Bates College

SCARAB

The Morning Star

Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library

8-10-1853

The Morning Star - volume 28 number 18 - August 10, 1853

Freewill Baptist printers

Follow this and additional works at: https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star

Recommended Citation

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 28 number 18 - August 10, 1853" (1853). *The Morning Star*. 2242.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star/2242

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library at SCARAB. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Morning Star by an authorized administrator of SCARAB. For more information, please contact batesscarab@bates.edu.

DOVER, N. H., AUGUST 10, 1853.

VOL. XXVIII.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, a word. This will put adversaries who love

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H. AGENT IN BOSTON-P. CONANT. Transcript Office-37 Congress St.

EDITORS:
WM. BURN, (Resident.)
P. S. BURNANK, J. J. RUTLER, JOHN FULLONYON, M. J.
STERRE, A. K. MOLIFON, ELI NOVES, J. M. BESLEY, G. T.
DAY, G. H. BALL, JONATHAN WOODMAN.

TERMS:
The Star is published every WEDNESDAY, on the

"YOU SHOULD DECIDE THAT QUESTION IMMEDIATELY."

When, after years of anxiety about the duty When, after years of anxiety about the duty of attempting to preach the gospel, I had been brought into circumstances, so far as business engagements were concerned, more favorable to the undertaking than had previously fallen to my experience, with accumulated force, my troubled heart felt the pressure of the ever present question, "Will you consent to attempt to my experience, with accumulated force, my troubled heart felt the pressure of the ever present question, "Will you consent to attempt to my experience, is "The voice of God within the attentive mind."

God knocks at the door of sinners' hearts, and he speaks often to his people. But frequently neither can hear, there is so much confused the meaning of the ever what God the Lord shall speak.

F.

npt the preaching of the gospel?"
Just at this critical period, a beloved brother, Just at this critical period, a beloved brother, a lay member of the church, anticipating something of my unsettled views and purposes, addressed me in the language used above, "You should decide this question immediately. He star, which gave to some the impressionstaid I had balanced the question quite toolong, already. The consequence was, I was lower that a Western minister had changed his location to avoid starvation. Having recently fast becoming fit for neither the one thing nor the other. It was unworthy the man, to exerting the little decide the chief. It was unworthy the man, to exerting the little decide the chief. It was unworthy the man, to exerting the little decide the chief. It was unworthy the man, to exerting the little decide the chief. It was unworthy the man, to exerting the little decide the chief. the other. It was unworthy the man, to exercise so little decision in regard to a matter of so great importance. Though his remarks seemed to reflect upon my manhood, and cut me to the quick, yet I did not feel disposed to question their justness. I did, indeed, feel that the case must be decided. But, O then, which way shall the decision turn? In favor of a life to religious labor, to devote his time way shall the decision turn? In favor of a life to religious labor, to devote his time to the self-denying labors of the ministry? I glanced around upon the world, as from the mount of temputation. I saw the wealth of religious interests of the world where my "mount of temptation" I saw the wealth of religious interests of the world where my earth in winning attitude. Business men infamily would not be brought to starvation, it vited to co-partnerships, and the road to com- was my duty to improve it. Not that I wished petence, if not to affluence, seemed easy and direct. But was that path to me forbidden?—
I felt it was. The end thereof, I feared, would preferable to business life. I seriously regret prove but death. I turned to meditate the things involved in faithful ministerial life,—the interests lost and ruined by neglect of such a position, with even a bare pittance, was preferable to business life. I seriously regret the carelessness that suffered any sentence things involved in faithful ministerial life,—the interests lost and ruined by neglect of such a position to avoid want, but that such a position to avoid want and the position to avoid want a interests lost and ruined by neglect of such a have received an opposite construction, as it duty. And could I now consent that Christ presents myself and others in a wrong light. The brethren in Wisconsin were exceedingly should be dishonored, his church decline and The brethren in Wisconsin were exceedingly sinners perish in their sins, without a struggle generous, even benevolent; freely offering on my part, as if for life, to check so sad a more than an ample remuneration for all the tendency? Could I endure the thought that, service I was able to perform. And business one poor soul should miss the way to heaven, through my neglect to point the road? O the worth of one immortal soul! How richly more attention to money than preaching, I would it pay the price of toil expended, for its could easily have secured within-two or three safety, when gathered home to God! I thought, too, of what Christ had suffered to redeem our race, why then should I, a pardoned rebel, with-blood-bought souls and eternal life. Shrink from suffering with my "Elder Broth- My situation was changed in "dead of win-

Come disaster, scorn and pain, In thy service, pain is pleasure, With thy favor, loss is gain."

I felt the question settled. Try I must, and try I would to comfort Zion in her tears, and press the anxious sinner to the side of bleeding mercy. I knew my effort must be small. I know it still, yet, O my soul, praise God with undivided powers, for grace that aided the decision of that hour of hours.

The work I now pursue, I love. I love the

The work I now pursue, I love the very day when, by the love of Christ constraining, I said, "I'll try to preach the gospel." I have my "shady sides," and "sunny," too.—
God knows right well, just how to poise life's balances. The toil is mingled with repose—the cares with comforts, and who would disengage them? The beauty of the "sketch" is shall stand before kings; he shall not lovelier still, where lights and shades are intermingled. But if the Christian laborer meet with storms and darkness here.—

Here is one for which we ask nothing:

2. Get all needful information in relation to that business.

3. Stick to your business, and with the help of providence you will succeed.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." Prov. 22: 29.

R. B. RICHARDSON. vith storms and darkness here,-

What then? His "faith lifts up her tearless eye,
To brighter prospects given,
She views the tempest passing by,
Sees evening shadows quickly fly,
And all serene in heaven."

Phillips, Me., July 27, 1853.

"Commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still." Ps. 4:4.

This is an exhortation to deep consideration and reflection. To commune is to talk and hold conversation one with another. There is a time for all proper conversation, and there should be times for silence and reflection. In order to retire religiously, it is not necessary to refuse to go into the company of those who are not Christians. It is often needful that we labor with them, visit them, walk and talk with them. In these interviews, we may learn their condition, the refuges to which they hope to flee for shelter when the storm of wrath shall come; and we can often do them good by pointing them to the way of life. It is not necessary to retire from society and live a hermit's life in a solitary cell. Neither is it requisite to become nuns in Roman Catholic monasteries. Usefulness and happiness will by these courses he out off. ries. Usefulness and happiness will by these production.

Courses be cut off. Earnest vivaciousness, having first waked to

1-4

1-4

1-2

First. The regulation of the conversation in company. Christians must not converse too believers and followers. We love to see an excitement. We love to see an excitement, the things of this world, such as worldly prospected and schemes of getting money, fashions of dress, and the vain chit-chat of the times.— They should not talk all of the time when in company even upon subjects proper for conversation. One quite forward and talkative appears to disadvantage, especially if he must have it words on every subject, and so many of them that others cannot have a chance to converse. One rather modest and retiring appears better and feels better. Then in social maching the same thing is important. I knew a man-some years ago who at times would appear from the times would appear from the times would appears better and feels better. Then in social and hence to get the same thing is important. I knew a man-some years ago who at times would appears better and feels better. Then in social maching the same thing is important. I knew a man-some years ago who at times would appears better and feels better. Then he social appears

contention to shame.
Secondly, Religious retirement requires that there be an abandonment of all the vain and sinful amusements of the world. Dioclesian, a Roman Emperor in the third century, resigna Roman Emperor in the third century, resigned his office, that he might enjoy domestic ease and tranquility. He was an impious, persecuting Pagan. Charles V., Emperor of Germany, at a much later period, resigned his dominions and retired from public, life, not even inquiring about the state of public affairs after that. But he was a devotee to Catholicism, or to that church which is called in the Scriptures of the mother of healths." But the Christians

TERMS:

The Star is published every WEDNESDAY, on the following tarms:—

For one-year, in advance,

For one-year, in advance,

"" if paid within the year,

"" if paid within the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of the year,

"" if not paid till after the close of the year,

"" if paid within the year,

"" if paid with the year,

"" if paid within the

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

MORNING STAR.

Morning facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writers

MORNING STAR. with yourself about it. Examine your heart and converse with that. Let conscience speak, and listen in solitude to its dictates. The admonitions of conscience, if it is a tender conscience, is "The voice of God within the at-

For the Morning Star.

My situation was changed in er,"—why not sympathize with him profoundty in the work he came to do? Why refuse the
toil of doing good, prefer the world, and, careless of the woes of others, turn to farms and
metchandize? I said, I must—I cannot longer
tarry.

My stituation was changed in "dead of winter," simply because, as my health then was,
there was a prospect of being more useful
elsewhere. Our brethren at the West are
generally liberal—not rich—nor numerous—
not sufficiently impressed, perhaps, with the
necessity of procuring pastoral labor. But in proportion to their ability, quite as willing to support the gospel as in any other part of the denomination. This, at least, is the opinion of ONE INTERESTED.

July, 1853.

For the Morning Star. Newspapers are teeming with advertisements like the following:

"A chance to make money." "Send us a

dollar and we will send you a receipt," &c. Here is one for which we ask nothing:
1. Engage in an honest business.

CHRISTIAN EARNESTNESS

BY REV. PRESIDENT WHITE.

Earnestness assists in constructing and fur-Sees evening shadows quickly fly,
And all serene in heaven."

Now, the apology, which may entitle me to pardon for this allusion to an item of one's own experience, is simply the hope to encourage

But to rise above a machine: to gather up the strains and shifty carefully for the exercise assists in constructing and for inshing men for the exertion of power. Dull-ness and stupidity, at the guiding and bidding of intelligence, may turn a wheel, drill a rock, sink a well, pull an oar. So may a machine.

But to rise above a machine: to gather up the strains and shifty carefully for exting the construction of the exertion of power. Dull-ness and stupidity, at the guiding and bidding of intelligence, may turn a wheel, drill a rock, sink a well, pull an oar. So may a machine. some trembling, halfing one, whose real duty it may be to prew h the gospel at once, favorably to decide the great question, and go about the business of his Heavenly Master.

But to rise above a machine: to gather up massive learning and ability capable of acting on the character and achievements and doctivines of the race—is no more to be expected without circulating juices through the heart of without circulating juices through the heart of it. When a kiln-dried tree-root is seen evolving into a luxuriant oak, then a mass of pas-

sionless stupidity may be witnessed growing into a richly furnished scholar and man for the SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.—NO. 237.

RELIGIOUS RETIREMENT.

"Commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still." Ps. 4:4.

"This."

Courses be cut off.

What then is requisite for proper religious betterment? We answer,

First. The regulation of the conversation in company. Christians must not converse too believers and followers. We love to feel an open with these whether the company.

ture, so in morals, loves radiation, equilibrium; cold is a negrative, inexpansive immobility.—Nothing belonging to conduct and character so spontaneously communicates itself, and reappears and spreads, as this thorough intensioness. Like a prairie conflagration it leaps and kindles again and again, until it finds its versuch.

The earnest man, as a self-moving machiner, not waiting for external first and winds to propel him, becomes a specially impressive agency. The warm, right onward men have alife and breath and light and movement and strength and sincerity and aggressiveness, which make them the great remodelers and improvers of their age. They are the workers in the grand hive of human society. They are the men that project: that seize the standards: that pioneer advancement: that put themselves at the head of an age. Earnestness is the grand mesmerism of the world. Nowhere is this quality so appropriate, so needed and so accomplishing, as in the services of religion. Christianity, whose mighty themes and interests and duties are adapted to move and feel all the enthusism of which humanity is capable, it disparaged and degraded and abused, if her professed friends fail of Christian earnestness. Full of zeal and wide-awake in entry power, but the more of the world of the professed friends fail of Christian earnestness. Full of zeal and wide-awake in entry power, but the services of religion. Christianity, whose mighty themes and interest in the grand duties are adapted to move and feel all the enthusism of which humanity is capable, it disparaged and degraded and abused, if her professed friends fail of Christian earnestness. Full of zeal and wide-awake in earnestness. Full of zeal and wide-awake in the professed friends fail of Christian earnestness.

The elements of character, referred to in these numbers—intellectual wealth, there are the search of the professed friends fail of christian earnestness.

The elements of character, referred to in these numbers—intellectual wealth, there are the search of th

en grant to this age Christian earnestness.

The elements of character, referred to in these numbers—intellectual wealth, thorough mental discipline, concentration, moral integrity, earnestness—invest educated men with a power truly immense, almost fearful. They cannot evolve thought without making intelsior and the exercise of useful and holy power. It would not be without much interest to see them acting an important part to assist the modern enthusiasm for improvement, to instruct agriculture, to stimulate invention, to open thoroughfares. But we look to see them performing the more distinguished service of promoting the advancement and power of the human mind; of swelling the flow of human charity; of kindling Christian aspiration into an undying fire; of turning time into life; of moulding the corruptible and mortal into incorruption and immortality. Let the educated be reminded that no optimisms yet reached in human affairs, that nothing has culminated, nothing reached its goal. That the whole is a scene of capabilities and prospectives, of advancements to be advanced, of meliorations to be meliorated. They dwell, therefore, in the midst of most pressing and important labors.

Thus surrounded, we humbly suggest that they allow a proper influence to the obvious truths, that consequents become antecedents; results causes; products, producers; reservoirs, fountains. That nothing is trammelled up, but everything pushes into a series. That human influence, heritable and transmissible. up, but everything pushes into a series. That human influence, heritable and transmissible, has a beginning but no end. That currents of destiny and time, in all their mystehas a beginning but no end. That currents of has a beginning but no end. That currents of opinion once set flowing, and channels of feelrious succession of causes and consequences, the Atheist discerns no sovereign intellect, no opinion once set flowing, and channels of feeling once opened, will course on forever. Heaven help our student minds to sweep a glorious tide into the eternal world! Our power over men is often unconscious and inappreciable.

We can see "the hair that moves the automaton, but cannot see the fine thread" that links spirit to spirit, thought to thought, kthrob to throb, character to character. But we will work on; one influence is to leave and will still still the state of the soul. But there is another sort of Atheism of principle, Atheism of heart, drives out all that is distinct in life. Such Atheism makes a work on; our influence is no less real and is distinct in life. Such Atheism makes a work on; our influence is no less real and powerful, because invisible. We will work on! seeking to purify that which has corruption, to light up what shines dimly, to check what rushes injuriously, to make ourselves and all things more divine. We will work and sleep not, for the night cometh wherein no man can work!

Is distinct in life. Such Atheism makes a man acknowledge no rule, but that of expediency, or standard but that of selfishness, no God but that of materialism.

If God be not in the soul we an inspiration which makes him real real as an everlasting transcendant principle, that knowledge is metaphysical which asserts and makes probable a mere thought. But if God is in the soul with

THE SOUL'S IMMORTALITY.

There is a universal desire of immortality.—
This desire does not arise, as some say, from the regret with which all men must regard the relinquishment of this life. By thus speakingsof the desire as a delusion necessarily accompanying the constitution of mind which it has pleased the Deity to bestow on us, such reasoners but darken the mystery both of man and of Providence. But this desire of immortality is not of the kind they say it is, and it does not in any degree partake of the character of a blind and weak feeling of regret at merely leaving this present life. "I would not live always!" is a feeling which all menunderstand—but who can endure the momentary thought of annihilation." Thousende and levation of harmony and hope.

Go then to the toils of manual labor, go to the struggle of professional exertion, go to temptations and dutties, of any position or parsuit or rank, and you bear within you a sacred conviction, which, in the lowest estate can ennoble and lift you up, and which in the loftiest can keep you humble; go then to the depths of modern mind; theorize as you may, you will recognize the divinity of your origin and the infinity of your destiny. Go then to the toils of manual labor, go to the struggle of the cares of commerce, go to the struggle of the cares of commerce, go to the struggle of the cares of commerce, go to the struggle of the cares of commerce, go to the struggle of the cares of commerce, go to the struggle of the cares of commerce, go to temptations and dutties, of any position or parsuit or rank, and which in the lowest estate can ennoble and lift you up, and which in the loftiest can keep you humble; go then to the doils of manual labor, go to the cares of commerce, go to the struggle of the cares of commerce, go to temptations and dutties, of any position or parsuit or rank, and wou bear within you a sacred conviction, which, in the lowest estate can ennoble and lift you up, and which in the loftiest can keep you humble; go then to the depths of modern mind; theorize as you m stand—but who can endure the momentary thought of annihilation? Thousands, and tens of thousands—awful a thing as it is to dieare willing to do so—passing through nature to eternity—nay, when the last hour comes, death almost always finds his victim ready, if not resigned. To leave earth, and all the light, both of the sun and of the soul, is a sad thought to us all. Transient as are human smiles, we cannot bear to see them no more—and there is a beauty that binds us to life in the tears of tenderness that the dying man sees gushing for his sake. But between that regret for departing loves and affections, and all the beautiful shows of this earth—between that love and the dread of annihilation, there is no connection. The soul can bear to part with all its loves—the soft voice—the kindling smile—the starting tear—and the profoundest sighs of all by whom it is beloved—but it can—and the starting tear—and the profoundest sighs of all by whom it is beloved—but it can—and the starting tear—and the profoundest sighs of all by whom it is beloved—but it can—and the starting tear—and the profoundest sighs of all by whom it is beloved—but it can—and the starting tear—and the profoundest sighs of all by whom it is beloved—but it can—and the starting tear—and the starting tear and the starting tear and the starting tear—and the starting tear and tear and the starting tear and the starting tear and tear and the starting tear and the starting tear and the starting tear and tear and the starting tear and th smile—the starting tear—and the profoundest sighs of all by whom it is beloved—but it cannot bear to part with its existence. It cannot even believe the possibility of that which yet it may darkly dread. Its love—its passions—its joys—its agonies—are not itself. They may perish, but it is imperishable. Strip it of all it has seen, touched, enjoyed or suffered—still it seems to survive—bury all it knew or could know, in the grave—but itself cannot be trodeden down into corruption. It sees nothing like itself in what perishes, except in dim analogies that vanish before its last profound self-meditation; and though it parts with its mortal weeds at last as with a garment, the life of the soul is felt at last to be something not even in contrast with the death of the body, but to flow on like a flood that we believe continues still to flow after it has entered into the unseen solitude of some boundless desert.

If an intellect be indeed doomed utterly to perish, why may we not ask, in that deep despair which, in that case, must inevitably flow from the consciousness of those powers with which he had at once blessed and cursed uspair which, in that case, must inevitably flow from the consciousness of those powers with which he had at once blessed and cursed uspair which, in that case, must inevitably flow from the consciousness of those powers with which he had at once blessed and cursed uspair which, in that case, must inevitably flow from the consciousness of those powers with which he had at once blessed and cursed uspair which, in that case, must inevitably flow from the consciousness of those powers with which he had at once blessed and cursed uspair which, in that case, must inevitably flow from the consciousness of those powers with which he had at once blessed and cursed uspair which, in that case, must inevitable from the consciousnes of those powers with which he had at once blessed and cursed uspair which its flight can be lost but that of life, and that final doom within a moment, finds no thought its ea sighs of all by whom it is beloved—but it cannot bear to part with its existence. It cannot
NOT.

ATHEISM. Atheism is the most terrible of all professions; if we could believe a man to be in this state, not in his speculations, but also in his feelings, we should regard him with the most cannot evolve thought without making intellections: reason without eliciting argument: wish without stirring aspirations: drink happiness from God's works, without reproducing bliss; fear without begetting dread: project without arousing enterprise: nourish a higher life without effecting a surrounding resurrection. The sun is day after day in the heaving the surrounding resurrection of the sun is day after day in the heaving the surrounding resurrection. life without effecting a surrounding resurrection. Let them shrink not, though there do to him day into day uttereth no speech, and to him day unto day uttereth no speech, and night unto night showeth forth no knowledge. The flowers bloom and fade, but he sees no meaning in the change; the ocean rolls its mighty waves with the heavens bending over it in glory, he hears no voice of the almighty have seited an incomplete the seed of the to him day unto day uttereth no speech, and

an inspiring vitality, there is then a central light which beams out over the universe with

Still again, does the love of money interfere with the clear and explicitly revealed obligations of benevolence and charity, making man a cold-hearted creature, freezing up his compassions, and rendering him unwilling to use the bounties of Providence for the glory of their Author, and the good of his fellow becourse.

not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, to conceive what God hath laid up for them that love him.' away the malaria of covetousness. Running streams never become stagnant; depletion is always good for a plethora; and so generous and liberal givers disburden themselves of the peculiar dangers of wealth. They keep down and supplant the covetous spirit by the activity of Christian principles.—New York Evan-

GREAT MEN AND SMALL CHRISTIANS.

would call a small Christian.

Mr. B. was an enterprising merchant. He made a profession of religion while he was a clerk, and was for some years an active and useful man. He had an excellent gift in prayer, and he frequently went with the officers of the church in their visits from house to house. He went into business for himself, and was prospered. He accumulated property rapidly. His business became extended, and he excused himself from visiting, and began to neglect the prayer-meeting. At length he ceased to attend it altogether. He would give money to promote the cause of religion; he could not give his time. He was honest and obliging; went to meeting on the Sabbath, except an occasional absence when business was very pressing; and gave whenever called upon for the support of the Gospel, and for most objects of benevolence. "Go to Mr. B.," said one who presented a subscription paper, "he will give you something, if for nothing else than to get rid of you." He was what my friend would call a great man and a small Christian.

Mr. C. was somewhat distinguished in political life. He was not brought into the church till he was about forty years old. His conver-

ical excitement increased, and Mr. C. seemed to lose his interest in religion. His conduct was irreprochably moral, yet all felt that he exerted little positive influence in favor of the cause of evangelical piety. He would come under my friend's category.

under my friend's category.

Mr. D. was a wealthy farmer. He early be- WARNING TO GREAT COMMERCIAL CITIES.

the hounties of Providence for the glory of their Autior, and the good of his fellow beings? Is he a reluctant giver, seeking to shun the duty of liberality, or performing it only in the most stinted measure, and never with the readiness, fullness and generosity of a cheerful mind? If so, then his love of money is too strong to be innocent, too strong not to be covetous or the very next thing to it. And yet again, does the feeling reign with so much power, as to displace the supremacy of Got from the mind? Then the evidence is complete, that the man is amenable to the charge of covetousness, loving his money so much that he cannot love his Maker: gold, and not God, is the monarch of his soul. He is a worshipper at the shring of Mammon. Has the passion, by gradual growth and long indulgence, converted the individual into a victim of downright awarice? Then we have a covetous man at full length, shrivelled and wrinkled to the very last degree, as miserable as he is mean; and whether most to pity or despise him is always the question. He is insane, without being relieved from the responsibilities of a moral agent.

Such tests furnish practical exhibitions of the heart: they show what is its treasure, they enable one to see whether he is laying op "treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God." It would be difficult to find the person cordially willing to charge upon himself the sin of covetousness; and yet there are thousands and tens of thousands, some of whom bear the Christian name, that are daily practicing it. They act out the passion, though they may not pause to observe or condenn it. The tendency of human nature in this direction is not only strong, but also exceedingly, seductive. As riches increase, we are prone to set our hearts upon them, to increase in the content of the conte

The tendency of human nature in this direction is not only strong, but also exceedingly seductive. As riches increase, we are prone to set our hearts upon them, to increase in the intensity of desire in proportion to our accountations, and thus fall into those "foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition." This danger is never greater than in the season of the greatest worldly prosperity. One of the most effective ways of shunning this danger, is to follow the directions of the apostle's charge to Timothy.—
"Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncer-"Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready good, that they be rich in good works, ready told eestays on the face of God and the Lumb. good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying and deriving from Him, who is the sea of light up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life." This counsel furnishes not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart

ANTI-REPUBLICAN RELIGION.

make war with republicanism in all his religious doings, and support it in his political actions? If his religion makes him an enemy to political liberty, can his politics make him a

Mr. C. was somewhat distinguished in political life. He was not brought into the church till he was about forty years old. His conversion was a matter of great joy to the people of God; for he was a man of decided ability, and it was hoped that his influence would be of great advantage to the cause.

At first they had great reason to believe that their bopes would be realized. Even the political enemies of Mr. C. acknowledged that a great change had taken place in him. The first prayer that he offered in public made a deep impression.

He was soon invited to become an officer in the church, but declined the invitation. Political excitement increased, and Mr. C. 'seemed the right to perpetuate one wrong, because it is considered a religious duty, who shall stoy to great the right to perpetuate one wrong, because it is considered a religious duty, who shall stoy to great in commit the second wrong on the same principle?—and the door once open, who shall shut it till all the evils and crimes have entered?

No honest, intelligent man, capable of comprehending abstract principles, would expect or ask to vote or hold office, under a government the principles of his religion. He could not do it without doing it through a treacherous motive, which might be the result of his religion. The principle of the purpose of breaking down the government and to leave the right to perpetuate one wrong, because it is considered a religious duty, who shall deny the right to commit the second wrong on the same principle?—and the door once open, who shall shut it till all the evils and crimes have entered?

No honest, intelligent man, capable of comprehending abstract principles, would expect or ask to vote or hold office, under a government the principles of his religion. He could not do it without doing it through a treacherous motive, which might be the result of his religion.

cause of evangelical piety. He would communder my friend's category.

Mr. D. was a wealthy farmer. He early became a member of the church, and was very liberal to the minister. He had prayers in his family on Sabbath mornings, and on other days when a minister was staying with him. He did not approve of giving much to benevolent societies; indeed, it was sometimes said, that he gave as little as he could, and keep his standing with his bertheren. He had too much to do to attend evening meetings, and was very apt to sleep during the spryices on the Sabbath.

He was the owner of nearly five hundred acres of land, and was, according to my friend's idea, a great man; he was also a small Christian.

Ought these things so to be? Ought those who are capable of exerting the greatest influence in the cause of religion, to be content to pass along without influence? I commend to all such the parable of the talents.—N. Y. Observer.

PASTORS AND PREACHERS.

Pastors and preachers are sometimes dealt with in a summary manner, by those of their own class. The following conveys a hint, if not a useful lesson, to ministers:

There are some who would rather have a social visit from their pastor than a good sermon; and there are some, too, so unreasonable as to expect both; but I cannot consider them wise or just. There may be others who him that it costs nothing to preach well, but they know nothing. There are ministers who shake sermons out of their sleeves; but they are not worth "the shaking" after they are out. The flock soon shows the kind of pasture upon which it has subsisted. For myself, I do not know a more heartless thing, or one more wicked, than for a minister twascend the pulpit on the broad of life, talk noheanse in the name of the Cat, than in close and laborious thinking disc, that it is much easier, and more agreeable, likewise, to spend an afternoon in a social of the cutant on the county of the substance, and with the first fruits of their increase.—Cir. Parlor Mag.

Deep learning will make you only acceptain

SINGING

Though but a poor singer, yet I have a habit of singing when alone. A little thing sets me off—a bit of green on the earth, or a bit of blue in the skies. Yes, yes; I like singing, and often sing sing. me off—a bit of green on the earth, or a bit of blue in the skies. Yes, yes; I like singing, and often sing with my heart when my lips are silent. I like to hear a milkmaid sing in the green meadow, when her heart is so happy that she cannot help it. I love to hear a song ancalled for. Who asks the birds to sing?—They sing to relieve their heart, and this is the sort of singing that I like. I love to hear a loud hallelujah—not by the clear, musical waits of one who is and for the size of loud hallelujah—not by the clear, musical sice of one who is paid for it, but by a thousand tongues, singing with the heart and under-

You shall have my favorite song. I sang it in my youth and in my manhood, and now I am singing it in my years:

When all thy mercies, O my God!
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost.
In wonder, love, and praise.

Many a green field and parched heath—many a hill and valley—have been made vocal by the hundrum voice of Old Humphrey; and I nave sung this song with a loud voice on lon bave sung this song with a four voice on the system of Cheapside and the Strand. I have sung it on the mountain-top, and a hundred fathom deep in the heart of the earth—in the ruins of

deep in the heart of the earth—in the roins of Kenilworth and Tintern, and in the palaces of the Tuilleries and Versailles—among the waving woods on the land, and amid the waves of the heaving ocean.

Another favorite song of mine is the old hundredth psalm, composed by John Hopkins, the coadjutor of Thomas Sternhold. For seven years, in the days of my youth, I heard it sung on every Sabbath; and, instead of being weary of the words, unpoetical as they are, I like them better than ever.

All people that on earth do dwell, Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice; Him serve with fear, his praise forthtell; Come ye before him, and rejoice. The Lord, ye know, is God, indeed; Without our aid he did us make:
We are his flock—he doth us feed,
And for his sheep he doth us take.

Ot enter, then, his gates with praise; Approach with joy his courts unto; Praise, laud, and bless his name always, For it is seemly so to do.

For why? The Lord our God is good; His mercy is forever sure; His truth at all times firmly stood, And shall from age to age endure

Perhaps you will laugh at an old man's singng this psalm by himself, as it is more suita-de for public worship. Well, well; let ar old man have his own way; it reminds me of old times, and makes me happy. My voice may not be very melodious, but I try to sing with my heart; as the apostle says, "I will sing with the spirit, and I will sing with the understanding also,"—Old Humphrey.

RESISTING THE SPIRIT.

It is a spectacle over which an angel might weep, if there could be tears in heaven—man, feeble man, child of dust, and crushed before the moth, strives with Almighty God. Who has not done it? How many are doing it yet! And while man does it in his thoughtlessness, he hears not, or if he hears he heeds not, the GREAT MEN AND SMALL CHRISTIANS.

"Why is it," said one in my hearing, "that great men commonly make small Christians?" By great men, he meant those who are superior in intellect, wealth, or station to the mass of men. The remark led me to look at facts within the range of my observation.

Judge A. was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was wealthy, and held a respectable judicial station. He was grave and dignified in his deportment, a regular attendant upon public worship, and a cheerful contributor to the funds of the church. He was well pleased when all was quiet, though souls were not converted. He was never seen at a prayer meeting. He never conversed on the subject of personal religion. He was what my friend would call a small Christian.

Mr. R. was an enterprising merchant. He common and distribute to the funds of the churchs are not converted in the funds of the church of the converted in the same time? Or rather must fire the same time? Or rather must he hears he heeds not, the sound which comes from the distance, and falls upon the ear in tones so solemn and distinct, and with a cadence so dreadful, "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." He heeds to not the sound which comes from the distance, and falls upon the ear in tones so solemn and distinct, and with a cadence so dreadful, "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." He heeds not, the sound which comes from the distance, and falls upon the ear in tones so solemn and distinct, and with a cadence so dreadful, "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." He heeds not have preligious than his political convictions, if it is possible for him to entertain such as are contradictory to each the was deportment, a regular attendant upon public worship, and a cheerful contributor to the funds of the church. He was well pleased when all was quiet, though souls were not converted. He would betray it just as sure as he had faith in his relig soul a seal which neither earth nor heaven nor hell can break. The die is then cast, the work is done, the decision is recorded. him alone!" is the sentence which has gone forth, and the man is lost. Thenceforward his career is one of growing sinfulness. Thence-forward his state is one of spiritual sleep, pro-found as that of the grave, undisturbed by any Sabbath argument, unbroken by any threaten-ing omen, unaffected by the approaching real-ities of another world; and though he may live amid scenes of spiritual beauty, and though the may live amid scenes of spiritual beauty, and though the refreshing showers of heavenly grace may brighten and give new verdure to the moral landscape around him, there he is, a spot blasted by Heaven's fire, which can never be cultivated, a tree scathed by Heaven's lightning, ready to be cut down as fuel for the burning. I may seem to you to speak strongly, but oh! how lame and feeble are my words to give expression to the sentiment which God has uttered: "Woe unto them when I depart from them!"—Erskine Mason.

SPRMON BY A ROWISH PRIEST

Through the medium of the "Northern," I wish to give the Protestant world the followwish to give the Protestant world the following account of a part of a sermon delivered by a Romish priest, on the 26th of March last, in their church, in the village of Dunshore, (formerly Cherry,) Sullivan county, Pa., to a large congregation composed mostly of those belonging to the same bigoted sect.

While he was discanting largely upon the beneficial effects of the Roman Catholic Church

and her peculiar doctrines and power, &c., &c., he said: «
The Pope has the exclusive right, support

"The Pope has the exclusive right, supported by his Church, to propagate the dogmas and creed—having derived them from St. Peter alone—consequently they must be right," and all others were heretics and would be damned if they would not obey her injunctions.

After proceeding in this strain for a considerable time, he said: "The United States herong to our Lord the Pope, and are his property; and the time is coming, Christians," said he, "before long, too, when the Roman Catholic religion will be the only one allowed.

he, "before long, too, when the Roman Catholic religion will be the only one allowed among the people. Our Church has had eighteen hundred years experience; she is right, and has decreed it. She is infallible, and therefore cannot be wrong. We are all working to produce so desirable a result. Our religion must, can, and should be supported by government."—Northern Advocate.

We append a translation of the oath which . it is said the Romish Bishops and Archbishops are required to takes all and and are

"I will from this hour be obedient to the holy Roman Church, and to our Lord, Lord Pope —, and to his successors canonically introduced. Their plan, intrusted to me, by themselves, their nuntii, or letters, I will disclose to no man, so long as I am conscious, to their damage. The Roman Papacy and the royalties of St. Peter (Regalia Sancti Petri) I will assist them to retain and defend against all men. The rights, honors, privileges and authority of the holy Roman Church, of our Lord the Pope, and of his aforesaid successors, I will take care to preserve, defend, increase and promote. Heretics, schismatics, and rebels against the same our Lord, or his successors aforesaid, I will, to "I will from this hour be obedient to the ord, or his successors aforesaid, I will, to the utmost of my power, persecute and at-

erla son the et sont si stid The missionary operations conducted by the Presbyterian churches in New Orleans, have resulted in the erection of two new churches, for which \$9,000 have been raised. Evangelical religion is slowly but surely advancing in the Crescent City—a few years since wholly given up to idolatry.

It is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.

Men are usually tempted by the devil, but the idle man tempts the devil.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1853.

NEW HYMN BOOK .- Our new Hymn Book, 'The Psalmody,' is now out of press, and is being bound as rapidly as possible. Orders for it will be filled as fast as they are bound .-The price is 75 cts. a copy, bound in sheep -and 84 cents, in embossed morocco. By the dozen or more, 20 per cent discount will be made on 6 months' credit, and 25 per cent for cash in advance. The book is so expensive that we cannot send it out on commission.

Names will be put upon the covers of books. when requested, for 10 cts. a copy-and the word " Choir," for 8 cts.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST UNANIMITY.

It is always "good and pleasant" for bret to dwell together in unity. Oneness in sentiment and action in a family or religious denomination, is no less indicative of prosperity without, than a mark of peace and pleasantness within. It is pleasant to see all Christians kindly disposed toward each other; such a kindly disposition becomes a necessity within the limits of a denomination. In the origin and early records of any sect.

denomination, or party, one expects always to find close attachments and strong sympathies; but as the new community enlarges and multiplies, there is always room for diversity, and differences may arise impairing or endangering the good warm brotherly unanimity of earlier times, and divisions or secessions may follow : or if not, varieties of faith, of purposes, and efforts, may obtain, prejudicial to the efficiency and success sure to flow from concentration and union. We say it not egotistically, but with thankfulness to God, that there is now in the Free-will Baptist denomination, a better unanimity than there has been before for a whole score of years; and as a result, a good degree of denominational efficiency and prosperity. The writer has been for quarter of a century a somewhat careful observer of the savings and doings, the faith and the works, of the denomination, and in his opinion at no time of that period, has it been better united in its efforts, more harmonious in its opinions, or more resolved on fulfilling its world-wide mission as an humble tribe of the true Israel of God, than at this moment.

It is true, there have been estrangements and differences with some churches and some ministers among us, as where have there not been? and to some small extent, it has sometimes seemed as if there must be secessions from the body that would be permanent; but such threatening clouds have passed over, and the heavens again become calm and serene, the sun of prosperity and unanimity shining more bright and beautiful than ever. And there have been oppositions among us to missionary, educational, and other denominational enterprises; and a deplorable disregard of supporting the ministry, and of educating young men called of God to preach; but now these delinquencies are rapidly passing away, new interests are awakened, and progress in the right direction was never more apparent.

As a warm brotherly unanimity prevails and increases in the denomination it will accomplish more for God and itself. With us not one half is yet done for foreign or domestic there is a gradual increase of interest and conwithin a few months raised for Michigan College is a proud item for Free-will Baptists; while old New England will show that she is not behind the young and vigorous West .-These enterprises prosecuted will cement and weld still more closely the bonds of unanimity

All the various associations among us, bringter. None better united as a whole. None whose ministers love each other more fratereach to each be strengthened, - and no denomination has a more delightful mission to fulfil in blessing mankind than the Free-will Baptists. The large denominations have a greater work to do, because more numerous; but none, a finer or nobler mission than they .- P. s. B.

If there is any one thing that demands the attention of our churches more than others, itis the means of supplying our churches with an efficient ministry. We have tried the plan of self-made ministers, so far as mental culture is concerned, and fall of a supply, we have furnished a theological school for all who wish to enjoy its advantages, but few resort to an average, about as many young men as the free, is not just what we should have. We cause, our opinion will not be heeded as law, unless something more is done. It is the opinassist young men to meet the expenses of a cause other denominations have succeeded in this way. The number and efficiency of the ished purpose. This is true in all the churcherally called to the ministry; perhaps it is that evidence of love to the cause by contributing to their support. There is no doubt but that a very large number would press forward to the ministry if we only offered to meet a share of their expenses. 3. God is more likely to answer our prayer for more laborers when we try, to answer it ourselves. Jupiter lifted the Rockland, Me. Obituary soon.

cart from the mud when the cartman put his shoulder to the wheel. When we want a minas burdensome (and in some respects more so) the sufferer has no means of getting another. part, and leaving the way of approach nearly ter. impassable. The most of young men will get "Dear Bro. Steere :- I have sad news to re-

al, we must encourage young men. 1. To should sometimes despair. On last Thursday, the 7th instant (July), between the hours of 12 and 2 A. M., my new house, which I had built gin to prepare for the ministry, they of course will do nothing. Then at the outset they must have the encouragement. 2. They must be the ground. I had determined to go into the country to live because I believed it would be them get habits of study, get their eyes open to their ignorance and the use of education, at much less expense and at the same time and, if ever, you may then withheld aid from cilitate the object of my mission. But I am thus far foiled. It was not the result of accithem; they will be likely to go ahead in spite of

ogical student who has not pursued an acalemical course can be. If but one is to be atademical. It is a miserable policy for a young man to attempt to pass over the preparer, writer and speaker, and, indeed, in a short oursue a full course of both. Hence, we say, help. We must help him. if young men can have aid in but half of mentary studies, and very soon a complete Society should have funds enough at its dispoyoung man preparing for the ministry in any Br. S. to appropriate at discretion. Seminary or College in the denomination .-Then volunteers would be called out in every

We have long talked of going to the old world to convert it to Christianity; but millions of them are coming to us. We have been that the committee appointed by this Yearly slow to go up and possess the land, and now Meeting at its session in Brunswick in June missions that should be done, but it is believed the land pitches its tent in our midst and invites us to conquest. Pagans, and paganized day in September. We look upon the move Christians, infidels, and sinners of every dethere is constantly increasing efficiency. The gree come pouring in upon us, and it requires interest for the suffering three millions of no prophet to see that we must renew, mould, the cause of education more than fourfold has Our religion must penetrate the darkness of strength of the several Quarterly Meetings .been contributed within a twelvemonth than their minds and purify their lives, or darkness The Kennebec Yearly Meeting, proper, is comat any previous time. Thirty thousand dollars | will rest upon our church and land, and corand brotherhood which should unite close all | China now sends her ship-loads to our care, son, 418; Windsor, 171. Now, we do not wish ing as they do the churches and ministers into Christian effort, which is already white for the give expression to our views on the subject. co-operation, tend to increase a pure Christian harvest. Every city is made up in part of this una nimity. Of this class are all our Quarters class of humanity, and some of them are ruled Meetings, and these might be constituted as follows: ly and Yearly Meetings, the General Confer-and nearly ruined by it. The great West is lows: Bowdoin, 1910; Farmington, 1130 ence, and Missionary and Educational Boards, filling up with foreigners, who carry into that and Conventions. No denomination, not excepting the Quakers, are better united in the Anti-slavery cause rouse of the morals and liberties of the nation. Our Anti-slavery cause, none so untramelled by the only hope for the future is based on the power by the change of several churches from one paralyzing power of slavery's curse, as we.—

None whose sentiments and doctrines are bet—

of the gospel to regenerate these elements.—

Here is work for the church. Here is use for money and men. Here is a field that is not well night of the Bowdoin Q. M., should be half occupied, inviting our attention, and prom- connected with that Q. M.; the Harpswell nally. Let, then, the cords of love which bind ising an abundant harvest. Here is work that must be done, or our children will find piety church with the (new) Anson Q. M. and liberty at a fearful discount among the . None will deny that the same evil is found

mass of the nation.

We should be induced to enter upon this

Meetings as in that of our churches. We had work from the love of Christ, which seeks to better have fewer churches and stronger ones save all men. We may add to this the fact than have things as they now are. We canthat self-preservation requires it; and that God Quarterly Meeting in every town. We may obviously purposes to test our sincerity by throwing objects of Christian benevolence have the name, the skeleton; but it will be onin masses into our very midst; and that our ly a name, only a skeleton,—a skeleton poorer. means properly expended must accomplish if possible, and leaner than some we have writfour-fold more for good to these people than ten. We, as a denomination, have gone to an we could have done for them while in foreign extreme, and the sooner we take words and lands, and that the lane and every, the counsel and return to the right course, the bet-literature and religious notions of the land are decidedly in our favor, so that we have a great and for the conversion of souls. Who would it. Most of our Academies have sent out on advantage over efforts in the old world; and not prefer to travel ten or fifteen miles farther, that we have here an opportunity to carry out and have a Quarterly Meeting after he might Biblical School; which shows that a mere our benevolent purposes without that great have arrived at the place appointed, than to free is not know, with tuition and room-rent sacrifice of friends, country, blessings of civilization which the foreign laborer must incur, few ministers present, as must be the case in may say that young men ought to fit them- but surrounded by all these blessings at some of the Quarterly Meetings under the presselves for the work or enter the field without home, among friends, in a climate suited to ent arrangement. We are not to consult our preparation; or that at least the privileges of our nature and habits, and every means of own ease and accommodation altogether, but the Biblical School should attract them from comfort which is desirable; and that the peoprivate life, but they will not embark in the ple to be instructed are from home, away from part reluctantly with the "old" Bowdoin Q. M.; the restraints of old associations and cruel but we think they would cheerfully submit to we shall be left without a competent ministry laws and customs more pliant and teachable a new arrangement wherever it might put them. because unsettled, and changing from necessiion of many that provision must be made to ty many habits of life. Now, in view of these Q. M., viz.: brethren Williamson, Hill, Jackcourse of study, and that this will meet the mestic missions than we are doing at present? men who know the Quarterly Meetings, and in difficulty. We are of this opinion. 1. Be- We ought so actively to press the light of the whom the churches can have the fullest confito either ensure its acceptance in form, or at we have no doubt but that all the churches C. Baptist ministry has been more than doub- least remodel their ecclesiastic institution and the Y. M. will-concur in it.—c. led within fifteen years in this manner. 2. reform their private life. And what are F. We know of large numbers of young men of Baptists doing in this work? We come very good talents who are anxious to pursue a far short of our duty. Our money is withheld course of study and enter the ministry, but from this needful cause. We have but few St. Louis, states that the paper called The cannot for want of means. Poverty shuts up men in the field. We act as if we did not the path, and forces them to abandon their cherknow that God had sent several millions of his approbation and sanction. This is the paes. By some means poor young men are gen. Shall we not arise to the work? increase our contributions—send out our men into new the churches may win their affections and give fields, and especially cities where this class of torture, and the fagot, and said that "if the people congregate? In this way we can carry forward the cause of missions, and at the same time increase our strength to do more

and more.—g. H. B.

BURNING OF BR. SMITH'S HOUSE.

A short time since we communicated to istry enough to aid in qualifying men for it, readers in a hasty note the sad news of the God will raise up all we need. But the aid burning of the new house of our missionary in ontemplated will fall very far short of the de- Canada. It is to him indeed a catastrophe. sired result, if it is confined to theological To have a house burned up is always a serious studies. The expenses of education previous matter. But especially so is it when that house to entering the Theological School are quite is in a strange land; and more especially when as those afterwards incurred. There is no Br. Smith had built himself a house and was conceivable reason why a young man should just about moving into it when it suddenly not be assisted in his preparatory course, as came to nothing. The joy of a prospective much as at any period of his studies. If we new and independent home, was sunk in the confine our aid to the Theological School, it sadness of no such home. The following is an will, to some extent, be like paving a street in extract from the letter of Br. S. to the wri-

fast in the mud, or turn back before they reach late to you. My heart is heavy and sad, but fast in the mud, or turn back before they reach the spot where all is smooth and easy, or will enter upon theological studies without proper preparation. Either of these results would be disastrous. If we are to do anything effectuary of the service of the serv them; they will be likely to go ahead in spite of dent, but the work of an incendiary. Howev-difficulties, much more so than at the begin-er this shall not drive me from the field. I hope bing. to work on, and work ever. * * No cause can be assigned for the deed. The supprepared for the ministry by far than a theo-

While we sympathize deeply with our afflicttained, by all means we would prefer the acise of God. He will not be driven from the ation and enter at once upon theological studies. He will become a better thinker, reasonwhile he was contemplating the field upon time after entering the ministry, a better theo- which he is now thus afflicted. That concern ogian to take a thorough training in academi-still woides with his soul. We are confident cal studies and omit the theological, than to pursue the opposite course. It is better to

A few years ago it was expected, as a mat eir course, by all means the first half should ter of course, that if a poor man's house was have the preference. But to aid through the whole period of study is the true policy. In this case few would think of omitting the elemissionary's house-a firm F. W. Baptist miscourse of academical and theological studies sionary,'s house,—burned down by the torch of would be generally pursued. Our Education the incendiary. And shall not that house be rebuilt for him? We answer, emphatically, sal to render all needful aid to every approved YES! It shall be rebuilt, or its value given to

Canada cannot afford to lose Br. Smith. We cannot afford to lose his labors among the fulocality, and a host, valiant in battle, would gitives from an oppression which we abominate, soon appear upon the walls of Zion. The and for the destruction of which his missum of \$20,000, at 7 per cent. would afford a benefice of \$30,00 each to 46 students annual. ly, and this number increased by those who Gath, or published in the streets of Askelonare able to defray their own expenses, would that is, as to one particular, let us not leave furnish valuable recruits to the ministry. Why can we not have as much or more than that ing embers of his house which was, but is not. A word to the benevolent and sympathetic is sufficient .- M. J. s.

KENNEBEC YEARLY MEETING.

It will be seen by a late notice in the Star, instruct, redeem them, or they will ruin us.— ing, so far as relates to numbers and the actual gle convert—that the missionary went there for ruption ruin the people. There may be more ton Q. M. being in the province of Nova Sconovelty, heroism, or excitement in sending the tia. The whole number of communicants, exgospel abroad, but there is equal reality and cepting the Barrington, is 4954; and these comnecessity in propagating it at home. We have municants are organized in Quarterly Meetmillions from Africa within our borders, and ings as follows: Bowdoin, 1910; Farmington, millions from Europe benighted, enslaved. 1130; Edgecomb, 728; Waterville, 587; Anand domestic heathenism is not unknown among us. All together make an extensive field of There should, then, be but four Quarterly

church with the Edgecomb; and the Augusta

existing in the organization of our Quarterly considerations, should we not do more for do-son, Page, Tyler, and Edgecomb. They are gospel upon the consideration of foreigners as dence; and whatever may be their decision,

AN ITEM FOR AMERICAN PROTESTANTS. Peter Richard, Roman Catholic Archbishop of "Shepherd of the Valley" is published under semi-heathen into our midst for us to instruct. per which recently justified the policy of the middle ages of propogating the Roman Catholig religion by means of the Inquisition, the Catholics ever gain the ascendency here, as they certainly will, religious freedom in this

country is at an end." CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE IN BENGAL. Last year 56,000 Bibles were circulated in Eld. J. S. Gross died on the 16th ult. in Bengal, which was 14,006 more than in any MISSION EXPERIENCE.

nce, he related to us his "mission experience," tributor says, "it will be his highest pleasure as he called it. We were deeply interested in if he may be permitted to cause a single sunhearing it from his lips, and requested him to beam to dart across the "Shady Side" of his put it in writing. He has done so, and we give former pastor." And still the 4th article in t to the public. This "experience" is full. It succession is headed, "Shady Side"-" My embraces conviction, conversion, and subse- Experience," quent "good works." All, we doubt not, will So the discussion goes on, of the ministryread it with an interest like our own; and some of the pastoral relation-of the duty of church that read it may find it a glass in which they es-of the gospel obligations, &c. We be e themselves. There are thousands in Chris- lieve the books will do much good. How an churches, that have never, it is to be fear- much hundreds of our fathers in the ministry ed, been converted to the love of that holy and with their families have suffered in domest blessed truth of honoring God with their sub- wants and deprivations, while sacrificing all to JUNE 7, 1853....

nite unfavorable circumstances; but rememring a man of experience said, "The hand of ed diligent maketh rich," I concluded to do that I could to see better days. My ousiness nortly became prosperous and I was called on the second respectively. scovered a sect of religious people whe cau-med me not to give to be seen and to have any other general newspaper in the world. re I said the heathen were well enough off— nat when God wanted the heathen converted e would raise up and qualify men, and send the Gospel to them. At present they probably The weekly is in quarto form, soon to be enacted from the best light they had, and I could larged and improved, the price of which is ee no reason why they would not be saved.—

Shat it was unreasonably to suppose that God all denominations at \$1,00. As a newspaper, equired this sacrifice of us, and moreover the noney. All this time my judgment frequently of the doings of the whole world. Much of the doings of the whole world. Much of its foreign correspondence is very valuable.

The travels of Bayard Taylor, one of its ediwas poor and in debt, instead of lending the little influence I had in favor of this glorious lause. I kept up the old cry that the heathen should have no money from me. Sometimes I can have no sympathy—nor can we acquiesce thought that if I should be successful and get in all the projects it advocates for social rerich, I would be generous just before I died, and thus atone for all my neglected sins and common Still, after a constant reading of its and thus atone for all my neglected sins and leave a good name behind. All this time, I columns for some three years, we believe its was to appearance earning money, but the difficulty was, I could not keep it, but I lost on as well as every other oppression, true friends

was preparing to pay my debts with; they was preparing to pay my debts with; they were under a tree. An a shower the lightning cally religious—yet, compared with some of struck the tree and killed them both. About this, time I had an excellent cow—she died the N. York papers professedly religious, without any apparent cause. I went into my which connive at slavery, advocate the Fugihome—she lived three days, and died. I then began to think that the providence of God was began to think that the providence of God was against me. My mind became like the troubled sea; and I began to reflect that if I had pervert the morals of one man where the given one-tenth the value of one of my horses corrupt a legion. On the whole, we only add, to the heathen, these things might not have that we take it as a secular paper, and like it that we take it as a secular paper, and like it happened. In this state of mind, knowing that Eid.—, who generally had something to say against missions, would preach at a certain place the next Sabbath, I concluded to go and The Eld. soon got upon my favorite doctrine, myself, I cannot bear this. The Elder may William Wade, say that the missionaries are mistaken in their J. S. Turner, duty, and I will say amen. But I cannot be-Reuel Williams eve a man of education and talents, who can Adnah Plummer, get a living anywhere, will leave his home, his West Waterville church

nvestigate this subject farther.

I obtained such information as my scanty "Widow's mite," ans would allow, and became converted inmeans would allow, and became converted in the spirit of missions. I did not confer with flesh and blood, but notwithstanding I was poor and in debt, I felt determined to do what eared to be my duty as God should prosper Amount before received, without regard to whatever should oppose; een prospered abundantly in the things of this orld, and what is of more importance, I have or a number of years about what I should eat his money—we thank more for his "prayer." r drink, or wherewithal I should be clothed, "Rea Chency—I send in this for God has in his abundance supplied them all. I have seen the property of those covetous professors, who, when called on to give, tous professors, who, when called on to give, the large of the large ous professors, who, when called on to give, ave always pleaded poverty as I used to plead spread of the blesseu Gospa, who, she are always pleaded poverty as I used to plead it, take to itself wings and fly away; and it has been gathered up by those of God's children who appeared to me to be more faithful stewards of the things God had given them. And I can testify with the Psalmist, that I have been young and now am old, yet have I never seen the sighteous forsaken nor his seed begging the sight sigh weary in well doing; but labor on in this glo-rious cause until God shall have the heathen for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession, and we shall be called give an extract: a more important work in the mansions on

THOSE BOOKS WILL DO GOOD.

By "those books" we do not mean those I look upon the duty of man as a sojourne which the pastors of many of our churches shall receive as a donation from friends in their congregation on the plan suggested a few 2. Provide properly for the spiritual and temperature since by Epistello, which plan we are glad to see works already for the benefit of a few; these books will undoubtedly do much few; these books will undoubtedly do much if he has any beyond supplying the few; these books will undoubtedly do much good, both to the pastor and his people, but they are not the "those books" we are now thinking of we mean that "Sunny Side," "No. 5," "Shady Side," &c., will do good, as they are extensively read among our churches. they are extensively read among our churches, who do much. I have been hesitating whether or among any churches. It is true, they ex-pose some before untold sufferings and strug- but little that I can do; but I have at length gles in ministers' families, and it is also true, with enclose to aid you in carrying forward that many pastors and their families are well with enclose to and you in carrying forward your noble enterprise, the building of a meetand amply sustained by their churches; but it ing house in Augusta. This I give, with my is also true that there is yet so much fault prayers and best wishes that your efforts to among many congregations in this thing, that build up the cause of Christ in Augusta may be attended with great success. the books will do a great good. They will provoke thought and discussion, and induce many churches to do what of duty in the mat- because they can do but "little," A few hunter of supporting their pastor, which they had dred "littles" would at once relieve us from

ter and his family as appear in "Sunny Side" ity," &c. 2 Cor. 8: 12-14. c. and "Shady Side" drawn, for fear that young men will be deterred from entering the minis- Zion's Herald says the Maine Conference try, and for fear that the nations over the wa- (Methodist,) has a membership of 9,646, besides ters will laugh at us. Then follows an article 1,678 probationers, and 91 local preachers.on Ministerial Support; and next an article Its nett increase of members, probationers, and headed, "A Sunbeam on 'Shady Side,'" con- local preachers is 515. For missions this Containing the acknowledgement of a country ference has raised \$2,550 97; for S. S. Union, pastor for a check on — bank, in his favor, \$143 83; Tracts, \$141 83; Bible Society, of fifty dollars from a former parishioner, now \$287 50.

in the city, which fifty dollars may be traced In conversing with an aged brother not long to the account of "Shady Side," as the con-

15 antains

preach Christ's gospel, is known only to themselves, their wives, and their children. We Br. Chency: -Having a few moments leisure, I embrace the opportunity of giving you ny thoughts about missions. And in the first the good influence of "those books."-p. s. s. e, I would say that I began the world under

tics from reliable sources: Daily issues to time to contribute some hing for As I wanted to appear respectable, 25,000—Semi-weekly, 6,000—Weekly, 70,000 found I must either give or render some rea-on for not giving. In looking round, I soon an aggregate circulation larger than that of

The matter is furnished by the following the applause of men; but they said that I must of let my left hand know what my right hand corps of contributors: Editor, 1—Association id. I was satisfied this doctrine was correct Editors, 11—Reporters, 15—Correspondents, the main but was further satisfied those peole did nothing or next to nothing; and as it as a cheap doctrine, I concluded to embrace 13—Total, 130. Add clerks, compositors, thinking I would go a little further, and thereign I said the heathen were well enough off—room, carriers, &c., &c., we have a grand total of 301. The weekly is in quarto form, soon to be en-

ney would never get to the heathen, and it it is not surpassed by any other that has fallen as probably a plan of designing men to make under our observation. It is a perfect epitom I would give thousands of dollars; but as I togs, through Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, to us worth more than the price of the paper.

Spare might do as they pleased, but they

With its party politics, as such, we of course of temperance, bold and fearless advocates of all social and moral reforms that commend But I could not, or rather would not, be coninced that I was wrong, and that the loss of ay calves, horse and hogs was the judgment has been charged as an infidel—as an ultra After I had met with many losses as above that I enthusiast—as a subverter of morality. It is stated, I had a valuable horse, the best I ever tween the died mysteriously. I had in a pasture, a few miles off, two other horses that I Editor does not pretend, that we know of, to ighbor's pasture, purchased a cow, drove her tive Slave enactment, land its supporters, and

AUGUSTA MEETING HOUSE. , MONEY RECEIVED.

kindred, and all that is near and dear to us Miss Mary Fogg, Providence, R. I., all, and go among savages and cannibals for William H. Melcher, Bath, the scanty maintenance he may get. 1 must Elias Hutchins, Dover, N. H., N. Gammon, Phillips. Mrs. Sarah H. True, S. Montville

The "widow's mite" is thankfully received.

The brother who writes below, we thank for "Bro. Cheney :- I send in this -- for your

Another good brother thus writes. He himen self is worthy of our thanks, and his kind let-

"I have long been accustomed to give for the support of the cause of my blessed Re-deemer in this place and in other places, and far be it from me to be entirely excused

in this vale of tears something as follows:—

1. He is to seek the kingdom of heaven.—

We trust that none will excuse themselve pefore failed to do.

A sister sends us \$25,
Truth and duty lose nothing by discussion; and calls it her "little"—a brother \$10, and all embarrassment. A sister sends us \$25, by a proper agitation; and our readers may be calls it his "little"-another three, another assured, that such books as "Sunny Side," and two, another one, and it is all "little." This "Shady Side," books almost as deeply inter- is the true and the right way. What is "litesting as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will produce tle" to one, is not to another. "For if there hought and talk. In one paper just laid upon be first a willing mind, it is accepted according our table may be read in one column an article to that a man hath, and not according to that headed, "Parish Side," in which the writer he hath not. For I mean not that other men fears to have such dark pictures of the minis- be eased and you burdened; but by an equal-

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Penobscot Yearly Meeting, and will act as Agent for the Star, &c. This will afford our Of the 3,205 families visited, I have

for sale in Boston by Bro. D. P. CILLEY, pastor his premises.

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION.-The Fall wenty-second inst., instead of the 2d., as errocously printed in the notice which we pub- Inaugurations--Crystal Palace---Seamen's Family

A letter from our London correspondent has een received, which will appear next week. In a meeting recently held in London, Rev.

Mr. Ward stated, that the number of fugitive year, or about 10 a day. DEATH OF DR. EDWARDS. Rev. Justin Ed-

on the subject, Neal Dow and others, will be the occasion to him, in the sense that he

ovicating drinks and drugs. THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND DR. D'AUBIGNE.

Or Merle D' Aubigne has just received a signal mark of the King of Prussia's sympathy with literature and the cause of the Reformaion. A letter, signed Frederick William, and dated from the palace of Sans Souci, 4th June, esty has been pleased to present him with " the large gold medal for science." This medal ing on the signs of the zodiac. In the letter and adds that, by sending the large gold medal, he desires to testify his complete acknowledgement of the author's "solid (gediegene) historical investigations."

Galway and Mayo, in the course of a few such, if he had otherwise become oblivious for a single month, to preach twice upon each iticians always bursting with republican

God for the work." NEED OF LABORERS IN KENTUCKY .- Rev.

G. Fee writes to the American Miss. Soci-Castle and Jessamine Counties, as follows:

The following is from the report of a Bible

en the field of my past year's labors. The vere communing members, and had never port it by chartered vessels, the military to

owned a Bible. * * Many of the families Bro. ELIAS HUTCHINS, nothing providential found destitute are ignorant, deprayed, and often reduced to poverty by the habits of intempreventing, will attend the ensuing session of perance. One father had sold his Bible for down east' friends a fine opportunity to make remittances for the Star.

"The Psalmody," our new Hymn Book, is or sale in Boston by Bro. D. P. CILLEY, pastor of the church.

"This will allord our Of the 3,205 families visited, I have left but one destitute of the Bible. This was a family of wealth. The husband and father denied me the privilege of loaning his wife a Bible; and positively forbid my, leaving one on his premises. This man and his wife are both members of the church.

clim hous at it

hung

kerc

shov

expo

thei lool all t

gur tian hea

to t

Bos icat Qu The

Term of this Institution commences on the NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1853. The Exhibition, now two weeks in process, goes on peacefully and with prosperity. The transient visitors have averaged two to three slaves in Canada is from 30,000 to 35,000, and thousand a day, and those for the season, more that the average number escaping is 3,000 a than a thousand. The multitude are yet to come, waiting the completeness of the colle tions and arrangements which will not be consummated till September. The inauguration wards, D. D., died a few days since at the Virginia Springs, aged about 66. He has filled erable celat and glorification—till the next many responsible stations, and is widely known morning's Tribune, followed by other of the as the author of the able documents and manuals on Temperance and the Sabbath, and the made it small and dim—sullied, indeed. This Tract Society's comment on the Old Testa- was in the showing of the absurdity and injusment to the nineteenth Psalm, on which the last tice of the omission of the very principal and to the mist die, and leave many things unfinished; but God lives. His casion, the recognition of Labor and Skill, and cause will extend, and by such instrumentalities as He shall raise up, will ultimately triresentatives of these, in the inaugural cerem GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING IN NEW nies of an INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. There HAMPSHIRE. - A grand gathering of the friends were, on the high place of the occasion, offiof Temperance is to occur at Wolfborough, cers of government, politicians, literati, lawon Lake Winnipissiogee, to-day and to-mor- yers, clergymen and capitalists-but there row. It is expected that Temperance men by were not Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GILDERthousands will be collected at that charming STEIN, the architectural designers of the Crysspot, not only from New Hampshire, but all tal Palace, nor any of its actual builders ;parts of New England. Mr. Chamberlain, of nor was there in all the proceedings any recthe Pavilion at Wolfborough, has erected a ognition of them in all the glorifications of the tent upon the border of the lake, which will occasion. The President of the Crystal Palcontain five thousand people. Distinguished ace Association opened with an address to the advocates of temperance and favorite speakers | President of the nation, awarding the glory of garded the President's attendance as the chief Melancthon was denounced by some one for honor in it, "Mr. President"-he comm changing views on a certain subject. He re- ed, "amid this concourse of people, in this asplied, "Do you think I have been studying as- semblage of personages collected from all siduously for thirty years without learning any- parts of the world, eminent in every depart-TEMPERANCE IN CEYLON.—The cause of by the trophies of intellect and industry, the ergy and perseverance in this great enterprise.

emperance is making great progress in this sland. Several of the chief men among the themselves, sir, upon xov." And in like curative population have headed deputations to rency President Pierce paid back the compli the Governor, praying for the suppression of ment, giving the whole credit of the beautiful, the liquor shops, and in consequence about splendid, originally designed Palace and the half of them have been closed by order of the grand Exhibition to President of the Associaovernment. About 50 societies have been tion and his associates. He said, "You sir, med, numbering 12,000 members, mostly na- and the gentlemen associated with you, have tives, pledged to total abstinence from all in- imposed upon all of us (President and his Cabinet) a deep debt of gratitude for your en-Whatever the short-comings of which you have spoken may be, I can only remark that they do not appear here; and, so far as I have been able to perceive, they are lost in your complete and transcendent success. Sir, if dated from the palace of Sans Souci, 4th June, you had achieved no other good than that 1853, informs the learned Doctor that his Maj-which you have in bringing together in this metropolis citizens from all parts of the Union. you would have fulfilled, perhaps, one of the large gold medal for science. This medal you would have fulfilled, perhaps, one or the bears on one side the head of the King, and on the reverse the god of light in his chariot issuing and perpetuating that blessed Union.—

But you have done more," &c.,—and so on But you have done more," &c.,—and so on without any recognition of the actual skill and the King expresses to the auther the "lively labor, any direct acknowledgment of the arinterest" he feels towards what his Prussian Majesty is pleased to call "his important work;" who had constructed the fair edition. And so, through the whole proceedings, they were no only without personal representation platform, but were ignored as though the whole Palace and Exhibition had been called up af-SCHEME FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF PAPACY ter the oriental fashion of palace production, IN IRELAND .- An imposing scheme has been by the rubbing of a lamp-the silver lamp of propounded by Rev. Dr. Steane, of London, the capitalist. And President Pierce saw the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance; for an great glory of it in its promise of strengthenassault on the Papacy in Ireland. He propo- ing and perpetuating the glorious Union-" of ses that two thousand Gospel sermons shall be which I am President !"-was of course a con preached in a given district in Ireland, as in sciousness about him. President Sedgwick the Province of Connaught, or in Counties had impressed him with the idea of his being weeks. To accomplish this, he would have it, as he was of the honor to the architects and one hundred Evangelical Ministers of differ- artisans. This omission of them here, in this ent denominations go upon a missionary tour, republican land, by men, and officers, and pol-Sabbath, and three times during the week, and in electioneering times if no other, so en which would make twenty sermons apiece, or amored of "hard-fisted" working men, was the more preposterous in consideration that in CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The in- the inauguration of the great Exhibition in ome of the Church Missionary Society for the monarchical kingdom of Britain, in which roylast year was about \$600,000, the donations alty took leading part, a place of honor was being about \$11,000 more than in the previ- assigned to Mr. Paxton, the architect of the ous year. The number of missionaries em- London Crystal Palace, and due credit accordployed is 172, being an increase of ten during ed to the actual skill and labor in the constructhe year. The great want of the Society is tion of the building. The matter was so gross-The Committee last year stated their ly absurd and unjust that the glory of the pa eadiness and ability to send out forty addi geant of the inauguration seemed to wither in tional laborers, but could obtain only a small the light of the mere enggestion of it, as Jopart of them; now they need more than forty nah's goard, smitten at the rost by a worm and for India alone; and pledge themselves to send scorched at top by a blazing sun. The city out into the field "any number of true-hearted seemed to make a quick business of the forgetnissionaries, who may appear to be called of ting of it. Still, the expenses for showing off the President through all the length of Breadway and up Sixth Avenue to the Palace, remain to be paid by the people, the working ty, after an exploring visit in Madison, Rock people, and the poor of course, in the way of taxes and rents, as in other similar shows of-"I am fully satisfied that Kentucky will soon ten made here by what we call a public reception by the corporate authorities. . The Comopen in many counties at least, to a gospel op-posed to slaveholding and all other known sins. mon Council—I think it was that Board—did We now need more laborers: we need men at first reject the proposition to appropriate deeply imbued with the spirit of Christ—men of prayer, and apt to teach—men who, while of buffoonery on this occasion, but it seems that

all other wrongs, shall do so with great tender- other counsels prevailed, and a steamer was ness and kindness; not to withhold truth, but chartered and a procession instituted to give to 'speak it in love.' Another laborer should the President passage across the Bay from be sent into Madison and Jessamine counties; the President passage across the bay troin there are more calls for preaching than your those at whose expense he had come thithe ssionary there can fill. those at whose expense he had come thither,
Never have I been more fully persuaded and to escort him in the dangerous passage up f the necessity of a whole gospel than during Broadway by military and civic attendance. this tour. The partial circulation of truth in the body ecclesiastic and body politic is like the

partial circulation of blood in the human system—decay and death is the result. All over this fertile and lovely country, intellectual and this fertile and lovely country, intellectual and moral decay are as manifest as the noonday sun. That slavery, by engendering pride, caste, cruelty, oppression, fraud, and licennot so much to be sure for protection of life caste, cruelty, oppression, fraud, and licentiousness, is the cause of this decay is underniable. And under God, I believe nothing but the gospel of Christ, faithfully preached and applied to all known wrongs, will save from the calamities of general vice and the sore judgments of God; nothing but this will rejudgments of God; nothing but this will refer this or any other people. The history of the many the many of the man countenance and complexion. I saw him once in your Dover Town Hall, where he took some part in a party political meeting-and colporter in North Carolina to the Parent Soyour Dover people did not seem specially moved to get a sight at him, not knowing that he Franklin, Nash, and Granville counties have was a President at all. Up there he passed neen the field of my past years labors. The lamilies are of an industrious and hospitable for a man—but a metamorphose has taken place amilies are of an industrious and hospitable for a man—but a metamorphose has taken place haracter, but many of them destitute of edufor a man-but a metamorphose has taken place cation. Of 3,205 families, 1,511 were destitute, or had but one Bible to a household. In
many of those destitute families I found members of the church. In one family of fourteen
persons, the parents and six of the children where lay the corpse of his wife. He made no

attempt to escape, but said he should give him-

self up as soon as he finished his breakfast. He

been jealous of his wife for the year past.

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

land, on the 2d. From the report of the Di-

rectors, it appears that the total cost of the

road up to the present time, is \$5,150,272,72

net receipts, 113,520,39. The net income of the

road to July 1st, 1853, is \$407,218,06. Freight

trains arrived in Portland last week from Mon-treal, bringing several hundred barrels of flour.

The yellow fever is prevailing fearfully in

New Orleans. On the 30th ult., the deaths

There were 523 deaths in New York week

The Governor of Arkansas has appointed

place of Hon. Solon Borland, appointed by the

President Minister to Central America. He is

Two persons were bitten by a mad dog in

Lunenburg, Mass., last week. In Shirley, also,

a woman and some cattle were bitten by anoth-

The hotels throughout the White Mountain re-

gion are said to be full of company from all sec-

WHITE MOUNTAINS RAILROAD. The White

Mountains Railroad has been completed to Lit-

tleton, to which place the cars now run in con-

nection with the Concord and Montreal Rail

The whole stock has been subscribed for

railroad across the peninsula of Florida. The

route and termini are not definitely fixed. Tam-

Flour is now transported from Cleveland,

Ohio, to Portland, Me., by the way of the

Welland Canal and the Atlantic and St

Lawrence Railroad, for 70 cts a barrel, being 11c

a barrel less than by the way of New York .-

On Wednesday last there were assembled on

WEALTHY COLORED MEN. The Rochester Democrat speaks highly of the character and

the proceedings of the late colored convention

It says, "There can be no doubt that these people have the ability to devise and carry out

measures for their social advancement, and for

the general improvement of their condition.-

Some few of the delegates, we learned, are quite

wealthy. One individual is said to be worth about seven hundred thousand dollars."

RUMORED CONVERSION OF SENATOR DOUGLASS TO ROMANISM. The Freeman's Journal announ-

ces the conversion of a distinguished Senator the United States to the Roman Catholic church,

at Rome, on the 2d of July, and adds that his conversion was received by Cardinal Fransoni. As Mr. Douglass is the only American Senator

in Rome, it is supposed that he is referred to. — The Paris correspondent of the New York Jour-

nal of Commerce makes mention of the same

Wellington, contrary to general belief, wa

born a sickly child; like Turenne he was weak-

have been the main instruments for preserving

The difference will soon be more than this.

ing from New York.

United States currency.)

31st of August.

and Germany.

circumstance.

pa Bay will probably be the western terminus.

road, of which it is virtually a continuation.

a State Rights Democrat.

tions of the country.

before last, four of which were from cholera.

the city.

And yet,
"This man is now become a god!" ting evidences against the claim:

He had a fever when he was in Spain,
And when the fit was on him I did mark
How he did shake; 'tis true, this god did shake!
His coward lips did from their color fly;
And that same eye whose bend doth awe the
world, world,
Did lose its lustre: I did hear him groan;
Aye, and that tongue of his that bade the Ro

mans Mark him and write his speeches in their books—

And so, when the rain-shower broke upon the procession as it arrived at Chamber's-st., it seems the President fled for shelter-like other mortal human things, as the papers report, that " the President being delayed by the storm, did not arrive at the Palace at the appointed time, one o'clock, being delayed till about an hour later." But the poor soldiers it seems were not allowed to dodge the starm, as the papers say, "Some of the soldiers with their dashing plumes and bright uniforms, looked wistfully at the places of shelter, but all to no purpose, they had to 'stand fire.'"-

I had not purposed to occupy the Star with a formal account of this inauguration; but I have been purposing a description of an inauguration more worthy of record among Christian archives and more gladdening to human hearts, as it is more to the praise of that grace to the infinite fountain of which is to be traced the origin of such Institutions as the "SEA-MEN'S FAMILY ASTLUM." On one of our bright June afternoons, a quiet, soberly-cheerful party assembled on the White Hall Ferry Boat for Staten Island, for passage to the dedication of the Asylum just completed, near the Quarantine landing and Hospital Buildings .-The scene was in harmony with the occasion, -the bright waters of the Bay never brighter, sparkling in the sun-beams and reflecting the purity and glory of the heavens, as the spirits of the children of want and sorrow brighten the best I ever saw. under the beams of Christian benevolence, and reflect the goodness of the Author of all blessing. By a third of a mile's walk from the understanding of late, and spending Quarantine landing, past the grounds of the Hospital buildings, and through a field of waving grass, the company came to the fine, large, prospects. Frankfort is quite a large place, substantial, new building of the Asylum, which is to give a refuge and a home to the destitute is to give a refuge and a home to the destitute and widows and daughters of seamen, built and supported by the earnings of seamen, contribute them some, we think it would be for the advancement of the cause of God.

I was requested to spend two Sabbaths with them, and I can say, that the Lord was in our midst. The brethren and sisters are well engaged, prayer meetings are well attended, and the congregation large on the Sabbath. Sabmen, (and one in particular,) have had in its open the congregation and the congregation are well attended, and the congregation are well attended and the congregation are well attended and the congregation are well attended. uted in the way of the tax on each one who vancement of the cause of God. tion of it; but must refrain for the present.

For the Morning Star.

Last Saturday and Sabbath evenings, we we were favored with two Anti-Slsvery lectures, given by Doctor Parsons, of Windham, e., which were very interesting, and we think profitable. The Doctor has been South, and examined the workings of Slavery with care, and is in possession of many facts in regard to it, which, when related, cannot fail to hyperselated and instruct his heaven at the North. gard to it, which, when related, cannot fail to interest and instruct his hearers at the North.

We understand that he intends to lecture extensively on this subject, and we think, from his knowledge of the evils of Slavery, his zeal for the cause of emancipation, and his against all leases at the control of the faithful in the control of the control of

for the cause of emancipation, and his easy and pleasant address, he is well adapted to benefit the cause of Anti-Slavery by lecturing as he proposes.

AARON AYER.
Saccarappa, Me., Aug. 3, 1853.

For the Morning Star.

Lewiston Falls, Me., July 18, '53.

Bro. Burr:—I enclose to your address \$25, in payment of my pledge to the \$5,000 subscription, in aid of indigent Biblical scholars. I am happy in being able to meet the demand; and still happier, that the conditions, at so early a date, have been met by the very timely ly a date, have been met by the very timely and commendable benevolence of our excellent Bro. of Brooklyn, N. Y.

I am able, thus early, to pay the subscription, from the generous aid of five dollars from a very worthy sister in this church, upon the principle of retreachment. She handed not be in the conditions as a series of the conditions are successful.

amount, which came at the right time, a favor I hope never to forget. Ministers and Biblical students, like their Master, are mostly poor in this world's goods, though we hope rich in faith. They are not only obliged to contend with inward and outward evils, temptations and oppositions, in common with others, but often with stern, unmitigating poverty, which meets them at every corner and in every place, but to embarrass, perplex, and terribly discourage; especially is this the case with most of our Biblical students; even before the altar, with all upon it, entirely consecrated to the work of God in preparing for an extensive usefulness, does the hand of need press heavily upon them. Should they not receive assistance? Ought they not? Are they not deserving? Does not God require us to bear one another's burdens? They, with all of us, have abundant reason to thank God and take courage that their wants are not wholly overlooked by their brothers from the substantial help. amount, which came at the right time, a favor which has been so generously proffered.

J. S. Burgess.

m-did

vas ive

by

eir

ive

and

life

n's

to

na-

ery

ook and

ays

rfly

For the Morning Star, JOURNAL OF J. PHILLIPS.

JELLASORE, Feb. 2. Having arranged for a relay of bearers and one fresh horse, we left Naranghar at 9 o'clock last evening, and travelled all night—reached home before sun-rise this morning. Sister Smith was, of course, pretty comfortable in home before sub-Smith was, of course, pretty comfortable in Smith was, of course, pretty comfortable in the palkee. Bro. S. and myself chatted on with a good zest till about 3 o'clock this morn-with a good zest till about 3 o'clock grateful, sleep, commenced a resolute attack on our eye-lids, and the cold chill of the morn-ing rendered the attack more oppressive. But, "two are better than one." A little mutual effort at rallying, we kept our eyes open, and

weathered the night.
Our arrival, which had not been looked for Our arrival, which had not been looked for at so early an flour in the morning, took all by surprise. However, the surprise was not of a painful character, and the mutual congratulations and rejoicings which followed, you can better imagine than I describe. Our joy was its awful effects upon the community, and believing that all lawful means should be resort-cooley laugh so heartily for a very long time, notwithstanding her feeble state of health, and

give due attendance to its passage through I trust that even the laugh does good as a the great street of the city, and the five hundered thousand citizens, old and young, rich and poor, halt and maimed and hale, all pressing the wide lengthened way, filling windows, to be any very great dispute; the newly arrived however, were of the oninion that their joy. climbing trees, hanging upon fences, covering house-tops with eager gaping to catch a sight The Lord make our friends a blessing to us. house-tops with eager gaping to catch a sight at it in its course—the high bending wall hung with tapestry, banners arching the way blazoned with the highest laudations, hand-kerchiefs waving, bouquets showering from gazing ladies bright, and thunders of huzzas from the enthusiastic multitudes! And yet it proxed to be a man—by evidence irrefragable and powerful band we might now have been! But, alas, one comes and another goes, proved to be a mani-by evidence irrefragate to the tests that to Cassius demonstrated Cassar and our real increase of strength is slow into be actually such, and "nothing else." A deed. (I do not wish to complain of the dear shower of rain was in this case what the Ti-friends who have left us and remain in Amerishower of rain was in this case what the Tiber's waters and the fever's thirst were in the exposition of Great Cæsar's manhood against the notion that he was a god. About swamping in the waves of Tiber, Cassius says:

"Cæsar cried, Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"

Tiends who have left us and remain in America. Still, I do think that it is high time this going home to remain was put a stop to. It is enough to keep any mission in a weak and inefficient state, and more especially a feeble one like ours. The resolution to become a missionary at all, should, in my opinion, record one in the waves of Tiber, Cassius says:

"Casar cried, Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"

And Cassius bore him out, saving his life.

And yet,

"This man is now become a god!"

And yet farther Cassius adduces the rebutting evidences against the claim:

"The work should deter brethren from enterof the work, should deter brethren from enter-ing the field unless willing to do so for life.— So it appears to me.

It is due the missionaries to whom Broghtalludes, to state that they have expressed a willingness to return to India,—and sone of them has expressed a desire to do so,—should the Committee direct them to return.

Fears that their health would again fail

uld they resume their labors in Orissa, have induced the Committee not to request them to return to that field. Cor. Sec.

REVIVALS, ETC.

Brother ELNATHAN LEWIS, of Clarion, Grundy Co., Ill., writes-" We have been blest with a glorious revival this season. Eleven have been added to our little church."

Brother J. THAYER informs us that God is prospering his cause in Farnumville, (Grafton church), Mass. He has recently baptized three, and it is expected that others will soon

For the Morning Star.

COMMERCE, Oakland Co., Mich., ? July 16, 1853.

Bro. Burr:—That my friends and brethren may know where I am and what I am doing, I will just state I have taken the pastoral charge of the Commerce church in Oakland Co., Mich., and my P. O. Address is Walled Lake. July 16, 1853.

We have an excellent Sabbath school, a good congregation, good attention, and, what is still better, a good state of feeling, good prayer meetings, and some souls are seeking the pearl of great price; and we are expecting more seeking the seeking more special out-pourings of God's Holy Spirit. Pray for us, that it may be even so SAMUEL WIRE.

We have a very severe drought in this part of the State of Mich., threatening destruction to all the spring crops, though the wheat is

Bro. Burr :- I have had the pleasure of vis-

erection and provisions—though it ought to be useful to the church; four united with the told everywhere as an example for effort and church, and others will unite soon. The ch. perseverance to all who would bless the needy numbers fifteen at the present time. I had and comfort the comfortless. And I hope to find room at some future time for some narration of it; but must refrain for the present. waiting for his change to come.

Yours truly, S. M. HAGGETT. Bangor, Me., July 20, '53.

For the Morning Star. CANADA WEST YEARLY MEETING.

The Yearly Meeting of Free Baptists of Canada West held its session in the village of Bloomburg, in the township of Townsend, June 24—26. The Conference was opened by public worship. Sermon by Eld. Jacob Griffin. Eld. P. Steinhoff was elected Moderator, and Bro. C. Hallam, Clerk pro tem. Visiting brethren were invited to take part in our deliberations. Number of delegates present at the opening session, from London Q. M., 5—

the opening session, from London A. M., 3— from Brock and Talbot Q. M., 3. Eld. S. Griffin was chosen corresponding messenger to Holland Purchase Yearly Meet-ing—Eld. P. Steinhoff his alternate. Eld. Jacob Griffin was chosen delegate to General Conference. Eld. S. Griffin his alternate.—

abundant reason to thank God and take courage that their wants are not wholly overlooked by their brethren, from the substantial help which has been so generously proffered.

I. S. Rubagess.

Resolved, That American slavery is contrary. to the laws of God, and opposed to the liberty of Christ's kingdom—Therefore we, as a de-nomination, will do all in our power to emanci-

pate the slave.

Resolved, That it is not expedient for members of the Free Baptist denomination to connect themselves, or to be connected, with Se-

cret Societies.

Voted, that Eld. Steinhoff be appointed to open the next session of this Y. M. by public worship—Eld. J. Griffin to act as his alter-

nate. Next Y. M. to be held with the first Free

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Reported for the Star.

Springfield Quarterly Meeting

and the principles of all good men-There- head from her body. A little daughter and

fore,

Resolved, That we will not support any candidate for office who will not support the principles of liberty to the captive, and use his influence to let the oppressed go free.

The Sept. term is to be held with the church in Patter.

church in Patten. Rupus Wiggin, Clerk.

Richland Quarterly Meeting -Held its last session with the Springfield hurch, Ohio, June 18th and 19th. The churches were very well reported. We were favored with the labors of Eld. George Baker mangled corpse, and the blood lying in clods from Marion Q. M., and Eld. A. Pierce from about the floor. Another such a sight I never Lincoln Q. M., and Eld. A. Pierce from about the noor. Another such a sign I never very interesting. We request Eld. G. W. Baker to attend with us at our next Q. M., to be held with the Cardington church, on the 8th his trial.

HIRAM BACON.

ORDINATION, -Bro. JAMES ALDRICH, a member of the Whitefield church, was publicly set

The annual meeting of the Atlantic and St.

apart to the work of the gospel ministry at

Lawrence Railroad Company was held at Port-Springfield, June 19, 1853, by a council of ministers chosen by Richland Q. M., in the following order:—I. Singing. 2. Prayer and sermon by Eld. George W. Baker. 3. Orsermon by Eid. George W. Baker. 3. Or-daining prayer and charge by Eid. A. Pierce.

The receipts of the road for the year have been
Hand of fellowship by Eid. G. W. Baker. \$254,743,05, and the expenses, \$141,222,66; J. LINLEY, Clerk pro tem.

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC. The Chapel on North Bennet St. is the place of worship

Missionary Appointments, Lectures may be expected as follows:
North Wilmot, Sabbath A. M., Aug. 14.
Wilmot Centre, "P. M., "Wilmot Plat, "5 o'clock, P. M, Aug. 14. North Wilmot, Sabbath A. M., Aug. 14.
Wilmot Centre, "P. M.,
Wilmot Plat, "5 o'clock, P. M., Aug. 14.
Sutton, Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Sutton, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
South Weare, Wedspasday, Aug. 17.
South Weare, Phursday, Aug. 18.
Idols will be exhibited, & collections expected as usur O. R. Bacheler,

New Hampton, Aug. 3, 1853. P. S. If Bro. Moody would forward to the Star a list appointments for the remainder of the Weare Q. M., follow these, as may seem to him most desirable, I shou feel greatly obliged.

O. R. B.

Free-will Baptist Education Society Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of this Society will be held in the F. B. meeting house at Candia, N. II., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

Portsmouth, Aug. 1, 1853.

New Durham Quarterly Meeting. This Q. M. will hold its next session at New Durham Ridge—Conference Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock, P. M. N. B. The Clerks, of the churches will see that the three cent fax to defray the travelling expenses of detegates to the next General Conference is fopwarded to the Treasurer at this session of the Q. M. A. Quimw, Clerk. Epsom, July 30, 1853.

Notice. The New Durham Q. M. Ministers' Conference will meet at the house of Eld. N. Berry, New Durham Ridge, Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Assignments:

1. The importance of church discipline, S. Curtis.
2. The proper improvement of the gifts in the church, M. Colo.

M. Cole.

3. An essay, M. A. Quimby.

4. A skeleton of a sermon, written or verbal, from each member of the Conference. Epsom, July 30, 1853. M. A. Quimar, Clerk. Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting -Will hold its next session with the Grafton church, saraumsville, Mass., commencing Wednesday, Aug. stroximo, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Preacher for Wednesday afternoon, G. T. Day.

A. D. Williams, Clerk.

Rhode Island Ministers' Conference ill meet at Farnumsville, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 2 imo, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A. D. Williams, Clerk.

Waterborough Quarterly Meeting.

Farmington Quarterly Meeting. The Sept. session of the Farmington Q. M. will convene with the church at Temple, Wednesday, Sept. 14—Minisers' Conference on Tuesday previous, at 1 o'clock, P.

Geauga Quarterly Meeting ld its summer session with the church at Soloi nce on Friday, Aug 26, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A. L. CHAMBERLIN, Clerk. Rutland Q. M. Ministers' Conference.

Let every member be at the next meeting at Johns burgh, Sept. 2, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

L. E. Bixer, Clerk. Vermont Y. M. Ministers' Conference.

The next session will be held at Stanstead, C. E., Sept at 9 o'clock, A. M. Communications by mail should directed Derby Line, Vt., care of A. Moulton. HOR NEAL DOW OF PORTLAND, HOL WARREN H. VENTON GRAY, and Rev. P. WENTER OF BARGOT, will lecture on the subject of Temperance and the Maine Law in the sllowing places and on the following days: piaces and on any 9.
st, Tuesday, Aug. 9.
vorth, Thursday, Aug. 11.
ryfield, Friday, Aug. 12.
bias, Saturday & Sunday, Aug. 13 & 14.

Machias, Saturday & Sunday, Aug. 13 & 14.
Calais, Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Houlton, Friday, Aug. 19.
Lincoln, Sunday, Aug. 19.
Dover, Monday, Aug. 22.
Bangur, Tuesday, Aug. 23.
North Dixmont, Weduesday, Aug. 24.
Waterville, Thursday, Aug. 25.
In all the above places excepting Bangor and Lincoln ass County Conventions are to be held, and the above eakers will attend them in the afternoon and evening.

Post Office Addresses Rev. W. H. Osnorn, Watervieit, Berrien Co., Mich.
"George Donnacher, Sociality, Carta. Co., N. Y.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. The steamer Wash-

agton arrived at New York from Liverpool on 4th inst. Increased confidence is felt in the

a trainst. Increased connected at the same and the same and the same at the sa

declare war against Russia; inteen conspirators had been bow-stringed.

The Hungarian refugee, Costa, had been given up to the French Consul at Smyrna, to await the result of negotiations. The account states that the Austrian and American corvettes had cleared decks for action, when the French and English Consuls interfered and prevented a liced water, long his sole beverage, are said to have been the main instruments for preserving Advices from China, of the 18th May, state his health afterwards.

that the rebels still hold Nankin, and were awaiting reinforcments to march on Pekin.

The rebels had raised the banner of Christianity, translated the Bible, and adopted the Protestant form of faith, acknowledged Jesus Christ as their Savior, the Trinity and Ten Commandate of the survive. Three of the villains were arrested to survive. Three of the villains were arrested. ments, &c.

LATEST FROM THE PRINCIPALITIES. The head ed to survive. Three of the villains were arrested and committed to prison.

LATEST FROM THE PRINCIPALITIES. The head quarters of the Russian army had been established at Bucharest. Eighty thousand troops were encamped in the environs, and troops were encamped in the environs, and troops were still marching from Vienna to Seuth.—Seventy-two guns of heavy caliber had arrived at Jassy on the 8th of July.

Torkey and Russia. When the "Washington" left, confidence in the maintenance of peace was increasing both in Paris and London. The reply of Russia to the joint representation of France and England, was expected in London about the 22d.

The latest intelligence from St. Petersburgh was to the 9th of July, which states that one of the propositions for a compromise had reached the Russian cabinet, which had indicated a desire to negotiate.

sire to negotiate.

Telegraphic accounts from Constantinople of in proportion to Protestants is as 9 to 11: Telegraphic accounts from Constantinople of July 9, state that a ministerial crisis was feared, in consequence of the Russian invasion of the Principalities. A pacific solution was, however, expected, but there was no cessation of armaments. The commandants of the ports of the Dardanelles had orders to permit the passage of the British and French ships at any moment during the day or night.

Commencement at Harvard College occurred on the control of the passage of the British and French ships at any moment during the day or night.

Commencement at Harvard College occurred on the control of the passage of the British and French ships at any moment during the day or night.

Commencement at Harvard College occurred on en check for payment. the 20th ult. Among the graduates was our A LESSON TO LEARNERS. When old Zachasteemed young friend, Sylvester Waterhouse, riah Fox, the greatest merchant of Liverpool, Barrington, who delivered an oration on "the was asked by what means he contrived to realpolitical and moral philosophy of Napoleon." A ize so large a fortune as he possessed, his reply writer in the Traveller, who was present, says was, "Friend, by one article alone, and in which "it was well written, and, in the handling of thou mayest deal too, if thou pleasest; it is civhis subject, the author showed great ability."

assigned as the cause of the act, that he had orning at Sandersville, Georgia. The snake

were 126. Many of the citizens had fled from Robert W. Johnson United States Senator in

in his bed, with his head nearly chopped off.— In Lagrange County, Ind., a Mrs. Free

old. Michael Jannings, an Irishman, lately in turned to witness the scene of horror, and pre-the employ of Mr. Bradley, is suspected of be-

ed on Christian principles, and edited by Mr. The Pacific Railroad. Col. Benton commu-

the summit of Mount Washington eighty-one ersons, from twelve States, the largest number Those who went to hear him expecting little RUNAWAY APPRENTICE CASE. At Philadelenlightenment or edification were happily disphia, on Saturday last, Judge Kane gave his opinion in the case of an absconding apprentice from Delaware, who was arrested in Philadelexample:

phia recently under the Fugitive Law, and decided that the law applies to all fugitives, whethnow "required for distilling?" interposed a caviler while Mr. B. was speaking at Cleveland. er white or black; and the runaway apprentice was accordingly ordered into the custody of his CHEAP BIBLES. A Glasgow publishing house offers, at retail, the Bible complete, psalms and

paraphrases, neatly bound, for 8 1-2d, (17 cents THE FREE DEMOCRACY IN N. Y. The Syracuse papers publish a call for a "Delegated Convenon of the Independent Democracy of the State of New York," to be held in that City on the The number of immigrants expected to arrive in this country in the next six months is seven hundred thousand, mostly from Ireland

Destructive Hall Storm in New Jershy.

We have never been called upon to record more disastrous effects of a hall storm than that which occurred on Saturday last, which passed over portions of Frankfort, La Fayette, and Sparta townships, a few miles north of this village. Property, crops, fruit, &c., have been destroyed, scarcely less in value than \$100,000, and possibly the damage sustained may greatly exceed this sum. Entire corn crops, oat crops, hay and potatoe fields, are completely destroyed. The tempest throughout was most terrific, and accompanied with hall-stones and lumps of ice of enormous size, killing in many instances fowls and small animals instantly.—Newton Herald, July 23.

What Slavery cannot do. Represent itself at the World's Fair While the North can DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM'IN NEW JERSEY.

WHAT SLAVERY CANNOT DO. Represent itself at the World's Fair. While the North can show her sons and daughters, her operatives and laborers, as specimens of her productions, the South must keep her slaves at home. Her the South must keep her slaves at home her the South must keep her slaves at home. Her the South must keep her slaves at home her the South must keep her slaves at home. Her the South must keep her slaves at home her the South must keep her slaves at home her the South must keep her slaves at home her the South must keep her slaves at home her the South must keep her slaves at home her the South must keep her slaves at home her the South must keep her the South at the World's Fair. While the Aortin cash show here sons and daughters, her operatives and laborers, as specimens of her productions the South must keep her slaves at home. Her sublime production can find no place for exhibition there. That institution, which showers such blessings on the benighted black race, rescuing them from heatherism and darkness and clothing them, with comforts and Christianity, what thought is here. At the first step of nations in the line of true progress, when the din, rancor and "glory" of war is giving way to the generous spirit of rivalry in arts and sciences, those more peaceful engines of Christianity, alavery by a necessitous law of its own, finds itself ahut out from any enjoyment of these privileges.—That institution, having its birth in force and war, shrinks before the arts and labors of peace, and hides sway like one who has no part in the glorious inheritance.—Lowell American.

The Slave Law. The Alton Telegraph copies a statement which gives an instance of the practical enforcement of the Bithois slavelaw in Washington county. A colored man, after confinement of six weeks in the county jail, was on the 20th, sold to Marcus G. Fauliner, of Grand Point, for the sum of \$4,76 for one mouth. At the expiration of that time, unless he leave the State, he is again to be arrosted, and soid. Washington county. A colored man, after confinement of six weeks in the county jail, was on the 20th, sold to Marcus G. Fauliner, of Grand Point, for the sum of \$4,76 for one mouth. At the expiration of that time, unless he leave the State, he is again to be arrosted, and soil. The confinement of the New York Times, who is reviewing ing all the phases of slavery as it exists in the implementation of the head of the production of the new York Times, who is reviewing ing all the phases of slavery as it exists in the country, says:—

"The evils of the grog shops, and other limits and criminal business with negroes, is a great and increasing one at the South. Everywhere that I have been I have fou

Cror's in the West. The western papers speak nearly unanimously of the great yield of wheat this year, and a Rochester paper observes that if it were not for the influx of gold, the price would probably not exceed 75 cents a bushel. The farmers have done well. More than fifty thousand dollars have been paid to the farmers of Wyoming county, New York, for wool alone, this season.

Plaster of Paris. The largest gypsum field in the world lies about 300 miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the plains explored by Capt. Marcy, last year, extending over an area of 300 miles north and south, east and west.—The strata in some places are twenty feet thick, of the purest kind.

The Slave Capt at Indianapolis. The Cincinnati Christian Advocate states that the slave arrested at Indianapolis, and sworn to as a slave, has been proved to be free by very affecting prof. The trial, it will be remembered, was post-edged slave, to send to the place of his former residence to obtain proof of his freedom. His attorney went to Georgia, and there found a venerable man named Patillo, who once owned and had liberated Freeman. Not content with simply giving testimony to this fact, the generous man insisted on going to Indiana, and bearing his personal testimony in the poor man's favor. He was introduced to Freeman, who knew northing of his presence. When asked if he knew Mr. Patillo, he raised his eyes and looked full in the face of his noble benefactor, and then calling his name and grasping his hand, the poor prisoner wept aloud. The good old man was com-CROPS IN THE WEST. The Western papers THE SLAVE CASE AT INDIANAPOLIS. The Cinof the purest kind.

Terrible Death. A son of Mr. John Cox, tall present were deeply affected at this affectionate recognition, and all were glad this fraudulent and desperate attempt to rob this man of himself, had so gloriously failed. Mr. Patillo talked some time with Freenorning at Sandersville, Georgia. The snake man. All present were perfectly satisfied that the man was free. His persecutors ought to be

had so struck his fangs into the boy that he was unable to loose himself, and was separated by a gentleman in the field and killed. The snake was six feet long.

The Kaffir war in South Africa, by which thousands of lives have been lost and a large amount of property destroyed, is terminated by the complete submission of the natives. Most of their land has been taken away and a tract of land assigned them, which they complained was not large enough to support them. Like the Indians of our country, they were obliged to submit. Their former possession became the property of England.

United States Farms. There are 118,457,622 acres of farm land in the United States improved, and 184,621,348 unimproved, worth in a resident at Niagara Falls, are, that three Gerproved, and 184,621,348 unimproved, worth in the average \$10 per acre. The average value of the farm lands of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, is about \$30 per acre; those of New Jersey averaging the highest, and those ers. Returning from the Falls to their boat, of Pennsylvania the lowest; Maine, New they put out into the river, about 9 o'clock in the put out into the river, about 9 o'clock in the put out into the river, about 9 o'clock in the remaining for their own any segment. Conclud-Hampshire, and Vermont average about \$15 per acre.

Horrio Murder at Port Washington.—
On Monday, a German citizen of Port-Washington, N. Y., named George Lenow, was found in his bed with his bead word.

in his bed, with his head nearly chopped off.—
He was a day-laborer, and was seen to go home quietly, on Monday night. He was an aged man, a widower, and lived alone. He had received, a few days since, some money from his son, and had evidently been robbed. A reward of \$300 is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

FOUL MURDER IN NORTH HAVEN, Cr. Mr. Parville i Bradley one of the most very extractable.

In Lagrange County, Ind., a Mrs. Freeman, a victim of the spirit rapping delusion, a few days since put an end to the life of her child, twenty months old. She became so affected by presumed revelations from the other world, as to conclude that life was only a burden, and that an exchange of worlds was the only sure path to the soul's felicity. Under this infatuation, she selected from her family of children the two youngest, who were the special objects of her love, and resolved to send them forward to the world of suirits, whither she would show the world of suirits, whither she would show the selected from her family of children the two youngest, who were the special objects of her love. Barzillai Bradley, one of the most respectable citizens of North Haven, Ct., on returning from church on a recent Sabbath, found his wife, whom he had left at home alone, lying near the sill of the back door of his dwelling, dead, and should be succeeded in strangling the infant until satisfied sill of the back door of his dwelling, dead, and about five years of are, became frightened and about five years of are, became frightened and horribly mutilated. She was thirty-eight years about five years of age, became frightened and ran off into the field to alarm the father, who reng the murderer. He has been arrested. She made no attempt to conceal the purpose GERMAN ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER. Der National Demokrat, an anti-slavery paper, conductof the design had been prevented.

Frederic Schmidt in the German language, designed for Germans in the United States, has panions in the Central Pacific Railroad route panions in the Central Pacific Railroad route been commenced at Washington.

P. T. Barnum has been making capital temperance speeches in Chicago, Cleveland, &c.—

Proposed. It announces the important fact, that through the entire line which the party had explored, comprehending fully half the distance between the boundaries of Missouri and Califorointed. No readier or more forcible speaker nia, and embracing, as is said, the most difficult appointed. No readier or more fortible speaker has been circulating of late in that region. For pagino of the construction of the road is not only practicable at an easy grade, but the example:

"What shall we do with all the grain that is invite settlers and cultivators throughout."

THE PALMER WORM. The Boston papers caviler while Mr. B. was speaking at Cleveland.

"Feed-the drunkard's wife and children with it—they have gone hungry long enough," responded Barnum. The querist hauled off to repair damages, and let the speaker proceed without farther interruption.

New Motive Power. M. du Trembay, a French gentleman, has built a steamer which is worked by the wave of other and it. New Morive Power. M. du Trembay, a ty years. Many of the trees in this vicinity worked by the vapor of ether; and it appears that the same force and the same speed are obtained at one half the expenditure of coal, and with engines which occupy less room. The ether presents also some other minor advantages, amongst which the incrustation of the below is not the least. The ether propelled is not the least at the

tages, amongst which the incrustation of the boiler is not the least. The ether-propelled vessel has been tried with success in the sea of Marseilles, and has been sent on a voyage to Algiers.

Chinese Language. Who would have thought, six years ago, that the laws of one of the States of the Union would have to be published in English and Chinese, for general circulation? Yet so it is. The ninth section of an act passed by the California Legislature for the collection of the foreign miners' tax, has been printed in the Chinese language, for the information of more than thirty thousand Chinese in the new State. Tong'k Achich, a Chinese in the new State. naman, certifies that the translation is "faithful shore are entitled to much credit for the energy and good."—Albany Atlas.

with which they push their railroad connexions. -Ohio State Jour

Grand River Q. M., Mich., by North Ph for Canada Mission.

Grand River Q. M., Mich., by
Mary Bassett, Central St. church, Dover,
Layton Capwell, Pascong, R. L.,
Mrs. Moses Perham, Brookfield, Vt.,

for Canada Mission,
O. L. Freeman, Springfield, O., WILLIAM BURR, Treas Foreign Misston Olive Littlefield, 52: Dor Lattieneid, 32; Dorothy, First Ch, Dover, River Q. M., Mich., "by North Plain church I. Buzzell, first church, Dover, a Chaffee, Central St. church, D Bassett, """ in Capwell, Pascoag, R. L. Moses Perham, Brookfield, Vt., Freeman, Springfield, Vt., dward Deake, Salem, Mich., irist Columbus S.S., N. Y., to constitute Miss R. A. Pope a life member: liss Betsey Lloyd, First Columbus church, N. Y. Education Society Joseph F. Nason, Hallowell, Me., on \$5000 fund, 25,00 O. B. Cheney, Augusta, Me., on 5000 fund, 25,00 Fidelia Chaffee, Central St. church, Dover, 50 Wm. Smith, Topshau Hael, 60 (25,00 fund, 25,00 Joshua Haskell, 42,00 fund, 25,00 fund

Books Forwarded. One package to W. Bartlett, Jr., Ranger, Me., by express. Due package to Rev. David Allen, West Bethel, Me., by express. One package to Jacob Blaisdell, S. Strafford, Yt., by express.
e package to Rev. Jacob Decker, Penn Yan, Yates Co.,
V. Y., by express. N. Y., by express.

One package to Rev. A. J. Buker, care of Rev. G. W.
Bean, W. Waterville, Me. by express. 27 If the books noticed as forwarded are not received

WILLIAM BURR, Treas

they should notify us. THE MYRTLE-POSTAGE. We wish our friends to remember, that unless there are as many as twenty Myrtles sent in a pack-1-2 cent without, and should not be sent to us, but be paid at the Post Office where the paper is received.—

The following are the TERMS OF THE MYRTLE.—Single copy, 25 cent a year. 10 copies or more sent to one address, 1
1-2 cents each—payable in all cases in advance.
We will send packages containing 20 copies or more and pay the postage for 17 cents a copy, if paid in advance. Single papers, or packages containing less than 20 copies, are taxed with 1-4 cent postage each within the State, and 1-2 cent without the State, payable at the Post Office where they are received.

MARRIED

At Gilmanton I. W., July 31, by Rev. I. R. Cook, Mr. eorge Glidden of Alton and Mrs. Adeline L. Sawyer of In East Weare, June 7, by Rev. J. Kimball, Mr. Umri love and Miss Cornelia Trussell, both of Henniker.

In Biddeford, Me., on Sabbath morning, July 31, of con-sumption, Mrs. Sarah P., wife of John Sawyer. Also, Miss Marr M. Furnono, aged 33 years. Both of these persons endured their protracted illness with much Chris-tian patience, and died a most triumphant death. May their witness be imitated by the living. neiculritues be inaitated by the living.

In Biddeford, Me., July 13, Frank, child of Mr. Franklin and Mrs. Almeda Harmon, aged 20 months. Also, July 6, BENJAMIN F., child of Mr. Benjamin B. and Mrs. 20, BENJAMIN F., Child of Mr. Benjamin B. and Mrs. Nancy Bridges, aged 18 months.

In Augusta, Me., May 27, Jony, Henry Fove, aged 9 years. This was a fittle colored by. He loved the Sabbath school and hated slavery. He talked to his mother and little sister about dying—said he was willing to die, and wished he was in heaven.

C.

At Market-1100 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 10 pairs Work-

\$5 a 5 50. Stores—Yearlings, \$9, 10, 12 a \$12 50; two years old, 17, 20, 22; three years old, \$39, 33, 35 a 38. Working Oxen—Dull; \$100, 125 a 135. Cows and Calves—Sales at \$23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 36 a Sheep and Lambs—Sales at \$2, 250 a 3; Extra, \$4, 5, 550, \$6.

ne-Sc: retail. 9 a 11c. Fats Hogs. 6 1-4c.

BOSTON MARKET-Aug. 5.

Provisions—There is some enquiry for export. Prices are steady and firm. Sales of Prime Pork at §14 50 a 15; Mess §16 50 a 17; Clear §19 port bbl. Western Mess Beef. §13 a 15per bbl. Lard in bbls 11 a 11 1-2c; in kegs 12 a 12 1-2c. Hams 10 a 11 1-3c per lb, 4 mos.

Flour—The market is firm, with light receipts; demand moderate. Sales of Michigan and Ohio superflue at §5 a 5 12 1-3; fancy §5 25 a 5 37 1-2; extra Genessee §5 75 a §6 37 1-2 cash. Southern is firm at §5 37 1-2 a 5 50 for mixed and straight brands, 4 mos.

Corn—The stock is light and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of yellow at 76 a 77c; mixed 74 a 75c per bu. No white here; it would bring 71c per bu.—Oats are in steady demand at 46c for Northern. Rye in small lots 55c per bu.

NEW YORK MARKET-Aug. 5.

NEW YORK MARKET—Aug. 5.

Flour and Meal—Under the influence of the favorable advices from Europe by the Niagara, prices of Western and State Flour have advanced 12 1-2c per bbl. The demand is fair but not active. Canadian is scarce and wanted at \$5 35 a 5 31 1-4 for common to straight State, \$5 25 a 5 44 for mixed to fancy Michigan and \$5 37 a 5 59 for common to good Ohio. Southern Flour is better; fresh ground is scarce; sales of 300 bbls at \$5 37 a 5 68 for mixed to good straight brands Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown. R.e Plour is firm at \$2 25 a 3 37 for fine.—Corn Meal less plenty; Jersey held at \$3 25, Brandywine \$3 75.

Grain—Our Wheat market is 2 a 3c better, particularly good White, and is still unsettled. The demand is main-

Grain—Our Wheat market is 2 a 3c better, particularly good White, and is still unsettled. The demand is mainly for export. Sales of 10,500 bushels good White Ohio at \$1 34 a 1 35; 4,000 bushels good Canadian at \$1 32; 2,500 good mixed Ohio at \$1 24; 1,200 bushels fair Red Southern at 1 20; 1,400 good old Genesee at \$1 40. Rye is item—Sales 400 bushels new at 89c. Oats are dull at 45 a 47c for State and Western. Corn in good demand and is firm. Sales of 3,000 bushels, in part from store, at 72 a 70 -2c for unsound, 77 a 78c for Western mixed, and 78 a 79c for Southern Yellow.

Provisions—A botter demand for Pork, in part to go out of this market, the arrivals are limited and the stock is

Southern Kellow.

Provisions—A botter demand for Pork, in part to go out of this market, the arrivals are limited and the stock is moderate of all kinds. The sales are 556 bits at \$15 75 a 15 87 1-2 for Mess; \$12 91 a 13 for Prime, and \$17 25 for Clear. Beef is steady, the demand limited. Sales of 170 bits at \$8 a 10 for Country Mess, and \$12 a 12 87 1-2 for City Mess and repacked Chicago, and \$5 a *9.37 1-2 for Country and City Prime. Lard, is firmer and in fair demand, in part for export. Sales of 200 bits and tos at 10 1-2 a 10 7-8c. Beef Hams are in moderate supply and firm. Sales of 175 bits at \$13 a 13 50 for good State and Ohio. Cut Meats are steady and in fair request. Sales of 580 hids and tes at 53 4 a 6 1-4c for dry and pickled Shoulders, the former in request at 8 a 9c for Hams, and 6 1-2 a 7c for smoked Shoulders, and 9 a 12c for Hams,—Butter is in fair demand and the market is steady. Sales of Ohio at 11 a 15c, and State at 14 a 18 1-2c.—Cheese is in request and is more plenty at 7 a 8 5-8c.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLEGE. THE next term of the Michigan Central College will commence Wednesday, August 31, and con-

will commence Wednesday, August 31, and continue 14 weeks.

A class will be formed or a course of lectures given for the special benefit of those intending to teach. A course of Free Lectures will be given upon Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated with an extensive apparatus. Instruction in Vocal Music without extra expense. Instrumental Music taught upon reasonable terms in all departments.

TUTION: \$12,00 per annum; incidental expenses, \$2,00 per annum; Room rent, \$8,00 per annum; Board, \$1,25 per week.

18

NOTTINGHAM INSTITUTE NOTTINGHAM

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence
T on Monday, Aug. 29, and continue twelve weeks,
under its former Teacher, B. VAN DAME.

TUTTON—For common English branches, such as
Grammar, Reading, Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling
and Geography.

3,00
For the higher English Branches,
4,32

rammar, Reading, Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling, and Geography.

For the higher English Branches,
For the Languages, including French,
A Philosophical, Chemical, and Galvanic Appaatus is connected with the school.
Board may be obtained near the school from \$1,25
to 1,50 per week, including washing, lights and wood.
No scholar admitted for less than six weeks; and no deduction made for lost time, except for actual sixteness.

LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY. LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY.

THE Fall term will commence on Wednesday, the 7th of Sept., under the instruction of Mr. E. S. Johan, former Principal, and Mr. Wm. M. Baker, late Principal of Bridgeton Academy. The school will be divided into English and Classical departments; and as it is designed to give a course of instruction somewhat higher than is usually taught in schools of this kind, no one will be received under 14 years of ago, unless qualified to enter the regular classes.

TUTION—\$4,00 per term of 11 weeks, and no scholar will be admitted for less than a term.

Those who wish to board themselves in clubs or otherwise, will find every accommodation.

*\frac{5}{18}

N. MORRILL, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Parsonsfield Semmary stands adjourned to Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2 o clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

MOSES SWEAT, Sec'y.

N. Parsonsfield, Aug. 1, 1853.

PORTRY.

For the Morning Star. THE BRIDGE OF FAITH. Faith builds a bridge from this world to the next.
O'er death's dark gulf, and all its horrors hides.
Young.

Trumpet tones from Sinai's mountain Roused me from a carcless sleep, Then I saw my feet were standing On a dread and slippery steep.

Downward, downward, as the current So my steps were gliding ever Cowards the fearful gulf below.

Round me wreathed a chain of iron, Every link with poison fraught; the fires of sinful passion Had that baleful chain been wrought.

Yet beyond that gulf unfathomed, Lay a land of joy and light; Glimpses of its dazzling glory Burst upon my longing sight. And the songs of happy angels,

Floating on the zephyr's breath

Mingled with the wail and murmur Then I cried: "O must I perish Gazing on the shores of bliss?

Who shall break this chain of iron? Who shall bridge this dark abyss ?" Then I heard a friend and brother

Saying, "Faith dissolves the chain, And the tears of contrite sorrow Falling like the gentle-rain. Thou must also rise and labor, There is much for thee to do,

Thou by faith must bridge the chasm Which thou tremblest now to view.' Vain," I cried, " thy words are fruitless These are hopes which but deceive-

Hands like mine, so weak and sinful,

Such a work can ne'er achieve.' Faith," he said, " is strong and holy, ". Grasping God's eternal throne He hath laid a strong foundation,

Jesus is the corner-stone. Therefore cease thine anxious doubting, Rise and build the structure fair ; If thy hands are weak and sinful,

Lay the stones with tears and prayer. On this strong and sure foundation Place the pillars of thy faith; Work, until the arch uprising

Spans the fearful gulf of death Every deed to bless a brother, Every word to honor God, Shall be wrought into the structure Fair as angel feet have trod.

Day by day, as time flows onward. Toiling, thou shalt see it rise, Till it bear thy trembling footsteps. To the portals of the skies.

Then I rose, and lo, the fetters From my ransomed soul were gone,
And the clouds, so black with vengeance,

And I said, " I'll bridge the chasm, " Laying every stone with care. reathing every snowy pilia.
With the 'golden chain of prayer.'"
Y. G. R.

Children and Douth.

· For the Morning Star. POOR TOW MARTIN

A STORY FOR BOYS.

The lamps were lighted, and the fire blazed brightly on the hearth. Mrs. Evens had seated herself with her knitting by the table, and Henry drew his chair near hers.

"Mother," said he, "you premised to tell me why Tem Mattin is so poor and misera-ble. Did you know him when he was a boy?" "Yes, my child," replied the nother, "I knew poor Tom when he was a pretty and innocent child, and I never see him without thinking of the time when we went to school together, and he was the best scholar and the happiest and best natured boy in school.'

gerly inquired Henry. Everybody shuns and despises him now. If he was a good boy, what made him so bad?" · But what made him so bad, mother?" ea-

"I will tell you the story of poor Tom," replied Mrs. Evens, "and I hope that the lesson it teaches may sink deep into your heart. I said that Thomas was a bright, good-natured boy-we did not call him Tom thenwere weak points in his character. He would not bear ridicule, and he had no firmness to resist evil influences. He was naturally as good as others, and had he learned to fear God more than man, he might have been a useful and respectable man. He was an only child. His parents were very good people, but they They did not see his faults, and they could not bear to cross him. He had no brother or sister to play with him at home, and so they permitted him to play with the children in the street from morning till night if he chose. Sometimes he staid out late at night. This his parents never approved, but when he companions and finish their play by moonlight, or perhaps by starlight, they said they thought he had better come home. Thomas ought to have obeyed them, even when their wish was so gently expressed. If they thought he had better come home, he should have done so; but he was like many other children who choose to enjoy present pleasure without regarding future consequences. Now, Henry, what do you think his father and mother ought

"I suppose," replied Henry, "they ought to have made him obey them."
"But perhaps they would have been obliged to whip him, and then, may be, he would have been very angry, and called them cruel, and threatened to run away."

Henry blushed and hung down his head, for knew what his mother meant, and perhaps there are other boys who can remember hav-ing behaved in this way when their kind parents have been obliged to punish them. His ner went on:

"By the time he was twelve, his habits of idleness and desire to be in the streets and shops were strongly confirmed, and people began to say that if he was not careful, he would About this time, he became acquainted with Frank Russell and Charles Parsons. They were two or three years older than himself, and had begun to imitate the appearance and vices of young men. They would swagger through the streets with cigars in their wouths and canes in their hands.— They would sit in bar-rooms and rumshops, singing vulgar songs, uttering profane oaths, and taking sad lessons in drankenness, debauchery, and gambling. Thomas was in the street one winter evening with other boys of his own age, when these along. "Halloo, boys," they shouted, "Come, don't stand here shivering—let's go to Berk. Thomas knew that he ought not to go.—
Some of the boys started towards Berkley's and he turned his face towards home.

"Where are you going, Tom?" shoutedFrank Russell.

"Going home," he replied.
"Going home," cried Charles Parsons, with

sneer. "He is getting sleepy, and wants is mother to put him to bed; or perhaps he is afraid she will whip him if he stays out late," and all the boys set up a loud laugh. "I said Thomas would not bear ridicule. He would sooner do a wrong thing than be laughed at for doing right. What do you think you

should have done, my son?"
Henry was silent, for he remembered when had been tempted to act in the same way, and his mother went on.

"No person can hope to be virtuous long who is afraid of the sneers of the wicked. Do

you remember whom the Savior said we should fear?"

Henry replied very seriously. "Be not afraid of them who kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear; fear Him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast

MISCELLANY.

"Yes," continued Mrs. Evens. "The fear of

God keeps us from many a snare. It would have

tion not to drink.'

saved poor Tom from his present ruin. When he heard all the boys laughing at him, he turn-GERRIT SMITH IN CONGRESS. ed around and followed them to Berkley's .-Frederick Douglass lately visited this dis-This was a low dram-shop, and his father had forbidden his going there. Frank and Charles tinguished gentleman, and in his paper gives the following account of him and his expected

called for rum. They drank themselves, and other boys. Some of them were accustomed to drink, and took the glass boldly. Thomas and one or two others had never drank. Their parents had tought them the evil consequences; they were afraid of the fiery poison, and timidate in the control of the fiery poison, and timidate indisposition. He is now able to be about, at the control of the fiery poison, and timidate indisposition. He is now able to be about, at the control of the fiery poison and timidate indisposition. told how good it was, and offered to treat the service in Congress:nd this week attends, at Fulton, the Christian what to do. They had laughed them out of

Union meeting. I found him cheerful, but thoughtful, in view of the extraordinary cirtheir resolution to go home, and they knew they could laugh them out of their determinacumstances and duties that await him at the National Capitol. An arduous task is before "He is afraid his mother will whip him if he him. He goes to fill a post of difficulty and in the is afraid his mother will whip him if he drinks," said one.

"Or that his Sabbath school teacher will give him some doleful text to learn," said another. "I am glad that I don't live under such government."

"Drink like a man," said Frank Russell.—

"It will do you good. I would not be tied to my mother's apron string."

Thomas took the glass and put it timidly to gospel at Washington.

"It was a man and the will have to dispute the pass with the whole phalanx of slavery's chosen men. Paul at Athens, rebuking idolatry, did not stir up more malignant feeling than will follow the preaching of the pure anti-slavery gospel at Washington."

men. Paul at Athens, rebuking idolatry, did not stir up more malignant, feeling than will follow the preaching of the pure anti-slavery gospel at Washington.

Thomas took the glass and put it timidly to his lips. "I don't like the taste nor smell," he said.

"Nonsense," cried, Charles Parsons. "Drink or we will put you out doors and snowball you all the way home, you booby."

Poor Thomas! he had not courage to stand this, so, assuming an air of courage, he swallowed the contents of the glass. "Could be have foreseen the consequences, he would have sooner suffered them to dig a grave, and bury him beneath the snow.

The liquor made them all feel very lively, and they began to pitch cents. They played at this till near midnight, and Thomas, who had five cents when they begun, had ten when they broke up. "When he got home, he found him sparents sitting up, waiting with much anxiety for his return. His mother had been weeping, but without giving them any explanation of his absence, he went sullenly to bed. The next morning his head ached badly, and he felt ashamed to look his parents in the face. When they remonstrated with him for staying out so late, he promised not to do it again.

For two or three nights he was careful to come in before dark; but the evenings seemed long and dull to him. "Can you tell why they seemed so to him, when to a boy who is accustomed to spend them at home in study or innocent amusement they seems of delightful?"

"I suppose it was because he had got a habit of going out," said Henry.

"Yes, that was the eause," continued Mrs. Evens, and I want you to think of the importance of forming right habits. He could not be happy at home, because he had formed a taste for such famusements as boys find in the streets, hag would have been ganing useful knowledge, and preparing for future happiness and honor. I have seen boys who will cry and fret when they are not silowed to have been gaining useful knowledge, and preparing for future happiness and honor. I have seen boys who will cry and fret whe knowledge, and preparing for future happiness and honor. I have seen boys who will cry and moved by love-kindled vengeance, would lie in fret when they are not allowed to have their own way, but when they are older, they will be glad that their friends kept them out of places. There would be white men and colorlt was not long before Thomas staid out af-

It was not long before Thomas staid out after dark, resolving, however, that he would go home early. He was standing in front of a confectioner's shop, looking at the tempting things within, when Frank Russell and Charles Parsons, with a company of boys like themselves, came along.

"Halloo, Tom," shouted Charles, "I guess took at Berkley's."

"You are a lucky chan," said Frank. "I which the boys as worthless, in a country where the people's chosen man falls by the assessing steel. Let them touch him! To do so would be the climax of that madness which precedes destruction.

But the thing will not be done, Gerrit Smith will be in Congress, as at home; in Washington, as at Peterboro'; loved, respected, honory defended by the seven men-stealers will acknowledge his superiority, and respect him in the principle. took at Berkley's."

"You are a lucky chap," said Frenk, "I wish I had your luck. How neat you did win those five cents."

Thomas remembered his good luck with a feeling of pride and pleasure.

Let mierstealers will acknowledge his superiority, and respect him in the principle which they have not the virtue themselves to carry out. Upon him will be centered the fixed attention of the nation. He will carry a new element into Congress. He is a politically interesting the political po eling of pride and pleasure.
"Let's go to Berkley's and have another pride; and believes that a man need not abanme," said one.
"Yes, let's go," said Charles. "Come Tom, fills the office of a statesman. Let him go to I hope you are not quite so babyish to night.

If I had your luck at play, I'd fill my pockets

go with him."

CASUALTIES AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Thomas knew that he ought not to go. He

remembered his mother's tears when he camehome the other night; but he knew that they would laugh at him if he said no, and he did not the recent fearful tragedy at Niagara, gives dare to do it. What a poor coward a boy is. who does not dare to do right! And he had a hope that he might win more money, so he followed them to Berkley's. They made him drink

"In 1846, August 31, Charles Smart, of again, and this time it was not so disagreeable as at first, and then they played and he lost every contribute to the Winds, which is under the American fall. ery cent he had, including some which his father gave him to do an errand at the store.

He went home and deceived his father with

The Head of course, was killed instantly. Between the Biddle Staircase and the entrance to the cave, Dr. Hungerford, of West Troy, was killed instantly. He went home and deceived his father with a lie, in regard to the money he had lost. He went to bed, but he was very miserable. His bed, his stomach was sick, and worst of the rough rock upon him. A boy named Murphy, in June, 1837, attempted to cross the riser die, were gnawing at his heart. He turned from side to side on his restless pillow, and wished he had not gone to Berkley's. At last he fell asleep, resolving that he would never go again.

You think that it would be easy enough for him to keep this resolution, but you do not into the stream. The mother of the children. You think that it would be easy enough for him to keep this resolution, but you do not know the power of habit, nor the force of temptation. He did not love to stay at home as I told you, because he had a habit of going out, and when he was in the street he had not courage to resist the evil influence of his wicked companions. The more he associated with hands to each side, as if to keep the frail craft them the stronger their influence because of the stronger their influence heaves on the stronger that into the stream. The canoe floated out into the stream. The canoe floated out into the stream. The canoe floated out into the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed into the river and results to the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed into the river and results to the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed into the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed into the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed into the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed into the river and results the scene, rushed into the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed into the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed into the stream. The canoe floated out into the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed into the stream.

companions. The more he associated with them, the stronger their influence became over him, and before a year had passed, he could drink and gamble as boldly as any of them.

He spurned the counsel and the tears of his kind parents, and rushed madly on to ruin.—

By the time he was eighteen, his character was established as one of the worst boys in town.

About the companions. The more he associated with steady as it was borne on its perilous way.—

This was in July, 1848. Neither Murphy's nor White's body was ever found.

It was very near this fatal spot that the foolish farce of a Mrs. Miller, of Detroit, was played off a few years ago. It occasioned much speculation at the time, and its results were said to be serious; the father of the person alwas established as one of the worst boys in speciation at the time, and its results were town.

About this time a store was broken open in the village, and Frank Russell and Tom were suspected of the crime. They were arrested and confined for several months in jail; and then they were tried, convicted, and sent to the State Prison.

speciation at the time, and its results were said to be serious; the father of the person all uded to, a very respectable man, having died of a broken heart in consequence of it. Mrs. Miller, actuated, it was thought, by jealousy or some freak of the kind, cut her shawl to pieces, then they were tried, convicted, and sent to bridge legation to Cart lefe the converse of the person and the serious; the father of the person all uded to, a very respectable man, having died of a broken heart in consequence of it. Mrs. the State Prison.

Disgraced as a criminal, and shut up within those gloory walls, the poor boy had time to review his past life, and to repent of his folly and sin. He remembered his ingratitude to his parents, and the misery he had caused them. He thought of the honor and happiness which might have been his. Many a sleepless

which might have been his. Many a sleepless night did he pass in his dark and solitary cell, lying on the cold stone floor, writhing and groaning, and cursing the companions who led him on to disgrace and ruin.

This was a terrible blow to his father and mother. Their fondness for him had always led them to think as favorably as possible of his faults, and they had flattered themselves that he would reform; but now all hope seemed gone. His mother grew sick under the weight of her sorrow, and died in a few weeks. His father never smiled again. He lived two or three years, a sad, heart-broken man, and then he followed his wife into the grave.—When poor Tom got out of prison, he seemed so penitent that people hoped he would yet which might have been his. Many a sleepless night did he pass in his dark and solitary cell, then he followed his wife into the grave.—
When poor Tom got out of prison, he seemed so penitent that people hoped he would yet be a good man; but it was not long before he fell into bad company, begun to drink again, and soon squandered the property which his father left him. You know what a miserable wretch he is now. You've seen him staggering through the streets, his face red and swollen, bis hat without a rim, and his clothes ragged and dirty. Now can you tell me what was the cause of his ruin?

Henry looked up, the tears glistening in his eyes, and said: "It was, I think, his disregarding his parents' wishes, and playing with bad boys in the street, when he should have been at home."

"Yes, my son," replied Mrs. Evens, "that was the first step in the road to ruin, and every by who takes that step is in danger of the same end. Children ought to know that they are very ignorant of the world, and instead of complaining because they are governed, they should be very grateful for the care which is might have been one of the most respectable men in the place. He might have lived in a

Tom Martin, instead of being what he is might have been one of the most respectable men in the place. He might have lived in a handsome house, with friends and family around him. He might have been a Christian, laying up for himself treasures in heaven, and preparing to live eternally with the holy angels.

I have told you his story, and when you are tempted to sin, I hope you will think of what he has lost, and pray God to keep you from the first step in the road to ruin." Cassandra.

Horseshoe Fall. Though saved from the more imminent danger, the man's situation was still motion. When death comes, he should find perilous, for the hope of rescue was extremely doubtful, and he began to think he shauld die of starvation. Two nights and a day he remained in that precarious situation. He struck a fire, and the smoke from it wreathing over the tree-tops, indicated to the villagers the peril he was in. The alarm was given; a rone was was in. The alarm was given; a rope was thrown across from one island to the other, and so on to the third, and an intrepid fellow by so on to the third, and an intrepid fellow by the name of Robinson put off in a skiff, (holding

alo, Miss DeForest, slipped from the hands of friend who was holding her, in foolish bravalo, over the edge of the shore of 'Luna Island,' and, with young Addington, who plunged in to save her, was borne over the American Fall. est catastrophe, must have occurred at or near the eastern point of the American Fall; whereas Able probably perished at a point farther west of the same cataract.

We may on earth. This true picture is but one of many of the results of California immigration.—N. Y. paper.

Three Kinds of men in this world—the worl

We may mention that the two famous leaps of Sam Patch were made in 1829, not far from fect everything, and the latter fail in everything. this place. He jumped from the brink of the I "will" builds our railroads and steamboats;

THE CITY OF SHIRAZ.

The recent intelligence of the destruction of the Persian city of Shiraz, with 12,000 souls, has brought out in the Nantucket Inquirer the following review of the glories of that "cele-

following review of the glories of that "celebrated seat of Persian literature":

"The completeness of the desolation produced by this event will be best conceived, when it is stated that the population has never been estimated boyond 40,000, and has commonly been supposed but one half as great. It was, however, the second city of the empire, surrounded by high walls, and profusely adorned with domes, minarets, and more than sixty tombs. The more stately of these structures, it is true, were prostrated by the earthquake of 1824, which ruined one-third of the city. The chief architectural glory of Shiraz, as it recently existed, was its Bazaar, unequalled in the empire. It was a lofty, spacious street, a quarrous is sweet.

ULL B., son of Isaac and Mercy S. Mauguet, as years.

Died in Newark, Vt., July 17, Mr. NATHANIEL ORDWAY, formerly of New Hampshire, aged 64 years. He embraced religion several years since, and, we trust, left his family a good pyidence of acceptance with God.

Died in Newark, Vt., July 17, Mr. NATHANIEL ORDWAY, formerly of New Hampshire, aged 64 years.

BowLEs, aged 83 years. Bro. B. was one of the early settlers of this country, and for, forty-five years maintained the dignity of the Christian character.—Religion and its duties enlisted all his sympathies, and in no place on earth was he happier than in the assembly of God's people. They shall still bring forth fruit in old age," was well illustrated in the latter years of his life. To read the Bible and other good books afforded him much pleasure. During the last thirteen years of his life, he read the Bible and other years. npire. It was a lofty, spacious street, a quar-r of a mile in length, covered with a hand-Died in Su

forty years ago, the New Testament had been translated under the auspices of the British and Pinkham.

THE "LONDON TIMES."

The London correspondent of the. Boston this last nownests, as fidther present the Post, writing under date of May 20th, gives the following information relative to the Times in Reader, follow not his example, but sake the Lord while in health. His functal was attended by that no other newspaper in England, none other in fact in Europe, can bring to its support an array of talent at all comparable to the Pimes, but it is nevertheless true. Other newspapers may receive the highest government patronage, may be supported by all the strength of public sentiment, may enlist the cleverest writers of the age as their contributors, may be backed by an almost exhaustless amount of capital, and be conducted by the most sagacious men of the land, but they fail both to come up to the standard of the Times, and to command in an equal degree the public attention. How long this preeminence may be held by that paper, it is impossible to conjecture. As everything human is mutable, the day will probably come when the proud position it occupies will be disputed by successful rivins; but to all appearance that day is far off. Its corps of editors, of reporters, of foreign and domestic correspondents and of managers, constitute an army-not one individual of whom ever acknowledges his connection with that paper. It is often whispered at public dinners and other gatherings, that such and such a person counceted with the Times is present; but the individual with the Times is present; but the i

emigrants moved Westward do their children journey to the East. With ox-teams and on flatboats, through pathless forests, along winding rivers, slow and with toiling, was the movement of the civilizing army to the West. But now, the child or grandchild of the pioneer, takes a sent in a luxurious car, and is driven by the tireless locomotive to the mountains of New England or the shores of the sea, in a few hours.

Eastward, Ho! Every passenger train that goes flying up the Valley of the Little Miami, is freighted with hundreds of our citizens bound for some hallowed old home, or place of resort, away in the East. Ohio paper.

DOING SOMETHING.

DOING SOMETHING.

The more a man accomplishes the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty. You always find those men who are the most forward to do good or to improve the times and manners, always busy. Who starts our rail-roads, or steamboats, machine shops, and other factories? Men of industry and enterprise.—As long as they live they keep at work doing something to benefit themselves and others.—It is just so with a man who is benevolent—the more he gives, the more he feels like giving. IWe go for activity—in body, in mind, in every length of the gold grow not dim, nor the like giving aged 13 years and 10 months.

Died at Lewiston Falls, Me., June 14, sister Many W. Colny, aged 39 years. Her disease was the dropsy, of three years' standing, painfully afflictive, which was borne with Christian patience and resignation up to the time of her death. She'embrace a member of the F. W. B. church at Richmond some twenty years since. Her life for the most part, has been retiring, circumspect, unobtrusive, and Christian-like. Kind-hearted, frank, generous to the poor, confidence in Christ for salvation, she died in peace, reconciled with God; has changed corruption for incorruption; mortality for immortality; a life of sin and pain for one sinless and eternally glorious. "The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

Horseshoe Fall, Though saved from the more thoughts become stale. Keep all things in

so on to the third, and an intrepid fellow by the name of Robinson put off in a skiff, (holding on to the rope,) and succeeded in bringing Allen safe through the rapids to the main shore. This same Robinson also rescued Chapin, (one of the workmen on the bridge from which Able's fate was witnessed on Tuesday,) who, of the workmen on the bridge from which Able's fate was witnessed on Tuesday,) who, being thrown accidentally into the stream, was carried upon the very island, to reach which by swimming Able is said to have made a desperate effort, on being thrown off the raft sent to his reason. is rescue.

It was just here too, that a young lady of Bufildo, Miss DeForest, slipped from the hands of

York, where his aged father met him. young man is a mere skeleton, only about sixty pounds, his reason gone, and he re-sembling an image of death. It was a sad sight to see the father, with the son in his arms, bringing him on board the steamer, for his The bodies of both were recovered after some days. This accident, as we understand the imperfect accounts we have as yet of the lat-

kinds of men in this world—the "will's," the "won'ts," and the "can'ts." The former ef-American shore, ninety-seven feet, sheer down into the Niagara river, between the Horseshoe and the American Falls."

I "won't "dinds of tall rath and a line with the short shore in experiments and non-sense; while I "can't grows weeds for where, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of a court of bankruptcy.

OBITUARIES.

Died in this town, 28th ult., very suddenly, Sam-UEL B., son of Isaac and Mercy S. Mudgett, aged 16

empire. It was a lofty, spacious street, a quarecter of a mile in length, covered with a handsome, vaulted roof, pierced with numerous skylights, and built of yellow brick. It contained fifteen hundred shops.

Our own Prescott has spoken of the period when Moslem love of learning adorned every principal city of the empire with structures ded votedness. She embraced religion at the early age when Moslem love of learning adorned every principal city of the empire with structures dedicated to science and literature. Shiraz once possessed no less than forty colleges, of which, not long ago, eleven yet remained. The principal contained one hundred rooms, in many of which the visitor still saw professors delivering their lectures to inquisitive young men, as in the palmy days of Arabian—learning. Here were found the highest authorities in Moham medan law, reverenced by all orders of magistracy up to the Shah himself; and here, also, the refined Scofecism of Persia had its subtlest and most poetical expounders.

The people of Shiraz point out with pride the tombs of Hafiz and Sadi, the two most exquisite poets of their national literature. On the former are inscribed two of his most admired odes, as the monument for Sir Isaac Newton is adorned with his Binomial Theorem.—The tiny stream of Rocknabad, which Hafiz loved to celebrate, rolling its narrow current near its bones, is cherished for his sake.

So famous for its patronage of learning, did this city at length become, that it is styled on coins struck within its walls. The Gata of Sci.

So famous for its patronage of learning, did this city at length become, that it is styled on coins struck within its walls, 'The Gate of Science,' and it was the boast of Hafiz that 'our Shiraz is superior to Isfahan,' the royal city. Nor do its people yet cease to claim pre-eminence over all Persians; esteeming their language the most pure, and their pronunciation the most correct in the Empire.

The Persian language is written and spoken by cultivated persons throughout Hindostan, for it is the language of the courts. But when forty years and, the New Pestament had been the forty years and, the New Pestament had been the forty years and, the New Pestament had been the forty years and, the New Pestament had been the forty years and, the New Pestament had been the forty years and, the New Pestament had been the forty years and, the New Pestament had been the forty years and the forty the fort

Foreign Bible Society, in India, and elaborated by the painful elegance of that prodigy of learning, Henry Martyn, it was still thought necessary to submit the work to the inspection of the scholars of Shiraz. The youthful missioniary carried it to that city, and was so deeply impressed by the superior refinement of the higher classes there, that he made under their guidance a new translation."

| Pinkham. | M. F. |
| Died in Brownfield, Me., July 2, 1853, after a long sickness of consumption, Mr. Lyman Hanston, in the 45th year of his age. His wife died about twelve years ago. By this solemn dispensation of the providence of God, three children have become orphans—one son and two daughters. The subject of this notice never made a public profession of the religion of Jesus Christ. While in health he advocated the doctrine of universal salvation.—But when disease had brought him near to the grave, he felt the need of the Savior. The day before his death (when in the enjoyment of his reason) he was engaged in solemn prayer to the God of heaven The London correspondent of the Boston the Savior in his last mements, as did the penitent the following under date of May 20th, gives the following information relative to the Times to the following in the foll

HINDEISM AND CHRISTIANITY IN ORISSA. BY O. R. BACHELER

216 pp. 18mo., cloth, Illustrated by a Map and 33 Wood Engravings. Price 37 1 2 cents. FOR SALE by CHARLES WAITE, Boston; H. W. MOR SALE-by Charles Wafter, Boston; H. W. Hilton, Lowell; D. R. Whittermore, Providence; WM. Burr, Dover; George Lord, Portland; H. Hyde, Bath; and O. R. Bacheler, New Hampton N. H.

Postage on single copies, 6 cents. Where 6 or more copies are ordered, they will be forwarded to any part of New England at the author's expense.

New Hampton, N. H., June 8.

for sale at this Office, for cash only. Price David J. Johnson, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION,

NEW HAMP ION

AT NEW HAMP TON, N. H.

Diffe Fall Term of the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution commences Aug. 22, 1853.

Benjamin Stanton, A. M., Principal and Teacher of Latin, Greek and Modern Languages. Rev. I. D. Stewart, Teacher of Mathematics and English Branches.

Jensey Hampton, Mrs. Catharine P. Stanton, Teacher of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Clara Stanton, Teacher of Latin, Persons wishing further information as to terms, Persons wishing further information and Chemistry.

Persons wishing further information as to terms, Persons wishing further information and Chemistry.

Persons wishing further information as to terms, Persons wishing further information and Chemistry.

Persons wishing further information as to terms, Persons wishing further information and Chemistry.

Persons wishing further information and Chemistry.

Persons wishing further information as to terms, Persons

FEMALE DEPARTMENT. Mrs. Catharine P. Stanton, Principal, and Teacher of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Clara Stanton, Teacher of Latin, Italian, Drawing and Geology; Mary S. Latham, Teacher of French, Drawing, History and Botany; Frances A. Smith, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Mary J. P. Watson, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Algernon P. Shattuck, Teacher of Penmanship.

Common English Branches, per quarter of 11 weeks, \$3,00

Weeks, Higher English Branches,

c. Instrumental & Vocal, each per qr.,

Jse of Piano,

Penmanship, for twelve lessons,

Joard and washing, per week,

Tuition payable in advance. No deduction made
or absence of less than four weeks. An extra charge
s made for fuel during the cold season.

Applications for rooms and board should be made
mmediately to AUGUSTUS BURFER, ESG.

For

E. FISK, For R. G. LEWIS, Ex. Con

SMITHVILLE SEMINARY.

ME Fall Term of this Institution will open Monday, Aug. 15. Board of instruction: Hosea Unbry, A. M., Principal; D. J. B. Sargent, A. B., eacher in the Male Department; Miss Kate Harris the Female: Mr. H. O. Shelden in Instrumental usic, and Mr. J. S. Quinby in Vocal Music and il Painting, with such other assistants as the seds of the school may demand. Mr. Sargent, a raduate at Dartmouth College, comes very highly commended as an experienced and successful eacher.

it by applying to the subscriber.

HOSEA QUINBY, Principal.
S. Sem., N. Scituate, July 24.

HE Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, the 24th day of August next. Mr. E. M. Huscontinues as the efficient, faithful and popular neipal, of this institution. Miss Woodward, former successful teacher of the Female departhe former successful teacher of the Female depar-gent, will give instruction in French and Germa focal and Instrumental Music. Likewise, Mon hromatic and Folyeliromatic Painting. CHAS, SHAPLEIGH, Sec'y. West-Lebanon, Me., July 29, 1853.

S. MONTVILLE HIGH SCHOOL. THE Fall Term of this school will commence on I Monday, August 22, under the instruction of Mr. Nathan W. Blanchard, a member of the Junior class in Waterville College, who is very highly recommended as an experienced and efficient teacher. Length of term, eleven weeks.

Tutition-English Branches, 20 cents per week.

Languages, 25, 4 6

Board in good families at reasonable prices.

South Montville, Me., July 27, 1853. 17

THE "PULPIT."

DUT a few copies of the Rhode Island Freewill
Baptist Pulpit remain unsold. Other engagements will prevent the issue of a second edition for
some time, if ever; and hence those wishing to
secure a copy of the work, will do well to secure it
immediately. For one dollar, current money, it will
be sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the country. Address, post paid,
A. D. WILLIAMS, Pasetucket, R. I.

July 20, 1853.

INFORMATION WANTED. IN emigrating from Maine to Ohio some years ago, I my father, Aaron Cross, left my 2d brother, Amarian Choss, in New Hampshire, with a man by the name of Hiram Pierice. We have had no account of him since. If these lines should meet the eye of any who know the residence of said Amariah, or can give any informatien concerning him, they will confer a great favor on the writer by addressing him by letter, communicating such information as they may possess.

LEONARD L. CROSS,

June 7, 1853. Exchangeville, Mercer Co., Pa.

Revolutionary, 1812, Florida and Mexican
War Pensions.

PENSIONS obtained for Widows, now living and unmarried, of Revolutionary Soldiers who served six months or more, whenever married; for the widows of soldiers of the 1812 and Florida Wars, whose ows of soldiers of the 1812



IMPERIAL BOTANICAL PILLS.

THESE Pills are purely Vegetable, and warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury in any form; nor any Mineral substance of any kind. They have been found to be one of the best remedies known as the purely substance of the best remedies known as the purely substance. BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA d Diseases of the Digostive Organs generally, and that train of distressing NERVOUS Affections at result from a morbid state of the Liver, Stomach, d Bowela.

and Bowels.

After twenty years of benevolent medical practice unnonget the working classes of Europe and America, the subscriber can conscientiously declare, that he has ound his IMPERIAL BOTANICAL PILLS the pest medicine for the above diseases. They have often restored persons to health who seemed past all recovery. They are a most excellent

Family Medicine,

and may be given with perfect safety to the most deli-cate children of all ages.

DOSE.—From two to four at bedtime, for two or three successive nights for Cold, or any recent de-rangement of the lives, stomach, or bowels. For liseases of long standing, take two every night till realist is obtained.

References. A. R. Thompson, M.D. H. Lyon, M. D. J. W. Bemis, M. D. J. S. Hurd, M. D. B. Seabury, M.D. T. J. Stevens, M.D. Jasper H. York, M. D., South Boston. Office No. 44 Main Street, CHARGESTOWN. . . [194

K. G. Wetherbec, D. D. S.

Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. more copies are ordered, they will be forwarded to any part of New England at the author's expense.

New Hampton, N. H., June 8.

9tf

THE LIFE OF REV MARTIN CHENEY is 25th of February, 1854.

David J. Johnson, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Hilbern Darlington, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Edwin Russell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica

THE GREAT EUROPEAN COUGH MEDICINE.

THE CELEBRATED

Is a safe and effectual remedy for Coughs of every description, whether of children or adults, of recent or long standing. Prepared only by REV. WALTER CLARKE, Sole Proprietor, Cornishville, Me., for see eral years Apothecary and Pharmacentical Chemist, in one of the principal manufacturing towns of England.

The Universal Cough Mixture is a judicious combination according to the principles of Pharmaceutical Chemistry of the choicest vegetable preparations, which separately are recommended as an experienced and successful recommended as an experienced and successful recommended as an experienced and successful receiver.

A Normal Department will be opened for the especial benefit of those desiring to teach.

Those wishing for further information can obtain it by applying to the subscriber.

N. Sem., N. Scituate, July 24.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, the 24th day of August next. Mr. E. M. Hussey continues as the efficient, faithful and popular

To Rev. Walter Clarker Dength Mixture is a judicious combination according to the principles of Pharmaceutical Chemistry of the choicest vegetable preparations, which separately are recommended by the most eminent Physicians in Europe, as the most eminent Physicians in Europ

doinham, Me.

Feb. 17th, 1853.

To Rev. Walter Clarke—Dear Sir.—The bottle of Cough Mixture which I bought of you at Topsham, had the desired effect on my wife. She had been afflicted with a cough for two years, that bottle entirely removed it.

From Mr. Fletcher Chick, Agent for North Dixmont, Me.

Dear Sir.—R number of the most extraordinary cures have been effected by your Universal Cough Mixture in this place. Several who had been does tering six months without receiving any benefit,

To REV. WALTER CLARKE:—This certifies that I have used one bottle of your Great European Cough Medicine, or Universal Cough Mixture, for a distressing cough and soreness of the lungs. I had previously taken several kinds of medicine, and had been under the care of three Physicians without obtaining the least relief; happily your Universal Cough Mixture was recommended to me—I procured a bottle, which I began to take according to the directions on the label, by which in a few days I was entirely cured.

y cured. (Signed,) MARGARET H. HUBBARD. Mr. B. W. Stevens, the Agent for Great Falls, N. H., says that the Universal Cough Mixture gives good satisfaction in Great Falls, and that an aged lady had been cured by it of a cough of more than a year's standing.

From Mrs. H. W. Small, Thorndike, Me.

DR. J. PETTIT'S MEDICINES,

As infallible remedy for discharge for the content of who will receive remittances and forward receipts therefor, by return of mail. They will also gratu-itously furnish maps and pamphlets of the property, and cheerfully give such other information as may

and cheerfully give such other
be desired.

Reference to Hon. Henry Meigs, of the American
Reference to F. Peck, No. 306 State street, and
Hastitute; Dr. E. F. Peck, No. 306 State street, and
Alden J. Spooner, No. 3 Front street, Brooklyn;
Garritt H. Striker, Jr., No. 78 Broadway,
Agents in Boston, S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.,
10 State street.

BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD. Depot in Baymarket Square. Spring Arrangement .-- Commencing April 4. Trains will run FROM BOSTON as follows, viz *** For Portland, Saco & Biddeford, at 7 A. M. & 23-4

For Great Falls, Dover & Exeter, and Stations East of Haverhill, 7 A. M., 12 3-4, 2 3-4, and 5 1-4 P. M. The 12 3-4 and 5 1-4 trains do not go to Salmon Falls. For Haverhill, at 7 & 9 3-4 A. M., 12 3-4, 2 3-4, 5 1-4 For Haverhill, at 7 & 9 3-4 A. M., 12 3-4, 2 3-4, 0 1-8 and 6 1-4 P. M.

For Manchester & Concord, N. H., & Upper Railroads, at 7 3-4 A. M., 12 1-4 & 5 1-4 P. M.

For Lawrence, (North Side,) at 7 3-4 and 9 3-4 A. M., 12 1-4 and 5 1-4 P. M.

For Lawrence, (South Side,) at 7 and 7 3-4 A. M., 12 3-4, 2 3-4 and 6 1-4 P. M.

diseases of long standing, take two every night till relief is obtained.

DOSE FOR CHILDREN.—1, 2, or 3, according to age. 95 Repeat the dose, in all cases, till a free action of the bowels is produced.

No restriction as to diet is required while using those Pills; yet the subscriber would say, dont take too much animal food. Those families who will make proper use of these Pills, will find that they seldom need a Doctor.

Sold in Boxes, 25 cts. each, by Wm. BURR, Mashington St., Great Falls, N. H., John James, Washington St., Great Falls, N. H., and by the Proprietor, at West Lebanon, Me.

BENJ. WEBBER.

For Lawrence, (South Side.) at 7 and 7 3-4 A. M., 123-4, 2.3-4 and 6 1-4 P. M.

Trains will run To Boston as follows, viz: From Portland at 81-2 A. M. and 31-2 P. M.

From Great Falls at 6.35 and 10.15 A. M., 31-2 and 5.10 P. M.

From Dover at 6.3-4 & 10 1-2 A. M., 33.7 & 5.25 P. M.

From Havrenice, (South Side.) at 7 and 7 3-4 A. M., 12 M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

From Great Falls at 6.35 and 10.15 A. M., 31-2 and 5.10 P. M.

From Havrenice, (South Side.) at 7 and 7 3-4 A. M., 12 M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

From Great Falls at 6.35 and 10.15 A. M., 31-2 and 5.10 P. M.

From Dover at 6.3-4 & 10 1-2 A. M., 33.7 & 5.25 P. M.

From Lawrence, (South Side.) at 7 and 7 3-4 A. M., 12 M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

From Great Falls at 6.35 and 10.15 A. M., 31-2 and 5.10 P. M.

From Lawrence, (South Side.) at 7 and 7 3-4 A. M., 12 M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

From Great Falls at 6.35 and 10.15 A. M., 31-2 and 5.10 P. M.

From Dover at 6.3-4 & 10 1-2 A. M., 33.7 & 5.25 P. M.

From Lawrence, (South Side.) at 7 and 7 3-4 A. M., 41-4 M. M., 41-4

Important to the Consumptive and to the Public generally.

UNIVERSAL COUGH MIXTURE,

England.

THE extraordinary power of the UNVERSAL COUGH
MIXTURE, in relieving and curing disorders of
the chest and lungs and especially in cases of long
standing and obstinate coughs, is generally acknowledged wherever it is known, as is proved by its rapidly increasing sale, and by the numerous testimonials constantly received by the proprietor, from persons of the highest respectability, including many
Christian Ministers.

The Universal Cough Mixture is a judicious combination according to the principles of Pharmacoubination according to the principles of Pharmacou-

tering six months without receiving any benefit, have been speedily cured by the Universal Cough Mixture From Mrs. Hubbard, Thorndike, Me.
Feb. 1st, 1853.
To Rev. Walter Clarke:—This certifies that I

Dear Sir — Most gratefully do I embrace this op-portunity of stating to you the relief I have obtained from the use of your Universal Cough Mixture. I had a cough about six weeks, and took several kinds of medicine, but in vain, until I tried your Universal we have had no Cough Mixture, by which I was speedily and effects