soon be mittee appointed in each town, to see to the second the propertual type of the cause to have an efficient committee appointed in each town, to see to the second to the proper and proper and properture. There seems to be but one universal feeling among seems to be but one universal feeling among the TRUE temperance men in the county, and that is, that the Maine Law should be executed 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. He is endeavoring to unite the cause of temperance, and that for the very letter. In the evening, Dr. Parsons, of Windham, Me., delivered a very eloquent and appropriate address. The Dr. is a true philanthropist. He is endeavoring to the TRUE temperance men in the county, and that is, that the Maine Law should be executed to the very letter. In the county, and that is, that the Maine Law should be executed to the very letter. In the county, and that is, that the Maine Law should be executed to the very letter. In the Cap take the TRUE tem st opportunity for writing you will soon be mittee appointed in each town, to see to the one. I feel more than ever the reality of our paration, but I think we have reason to beeve that we have acted according to the will spot to support a lecturer and buy reading The next meeting of the Union will apport us. May the Lord be with you, my be held at Wells, on the 3d Wednesday in

from the slavery of intemperance.

J. ODELL, Sec. pro. lem. South Berwick, Me., Feb. 27.

> RANDALIAN MONUMENT. To the Free will Baptist Churches.

DEAR BRETHERS:—The undersigned, haveing been appointed by the General Conference a Committee to carry into effect the following recommendations of said Conference, namely: "We recommend that a granite or marble

monument, with suitable inscriptions, be erected over the resting place of Rev. Benjamin Randalli, the venerable founder of the F. W. Baptist denomination, and that a subscription be immediately opened to the whole denomination to raise the funds necessary to its erec

The monument should be worth \$500, and the expense of a cast-iron fence around it, and other fixtures, will probably cost some \$100.

the memory of the just, and all own a share in the Randalian Monument?

J. M. HARPER, E. PLACE, E. HUTCHINS. M. A. QUINBY, Strafford, N. H., March 1, 1854.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

For the Morning Star. JOURNAL OF R. COOLEY

Banagar, Dec. 8, '53. I left home this morn. ing in company with Bro. Smith, to attend a market near Kimtapoddah, 8 or 10 miles this have baptized in all at three different times 24. heat of the day, and attended the market in the afternoon, and had a pretty good hearing.

On returning from the market to where we number of the church 37. We solicit an inhad left our horses, a lad came running after us, and asked us to give him a tract, named the "Destroyer of Delusion." At the same time he commenced repeating portions of the tract, which convinced me that he was familtar with it. I asked him where he learned isters and brethren who may be coming West, that. He said that when I was there last year we would state that this church is located in named tracts, and that the family had read it the pleasant little village of Libertyville, and diligently, and that he had committed most of in the midst of a rich farming community, it to memory. Such instances greatly encour-age us to think that our efforts is distributing by those who may wish to settle. It is situatbooks are not useless, but that the fruit will yet be seen. After talking a little with the lad, be seen. After talking a little with the lad, we mounted our horses and rode in here, where my tent still remains, and where we expect Mrs. C. to join us in the morning, and Bro. S. Inquire, for Collins Gowdy, or Lyman Nutting, who cheerfully entertain weary pilgrims. to return home. Sorah, Dec. 13th. Yesterday we struck

- BLA

test at Banagar, and reached here at 9 o'clock last evening—but as the carts with the tent and our beds did not arrive until late in the night, we slept in the cart in which Mrs. C.

and important market, and seldom visi us, on account of the difficulty of reaching it, I felt the more anxious to attend it. Bro. Bacheler will doubtless well remember our our brethren pray for us? C. B. MILLS. excursion to it 3 years ago. It is not a very delightful affair to cross the rice fields here at

with us about three weeks. A goodly number have been converted; the church is quickened and the work is still spreading. We are hop-market was to be in the open field—at about 10 o'clock, A. M., and took up quarters under a large transmit the part of the place where the market was to be in the open field—at about 10 o'clock, A. M., and took up quarters under a large transmit the point of the place weeks. A goodly number have been converted; the church is quickened and the work is still spreading. We are hop-market was to be in the open field—at about 10 o'clock, A. M., and took up quarters under a large tamarind tree near the market place.— The next thing was to see what could be obtained for our stomachs. I had a bit of cold meat and dry bread with me, and hoping to obtain some milk for my dry bread, I started off a man to look up some, but, after being absent about an hour, he returned, reporting that none could be found. At about 12 o'clock, our native preacher succeeded in obtaining some rice, and cooking it for himself, but obtained nothing to cat with it save a little salt. He seeing my predicament, very kindly pro-posed to share his rice with me, and I also di-vided my cold meat with him. This being done, commenced preaching to them. We judged there were over 2000 people at the market, and hundreds heard as attentively, as long as we were disposed to preach and distribute books, which we did until about 4 o'clock, when, feeling guite exhausted, we left and reached. the people began to come into market, and we ing quite exhausted, we left, and reached our

druck, Dec. 15th. We left Sorah yesterday P. M., for this place. On the way, I attended a market, and found plenty of peoway, ple to hear, and among them a mendicant, or religious beggar, known in this country by the name of fakir, byragee, or boishnob.' This country is full of them, and a more filthy, beastly, degraded, and disgusting objects are not to be found, I presume, this side of the pit. And still they are looked upon by the superstitious with great veneration, and as the embodiment of holiness, having forsaken the world and everything decent, and given themselves up to describe and both medical themselves up to the second themsel selves up to devotion and holy meditation. In boring classes, many of the people regarding it as a holy act to feed them, while others, brough fear of their curses, do it, for they are not sparing of their curses and imprecations se who do not feed them. In this way they have been going on, for aught we know, for centuries until it has come to be a regular profession. Any one who becomes pinched in his circumstances, or too indolent to labor, turns religious mendicant. When we remonstrate with them for their filthy habits and want of shame in going in a state of almost entire pudity. most entire nudity, often with their bodies besmeared with the ashes of cow dung, giving them a most hideous appearance—they will very plausibly say, that they are above being ashamed—too holy for that. It is said that many of the more shrewd among them make a good business at it, and accumulate a compe-

When they do not succeed in their ordinary way of begging, they seat themselves in the door of a house, and compet the family to make them a donation, before they will allow any one to pass in or out, as the veneration any one to pass in or out, as the veneration in which they are held will ensure them against any physical or compulsory resistance on the part of the natives. It is evident, however, that in preserving as the people become enlightened, their reverence for this class of belians ought to use all the lawful means which increase diminished.

seem to enter into the account. He said to had not shaved or had his hair cut for 30 years. imously.

On Saturday morning, the meeting com-He had his hair braided and wound round his head for a turban. He said that it was 71-2 feet long. He had around his neck several feet long of various colors, sizes and ed in the afternoon, by a servan on the subsorts, as they usually do, which constitute their ject of missions. This

sist in redeeming and disenthralling mankind Brown, and his daughter, Mrs. Martin. We saw noticed this morning in one of the Calcut-ta papers the death of Rev. J. Porter, of the Loodiani Mission. You will remember that himself and wife were fellow passengers with us in the old "Argo" to this country. It truly made us sad to learn that he had so soon been called away from his missionary work to his rest. He was a devoted laborer in this great field, and his death will no doubt be much la May the Lord speedily send others to fill his place.

[To be continued.]

REVIVALS, ETC.

Bro. GEORGE DONNOCKER writes that the church in Dayton, N. Y., is enjoying some revival. There have been a few persons con-"We also recommend that the time when verted and a number reclaimed.

"We also recommend that the time when vertea and a number recommend that the time when the subscription shall be closed, and the particular model of the monument, as also the enclosure, be determined by the Committee."

Orrord, N. H. Bro. N. Hartshorn writes that they have recently been favored with some revival in East Orford. From 10 to 12 william Barr Treasurer. william Burr, Treasurer.

William Burr, Treasurer.

While expensive monuments mark the resting places of heroes, statesmen, and divines, the sum-required to accomplish our present object, is only from five to six hundred dollars.—

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McHENRY, Ill., Feb. 28, 1854. Bro. Burr :- We have the cheering intelli-Treasurer, it is proposed to divide it equally gence to communicate that of late there has between our Home and Foreign Missions. between our Home and Foreign Missions.

Now, brethren, will you faithfully respond to this call, and send in your contributions, at least something from every church in Norry ty. A few Free-will Baptist members were found to be living in that locality, and last the memory of the just, and all own a share in of the time. The Congregational meeting house in the place, 32 by 40 feet, has been purchased by the brethren, which is a commodious place of worship. 'On the 28th of Jan., a Free-will Baptist church was organized of II members. Since then, we have been holding a series of meetings, which have resulted, through the blessing of God, in the conversion of about forty souls, and the reclaiming of some backsliders. The youth, middle aged,

We reached there in the who have united with the church. One brothforenoon, and stopped under a tree during the er, a convert, is over sixty years of age. Othhad left our horses, a lad came running after terest in the prayers of the virtuous, that this a relative of his obtained one of the above the pleasant little village of Libertyville, and

Yours in Christ, F. P. AUGIR.

NORTH BERWICK, Me. Bro. Burr :- We have enjoyed an interesting work of grace in At about sunrise this morning, I started for this village during the past winter. About the Turgurre market, a distance of 6 or 7 twenty have indulged a hope in religion, and a miles across rice fields. That being a large large number have been reclaimed. Fourteen large number have been reclaimed. Fourteen of our denomination. Eli H. Day was appoint-happy converts were baptized on the 19th ult. ed Clerk and Joshua H. White, Treasurer. Our prospects are very encouraging. Will

Bro. B. McKoon writes from Ellington, N. any season of the year—more especially now, before the crop is taken off.

Bro. B. McKoon writes from Ellington, N. Y., March 7. God is reviving his work glori-True, there are no fences to obstruct our ously in this town. On the first Sabbath in travelling most anywhere in this country, but this year a collection was taken up for missions there are other difficulties. Now just imagine the rice fields over which we have to travel, all divided no into little lots, or plots, of not more manifest to bless the offering. In the afterre rods at the most in area. noon service a revival was prophesied. Some And each such lot surrounded with a ridge or bank of earth thrown up from I to 3 feet high, and from 6 inches to a foot wide on the top.

These are to retain the water during the rains, which is necessary for the growth of the rice, aid from Cattaraugus Centre Q. M., and tarried And our only path is on the top of these ridges with us about three weeks. A goodly number

KINNICONICK, Lewis Co., Ky., ? Bro. Burr:—Leaving my brethren in Park Co., Ia., in company with my family, I pursued my way to Scioto Co., Ohio, where I found the ch in a prosperous state. At Wheelersburgh, I attended several meetings with Brown J. Shonwiler, and preached to a large and attentive congregation. Some revival was enjoyed, especially among those engaged in the coal mine, and brother S. baptized two. I then went to Bloom church, preached three sermons, and saw some signs of revival. But

at the Scioto Q. M. in Nov. It was quite an interesting meeting, and I received four dollars. After that, I came to this place, where I am now settled. My health and the health of my family have been such that I have not be able to get out much. There are no Free-will Baptists here, but there are a number of promising young men and women who turn out well to meetings. I have preached some five or ix times, and there are a goodly number appear to be deeply interested.

B. W. Burt.

For the Morning Star. LEXINGTON, Me., Feb. 24, 1852. Bro. Burr:—God has been visiting his nurch in this vicinity, and their hearts have been made glad by the conversion of precious souls. Something over a year ago, I com-menced preaching to a Christian church, and at the close of the year, according to previous engagement, I commenced a series of meetings, and the Lord was pleased, in answer to prayer, to pour out his Spirit upon us. Back sliders returned and confessed their wander ngs; sinners were pricked in their hearts, and, in obedience to the requirements of the gos-pel, through faith in Christ, were made to rejoice with joy unspeakable, and saints were revived, built up and furthered on their heavenly journey. I have baptized here and in the adjoining town fourteen, and several more will go forward the first opportunity. W. B. CHAPEL.

The Lord has revived his work within the bounds of the Oxford Q. M., Mich. At the At the market alluded to, one of these fel-ation of slavery, were warmly discussed, and lows came up to hear us. He was a good natured fellow, and seemed not at all displeased at our take-off of that class of men in this country. He acknowledged that they were slaveholding parties. No, no, was the reply great scamps, and that our preaching was true. But as to giving up his profession, that did not the notice of the profession of the profession of the profession of the profession. The profession of seem to enter into the account. He said he male and female, and they were carried unan-

beads, of various colors, sizes and ed, in the afternoon, by a sermon on the subwere continued evenings nearly two weeks, at and are kindly entertained by our friends Mr.

Bowpoin, Me., Feb. 3, 1853. Bowdoln, Me., Feb. 3, 1836.

Bro. Bur:—I see by the Star, that Bro.

Bacheler has not received his account book
yet, which he left at my house. I would inform Bro. B. that I received both his letters the first did not come to hand in time for me to comply with his order, to send the book to to comply with his order, to send the book to Augusta. In a few days, I received another line, ordering it to be sent to Waterville by mail, and I immediately enclosed and sent it as directed. The amount of the contributions which he speaks of I do not recollect.

Acknowledgment. The members of the Institution and several of our resident friends made us a donation of \$50.00 on the 22d ultimo. A very pleasant interview was enjuyed—and all the fends will please accept our cordial thanks for the benevolence thus bestowed.

P. S. & M. B. Burbark.

New Hampton, March 2, 1854. which he speaks of I do not recollect.

A. W. PURINGTON.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. CORINTH .- Held Jan. 27-29, with the 1st hurch in Orange. Passed a resolution warmly approving the establishment of a F. W. B. ninary in Vermont Y. M. Voted to change the time of holding the June session to the 3d Saturday in June and Sabbath followingthat it may not occur at the same time with N. H. Y. M.

ns manifested a desire for religion. sion at Centre meeting house, Alton-Con- would remain neutral.

Witham, D. Allen, or the clerk. The meetng was protracted seven days; a number of ethren and sisters were revived, and two uls were converted.

For the Morning Star.

NEW QUARTERLY MEETING At the last session of the Noble Q. M., an pplication was made by the following church-s belonging to that Q. M., viz.: Paulding, containing 22 members, Anglaize, 22, and St. Mary's, 18—for a council to organize them into a new Q. M. A council was granted, consisting of Eld. J. Noe and Bro. Albert Scarlett, the necessary examination, the churches were organized into a Q. M., agreeably to the usages white population whose wants required such Eld. H. Luther is our Book Agent and all the Eld. H. Luther is our book agent among the minister we have. He travels among the churches as a missionary. There is a wide field here for a faithful ministry. The sessions of the Q. M. are to be held 1st Saturday in May, Aug. and Nov., and Friday before 1st Sabbath in Feb.

E. H. Day.

DEDICATION .- The dedication of the F. W. Baptist meeting house in Dayton, N. Y. der: Opening prayer by the writer; Reading the Scriptures and serson by Elder G. H. Ball; Dedicatory prayer by Eld. O. Johnson. GEORGE DONNOCKER. Dayton, N. Y., March 1, 1854.

MOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Boston Quarterly Meeting

Belknap Q. M. Ministers' Conference -Will meet at the meeting house at Alton Centre, Tues-day, May 30th, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The following assign-Alton, March 3, 1854.

Calhoun Quarterly Meeting. The next session is to be held with the tooks Prairie church, commencing Friday, March 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All the churches are requested to send in full statistics, it being the last Q. M. of the current year.

W. H. Thompson, Clerk.

The new meeting house, erected by the Free-will Baptist at Alton Centre will, by Divine permission, be dedicated on Thursday, the 32d inst. Services will commence at half past 10 o'clock. A. M. Brethren in the ministry are especially invited to attend.

Alton, March 2, 1854.

Mr. Wade said that, as his colleague was not present, he would reply to the question. He (Mr. Wade) had never & would never aid in exceuting that law, or in catching a slave. Would the Senator from New Hampshire aid in catching slaves?

Mr. Norris—I have answered that question

DONATION FOR 1854, at South Parsonsfield of \$91.73. S. R. Y. The writer of the above says he thanked the people at the time—therefore saves space and type by omitting to do it here. We hope others will profit by his example.

We feel thankful for the kindness of our friends in this place, for their agreeable visit on the 3d of Jan. last, and also for their gifts, amounting to \$50500. E. H. Harr.-Harrison, Mes, March 3, 1834. P. B. Harr.

DONATION. In addition to the amount acknowledged as DONATION. In addition to the amount acknowledged as received from the 1st Acton church and congregation, we have since received from the 2d Acton church and congregation, \$11,69, for which they also have our thanks.

March 6, 1854.

H. Hublin.

tary. Also, the ladies last summer gave us a very beau ful quilt. D. S. Frost. March 3, 1854. M. D. Frost.

A DONATION VISIT. The unfeigned thanks of the unrded at the resurrection of the just.

W. Badges.
R. Badges.

We would express our thanks to our people in this place for a truly interesting visit made us on the evening of Feb. 16, when \$82,00, mostly in Azsh, was contributed for our benefit; also \$66,00 in donations previously received, making in all the liberal sum of \$148,00 bestowed upon us since we took charge of the church here in Aug. last. This is no part of our salary, but a free-will offering. The glorious work of salvation is going on amongst James Rayd. Lebanon, Me., March 9, 1854. JAMES RAND.

DOROTHY M. RAND.

Lebanon, Me., March 9, 1854.

Donarten. On the 25th of Dec., 1853, our brethren, sisters and friends in East Troy and vicinity, save us an expression of their kindly sympathies in the tangible form of dollars and cents, and other articles for family use equally acceptable to the recipients, amounting to 270.00 of which was cash. For this expression of good will to us, the donors have our hearty thanks and fervent will to us, the donors have our hearty thanks and fervent prayers.

M. S. Brows.

M. S. Brows.

church by baptism, and two otherwise, making thirteen.

The church in Bruce has also enjoyed a season of revival. Bro. Darius Hurbut commenced a series of evening meetings, and afterwards other help was obtained, which resulted in adding hine members to the church. Seven were baptized last Subbath by the writer, and we trust some good has been done in Hadley.

C. P. Goodrich.

For the Morning Star.

BOWDOIN. Me., Feb. 3, 1853. The above lectures will be given at Great Falls this evening, and Thursday and Friday evenings.

Bro. Sameon Alger, a licentiate of the Taunton church, Mass., is located at Camanche, Clinton Co., Iowa. His name is not in the Register.

J. S. Mowar.

Rev. WM. MITCHELL, Fairwater, Fon du Lac Co., Wis.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News .- English advices have been received to the 25th ult.

The news is important. The Emperor of Russia is reported to have given a final answer MEDINA, Ohio. Held with Liverpool church, to the proposal for peace, and to have rejected Feb. 16 and 11. All the churches but one the terms offered. There is, therefore, nothing ere reported. Were favored with the labors now to be done but to resort to blows. Diploof Bro. T. C. Partridge from Ashtabula Q. M. macy is exhausted, and it remains only for the The following resolutions were passed.

Cannon to speak in a tone of argument which

Resolved, That we do affectionately and cannot be resisted. For this England and earnestly entreat all our brethren to totally abstain from the use of tobacco. Resolved, That we recommend the churches war. A fleet for the Baltic was also fitting out prepare their own wine from the grape for with all possible despatch. It was rumored cramental purposes, instead of using the vile that France and England had issued a manifesthat France and England had issued a manifesture called wine for sale in the market.

The meeting was interesting—and two perto, having all the force of a formal declaration of war, and that England had sent a final anons manifested a desire for religion.

Belknap, N. H. Held its Jan. session with the church at Meredith Bridge. The church—
The accounts from the Danube represent both were all reported but one. Some of them parties as preparing for a great battle, and the ere enjoying revival. The meetings of worship were solemn and interesting. The next Shah of Persia has officially announced that he

ference Tuesday, May 30th, at 1 o'clock, P. An insurrection which had broken out among the Greeks in the Turkish European provinces, OTISFIELD, Me. Assembled with the church is reported to have gained formidable headway, t Harrison, Feb. 1-2. It was a season of as many as six thousand men being under arms ssion, June 7-& 8, can address Eld. W. C.

Passage of the Nebraska Bill. We had time last week merely to announce that this iniquitous bill had passed the Senate The following is a summary of the closing de bates and proceedings upon the question : Mr. Bell said he opposed the Nebraska bill of the last session, when it contained no provision relative to the Missouri Compromise.— The objections to that bill, which he

pressed, were more applicable, to a great extent, to this bill. His first objection to the bill was, that there who met with the delegates of the churches was no necessity for the measure. It was an aforesaid on the 10th of Feb. After making anomaly to establish governments to extend

overnment.

His next objection was one arising out of the provisions of it regarding the Indian tribes. Those Indians who had been carried to this territory, from east of the Mississippi, had been guaranteed a home, never to be surrounded by any territorial government. He examined the bill, and held that, as it now stood, it was a clear, explicit violation of the Indian treaties.

E. H. DAY. Mr. Dawson followed in support of the bill. Mr. Norris of New Hampshire then addresse the Senate for an hour and a half in support of the bill. He maintained that the Compromise measures of 1850 clearly and unmistakably espeople of the territories. That principle had been endorsed by the Whig and Democratic Conventions, and was triumphantly sustained by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote in all the States in the Presidential election. He compared those acts with the present one, and contended that this one carried out that principle more definitely than even the acts of '50. He read from the journal and debates of 1850, to show that the North then repudiate -Will hold its sext session at Lowell, the 4th and 5th of April next,—Q. M. Conference on Tuesday, the 4th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

D. P. Char, Clerk.

o'clock, P. M. but were compelled to submit to. He defended the principle of non-intervention by Congress, as infinitely more wise, just and republi-, may 30th, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The following assignts were made at our last Conference:
Id H Whitcher—An essay on the four successive dictate to the people of a state, and say that for doms spoked of by the Prophet Daniel.
Id. G. H. Pinkham—An essay on Christian Perfection.
Id. J. M. Bedell—A sermon. was equally unconstitutional. He referred to the speeches of Abolition Senators, and replied to them. In the course of his remarks, he asked the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Chase,) or the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner.) if the territory were free, and its Legislature should pass a Fugitive Slave Act, would either

of them aid to execute that law?

Mr. Wade said that, as his colleague was not

many times at home, and am not afraid to do so here. I am, as a citizen, bound to obedience to all the laws of the United States. If present, and I am called upon by the officers of the law to aid them in the discharge of their legal du-ties, I will, as in duty bound, give them my

Mr. Wade of Ohio followed, and discussed the Mr. Wade of Ohio followed, and discussed the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, the truth of the Declaration of Independence, the injustice of slavery, and the inconsistency of Messrs. Douglass, Cass, and others, who now support the bill. He read many extracts from former petitions.

Mr. Toucey of Connecticut spoke from 7 1-2 o'clock till ten minutes before 10 on the constitutional argument in favor of the principles of the bill.

March 6, 1854.

My Hublin.

Donation Visit. We hereby thank our friends in North Berwick and vicinity for the kind visit they made us Feb. 14, and for their liberal presents, simeuning to about \$63,00, mostly cash.

E. Millis.

A. M. Mills.

A. M. Mills.

Donation. Our hearifelt thanks are due to our friends for the interest manifested in our behalf Feb. 8; notwithstanding the incessant storm of rain, a pleasant company assembled, and left for our benefit, with what has since been received, \$83,85. May we have grace to enable us to feet as much interest for the welfare of their undying S. Eyers.

A. C. Eyers.

A. C. Eyers.

A. C. Eyers.

A. C. Alb.

Thanks to the friends of Conneaut, O., and its vicinity for the kind and liberal donation of \$85,00, contributed Jun. 11, 1854, and since. "The Lord ordained that they which preach the gospels should live of the gospel." Then let the church of God say to her ministers, "Trust in the Lord and do good, and verily thou shalf be fed."

B. & C. Clark.

Donation. The ladies and gentlemen of Gilford Village, N. H., and vicinity four benefit with the same of the united states the work of the united states the work of the work of the wild represent the gospel should live of the gospel." Then let the church of God say to her ministers, "Trust in the Lord and do good, and verily thou shalf be fed."

B. & C. Clark.

Donation. The ladies and gentlemen of Gilford Village, N. H., and vicinity four the kind and many dishonest act, even if rewarded by the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States. He then entered into a history of the ancient policy of the nation with respect to slavery. He contended that the Constitution and pray God to fully reward them. Over \$60,00 was cash. We wish to say, this was strictly a douation, not an effort under such a name to make up-a deficient salary. Also, the ladies last summer gave us a very beautiful quilt.

Mr. Fessenden of Misine sintention of hate the would have voted against the would have voted against the vas prospect o bill.

Mr. Fessenden of Maine said it was now so late

Mr. Fessenden of Maine said it was now so late free states, and the North was interested deeply in confining it to its present limits. In every contest between the free and slave states the North had always been forced to yield. He gave a history of the Missouri act, maintaining that it was a compact,—that the South half received her share fully, and the North never refused to execute her part of the agreement. Since the Missouri act five slave states had been admitted without objection. In the Compromise of 1850 the South got the privilege of taking slavery into New Mexico and Utah. The whole country had since acquiesced in it, owing to the awful threatenings that unless it was agreed to the Union would be dissolved. He was in the Baltimore Whig Colvention, and had strenuously opposed the resolution endorsing that compromise. He never gave to it his support. The country was at peace, and brotherly love prevailed since 1850, until sudden gave to it his support? The country was at peace, and brotherly love prevailed since 1850, until suddenly our peace was disturbed by a proposition to take away from the North the little given to her by the Compromise of 1820. He continued his remarks until 11 o'clock upon the progressive advances of the slaveholding interest upon the North.

Mr. Weller replied for half an hour, when he yielded to

Mr. Douglas's entreaty, that the debate should be closed.

Senators on the floor by clapping and pounding with canes, and by tumultuary outbursts from the

The debate was continued in the Senate until five clock Saturday morning, March 4, when the final bte was taken, and the bill was passed by yeas 37, ays 14, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Grier, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. Y., Toucey, Weller, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Fessenden, Fish. Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

Fourteen Northern and fourteen Southern De

The following is an analysis of the vote:

"Fourteen Northern and fourteen Southern Democrats voted for the bill, as follows; Brodhead, Pa.; Cass and Stuart, Mich.; Dodge and Jones, Iowa; Douglas and Stieds, Ill.; Gwin and Weller, Cal; Norris and Williams, N. H.; Petitt, Ind.; Thompson, N. J.; Toucey, Ct.; Adams and Brown, Miss. Atchison, Mo.; Bayard, Del.; Buller and Evans, S. C.; Clay and Fitzpatrick, Alabama; Hunter and Mason, Va.; Johnson and Sebastian, Ark.; Rusk, Texas, and Slidell, La.; Nine Southern Whigs recorded their votes in thasfaffirmative, as follows; Benjamin, La.; Badger, N. C.; Dawson, Geo.; Dix, on and Thompson, Ky.; Geyer, Mo.; Jones, Tenn.; Morton, Fla., and Prat. Md.

Four Northern Democrats, six Northern Whigs, two Free Soilers and one Southern Waig and one Southern Democrats voted against the bill, as follows; Dodge and Walker, Wisconsin; Hamlin and Fessenden, Me.; James, R. I.; Fish and Seward, N. Y.; Wade and Chase, Ohio; Foot, Vt.; Smith, Ct.; Sumner, Mass.; Bell, Tenn., and Houston, Texas. There were ten absentees: Allen, R. I.; Bright, Indiana; Wright, N. J., Democrats; Clayton, Del.; Cooper, Pa.; Everett, Mass.; Phelps, Vt., (not allowed to vote); Pearee, Md., and Toombs, Ga., Whigs.—Messrs. Bright, Toombs, and Mallory, who were siek, would have voted or the bill. Messrs. Allen, Everett and Cooper would have voted against it. Monday, March 6. The Senate was not in

The House went into committee on the omestead bill. Mr. Dean, of New York, mov-taking Glasgow, Liverpool and the Thames, ed a modification of the fourth section, so as to include within the provisions of the act all per- Shocking Case of Destitution.—The Mansons who may declare their intentions to become citizens, after the passage of the bill.—

case of destitution and want, caused by intem-

the place of Mr. Seward, excused. The Home-

Wednesday, March 8. Senate.—The bill pro-iding for the retirement on reduced pay of disabled army officers was passed. The Indigent ter. passed—yeas 25, nays 12.

bill were presented. The House went into Gulf of Finland, and thus blockade the two Committee on the Minnesota Railroad Land great estuaries of the Czar, as well as secure a bill.

delivery, were passed. The Senate adjourned An Atractous Act.—The Nashville (Tenn.)

seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana. Mr. night time by Riggs and a man named Hughes Dean, of New York, gave notice of a bill to repeal our neutrality laws so far as they are applicable to Spain. The Minnesota Railroad Land bill, after an excited and disorderly discussion, was smally laid on the table by a water making him confess the crime. He was finally laid on the table by a water making him confess the crime. He was finally cussion, was finally laid on the table, by a vote making him confess the crime. He was finally of 100 to 26. The House next went into Committee on private bills. A very exciting debate arose on one of these bills, mainly between Messrs. Sollers, of Maryland, and Lane, of Infection of the place. When discovered next morning, his feet and hands were badly frost-bitten, and at diana, growing out of a remark made by the last accounts it was doubtful if he would surlatter, touching a slave constitution.

THE GREAT CLERICAL NEBRASKA PROTEST from New England has been sent on to Washington. It has the names of more than Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—M. Blaisdell, A. Hatch, Tamworth Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfeld; and denominations, our Presidents of Colleges, Theological Professors, &c., &c. It is manly and dignified, and breathes a high moral tone, which will be responded to by a vast majority of the people. It is so brief and pertinent that we give it below.

The undersigned—Clergymen of different religious denominations in New England—hereby, in the name of Almighty God, and in Hispersence, do solemnly protest against the passage of what is known as the "Nebraska bill," or any repeal or modification of existing legal prohibitions of slavery in that part of our Battonal domain, which it is proposed to organize the subserved of the star.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

New Hampshire.—M. Blaisdell, A. Hatch, Tamworth Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfeld; the Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfeld; the Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfeld; the Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfeld; Indicated the Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfeld; Indicated the Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfeld; Indicated the Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfelded, I. Cotton, Hamber, W. Enfeld; Indicated the Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfeld; Indicated the Iron Works; J. K. Stokes, Concord; J. Howe, W. Enfelded, I. Cotton, Hamber, J. Burden, S. G. W. Blanchard, E. Hildrich, J. Bowles, G. W. Richardson, Sugar Hill; W. Dewege, Hamever; E. Rowe, Hill; Marke.—J. Edgecomb, Limington; J. Curtis, Bowdoinham; J. Reed, S. Dresden, E. Hill; Marke.—J. Edgecomb, Limington; J. Curtis, Bowdoinham; J. Reed, S. Dresden, E. H. Melcher, Proeport; O. C. Howe, J. Taylor, N. Dixmonii, J. Corckett, J. Ridey, Prospect Fergy; R. W. Braden, R. C. Gould, A. C. Mallett, W. Blanchard, East Wilton; E. League, Wilton; R. C. Edgecomb, Limington; J. Curtis, Rowlians, J. Reed, S. Dresden, E. H. Marke, HREE THOUSAND ministers of the gospel, includ-

ional domain, which

The N. Y. Times says, that at this very time when Senator Douglas is endeavoring to cheat the North into the belief that slavery never will go into Nebraska, secret mirements are going on to ensure its establishment in the whole of the Nebraska territory!

T. Stevens, Jr., 50; G. A. Stebbins, 2,00; J. Griffia, 17,75; the North into the belief that slavery never will 56; S. N. Morse, 35. I. Whitney, 3,00; C. N. Moulton, 50; S. N. Morse, 35. I. Whitney, 3,00; D. N. A. K. Moulton, 2,20; A. J. Davis, 1,30; B. Ackoon, 1,00; M. Atwood, 1,50; R. M. Harwood, 6,00; W. H. Littlefield, braska territory!

to ensure its establishment in the whole of the Nebraska territory!

Nebraska.—We have yet to meet the first religious paper in the land, that goes with Douglas and the mainistration, for the bill that opens this vast territory to the curse of slavery, and the violation of the nation's faith in the matter of the Missouri compromise. The conscience and the purity of the whole country are against the measure; and sooner or later their voice will make the ears of its advocates to tin-

Mr. Houston said he desired to speak before the gle. It is singular, that two of the most zeal-Mr. Houston said he desired also to be heard.
Mr. Sunner said he desired also to be heard.
Mr. Douglas then, at request; proceeded to answer the objections to the bill.

A Washington letter writer says of his speech.

It was more violent, exasperating, and indecorous, if that were possible, than the unsenatorial harangue with which he opened the debate. The scene was disgraceful to the Senate; the speaker's assaults upon the opponents of the bill were of a character which would not have been tolerated in a respectable town meeting; his "good hits" were applauded by Senators on the floor by clapping and rounding aliest.

The Maine Law has passed the Senate of New York.

The attempt to repeal the Maine Law in Mas. sachusetts has signally failed. The yeas were 80-nays 184.

The Providence Journal states that the Rhode Island Senate has, by a decided vote, repealed the act abolishing capital punishment. An act was also passed, prohibiting the employment of minors under the age of fifteen years in any manufacturing establishments of the State, unless such minor shall have attended school for three months in the year previous to such employment.

ber of young men were banded together for the purposes of robbery and arson, and one of the rules of the organization empowered any member to take life when it stood in the way of the success of their enterprises, or to shield them from danger. Some of the conspirators have been arrested, and the officers are after the oth-

The Washington Globe states that the debate during the last two days and nights in the U. S. Senate, on the Nebraska bill, will make at east one hundred columns in that paper. The speeches are to be submitted to their authors for revision before publication.

on the fine idea of annihilating Russia :" and contends that St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Riga, can be taken by sea, and Russia be thus holden as completely as Russia might hold Britain by

Rejected. Several other amendments were also rejected. The bill was then reported to the ville, a small village in Manchester. The name ise, when Mr. Goode moved to lay it on of the family is not given. The Mirror says :the table. Negatived, 60-to 124. The question was then taken on the first amendment, restricting the benefits to free white persons, and adopted by a vote of 107 to 78. The bill was then read and finally passed. Yeas, 107.—

Nays, 72. Nays, 72.

Tuesday, March 7. Senate. Mr. Fessenden was appointed on the Committee on Patents in distress, had brought in the night before from the place of Mr. Seward, excused. The Homeland of the place of Mr. Seward, excused. The Homeland of the place of Mr. Seward, excused. The Homeland of the place of the place of Mr. Seward, excused. The Homeland of the place of stead bill was reported from the House, when Mr. Walker moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands.

House. The Senate bill, granting land to Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State was debated. The amount of land proposed to be granted, is 600,000 acres. The length of the proposed road is 200 miles. the cords of a trundle had and a niece of an old

Insane bill, after some verbal amendments, was THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE BALTIC .- All the resources of our great naval arsenals have been The House spent the day in committee on fleets which ever sailed from the shores of Great the Minnesota Railroad Land bill. Two amend-Britain. The Baltic fleet will consist of 15 ships ments were made, one striking out that the grant is made for facilitating the transportation of mails, men, munitions of war, and other transportation of mails, men, munitions of war, and other transportations of war, and other transportations

Homestead bill with the unanimous recommendation of the Court, have intumated their neutrality, and their intention to close six of their chief mendation of the Committee in its favor. It was made the special order for Monday.

House.—Remonstrances against the Nebraska and so Oesel and Dago, at the mouth of the silend of the court of the cou

intil Monday.

House:—A resolution was passed unanimously,
Banner contains the particulars of an outrage of almost unparalleled atractity which occurred in requesting the President to communicate any that vicinity a few days since. A person by the information he may have received, touching the seizure of the Black Warrior at Hayana. Mr. sequently discovered that the money had been stolen by one of Riggs' own negroes. One of the assailants had been committed to jail, the others had fled.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

f our na. Amesbury; New York.—F. Halenbeck, Virgil; D. Gifford, Oneonta; J. Pierce, Wilsevyille: W. J. Brown, Addison Wills.

or any repeal or modification of existing legal prohibitions of slavery in that part of our national domain, which it is proposed to organize into the territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

We protest against it as a great moral wrong; as a breach of faith eminently injurious to the moral principles of the community, and subsersive of all-confidence in national engagements; as a measure full of danger to the peace and even the existence of our beloved Union, and exposing us to the righteous judgments of the Almighty.

And your protestants, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

A Significant Protest.—The attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise is edious to the people of Missouri. Several of her most distinguished sons have taken decided ground against the measure; and we learn from the St. Louis News of the 23d, that a meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, was held in the court house in that place on the 17th, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that the Compromise of 1850 was intended to apply only to the territory acquired from Mexico, and expressing disapprobation of the bill of Judge Douglas, which is to supersede the Missouri Compromise,

The N. Y. Times says, that at this very time when Sengtor Dougles is and house in the propose of Missouri. Several of the Missouri Compromise of 1850 was intended to apply only to the territory acquired from Mexico, and expressing disapprobation of the bill of Judge Douglas, which is to supersede the Missouri Compromise,

The N. Y. Times says, that at this very time when Sengtor Dougles is and house in the propose of Missouri Compromise of 1850 (No. 17, Vol. 27, 17, Stevens, 17, 50, 60, A. Stebbias, 2,00; J. Griffin, 17,75; when the superserve of the supers

A conspiracy of the most atrocious character has come to light in Massillon, Ohio, A num-

An English paper says, " we owe to Napole-

tion of mails, men, munitions of war, and other purposes, and the other confining the grant to lands inside the territory of Minnesota.

Thursday, March 9. Senate.—Several remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. Mr. Walker reported back the Nebraska bill with the Car, have intimated their neutrality, FRIDAY, March 10. Senate.—The bills making Dubuque and Keokuk, in Iowa, ports of allow him.—European Times, Feb. 18th.

Mome Mission:

Win. Wentworth, 4,50; Mrs. W. Wentworth, 1,04;
Moses L. Wentworth, 1,04; Mary A. Wentworth, 1,64; Achah S. Wentworth, 59; Martha L. Wentworth, 59; Sarah Wentworth, 59; Mr. Wentworth, 59; Sarah Wentworth, 1,60; Sarah Wentworth, 1,60; Sarah Wentworth, 1,60; Sarah Wentworth 1,60; Sarah Wentworth 1,60; Sarah Wentworth 1,60; Sarah Wentworth 1,60; Sarah J. Wentworth 1,60; Sarah J. Wentworth 1,60; Sarah J. Wall, Kirkwood, N. Y., From a mother and her-daughters for Canada Mis, River Raisin Q. M.
Sarah J. Vali, Kirkwood, N. Y., From a mother and her-daughters for Canada Mis, River Raisin Q. M.

WILLIAM BURR, Trees.

Foreign Mission. hurch South Ridge, O., to constitute Mrs. Nancy Shepard and Abigail Smith life members, da Mills, 3,00, Mrs. C. Brown, 62, Central Street church, Dover. ha Sille Son, church, Dover, toah Lord, Mary E., toah Lord, Mrs. Noah Lord, Nath'l Lord, Mary E., Lord, 1,04 each; Ivory Fail, Jr., 2,25; Mrs. I. Fall, 27., 1,94; S. L. Fall, 96; Isaac Copp, 3,95; Mrs. I. Copp, 52; James K. Lord, Joseph H. Lord, Mrs. J. H. Lord, 1,04 each; church West Leshanon, Me., to constitute Ivory Fail, Jr., and wife life mem-

A friend,
diram Drake, Rome, Pa.,
damnel F. Page and wife, Berlin, Wis.,
tiver Raisin Q. M.,
Lockland church, Me.,
dontville Q. M., collected at Rockland, Me.,
diff

WILLIAM BURR, Treasure Education Society.

Rev. A. R. Bradbury on the \$5,000 fund,(\$1,50 by N. Danville church.)

2.00 WILLIAM BURR, Treasu J. B. Smith's House. Prom-friends in N. Taunton, Ms., O. C. Howe, N. Dixmont, Me.,

9,00 Received \$20,00 on my loss, collected by Bro. Jacob Hoke, Union Grove, Ill. Feb. 28, 1854.

Books Forwarded. Books Forwarded.
One package to John Ladd, Brentwood, N. H., left at Exeter, by Niles & Co.
One package to Rev. A.W. Purinton, Little River Village, Lisbon, Me., by Winslow & Co.
One package to Rev. A. K. Moulton, Lowell, Ms., by Niles & Co. If the books noticed as forwarded are not received

due time by the persons to whom they are directed

Our friends in Biddeford, Me., will find an assertment of Free will Baptist Books at the Store of Br. S. L. Load, Central Block, Biddeford.

WM. BARTLETT, Jr., Bookseller, Bangor, Me., keeps a depository of our Books.

Rev. G. H. Ball, of Buffalo, keeps an assortment of our Books. Our brethren in the Western part of New York will send their orders to him instead of sending

MARRITIO In Great Falls, 5th inst., by Rev. M. J. Steere, Mr. Dan-iel Furbush, 2d, and Miss Eunice J. Tibbets, both of Leb-anon, Me. In Tamworth, by Rev. J. Runnels, Mr. Nathaniel Hay-ford of Tamworth and Mrs. — Whitten of Holderness. ford of Tamworth and Mrs. — Whiten of Holderness.
In Albany, by the same, Mr. Leavitt C. Seargent and
Miss Jane F. Andrews of Albany.
In Boston, Mass., by Rev. D. P. Cilley, Mr. Jethro H.
Goodwin and Miss Rebecca P. Smith, both of B.
In Blackstone, Mass., March 5, by Rev. E. M. Tappan,
Mr. Orrin Wade of Northbridge and Miss Mahala A. Taft
of B. Mr. Orrin Wade of Northbridge and Miss Mahala A. Taft of B.
In North Berwick, Me., Jan. 15, by Rev. C. B. Mills, Mr. Wentworth Welch and Miss Abby J. Allen, both of Wells. Feb. 6, Mr. Thomas H. Moran and Miss Mary E. Chick, Feb. 6, Mr. Thomas H. Moran and Miss Mary E. Chick, In Limington, Me., Nov. 10, by Eld. T. Stevens, Mr. James Chick of Paraonafield and Miss Lydia A. Pierce of L. March 2, Mr. E. Pin W. Meserve and Miss Hannah N. Hanscomb, both of E. In Bethel, Me., March 8, by Rev. D. Allen, Mr. Oliver Y. Nutting and Miss Lucy A. Stevens, both of B. In Jericho, VI, March 7, by Rev. M. Atwood, Mr. Julius C. Gallop and Miss Joanna C. Stevens, both of Underhill. In Norwich, VI., by Eld. P. Chamberlin, 14th inst., Mr. James Harvéy Elkins and Miss Martha Maria Hart of Sharon, VI., recently of the Shakers in New Hampshire.

At 62 King St., New York City, on the 28th ult., Marr. E., infant daughter of John and Sarah E. Brown, (former-y of New Hampshire,) aged 16 months. BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET March 9 At Market—300 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 13 pairs Work-g Oxen, 50 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs. 1 400 Swine.
rices—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$8 25; first quality, \$7 50; and quality, \$7 25; third quality, \$7; ordinary, \$6 a

75. Working Oxen—\$\$5, 100, 120 a 135. Cows and Calves—Sales at \$24, 26, 31, 35, 37, 40 a \$45. Sheep—Sales at \$3, 350, 4 a 5. Extra, 6, 6 50, 6 75, 7

BOSTON MARKET-March 10 Provisions—Pork has been in moderate demand. Sales at \$14.50 a 15 for Prime. \$16.50 a 16.75 for Moss, and 18.50 a 19 for Clear, and 19.50 a 20 per bbl for extra Clear, 4 mos. Beef continues in steady demand at \$14 a 14.50 for Western Mess, and \$15 a 15.50 for extra, 4 mos.—Lard is steady at 10.1-2 a 11c in bbls, and 11 1-2c in kegs. Smoked Hams are steady at 10 a 10 1-2c per lb, cash and 4 mos.

in kegs. Smoked name are stoned a fair inquiry from the cash and 4 mes.

Flour—The market is firm, with a fair inquiry from the trade. Sales at \$8 a 8 12 1-2 for common brands Western, \$8 25 a 8 5 0 for fancy, and 8 75 a 9 for extra; and extra Genesee at \$9 a 10 per bbl. In Southern, sales of 2 a 300 bbls common at 8 37 1-2 a 8 50 per bbl, cash. In extra Genesse as 9 and 1.2 a 8 50 per hot, casu.

bbls common at 8 37 1.2 a 8 50 per hot, casu.

nothing doing.

Grain—Corn is firm, and yellow is selling at 87 a 88c.

Grain—Corn is firm, and yellow is selling at 87 a 88c. and for a cargo of white 65c has been offered. Oats are firm and in fair demand. Sales at 53c per bu, for common and good Northern, and inferior as lew as 49 a 50c.— The transactions in Rye have been small, at \$1 12 1-2

Flour and Meal—Our market for Western and State Flour is lower, under the less favorable advices by the Asia; at the decline there is a good local and Eastern demand; with less inclination to sell freely at the close; the better grades are in fair request at former prices; the stock of these is much diminished; Canadian is quiet at §7 87 1-2 a 7 94. The sales of Western Canal are 7,600 bbls at 7 87 1-2 a 8 12 12 for mixed to fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio, and 38 for State brands; there is more inquiry for future delivery, and we hear of sales to the extent of 2,000 bbls State for the first two weeks in April at §2 25, included in the above sales; Southern Flour is

at \$3.25, included in the above sales; Southern Flour is rather lower, but is in better request at the decline; sales of 1,700 bbls at \$8.05 at \$3.11.4 for mixed to good straight brands Baltimore, Alexineiria and Georgetown; 8.37.1.2 a \$5.0 fer fayorite brands; \$8.61.2 a \$5.0 fer fayorite brands; \$8.61.2 a \$5.0 fer fayorite brands; \$8.61.2 a \$5.0 corn Meal is heavy; sales of 5.00 bbls fine at \$5.37.1.2 a 5.50. Corn Meal is heavy; sales of 5.00 bbls at \$3.87 a 4 for Jersey; \$4.37.1.2 for Brandwine. sales of 530 bbls at \$3 or a not bersey; \$7 or 1 set to be addywine.

Grain—Our market for Wheat is dull and unsettled, and
in the absence of sales quotations would be mominal. Rye
is heavy and is quiet; Sales of 1,600 bush Jersey at \$1 15
a 1 16. Oats are in good demand at 50 a 55c for State and
Western, and 5a 49c for Jersey. Corn opened 2 to 3c
lower; at the decline the demand was more active and
prices were firmer at the close; sales of 52,000 bush at 83c
for mixed; 83 a 86c for white Southern; 84 a 86c for
Southern yellow, and 83 a 85c for Jersey yellow—closing
unsettled.

Southern yellow, and 83 a 85c for Jersey yellow—closing unsettled.

Provisions—There is little variation in Pork; there is little inspected, and hence the transactions are moderate on the spot. There is still some inquiry for future delivery, but at easier prices; the sales are 1,250 bbls at \$15 50 a 15 62 1.2 for Mess, \$13 25 for Prime, and \$17 50 for Clear. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls Mess for June on private terms. Beef is in bester demand and is buoyant; sales of 830 bbls at \$9 a 11.50 for Country Mess, \$14 for repacked Chicago, and \$6 a 8 for Country and City Prime. Prime Mess is firm and not plenty at \$21 a 25. Beef Hams are firm at \$14 a 16 50. Lard is hardly so buoyant; sales of 350 bbls and tes at 10 a 10 1.4c. Butter is in fair request at 12 a 15c for Ohio, and 15 a 20 for State Duiries. Cheese is firm at 10 a 12c.

DY the way of the Salah stage there has been sent me a box of A. W. Rich's Pain Alleviator.—Who has sent it, and to whom it belongs, I cannot tell. If the owner will send for it, he can have it by paying 25 cents expense on it to this place.

WM. H. LITTLEFIEL D.
Rockland, Me., March 8, 1853.

NCLE TOM eclipsed by the Lamplighter, the most Extraordinary and Thrilling Tale of mod-Order Tom eclipsed by the Lamplighter, the most Extraordinary and Thrilling Tale of modern times. This is the universal testimony of the newspaper press, and the verdiet of the reading public. We have been utterly unable to fill our orders, so great has been the demand for this great American Romance. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, And for sale by all Booksellers. 4w49

ANOTHER ADVOCATE FOR THE MAINE LAW. A TALE for the Times! "Minnie Hermon, A or the Night and its Morning," a most interesting and thrilling Temperance Tale, by THURLOW W. BROWN, the fearless editor of the "Cayuga Chief," and author of "Temperance Tales and Hearth-stone Reveries." The above long expected work will be published Saturday, March 18th, 1854, and will be an elegant 2mo. volume of 472 pages, with four illustrations lesigned by Coffin, and engraved by Orr and others.

esigned by Coffin, and engraved by Collectic \$1,25.

Tice \$1,25.

The engraved desiring a supply from the first edition, will do well to send in their orders at once, as the demand for the book is already very large.

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2w49]

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A FARM FOR SOMEBODY. A FARM FUR SOMEBODY.

A BOUT 60 acros first rate land, 15 or so of it wood.

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wall; Comfortable Cottage House; good Barn,
large Shop, &c., all pleasantly situated. 100 Apple
Trees on the place; only 1:2-miles from Derry Village, in the best Farming land there is. Will be sold
for Cash down for only 1400: if applied for soon.—
Please call on HENRY DEARBORN.
Derry, N. H., March 10.

3w 49*

For the Morning Star. Therefore they that were scattered abroad went where preaching the Word.—Acts 8: 4.

Not aimless wanderers they, from shore to shore Gazing on nature's face;

Nor schoolmen, studious of the mystic lore, Of many an ancient place. Not gold and gems they sought in hidden mines, Nor in the crowded mart;

Nor bowed they at ambition's gory shrin The curse of hearth and heart. Yet on they press, where Scythia'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 firs and pines

Their gloomy shadows blend. Through Grecian cities, famed for wealth and with fearless steps they trod;

Bearing alike upon their lips and hearts The precions Word of God. Imperial Rome upon her seven hills,

With awe their message heard, 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 rested on us still, Moving each careless soul The Savior's great commandment to fulfill, Where'er from pole to pole.

Bewildered spirits sigh for truth and light And raise their longing eyes To pierce the shadows of the starless night, Which wraps the earth and skies.

AN ANGEL IN THE WAY.

An ANGEL IN THE WAY.

Fair the downward path is spread,
Love and Light thy coming greet,
Fruit is blushing o'er thy head,
Flowers are growing 'neath thy feet.

Mirth and Sin, with tossing hands,
Wave thee on, a willing prey;
Yet an instant pause—there stands
An angel in the way.

Heed the heavenly warning, know Fairest flowers thy feet may trip: Fruits, that like the sunset glow, Turn to ashes on the lip. Though the joys be wild and free, Though the paths be pleasant, at agh the paths be pleasant, stay Even mortal eye can see An angel in the way.

Wilt thou drown in worldly pleasure, Wilt thou have, like him of old, Length of days and store of treasure
Wisdom, glory, power and gold?
Life and limb shall sickness waste,
Want shall grind thee day by day
Still to win thee, God hath placed
An angel in the way.

Trusting all on things that perish,
Shall a hopeless faith be thine?
Earthly idol wilt thou cherish?
Bow before an earthly shrine?
Meet rebuke to mortal love
Yearning for a child of clay,
Death-shall cross thy path, and prove
An angel in the way.

When the prophet thought to sin,
Tempted by his heathen guide;
When a prince's grace to win,
Prophet-lips would fain have lied,
Even the brute the sage controlled
Found a human voice, to say, 'Master, smite me not—Behold An angel in the way!'

So, when Vice to lure her slave, No, when vice to lure her slave,
Woos him down the shining track,
Spirit-hands are stretched to save,
Spirit-voices warn him back.
Heart of man! to evil prone,
Chafe not at thy sin's delay,
Bow thee humbly down, and own
An angel in the way.

**azer's Magazine.

Children and Douth.

-Frazer's Magazine.

MATCHES. Blacking! blacking! matches!" cried a dirt-begrimmed boy, popping his head in as he opened the door of the reading-room of the Universe Hotel. A chorus of voices in wonderful unison exclaimed, "No, we don't want any." And Mr. Jerome Green, an easy, good-natured gentleman, in town for the holidays, who was resting in an arm-chair, making use however, of only its two hinder legs, sung out with the rest: "No, I do not went any." The little fellow, who had an intelligent but melancholy face, was just going to withdraw himself from the gorgeously decorated room, when Mr. Green, happening to turn his face to the door, Green, happening to turn his face to the door, caught sight of a muddy little foot, quite blue with the pinching cold—that is to say, that part of it which was not black with incrustations and recollecting that he had actually been annoyed during the past week by the want of a match in his bedroom, cried: "Halloo! I do want some matches, though, little shaver; how do you sell them?"

Eighteen-pence a dozen," was the read y reply; and they don't smell."
"Don't they?" said Mr. Green, and thought to himself, "that is more than I can say of you, my young friend;" but he kept the thought to

ng out each word with an effort.

n . . 6

All this time Mr. Green had held the bundle of boxes pensively in his hand, as if he thought to get at their intrinsic value by weighing Eighteen-pence a dozen, and the don't smell," repeated the boy, blowing his chilled hands. Still Mr. Green did not speak, for his mind was far away in some hypotheti cal match-factory, calculating the imaginary wages somebody must get for making match to sell at eighteen-pence a dozen, and not

"Warranted to keep and to burn freely," broke in the boy, who put his best foot forward, beginning to think his chance of a sale growing slim.
"But I do not want a dozen, our gentleman

said, rousing himself; "I am sure half the quantity is enough to set me on fire a dozen times. Give me a couple of boxes—here is sixpence for you:" and tendering the hoy a shilling, asked him for the change.

The boy's countenance, which had begun to brighten, fell again; he had no change, he had not sold anything that morning.

not sold anything that morning.
"Never mind," said easy Mr. Green; "You can bring it me to-morrow; you will find me here at about this hour. What is your

ame?
The boy told him Peter, departing joyfully with professions of promptitude; and Mr. Green got up to saunter away, when his friend Smart, who had been a shield spectator of the scene, left off contemplating his boot-tips, and called after him: "I say, Jerry, what made you give that boy a shilling for two boxes? They are dear enough at sixpence."

"I gave him only sixpence," replied our easy friend; "he is to bring the change to-morrow."

"Surely you do not expect to see that boy again?" a

again?" a
"I positively do," was the quiet reply,
"I'll bet you a hat you don't."
"Done!" and "done!" followed in quick succession; and the friends parted.

We were standing that afternoon at the corner of X. street, staring across impassable Broadway, with a number of individuals, whose breasts were filled with the same wishes which agitated our own. We all wanted to cross Broadway, and accumulate as little mud, and eak as few ribs as possible. On the other side of the street stood our counterparts, lift-ing their umbrellas above their heads, and presenting a true picture of life; they would have given anything to stand where we stood, and we as eagerly desired to be where they were. All in vain. Kipp and Brown, Broadway and 49th street, Tompkin's Square and Union A9th street, Tompkin's Square and Union labor. This we may call the best of the Square—all rolled by like the roaring and release waves of the sea. But there is a sud-by the revolution of 1848. MISCELLANY.

den lull, and everybody looks at his or her

neighbor, as if to say, "Now then!" Every-body does it; everybody gets across. Did we say everybody got safely across? We are safely ashore on the side-walk, and look round. No; everybody has not got across safely.—Looking only at the bid ships, the omnibuses, a poor little match boy had neglected to dodge the schooners and sloops of this resilence of the referred to in after years, that I should the schooners and sloops of this perilous ele-ment, and has been run over by a butcher's the street. The driver swears awfully, and goes on; a crowd assembles; a compassionate working-man lifts the poor boy rip, and carries him to the next drug store. (We, with native wet nurse must have instilled into me a cart, and his modest wares scattered all over the street. The driver swears awfully, and working-man lifts the poor boy up, and carries him to the next drug store. (We, with some other gentlemen, would have been glad to do it, 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 after us; so we wend 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 intently engaged upon the Tribune, he did not observe a very small boy, a very speck of a boy, eyeing him small boy, a very speck of a boy, eyeing him species after the cobra in all India. The only wistfully, evidently trying to agract his attention; but in vain, for he was so small. At the snake must have crawled over and awoke lion; but in vain, for he was so small. At last, the miniature edition of humanity made such 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 here. It is the fact of finding a snake in your bed, or in the house at all was taken as the careful was the fact of finding a snake in your bed, or in the house at all was taken as the careful was the fact of finding a snake in your bed, or in the house at all was taken as the careful was the fact of finding a snake in your bed, or in the house at all was the fact of finding a snake must have crawled over and awoke last, the last have crawled over and awoke last, the miniature can be a snake must have crawled over and awoke last, the me, and that being daily terrified by the threat of a pambo if I was naughty, or would not go to sleep, I had at once, young as I was, guessed that the snake had no business there.

have been in a nursery, under the guardian care the house at all, must be of very rare occur-of a mother. What need to describe him? Was it not the reduced effigy of our friend Peter? The same blue toes, the same blue hands, and the same intelligent honest eyes. But alss! such woe looking out of a thin little face, on which tears had made channels in the increase. The same intelligent honest eyes. But alss! such woe looking out of a thin little face, on which tears had made channels in the increase when the same all such trouble by gobbling them up on the same. In such seasons it is not uncomposed. on which tears had made channels in the increase are such trouble by gooding them up on crustations. Mr. Green was making up his mind, to save further trouble, that the apparition before him must be the same Peter from whom he had bought the matches the day previous; who had shrunk and dwindled over night—possibly from cold, probably from hunger—and who had now come back to being the probably from the pro ger—and who had now come back to bring the people wary, and the native servants are al-change. But this idea struck him as too absurd; for how could such a Tom Thumb sell ing it to their masters.

anything, and where was his basket? While

these reflections passed vaguely across the mirror of Mr. Green's mind, Peter junior had sparrows that were flitting about from bough mirror of Mr. Green's mind, Peter junior had been diving diligently into the recesses of his garments, and finally, after sundry attempts, brought out of the side pocket of his jacket, which was on a level with his calf, three distinct copper coins; which he tendered to Mr. Green. "Is you the gemman what Peter owes sixpence to?"

"Yes, my lad; I am the man," was the reply.

"Yes, my lad; I am the man," was the reply.

"Better been's mind, Peter junior had bough, on a huge-india rabber tree close to my bed room window; and on going near to assertain the cause, I discovered a poor cock sparrow, dangling in the air, suspended by what appeared to me to be a piece of green tape. The bird was fluttering violently.

Judge, then, of my astonishment at seeing it whipped up into the tree in the twinkling of an eye. Looking up in amazement, I expected fully to see some urching in the tree who "Peter hasn't got sixpence—Peter's gone, and was rund over by a buss—and lost his basket, and his cap—and broke his leg, and broke his arm; and Peter—is—so-o-o-o-ill" (here the child broke out into an uncontrollable fit of crying;) and "three—cents is all—he's got."

an eye. Looking up in amazement, I expected fully to see some urchin in the tree, who had been trapping the unhappy bird; in lieu of this, however, I saw what equally surprised me, a beautifully coated green snake, at least a yard and a quarter in length, gliding noise-lessly through the leaves, from which it could with difficulty be distinguished, with the unhappy bird; in lieu of this, however, I saw what equally surprised me, a beautifully coated green snake, at least a yard and a quarter in length, gliding noise-lessly through the leaves, from which it could with difficulty be distinguished, with the unhappy sparrow dangling from its mouth. "Where do you live?" exclaimed Mr. Green, jumping up. stone or two soon made the felon drop his "Little Rum street, Mud Alley," sobbed the prize, but not before it had entirely deprived the wretched bird of sight, and sucked its brains out. These green snakes, which are hear Mr. Smart's sneer of "a very likely story, my verdant friend," he was out of the room, and called a carriage, and was on his charitable mission with hittle Joe by the time Mr. Smart had finished his sentence.

The carriage stopped before one of those archways abounding in that part of our city, and always denoting filth developments and the very snakes, on tigers, horses, does, cats.

and always denoting fifth, drunkenness, and abject poverty. The child led the way up the alley, ascended a few broken steps, entered a by snakes, on tigers, horses, dogs, cats, and antelopes, and the most courageous of these in facing and attacking a serpent is unalley, ascended a few broken steps, entered a doubtedly the cat, especially if she consider descending into what appeared to be only a hole, but which had, on nearer inspection, some steps, opened the door of a low dark cellar.—
When Mr. Green's eyes had become accusate the state of the control of the con tomed to the darkness, which a tallow candle, so noisy and obstreperous that nothing would stuck in a bottle, just made visible, he saw in a corner, stretched upon a straw mattress, his little acquaintance of yesterday; but oh! how task. At last some one by accident threw changed: the pinched face nearly livid, with freshly slain cobra at his cage, which, getting here and there a bit of a lock of matted hair glued to it by the cold perspiration; the little suspended. The tiger was so dreadfully body, with its bandaged limbs, motionless, and a low groan now and then all the evidence of life. The furniture of this abode of human beings consisted of a broken table and a three-legged stool. Upon the latter sat a poor woman rocking herself to and fro with the peculiar motion of grief. She was a pointly and the legged stool of a process of the process of the peculiar motion of grief. She was a pointly and the latter are a poor words and she had not could be be inducted to more one training that the latter is a poor words. said, poor enough herself, the Lord knew.—
The parents of the children had come out a love one inch until the snake was removed. A monkey of mine, at Cochin, actually went into fits, fainted away, and became year ago from the old country, poor decent to all appearance dead, from excessive alarm people, with three little ones, and fine children at having a dead-cobra (a cruel experiment, it people, with three little ones, and fine children they were: the mother never got over the ship-fever contracted on the passage, and soon left them for a better place, taking the baby with her, which was a mercy; and after the father, a hard-working, steady man had been killed by a fall from a building, a neighbor proposed to take Peter, sending Joe to Randall's Island.—But Peter had refused to leave little Joe, and scraping together a small sum by the sale of their few effects, had bought his humble wares, and manfully, with a big heart in his little body, through cold and heat, through hunger eye and scent has saved his own life and perbody.

and manfelly, with a big heart in his little horse with obstinacy, whose remarkably body, through cold and heat, through hunger eye and scent has saved his own life and and thirst, pursued his calling the same and body, through cold and heat, through hunger and thirst, pursued his calling, making just enough, with what help the poor neighbors could give, to keep body and soul together.

He was a fine lad indeed, a good lad, with sense above his years; and now it was all over. The doctor—good, find gentleman, he had stayed with him and sent medicine—said he could not be moved to the hospital, where they ought to have taken him at first; and, indeed, there was no nee in moving him for he round and be off at full speed; for these said deed, there was no use in moving him, for he was sinking fast since morning. Green had listened in silent horror to so much misery quietly told, and whether it was from the damp cold or the foul stifling atmosphere, he felt too sick at heart to speak. Just then the boy openand heading the supplements the state of th ed his sunken eyes, and our friend bending er unpleasant proximity, for both combatants over him, a flicker of recognition passed over fell from the roofing of the room where I was s face—"I—had—not—got—the—money.— standing to within two yards of my feet, Hav-lost—it—all," he muttered painfully, push-ing first secured a retreat, I looked on at the conflict through an open window, and a direful "Never mind the money, my poor boy," battle it was. The rat was too agile for the struggled out Green, something hard and dry in his throat choking him. "You must get the term of the struggled out Green, something hard and dry in his throat choking him. "You must get the cobra inflicted a sting, and, as though loe, and you shall be cold, and hungry, and aware that precaution was now useless, the cobra inflicted a sting, and, as though look and the cobra inflicted a sting, and, as though look and the cobra inflicted a sting, and, as though look and the cobra inflicted a sting, and, as though look and the cobra inflicted a sting, and contact through an open window, and a direct through a direct throat throat characters. naked no more; and you shall get better, if poor rat rushed into close quarters, and firmly care can do it." Alas! little Peter was beyond omous creature, never let go her grip again .he neglect of the hardened and the care of the kind of this world. A smile stole softly over Furiously did the snake plange about, but al his features—he seemed to comprehend—in vain; its enemy had fixed a death gripe on "Thank you—little Joe—thank you—I—had to the duellists fell in that —not—got—the"——The smile faded, the eyes combat. After research led to the discovery not—got—the"——The smile faded, the eyes looked fixed and glassy; one deep sigh, followed by an unmistaken rigidness of features, told that the child's troubles were over. Green fairly búrst into tears. He closed the eyes, and stood long and thoughtfully over the body, hen leaving money and directions, he took lit.

But of all the adventures, with snakes over

the Universe. "Guess you may give me an ordar on Genin; suppose you won't see your match-boy and your sixpence any more."

"No," replied Green gravely; "I shall not galow with his wife and children, and Mrs. see the boy any more—he lies under the snow W——, at this period, was in extremely in Greenwood. His body was wretched, miserable, and neglected enough here below;—but," he added with emphasis, "his little soul is now incense before God.—Good morning Mr. Smart; I am leaving town,"—N. Y. Tribguard duty; he was captain of the day, and MORE EMANCIPATION.

The Augsburg Gazette announces that the Emperor of Austria has definitely signed the decree consummating the emancipation of the peasantry in Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Serbia, Arabia, the Banal, and the Waiewodina, from all statute or service labor hitherto paid to the nobleman, or original owner of the soil. The decree prescribes that the peasant shall receive a farm, with the necessary buildings on it, in a word, a homestead, as his own property. The worth of it is valued, leaving the peasant to pay it on easy terms, which are settled by a special commission, formed to mediate in the matter between the nobles and peasantry. Incomplete as this emancipation may be, it assures independence to the people, severs all the ties between master and peasant, and redeems the latter from the extortions and right of arbitrary ejection, hitherto exercised by the former. The value of the homestead once paid, the peasant is free and wholly independent may be lead flow across the room. This was indeed presence of mind; but there is every reason to suppose that quick as the action was, help would have come too late had not Mrs, Wester and peasant company to the termination of the table, when suddenly down fell a huge cobra from the ceiling right upon the centre of the table, and instantly recovering the shock, it raised up its deadly hooded head, and hissing violently, rocked itself to and fro in front of the termination of the table, when suddenly down fell a huge cobra from the ceiling right upon the centre of the table, when suddenly down fell a huge cobra from the ceiling right upon the centre of the table, and instantly recovering the shock, it raised up its deadly hooded head, and hissing violently, rocked itself to and fro in front of the table, and instantly recovering the shock, it raised up its deadly hooded head, and hissing violently, rocked itself to and fro in front of the table, when suddenly down fell a huge cobra from the ceiling right upon the centre of the table, when suddenly down fell being obliged to visit the different guards at stated hours, he kept on his full dress uniform,

stead once paid, the peasant is free and wholly independent master of his land, time, and fear to move or speak. Man's life, as a book, has two blank leaves, DEATH-BED OF WASHINGTON.

Having sent in our address' we received permission from the courteous branch of the family, who now held the estate, to enter and surthe interior. We were struck with its eme simplicity, the lowness of the walls ceilings, and the bare floors which were that may ruin him: it is but a little word that may save him."—Merchant's Ledger. waxed, not, as with us, carpeted.

Passing through the great hall, ornamented with pictures of English hunting scenes, we ascended the oaken staircase, with its carved

e patiently submitted, though in great disess, to the various remedies proposed, but it
galized, and in fact a sort of bounty offered
galized, and in fact a sort of bounty offered
galized, and in fact a sort of bounty offered
for its introduction.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, in Chairman of
the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and
the bill which he has prepared has just been
ripted. It is entitled "A hill defining the

As the night waned, the fatal symptoms beme more imminent; his breath more labored came more imminent; his breath more labored and suffocating, and his voice soon failed him. Perceiving his end approaching, he straightened himself to his full length; he folded his own hands in the necessary attitude upon his chest, placing his finger upon the pulse of the left wrist, and thus calmly prepared, watching his own dissolution, he awaited the summons of his Maker. The last faint hope of his friends had disappeared. Mrs. Washington.

rectly for the extension of slavery into new over his pillow on the other.

Naught broke the stillness of his last moments, but the suppressed sobs of the affectionate servants collected on the staircase; the stick of the large clock in the hall as it measured off, with painful distinctness, the last fleeting moments of his existence, and the low moan of the winter wind, as it swept through the leafless snow-covered trees. The laboring and wearied spirit drew nearer and nearer to its goal; the blood languidly coursed slower be its goal to forth of the extension of slavery into new territory.

At present unquestionably the enactment of 820, by which slavery is prohibited north of 820, by which slavery is prohibi ing and wearied spirit drew nearer and nearer in at Washington, is a slaveholder;—and that to its goal; the blood languidly coursed slower and more slowly through its channels; the noble heart-stopped, struggled, stopped fluttered; the right hand slowly slid from the wrist, the was elected, the permanent possession of upon which its finger had been placed; it fell at the side; and the manly effigy of Washington was all that remained extended upon the death-couch!

most affecting scenes that has ever took place in the Police Court since its organization, occurred Wednesday morning. 'After the business of the morning was over, a middle aged American lady, neatly attired, approached Judge Spooner, and requested that he would send to the House of Refuge her two sons, one aged ten and the other eight years. The time is the place, and have marked their success; by slaying in cold blood nearly one thousand persons, most of whom took no part in the late movement, one aged ten and the other eight years. The two little hows were presented to the court.

compelled to perform.

"I came to this city in '39, where I have sided ever since. In 1842 I was married to lisha Rettick, from whom, on account of his issolute habits and a refusal to maintain his smally. I procured a divorce in June, 1853, and on the list of the list nily. I procured a divorce in June 1853. since which time I have not seen him, nor do I know where he is. I have had four children, one dead and three living; these wo boys and a little girl about six years of age. I reside m Mill near Fourth street; I have no means of support but my needle. I have tried to raise my children as they should be raised, but whenever it is possible the two boys run away, lagers, were surrendered up as victims to saand the oldest one will take little things from tiate the Mandarins' thirst for blood. the neighbors-I have sent them to the Fourth street school, and instead of going they are tinually playing truant. I have done all I anguish,—"My dear sons, it is too late;" and the scene became more and more affecting.—
After some minutes respite, the Court remarked that it was the most sad duty they ever had to perform—separate a kind mother from her children—but the task could not be avoided.

The hore were then sentenced to be confined. The boys were then sentenced to be confined in the House of Refuge until discharged by due course of law. The children were taken out to that institute by the Marshal, the mother accompanying them to take a final farewell. The rules of the institution will not permit her to visit them oftener than once a month.

WIVES, SAVE YOUR HUSBANDS. The following should be read by every woan in the country, married or unmarrieds, it should be committed to memory and re- style. eated three times a day, for it contains more uth than many volumes that have been writen on the subject:

How often we hear a man say, I am going to California, Australia, or some where else. You ask him the reason of his going slaveholders intend that the Supreme Court away, and the answer is, in nine cases out of ten, I am not happy at home: I have been slaves into the free States and hold them there as a safely as in the slave States. ten, I am not happy at home; I have been slaves into the free States and hold them there unfortunate in business, and I have made up my mind to try my luck in California. The world seems to go against me. While fortune favored me, there were those whom I thought to be my friends, but when the scale turned, they also turned the cold shoulders against this direction. (3.) They intend to aid and composite the African slave safety as in the slave States. They are using the Lemmon case to secure such a decision. (2.) They intend to open all our free territory to the introduction of slavery. Douglas's Nebraska bill shows what they are doing in this direction. (3.) They intend to aid and me. My wife, she that should have been the first to have stood by me and encourage me, was the first to point the finger of scorn and say, 'It was your own fault; why has this or that one been fortunate? If you had attended by the influence of "morbid sentimentalism." to your business as they have, you would not be where you are now. These and other like Tur. Varruous Man. If man did but insinuations, often drive a man to other socie-know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a

ty, other pleasures, in consequence of being We can never hear too much about Wash- unhappy at home. He may have what he loves ington. Full of instruction as is his life, his death teaches as a lesson scarcely less impressive. The great man and the good—he who passed through the perils of war and the strifes of political contest with perfect integrity of character—passes calmly and trustingly to his reward. We find the following in the little word, carelessly thrown out, may inflict a to his reward. We find the following in the word, carelessiy and heal. Then be cau-new York Courier and Enquirer: wound time never can heal. Then be cau-tious; a man is but human—therefore he is Proceeding still further over a very bad liable to err. If you see him going wrong and, we came suddenly in view of the Po-tranc; and Mount Vernon, with its mansion-come and smooth, green lawn, was before us. inbounded; try to beguile his unhappy hours in pleasant conversation. By so doing, you may save yourself and children from an un-

happy future. When a man is in trouble, it is but a little

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.

Nothing is more evident than that the friends we pressed the handle—the room and the bed where he died, were before us. Nothing in the lofty drama of his existence surpassed the grandeur of that final scene. The cold which he had taken from exposure, in overseeing some part of his grounds, and which l resisted the earlier domestic remedies that people to sleep, by assuring them that slavery re applied, advanced in the course of two will never extend to that territory, and that it short days into that frightful form of the dis-ease of the throat, laryngitis. It became ne-cessary for him to take to his bed. His valued Nebraska measure that it should, the South, friend, Dr. Craik, was instantly summoned, and assisted by the best medical skill of the introduced a bill into Congress to legalize rrounding country, exhausted all the means slavery therein. In an ariful manner, by a his art, but without affording him relief.—
le patiently submitted, though in great dis-

ness upon the sobbing group around him, he aid, "Grieve not, my friends; it is as I an icipated from the first; the debt which we all we is now about to be paid. I am resigned to he event." Requesting Mrs. Washington to firing two wills from his escritoir, he directed family of every tribe or nation of Indians may give to be hypered. be burned, and placed the other in her locate a homestead on the following terms:

ands, as his last testament, and then gave some final instructions to Mr. Lear, his secretary and relative, as to the adjustment of his pusiness affairs. He soon after became greatous discover five, 320 acres; each family of three and not over five, 320 acres; each family of six and not exceeding ten, 640 acres; and each family of the except more frequent and violent. Mr. Lear me more frequent and violent, Mr. Lear, by over ten, 160 acres for every five members; who was at his side, assisted him to turn, he, and to families who own slaves, in addition to with kindness, but with difficulty, articulated, the foregoing, there shall be allowed, if less than h kindness, but with difficulty, arriculated, fear I give you great trouble, sir; but, then slaves, one-half section (320 acres); y and the fear I give you may receive the land, not exceeding fifteen, one section (640 acres); and for every ten above that number, one-

On this state of facts the New York Times

of his Maker. The last faint hope of his friends had disappeared; Mrs. Washington, stupefied with grief, sat at the foot of the bed, her eyes fixed steadfastly upon him; Dr. Craik, in deep gloom, stood with his face buried in his hands at the fire; his faithful black servant, Christopher, the tears, uncontrolled, trickling down his face, on one side, took the last look of his dying master; while Mr. Lear, in speechless grief, with folded hands, bent over his pillow on the other.

TERRIBLE CRUELTIES IN CHINA

It is doubtful whether any thing in the an-A MOTHER'S SORROWS.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:—One of the blood-stained atrocities that characterize the st affecting scenes that has ever took place civil war now raging in China. Accounts

two little boys were presented to the court, and better looking boys than these we have and better tooking boys than these we have not before seen in this city. At the request of the court she made the following plain statement, which in its delivery exhibited the true feelings of a mother, and the sad duty she was compelled to perform

ing quartered and their heads placed on the principal city gates. The villages around Amoy were made to contribute to the monster execution. Whole villages were threatened with death unless they gave up all who took part in, or sympathized with the rebels; and as a consequence of this brutal demand, the poor, weak, inoffensive, and defenceless vil-

PERFECTION OF STYLE. uld and can do no more. I would willingly A finely written article on the philosophy of ould and can do no hore. I would withing apport and provide for them, but I cannot govern them. Judge, it is hard for me to part with hem, but their interests compel me to do it."

Her narrative was listened to with breathess attention by all in the court room, and freshess attention by all in the court room at the court room at the court room at the court room at the court roo Her narrative was listened to with breaths attention by all in the court room, and freachtly the tears which ran down her cheeks ridenced her feelings within. When she had oncluded, the boys burst into tears, and the ounger faintly ejaculated, "Dear ma! don't o it." Here followed a scene which beggars escription. The mother sunk into a chair and burst into a flood of tears, while her two dividences went bitterly. Every eye in the odigal sons wept bitterly. Every eye in the urt room was moistened, and the Court overme, left the bench and paced the floor. The bys pleaded, but the mother replied in deep bitual balance of the nature. Let the powers of speech be fully developed; let the ability then again great variety. His mode of expression responding to his state of feeling, his composition will change with the aspects of his subject. Thus without effort he will conform to the laws of effect, and reach the perfection of

SLAVERY PROJECTS.

The Boston Commonwealth says that the slave interest has three schemes which it is now

virtuous man,—how sound he sleeps, how quinciples this breast, how composed his mind, how a good man has fallen in Israel. May his death be free from care, how easy his provision, how healthy his morning, how sober his night, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart,—they would never admire the noises, diseases, the throng of passions, and the violence of unfatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious and the hearts of the ambitious.—Jere throng the passions are ready to say, truly a good man has fallen in Israel. May his death be sanctified to the good of the children, surviving friends and a beloved companion. Eld. Atkinson was present at his funeral. Sermon on the occasion, but writer, founded on 2 Cox, 5: 1. His son, Hev. B. S. Manson, offered the concluding prayer.

Died at Lewiston, Me., Oct. 22, 1853, of consumptions, sister Charlotte P. Jackson, daughter of

OBITUARIES.

two weeks from that day, a funeral discourse was first, the first church in this town. In the winter of 1842, he united with the second church (then fourth) of which he remained a member until released by death. Though sometimes low in his mind, yet he always manifested a strong attachment to the people of God, and a condiding hope in this mercy. His testimony was always listened to with profound attention, while it carried conviction to the conscience of the most skeptical. His last seekness, which was consumption, was borne with Christian resignation, under the sustaining power of a living faith. The writer conversed with him serveral times during the last of his sickness, and always found him anticipating death with much apparent al times during the last of his sickness, and always and him anticipating death with much apparent tisfaction. Often would be exclaim, "Bless the ord! I shall soon be delivered from all my sufferes." He left a wife and five married children, one whom has since gone to the spirit-world.

Departed this life in Malden, Mass., Feb. 6, 1854,

oparted this life in Malden, Mass., Feb. 5, 1804
r RACHEL CENNER, of Bowdoinham, Me., agecears. The subject of this notice came from the following the subject of this notice came from the following the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the following the follow in this town. On the 10th day of Feb., 1841, she changed her standing to the second [then fourth] church, of which she continued a worthy member until released by death. Ever after her conversion, she possessed a very strong attachment to the people of God; and often were their hearts refreshed by her faithful exhertations in the house of prayer and praise. She went to spend the winter with her children in Malden and Boston, with the expectation of returning home in the spring; but an all wise Providence ordered that her lifeless remains only should return to rest in the family burying ground, and her released spirit should take its departure to the mansions of bliss. Her last sickness, being a paralytic stroke, was short, and, therefore, she was deprived of the power to communicate with her friends: but she left a clear evidence of a hanvy

and her released spirit should take its departure to the mansions of bliss. Her last siekness, being a paralytic stroke, was short, and, therefore, she was deprived of the power to communicate with her friends; but she left a clear evidence of a happy change, satisfactory to all who knew her. Thus has our little church, in about five months, been called to part with three of its members by death.—O that the Lord would raise up some among us to receive the falling mandes. But we rejoice that our loss is her infinite gain.

Died in Bowdoinham, Feb. 10, 1854, Mrs. RACHEL COOMBS, in the 93d year of her age. The deceased, whose maiden name was Rachel Gardiner, was born in Harpswell, Me., at which place she resided until after her marriage. Her husband, Samuel C. Coombs, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, has been dead about 27 years. Although we are not certain that the subject of this notice was ever united in membership with any church, yet she had entrine of her departure drew near, her faith increased, and she was enabled to look steadfastly through the viil, and meet death with undaunted composure.—Though far advanced in years, she retained her men tal faculties, in a remarkable degree, to the last moments of her life, and exhorted her attendants to remember that they were born to die. She left but three children living, one of whom is the companion of the writer. But we mourn not without hope; for in her death we are reminded of the promise found in the book of Job, 5th chapter and 26th verse, "Thou shalt come to thy grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his scason." A serimon was preached at her funeral from the above text, by Eld. ock of corn cometh in his season." A sermon was eached at her funeral from the above text, by Eld.

Campbell.

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies!

Bowdoinham, Me., Feb. 27, 1854. Bowdoinham, Me., Feb. 27, 1854.

Died in Sparta, C. W., of a shock of the palsy, Dec. 11, sites Jerusha D. Wis, wife of Wm. Davis, daughter of Samuel and Jerusha Smith, formerly from the State of Vermont. Removed to Caraida West in the summer of '32, and united with the 1st Free-will Baptist church in Yarmouth, and continued with them till her death. The little church feels her loss. She had a large benevolent heart—was good to the poor—felt deeply interested in the cause of the oppressed—read the Morning Star with great interest—her house was a home for God's servants. She left a kind husband and 3 daughters to mourn their loss. Her death was triumphant. Sermon by the writer, from Phil. 1: 21. JACOR GRIFFIN.

LYMAN M. WEEKS died of inflammation of the bowels, after a sickness of six days, in Dorchester, N. H., on the 25th of Feb., 1854, aged, 24 years and 3 mos. He was ever a very steady candid young man. He professed religion when but 14 years of age, and was baptized by Eld. John Pinkham, and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Gilford, N. H., of with the remained a member till death. Just two years to a day before his funeral, I joined him and Miss Mary Ann Thing in marriage, and they moved to Dorchester, N. H. Just seven weeks and six hours before he died, his wife died of consumption at her father's in Gilford. They leave a little son 7 months olds: Bro. Weeks died strong in hope of a glorious resurrection. He was buried in Gilford beside his wife. Thus early has been cut down an in dustrious, intelligent and promising husband and wife. A large circle of friends feel to say with the Psalmist, "All thy waves and billows have gone provided the same provided that the provided his provided to the same p LYMAN M. WEEKS died of inflammation of the hours before he died, his wife died of consumption at her father's in Gilford. They leave a little son 7 months old. Bro. Weeks died strong in hope of a glorious resurrection. He was buried in Gilford beside his wife. Thus early has been cut down an industrious, intelligent and promising husband and wife. A large circle of friends feel to say with the Psalmist, "All thy waves and billows have gone payrme." Oh! death, thou art a cruel and inexorable enemy. But thanks to God, death itself must die.

Left the shares of mostal life. Left the shores of mortal life, after a lingering

Left the shores of mortal life, after a lingering and distressing disease, which he endured with Christian fortitude, for the blissful regions of evertasting rest, in Eaton, N. H., Nov. 13, 1853, Dea. John Manson, aged 76 years, 9 months and 24 days. Bro. Manson was born in Gorham, Me.—When 10 years of age, his parents moved to Limington, where he greed many privations. He first settled in the town of Limerick, near the line of Limington, where he Endingham, N. H., after a few years from thence to Eaton, where he died. Bro. Marden had two wives; his first wife died 42 years ago; the other survives him. He has left 11 children to mourn their loss a number of whom profess faith in our Lord Jesus a number of whom profess faith in our Lord Jesus a number of whom profess faith in our Lord Jesus a number of whom profess faith in our Lord Jesus a number of whom profess faith in our Lord Jesus a number of our denomination. Dea. Manson, of Newfield, Me., and Bro. Mark Manson, alicensed minister of our denomination. Dea. Manson and first wife experienced religion about 44 years ago, and were baptized by Eld. H. Leech, of Raymond, Me., and united with the list F. W. Baptist church in Limington. More than 40 years ago, and were baptized by Eld. H. Leech, of Raymond, Me., and united with the list F. W. Baptist church in Limington. More than 40 years ago, and were baptized by Eld. H. Leech, of Raymond, Me., and united with the list F. W. Baptist church in Limington. More than 40 years ago, and were baptized by Eld. H. Leech, of Raymond, Me., and Bro. Mark Manson, of Newfield with fidelity so long as he remained in town.—

He held the same office in the church in Obsaines.

Fall Arrangement.—Commencing 0et. 3.

Froil Lawrence, (South Side,) at 7,3-4 and 10,20 a. M., 12, 6 1-4 and 6 r. M. 192 4-7, 3-4 and 10,20 a. M., 12, 6 1-4 and 6 r. M. 192 4-7, 3-4 and 10,20 a. M., 12, 6 1-4 and 6 r. M.

For Haverhill, at 7 a. M., 12 3-4, 2 3-4, and 5 1-4 r. M.

For Haverhill, at 7 a. M., 12 3-4, 2 3-4, and 5 1-4 r. M.

For Haverhill, at 7 he was elected to the office of Deacon, which he filled with fidelity so long as he remained in town.—
He held the same office in the church in Ossipee.
Den. Manson had an excellent public gift, which he improved as long as he was able to meet with the children of God. He was warmly attached to the people of his choice, firm in fils religious course, and an advocate for all our benevolent enterprises. His

would never admire the noises, diseases, the throng of passions, and the violence of unfatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious and the hearts of the ambitious,—Jeremy Tüylor.

Power to conform the understanding, will, and heart, to Scripture, is as much a grift from Heaven as scripture itself.

According to the Almanac-makers, on the 26th of May next there will be an extraordinary eclipse of the sun—such as none but the oldest inhabitants have witnessed. It will be similar to the great eclipse of 1806.

Hydrophobia preveils to an alarming extent on the Indian Reservation at Cattaraugus Creek. Several of the family of Bluesky, one of the chiefs of the tribe, have died within a few days from eating the flesh of a cow which was bitten by a rabid dog, and Bluesky himself is thought to be beyond medical aid.—Buffale Rough Notes.

Rev. B. S. Manson, offered the concluding prayer.

R. D. Preston.

Died at Lewiston, Me., Oct. 22, 1853, of consumption, sister Charlotte, December of the xuntority. Jackson, daughter of Dea. David and Betsey Graffum, aged 34 years and 9 months. This sister embraced the Savior, was baptized by Eld. W. Gowell, and became a member of the 24 F. W. Baptist church at Lewiston, Be., Oct. 22, 1853, of consumption, sister Charlotte, P. Jackson, daughter of Dea. David and Betsey Graffum, aged 34 years and 9 months. This sister embraced the Savior, was baptized by Eld. W. Gowell, and became a member of the 24 F. W. Baptist church the Lations to this place. Mrs. Jackson was sisten where years since, whence, some three years since, whence, some t an aged mother, brothers, sisters, numerous and the church, to mourn her loss, but not

Died in Lewiston, Mc. Dec. 33, 1853, Mr. Annis, Gamendon, aged 59 years. He professed religion some 27 years since—was baptized by Eld. Abiezer Brüges, and united with the 2d F. W. Baptist church in Lewiston, of which he continued a faithful member until death. The church and community have sustained a great loss. He left a wife, one son and one daughter to mourn, but not without hope.

Died in Madrid, Mc., June 2, 1853, Bro Na. THANIEL WALKER, son of Robert B. H. and Ruhamah Walker, aged 29 years. Bro. W. was a Christian of uniform picty and a regular member of a church of the Congregationalist denomination. He left the most comforting assurance that for him "to be absent from the body" was "to be present with the Lord."

Will the Christian Mirror please copy? Will the Christian Mirror please copy? Will the Christian Mirror please copy? Will the Christian Mirror please a very amiable disposition-discharged faithfully every duty, and lived to make others happy. Her sickness was quite long, during which she was patient and resigned. Her death was peaceful, and doubtless her immortality will be glorious.

Died in Bowdemham, Mc., Sept. 3d, 1853, Bro. Ma. Died and the heurels, to mourn her loss, but not without hope.

OLIMINA. Died in Marie, Jauley Lieft and the deurch, to mourn her loss, but not without hope.

Died in Marie, Jauley Lieft was been deathed the continued a faithful and worthy member till death that part of heart, and worthy member till death that he propose of the proposer death of him the preparent of the four proposer leave of roligion about the proposer leave the proposer leave of roligion about the proposer leave of roligion about the proposer leave of roligion about the proposer leave of the proposer leave the propo

IN accordance with the decision of the Executive Board of the Free-will Baptist Education Socie-ty, notice is hereby given that the Biblical School is suspended for the next term.

O. B. CHENEY, Cor. Sec. Augusta, Me., Feb. 16, 1854.

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