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Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 28 number 02 - April 20, 1853" (1853). *The Morning Star*. 2251.

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DOVER, N. H., APRIL 20, 1853.

VOL. XXVIII.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, unfortunate commence anew, the tired still In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St.,

Near the Town Hall, Dover.

All communications and business letters should be so crushing upon the heart, for

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H. AGENT IN BOSTON-P. CONANT,

EDITORS:

WM. BURK, (Resident.)

P. S. BURRANK, J. J. BULLER, JOHN FULLONTON, M. J.

STERRE, A. K. MOULTON, ELI NOYES, I. M. BAILEY, G. T.

DAY, G. H. BALL, JORASHAN WOODMAN.

Etitorial Council. E. HUTOMINS, ENOCH PLACE, SILAS, CURTIS.

MORNING STAR.

policion. I think that all such greatly mis- and naked. take the value and power of the Gospel.—
The forms of sin are various. Paul in the religion taught by the Savior never first chapter of Romans mentions some of first chapter of Romans mentions some of the chapter of Romans mentions are religious. The religion taught by the Savior never leaves us to trust in outward forms, or professions. Neither does it consist in a mere system of morality, such as worldly men may approve, it being subservient to their worldly schemes. But it is an active, living principle, that moves its possessor to action. It warms the soul, frozen by sin, into a new and genial life. It brings the soul and body and all that it possesseth, and lays them upon the alter of God, saying

'Here I give myself away,
'Tis all that I can do." man. And in its action it lets in divine light, offended in some one or more of these and where all was darkness before. Waking man's dormant energies, it urges him to action, and the language of the heart is, "Lord, what wouldst thou have me to do." With his spiritual eyes open upon such a world as ours, and having a divine influence at work upon the heart, he cannot long remain idle. He beholds the degeneracy of man, and of society around him. He reflects upon the lost condition of sinners. He beholds ample provision in the gospel for their relief. How can he be inactive? Showing his faith by his works, he enters into the great field of reform. The ignorant are instructed. The unfortunate are assisted. And he seeks to have the glad tidings of the gospel preached to the poor.

He that has true religion, is not always asking, what is capedient, that my worldly interest may be promoted? But he asks, what is right, that God may be honored, and his cause advanced? He does not stop to reckon the claims of worldly enterprises upon his purse, before he decides to do right, when God is greater and will condemn with more terrific and tormenting power. How then can you stand when he shall appear in judgment? How will you escape if you neglect the salvation which is offered in the gospel?

But in the text sinners are represented as hering dead in trespasses and sins. Death here has a spiritual signification. The separation of the soul from God, or eternal death. This is certain without timely repontance and faith in Christ. "The soul that sinneth shall die." The transgressor is already under the awful sentence of death,—the penalty of God's violated law. Among men, he who is under the sentence of death,—the penalty of God's violated law. He cannot perform a legal of the law.

a well of water springing up into everlasting life." Such an one breathes, while on earth, the air of heaven. Such a Christian is not ashamed of his religion, any more than he is ashamed of his existence; for indeed it is his vital breath—it is a new life, which he lives by faith upon the Son of God. He dares go forth into the world with his religion, and profess Christ openly. The union of kindred hearts in the sanctuary of God, may animate his coul, but he does not leave his religion.

What a state is this! It moves the sympathies of Christians. Angels feel, and will repetit and reform. God pittes, and is waiting to save. The lost in despair do not wish more to come to that vital breath—it is a new life, which he lives by feel and act while God is willing to help them?

For the Moralaz Siar. his soul, but he does not leave his religion when he leaves the church, and so become a

Hope is that bright star that ever sheds its light upon the path of man—that innate expectation of the soul for some future and better good. And did not hope's cheering rays gild a happier futurity, life's journey would be dark and uncertain. Nay, without hope we should give up life, and die. For what use would it be to struggle and toil and weary ourselves, if we had nothing to hope for? But no matter how dark the skies, or sad the circumstances, there is a pleasant voice whispering in the heart, that the sun still shines behind the black cloud, and there is success and joy just beyond the discouraging present. And amidst earth's afflictions, separations and hereavements, hope is the healing balm and the gentle still struggle and economize, for they hope to be well again. The poor and the destitute still struggle and economize, for hope tells them a pleasing story of coming sufficiency and independence. The sorrows and the tears of the captive are not so bitter because tempered with the sweet hope of release. The unhappy wanderer in foreign lands, smiles when he hopes to greet his home again. The point and integrated all true reforms, and its spirit is the vital element which sustains and its spirit is the vital element which sustains and invigorates every proper and beneficial

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4 P. H

And who does not hope? who will not hope?
And who does not hope of heaven? Yes, heaven—that place of eternal light and joy.
Ah, kind reader, you hope to reach that heaven of perfectness and bliss. And would you be disappointed in that hope? How often do we mourn the disappointment of our earthly hopes. Our expected success is defeat,—we leave our friends in health and happiness at home, but we return and they are gone. CORPORATORS. T. Perkins, J. Woodman, S. Curtis, W. Burr, P. Ford, M. fill, T. Steyens, G. H. Ball, M. W. Burlingame, E. Fisk, D. Waterman, E. Hutchins, E. Place.

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The Star is published every WEONESDAY, on the fear terms and happiness are present tears and sadness of heart. How disappointents rob us of our coming good. Now, many times, our hopes are not realized, because they had no good foundation, and we should not have trusted in them, had

For the Morning Star. SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION .-- NO. 231. EXPERIMENTAL, -THE SINNER. " Dead in trespasses and sins," Eph. 2: 1

The condition of those who are in a state of WHO ARE CHISTIANS.

Some seem to think that to be religious, is simply to perform a few public duties—like joining the church—speaking in public meetings, &c., and that for this, they are to be admitted into heaven. Others equally ignorant, suppose that this is all there is to Christianity, and live and die declaring that they are quite as good as though they made a great ado about religion. I think that all such greatly mis-

The forms of sin are various. Paul in the

are brought to view and represented as being aggravating in the sight of God, and as expo-'Tis all that I can do."

The gospel, saith Paul, "Is the power of displeasure. These are some of the forms in which sin is God unto salvation;" hence true religion is a divine power, taking hold upon the soul of man. And in its action it lets in divine light, where all was darkness before. Waking man's other ways. Can they say they have not? If

purse, before he decides to do right, when God's cause asks his assistance. God is first, and the world afterward.

With the true Christian, his religion is "as be inflicted upon them at any time."

up into everlasting What a state is this! It moves the sympa

CHRISTIANITY AND REFORM.

when he leaves the church, and so become a by-word, and a reproach amongst men.— But it lives in the family—in the political arena,—in his commerce with men, and shines with increasing lustre until the perfect day. To such Christians the world looks for help. From them society expects assistance. And when the oppressed of our land, and the benighted of other nations, shall have emerged from their unhappy condition, the records of heaven will tell, that their prayers and acts told for the good of the world.

If real Christians are few, it only coufirms the saying of Christ, that but few should find the narrow path. And it becometh all the Placed beside the important spiritual princithe saying of Christ, that but few should find the narrow path. And it becometh all the true followers of Christ, to labor and sacrifice the more for his cause. The multitude that profess Christianity, should remember that the way is narrow; and should at once apply the rules of the word of God, in a rigid examination of their own hearts, that they may be about the great work of their Master.

W. C. Stafford.

For the Morang Star.

HOPE.

"And it becometh all the garded; and in this fact may be seen the origin of the painfully evident existing necessity for reform. That the mighty evils whose prevalence so loudly demands reformatory efforts, originate in non-conformity to the principles of the gospel is so obvious as scarcely to require illustration, yet a few examples may serve to present the subject in a clearer light:—"Notwithstanding its horrors, an intense appetite for war has marked the history of our species." Christianity has begun the removal of this appetite; and a universal obedience to the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy self," would obviously result in the immediate HOPE.

Hope is that bright star that ever sheds its

what they suppose it does, but immediately and their families to a state of wretchedness

This denial is made on two grounds—first, personal knowledge; secondly, the improbability that more than six square miles should be devoted to such a purpose in a crowded city, and of course such an establishment would not pay elsewhere. When Mr. Mann or any one the fact the place and accept the fact. else will name the place, and prove the fact, then and not till then it may be believed.— There are in London two menageries. One in the North West part, which belongs to the

ment of England would not let such a crime go unpunished.

But why would "Lady Sutherland and my Lord Shaftesbury do well to ponder" these things if true, and proved to be evils? Of Lady Sutherland the writer knows nothing except that her husband is rich, that she has held a situation near the person of the Queen, that her moral character is good, and that the principal thing for which she is famous or infamous as the case may be, is daring to head an appeal of the women of England to the women of the United States on the subject of slavery; the United States on the subject of slavery; and also for placing her mansion at the disposal of Mrs. Stowe (that maker of fanatics) for the reception of those friends who may wish

evils than he does, or that has done more both publicly and privately, by money and by influence, for the removal of these evils. He stands in the very foremost rank of English philanthropists, having for a long series of years devoted almost all his time and attention to this object, so that he might reply to Mr. Manny when speaking of evils, "I do know them, have pondered them, my heart is grieved at them, I have aided in remaying some of them, and I am using all my might to remove the rest." Lord Shaftesbury is a Christian who lets his light shine before men.

There are many evils in England. Some of these it is well known are to be found all the world over, or are incident to great cities, and

world over, or are incident to great cities, and hence to be found in New York or Boston.

Others of them may arise from the peculiar institutions of England, and the vices of some of her people; but it is painful to see men of influence who might expose and suggest remedies for evils, descending from their high positions to manifest national prejudice. & year their fluence who might expose and suggest remedies for evils, descending from their high positions to manifest national prejudice, & vent their spleen even in misstatements, and in the statements of imaginary, wrongs; and it is a painful phase of one portion of society in America that these things are so greedily swallowed. This feeling is scarcely known in England towards this country. Why should it he encouraged these things are so greenly swanowed. This feeling is scarcely known in England towards this country. Why should it be encouraged here? Is it not the interest of the inhabitants of both countries to set earnestly about the work of removing whatever evils they have in their midst, to remonstrate kindly against whatever they see wrong in their neighbors to avoid misstatements and mere national. against whatever they see wrong in their negations bors, to avoid misstatements and mere national prejudice, and thus go hand in hand in the great work of Christianizing and renovating W. H.

when in Rome a day was set apart by those who fell at Padus, Gavazzi was, by unitable with the selled out to assist in the cere-

wind their courses between our mountains in almost every direction. The enterprise and industry of its sons have bridged our givers, filled our valleys and levelled our mountains, made the rough ways smooth and the crooked straight, to prepare the way for the iron horse, which is constantly employed in transporting almost every article of produce to market.

All this excites our admiration. Progression is the motto of the sons and daughters of the Green Mountains. While the farmer, the merchant, mechanic, artist, and the politician are ready to adopt every measure which will beat subserve their interest in the things of this life, Free-will Baptists are not wholly indifferent to their interest as a Yearly Meeting.

A proposition has recently been made to establish a Home Mission at Montpelier—the capital and heart of the State, thus forming a central point for the Y. M., near its geographical centre. If such a society is formed and located at Montpelier, or elsewhere, it will doubtless tend very much to advance the interests of the Y. M. If properly conducted, and kept in a healthy condition, being the heart, it will produce a liealthy and vigorous pulsation throughout the entire body. The object is good, and if it is secured by the prompt action of the Y. M., it may, and will, revive many of our churches, which must other wise go down. But the plan will find some objections. It will require a sacrifice of time and money. A meeting house must be reared wind their courses between our mountains in almost every direction. The enterprise and

and intentile. We, officed below or designed and head of a service of the property of the formation of the property of the formation

what they suppose it does, but immediately speak or print it, and hundreds of hearers or readers are ready to catch up and retail it in the same thoughtless way.

It appears that Horace Mann spoke of "four thousand acres devoted to an elegant menageric, and hard by 2000 human beings crowded into 400 yards square." With regard to the first part of the statement, the writer will simply deny that there is any such menageric.—
This denial is made on two grounds—first, personal knowledge; secondly the inversely in the inversely in the result of the law at the next session of the Legislature. According to present appearances, in the content of the statement of the inversely in the content of the law at the next session of the Legislature. According to present appearances, in the content of the law at the next session of the Legislature.

There are in London two menageries. One in the North West part, which belongs to the Zoological Society. It is in a corner of the Regent Park, which park contains only 450 acres; and therefore this cannot contain 4000 acres; the other is in the south of London, and is about the same size. As these Zoological Gardens, as they are called, furnish both recreation and scientific instruction to both rich and poor at a very cheap rate, they are certainly not among the exist of England.

But let us look at this dreadful account of motion in the contest of England.

But let us look at this dreadful account of motion in the contest of England.

But let us look at this dreadful account of motion in the contest of England.

But let us look at this dreadful account of motion in the let us look at this dreadful account of motion in the let us look at this dreadful account of motion in the light of the At the late meeting in New York for the re-

FATHER GAVAZZI.

able the cruelty of it would vanish when the details were known; and with regard to the "child four years of age," if such an act of cruelty has been perpetrated in England, it is only what might happen with deprayed human nature anywhere, and the law and public sentiment of England would not let such a crime There he encountered the envy of rival Pro-There he encountered the envy of rival Pro

expelled from Piedmont, for he spoke the truth fearlessly and relentlessly, exposing the dark

tenets of the Jesuits.

Parma was his next field of labor, where his The writer happens to be more particularly equainted with Lord Shaftesbury, who is more town to the world under his former title of ord Ashav and all who had been supported by the control of the world under his former title of ord Ashav and all who had been supported by the control of the world under his former title of ord Ashav and all who had been supported by the control of the way to be the way to be the control of the way to be the way to be the control of the way to be the control of the way to be the way acquainted with Lord Shaftesbury, who is more known to the world under his former title of Lord Ashley, and all who know anything of the evils of England ought to know that there is no man living who knows more of these evils than he does, or that has done more both publicly and privately, by money and by influence, for the removal of these evils. He stands in the very foremost rank of English philaning the control of the command the very foremost rank of English philaning the control of the cont

those who fell at Padus, GavaZzi was, by diversal acclaim, called out to assist in the ceremonies. Here, too, he spoke words of freedom, which offended the priests and the Pope. He was condemned, and sent to undergo the severe discipline of the Canvent of Polycrieta, and from thence, with inquisitorial mystery, transferred to the Capuchin Convent of Gongarian and those who fell at Padus, GavaZzi was, by diversal acclaim, called out to assist in the ceremonies. Here, too, he spoke words of freedom, which offended the priests and the Pope. He was condemned, and sent to undergo the severe discipline of the Canvent of Polycrieta, and from thence, with inquisitorial mystery, transferred to the Capuchin Convent of Gongarian and those who fell at Padus, GavaZzi was, by different conventions of the capuchin called out to assist in the ceremonies. Here, too, he spoke words of freedom, which offended the priests and the Pope.

The providence of God has set up way marks of warning along the path of human life, to deter travellers from venturing further in the road to eternity without repentance.

The following is another monument to warn every reader no longer to delay life's great errand, lest death come upon them unawares:

In a pleasant village in the Southern part of New Hampshire there lived, some years since, a gentleman by the name of N—— Hiddwelling was situated in a retired spot, amid beautiful scenery, and an aspect of simple elegance that never failed to attract the notice and admiration of the traveller.

Mr. N—— and an only sister were all whom death had spared from a large family, and they naturally clung to each other with enhanced affection for their repeated bereavements.—Affliction had not been without effect upon the heart of the sister—she had become a sincere and consistent Christian, but the brother, theing often reproved, had hardqued his heart.

He was not an atheist, or a skeptic, but utterly indifferent to eternal things. He would not trouble himself with gloomy thoughts. This life and its enjoyments, above all its preservation, engaged all his time, his energies, his large scenned to have marked him too for its victim. He sought in vain to ward off the approach of his dreaded enemy, and when at last convinced that it was in vain, he tried to banish thought, to forget that he must die. At least, while he lived he would if possible be happ. He had a highly cultivated mind, and every intellectual source of enjoyment was at his command. Booka, social converse, all that wealth could contribute to render home a paradise, were his. Every confort and elevance of life were as-

Books social converse, all that wealth could contribute to render home a paradise, were his. Every comfort and elegance of life were assembled around him, and he seemed to linger awhile in their enjoyment, yet there was no hope of recovers. awhile in their enjoyment, yet there was no hope of recovery, even in his own heart.— Man's life, as a book, has two blank leaves, Gradually he grew weaker, and his own pleasant home became his world, the limit beyond

which he knew he might no more pass.

How did his sister feel as she saw her beloved brother going down to the grave without hope in Him who alone could take from that grave its victory? Her heart was wrung with anguish—she wept and prayed for him in with anguish—she wept and prayed for him in secret, and again and again she resolved to warn him of his danger, and to implore him to prepare for death. But as she endeavored to perform the solemn duty, the words died upon her lips, her courage utterly failed in his presence. Much younger than her brother, and since childhood looking to him alone for guidance and protection, how could she become suddenly a teacher to him she so revered.

Months, weeks, days wore on and she still delayed. One morning she left her closet feeling that she must not, she would not hesitate longer. She had prayed until she feared God more than man, and she loved her brother's immortal soul more than she dreaded his displeasure. She joined him with the fixed purpose of speaking at once in the fulness of her sisterly affection of her fears for his life temporal and eternal. She found him feeling better than usual, and speaking of the future as though he thought to live yet many months. She almost began to hope he might be spared, and without giving up the intention of performing the painful task, was diverted from it for the moment. Suddenly her brother started—a change came over him. "I am dying," said he. Alas! then his poor sister found only time to answer, "You should have thought of that before—now it is too late." These

MISSIONS.

For the Morning Star. JOURNAL OF B. B. SMITH.

Ship Rose Standish, N. lat., 37 deg. 34 min., W. long. 46 deg. 50 min., Aug. 31, 1852. Dear Bro. Hutchins:—It has now been

only time to answer, "You should have thought of that before—now it is too late." These before to-day. Mrs. S., though quite feeble, were his last words! a few moments and he was in eternity. Too late! How fearfully those words fell upon that poor sister's ear! She had neglected her daty, and now it was too late.

It added to her agony to learn that her brother had doubtless boon looking cornectly for a word of warning, of counsel from his meek, gentle sister; that he had watched admiringly her Christian deportment—that he had said to one and another of their friends, "Why is it that my sister E... is always an cheerful very respectful to religion, and has kindly ingentle sister; that he had watched admiring; ly her Christian deportment—that he had said to one and another of their friends, "Why is it that my sister E—is always so cheerful and amiable? Is it her religion that renders her character so lovely? And this but told her he would have listened, and now it was too late!

Reader, is here no one towards whom you have a duty to perform? no brother, or sister, or friend? Be warned that you delay it not until it be too late.

EARNEST WORDS.

We find them recorded in books—we read them and are impressed by them—we mentally ejaculate "blessings on those who write carnest words, and breath edep thoughts into the hearts of the young and undecided, at the beginning of their pigrianage."

We hear them from the lips of parents and teachers—we wonder if they will be heeded by those to whom they are addressed, or whether they are mere sounds destined to diuyon the ear and be forgotten in an hour.

These cangest words are the fruits of experience and affection. Will the young believe this? Will they heed the voices of the warning? The yearning of affectionate hearts?

Earnest words are sent forth through the periodical and newspaper presses of our country. Words of warning—words of admonition—words fraught with the stupendous truths of morality and pardon for guilty men. Are these words refered the warning? The yearning of affectionnte hearts?

Earnest words are sent forth through the periodical and newspaper presses of our country. Words of warning—words of admonition—words of own the words of whe heard of the husbandman, some, doubtless, "will fall upon stony ground,"—some will first spring up, but wither when the noon-day shines, "because they have not depth of earth, while others falling upon good ground, shall bring forth, some thirty, and some an hundred fold."—Waverly Magus and some an hundred fold."—Waverly Mag

ease, yet our sufferings from this source, have been no greater than we anticipated before

leaving our native shores.

I trust we feel willing to suffer, not only necessary privations, but also the bodily pain and fatigue that are incident to human nature, if we can only be the means, in the hands of our blessed Savior, of turning the poor hea-then from that state in which they are groping then from that state in which they are groping their dark way, to a knowledge of the Eternal Truth. We feel confident that we are having the prayers of the brethren and sisters in our own dear land. O! pray for us still; for all our success must depend upon the blessing of God, in answer to the fervent prayers of Christian.

Thursday, Oct. 28, Just ten weeks have passed away since we commenced our voyage. To-day we have passed the Cape of Good Hope, the celebrated "Cape of storm." Our hearts flow with sincere gratitude, as we trust, to that God who directs the storms, and tempers the winds to the shorn lamb; for it is by his providential care over us, that we have been spar, ed during seventy nights from the dangers of the raging deep. Blessed be His dear name for mercies ever new

the raging deep. Blessed be rais dear name for mercies ever new.

Sailors usually expect rough weather off the Cape, and we are not disappointed, after hear-storms he expected what kind of winds and at seeing the waves that it is the regions, towering upwards with their foaming tops, like vast mountains covered with snow. The waves rise one after another, at the height of fifty or sixty feet; and one would be surprised, some-times, to see the ship surmount these waves, when it looks as if she would plunge into them when it looks as if she would plinge into them with maddening fury. Though the weather appears quite rough to us, who are not accustomed to an ocean life, it does not seem so to the sailors, who call these winds that we are having, "good fresh breezes." My health is better than when we left Boston, though I feel better than when we left Boston, though I teel a little of the effects of returning sea-sickness to-day, the sea being somewhat rough. Mrs. S.'s health is also improving. She has borne the voyage thus far better than I expected, when I found how much she must suffer from sea-sickness. We have endeavored to improve the state of t prove our time as well as we could in study, reading, writing, &c. Since we crossed the equator, we have been able to study most of I think that our time spent upon the water, will not, upon the whole, be spent un-profitably. We have our regular hours for study and exercise, and we attend to our religous services every Sabbath, as regularly as we were accustomed to do while in America. It is true, there are some days that we find it rather difficult to keep our writing tables still enough to write very prettily, to say nothing of the ease, but we go upon the principle, to do though we can accomplish but little.—Our prospect is better for a short passage, since we have had our "fresh breezes." Since we left the south east trade winds, our winds have all been fair, and we are advancing finely. May the good Lord speed our flight, that we may land on our destined shore, where we can

mence our long-desired labors for the benefit of the poor heathen. Yours truly, B. B. SMITH.

For the Morning Star

Bro. Burr:—You have probably heard, ere this, of two boys being kidnapped "from Hamilton, C. W., and sold south," three or four weeks ago by one Harvey Smith of Wellington Square, C. W., for whom one of the boys had been working for some time. Shortly after the boys were missing and Smith's return home, he was arrested and tried before a court of Magistrates; but there not being sufficient evidence against him to detain him, he was discharged from custody. However, the genoral opinion was, that Smith was guilty of the charge alleged against him. A great deal of excitement has been created in consequence of the affair in Hamilton, this city, and other places, and a vigilant inquiry has been going on ever since the trial, to ascertain the where-CANADA MISSION places, and a viguant indury has ocen going on ever since the trial, to ascertain the whereabouts of the boys, and all the facts and circumstances connected with their abduction.

Two weeks ago a meeting was held in this city by the Rev. Dr. Willis' and myself, to inquire into the case; and last week I visited Wellington Square and Hamilton, and was there a few days, learning and collecting all the information I could from different parties respecting the case; and was convinced, from what I learned, that Smith was the very man; though no doubt he befooled the boys with the idea of getting a large sum of money by allowing themselves to be sold, telling them that he could get them off again from the South, and that he would divide the money, and thus induced them to enter into a collusion with him. Several persons at Wellington Square told me that said boys told them some time prior to their leaving, that the said Smith had made such a proposition to them. I called asset the lowney on the prosecution, and gave on ever since the trial, to ascertain the w

him. Several persons at Wellington Square told me that said boys told them some time prior to their leaving, that the said Smith had made such a proposition to them. I called upon the lawyer on the prosecution, and gave him the benefit of my investigation. I also gave him the names of some gentlemen living South, to be corresponded with immediately. Since then, one of the boys has returned—five or six days ago—and Smith has been arrested again, and put under heavy bonds. If he is guilty, which I do not doubt, I hope we may succeed in convicting him, and thus prevent a similar attempt. On to-morrow, if my health will permit, I shall go to Hamilton again, in company with Rev. S. R. Ward. We shall then and there press the case.

On Wednesday eve., March 23d, the Antislavery Society of Canada held its third Anniversary in this city, in St. Lawrence Hall, the largest and best in the city. The Hall was literally crowded. The proud aristocrat and the common laborer were there; but, on an occasion like this, no distinction is made, no difference is seen—all appear equally interested; it is the question of human freedom upon which they have met to deliberate, not the freedom of the white man alone, but the freedom of the black man as well; it is fitting that all classes should be united in such a righteous cause. Rev. Dr. Willis presided. The meeting was opened by prayer. The Secretary read his report. It was quite lengthy, but carefully and ably written, and was highly instructive as well as interesting. It spoke of the Fugitive Slave Law; the influx of fugitives after the passage of that infamous law, of the great destitution occasioned by it; the condition of the refugees, &c.; the constant incoming of fugitives; the probability of a larger increase, in consequence of the coercive and expatriating laws of some of the refugees, and some of the probability of a larger increase, in consequence of the coercive and expatriating laws of some of the

PORTRY.

GLIMPSES OF HEAVEN Sadly and wearily walk we the desert,

Mid cares for the living and tears for the dead; Round us the darkness and dangers of midnight, O'er us the wing of the tempest outspread.

Yet, mid the storms, the danger and darkness, Stimpses of glory and flashes of light, Down from the region which lieth above us, Radiant and beautiful burst on our sight— Kindling our spirits with holy aspirings,

Rousing the careless, and nerving the weak, Clearing our sight from the mists which surround us, And beckoning us on to the glory we seek. Often, when weary with toil and contention.

Sad and despaining we sit down to weep. Then the sweet songs of that beautiful region Steal o'er our spirits like oil o'er the deep. Beautiful region, when shall we behold it?

When shall we dwell in that city of peace? Clothed like the angels, and joining their authems Holy and rapturous, and never to ce se.

Hopefully onward, through every temptation Press we, for strength to the weary is given; Life is a pilgrimage, death is a portal, Soon will it open the wonders of heaven.

For the Morning Star, EASTER.

BY REV. R. PAUL Now is Christ risen from the dead." 1 Cer. 15: 20. Hail! hoppy murn on which Messiah tose!
Hail! God in Christ triumphant o'er his toes!
Hail! man redeemed—in songs of praise employed!;
HWI! Satan's counsels vain! and belish works des-

Behold the Man of Judah's honored tribe-Who lived—who labored—and for sinners died!
O'er hell victorious, from the tomb arise!
And take his glorious seat prepared above the skies!

A risen Christ! God's ministers proclaim—
If you would rear fresh trophies to his fame;
A risen Christ! in glowing strains repeat,
And lead sin-captived souls to OUR IMMANUEL'S
FRET! A risen Christ! apostles first proclaimed.

And Jesus' glory thro' the nations flamed!
A risen Christ' electrified our race!
And molitudes were saved thro' God's abounding grace!

Till Alpine hills with Jesus' praises rung!
Till distant lands which rolling seas divide
fluxe heard of Him who rose—who once for sinners

A risen Christ! ye blood-bought churches sing Fill earth and heaven with hallelujahs ring!
Fill every creature hails the rapturous sound,
And one hosunnah spreads our ransomed world around!

A risen Christ! The grateful theme prolong Ye flaming seraphs with sublimest song!
While those before the throne arrayed in white,
WITH ALL THEIR HARPS OF GOLD IN CONCERT Steep Falls, Me.

Children and Douth.

I CANNOT BREAK THE SABBATH.

No, Henry, I cannot break the Sabbath." "Emily, you know that my time is so much employed during the week that I have no time Well, Henry, if you cannot afford to spend

your own time in recreation, you certainly should not take the Lord's:"
"But, Emily, I think there can be no sin in going to a pleasant boat-ride to-morrow, if it is

"You can do as you choose, Henry; but I cannot go, for God has said, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' and not even for your sake, can I break this command."
"Emily, you know I have always yielded to

your wishes, and you will even gratify me in this little act."
"It is not a 'little act' to violate God's commandments, and then I never asked you to do what duty forbid, and I did not think you would me thus to do wrong."

Well, Emily, if you will not seek to make to be released from our engagement." "Your wish shall be granted, Henry; and I am sure if you are thus disposed, I am thankful that I have learned it, ere it was too late."

"I cannot be denied all pleasure just benot stubborn, you would accompany me to that "Henry, if my will is stubborn, I will pray

for you when we are parted."
"But will you not go?" asked Henry, imploringly.
"We can part, Henry, and may the bless-

ings of God rest upon you, and may you re-pent and turn to God, shall ever be my prayer; but do not ask me to go again, for 'I cannot break the Sabbath.'"

Do as you like," answered the young man, and departed.

and departed.

That night, dear reader, even at the hour of twelve, was Emily Hudson interceding God to be merciful to the erring Henry Daniels. She thanked Heaven that she had not been tempted beyond her strength, and there alone, with no eye to see, no ear to listen but God's, she relived to live more devotedly, to give hersel up more unreservedly to his cause than she had ever done.

Reader, you have learned ere this the firm-

ness of purpose that characterized this sweet girl; but I will add a few words more, to give ou a better knowledge of her unfeigned piety. She had for some time been a professor of re ligion, and truly could those around her say, The world is better for her having had an sure to receive a visit of noble benevolence from her, and the erring and wayward received a gentle reproof from her lips. Her seat at the prayer meeting and Sabbath school was never empty, save when she was on an errand never empty, save

Years had flown away, and Emily Hudson was an orphan. Twice had the green grass grown over her father's grave, and Emily now stood beside a freshly covered one, where lay her fond mother. No relative was left to care for her now, for she had been an only child.-She had been tenderly cared for by her parents, but this made her feel her longliness still more, now that they were gone. It would be impossible to say she was friendless, for her kindness and goodness won many warm hearts.— Long did she weep and pray Heaven to protect er, as she stood beside the new made grave, but her watch at last told her she must be away to the school-room. She was now the beloved village school teacher, and faithfully did she perform her duty.

It was a cold stormy night in November, and

Emily Hudson was close in her room. "Well," said she to herself, "it is stormy to be sure but I believe I can go to prayer meeting, and, beside, I have not called to see Mrs. C sick child, and perhaps they are suffering." so saying, she hashly arose and wrapped a large cloak around her, and having encased her feet in "rubbers," and her head in a hood, she departed. She walked a short distance, and rapped at the door of a small cottage. Prefly she was conducted in by the who was bitterly weeping. The child was very dreadful truth that he must soon leave earth .-Having assisted them some, Emily hurried on to the prayer meeting; but not until she had promised to watch with the little sufferer during the night. Just before the meeting commenced, a stranger closely muffled in a cloak entered and took a seat. The meeting had not proceeded far, when he arose, and, in clear tones, spoke feelingly upon the subject of religion, and faithfully warned professors to be careful what examples they set before the un-converted. The voice of the speaker sounded strangely familiar to Emily; but she soon became satisfied that she heard Henry Daniels thus speaking. At first, she could scarcely believe her own ears; but as soon as meeting closed he approached her, and his first words were, "O Emily, your last words to me have eaved me. Yes, I went to the boat-ride, and broke the holy commandment; but though I

was merry I was unhappy. I next went on

voyage to sea, but still the words rang in my a day, and not more than one of the hands ear, 'I cannot break the Sabbath.' I reflected, and knew there must be a reality in religion, that you resisted temptation so firmly, and then day in which some one of them was not in the so meekly promised to pray for me. I resolved to repent, which I trust I have done, and I came, mounted the right wheel-house and made his prostrations, and murmured his devohave a bright evidence that I am forgiven."

In a short time Emily Hudson became Mrs.

Daniels, and she lived ever an example of piety, and Henry remained a faithful servant of God. My story is now told, and should it be

the means of calling one professor of religon to be careful of his or her influence, then I shall be repaid for writing. Yes, reader, you have seen the effect of Christian firmness; you have seen that it is possible for one to do good andy "Go and do thou likewise."
Rose Maple.

MISCELLANY.

CALIFORNIA GOLD-HUNTING The large amount of gold received last week from California, and the announcement that the "miners are very successful," will doubtless increase the already too high California fever. If those in whom it rages could stand on one of our docks when a steamer arms. One continue that the though the forest, armed blacks are first sent through the forest, armed rives, and see the returned Californians de-bark, we fancy that the effect would be cool-ing. Some of those who return present pic-tures of disappointment and suffering such as hear their stories of unrequited labor and abused confidence, is enough to make one's heart ache. We recently met a returned Californian, who expressed the epinion, that of these whom he had met during a two years' selves to form the gum. Seated in the shade, with a selves to form the gum. Seated in the shade, with a selves to form the gum. Seated in the shade, with a selves to form the gum. Seated in the shade, with a selves to form the gum. residence in that country, nine-tenths would have been better off pecuniarily if they had staid at home; and he knew of thousands there who would sell the last rag from their backs to raise money enough to pay their passage home. What folly, for those who are now comfortably situated, to break up existing arrangements, and expose themselves to the inconveniences and dangers of a long sea voyage and change of climate, with this bare possibility of improving their pecuniary con-

of Feb. 10, gives the following results of this terous in this work. With a quill and sharp experience and observation in gold-hunting:

"I came to this country with a party of acquaintances, all working men, and, at the time of leaving home, all in good health.—

We took passage by the mail steamer, were thirty-five days in reaching San Francisco, and leave hy death one sixth of cure number. and lost by death one-sixth of our number.—
In our company were several old miners, who had been here before and had been successful, but in the time of their absence the prospect mining had so changed that they travelled ner, any shape may be manufactured. a month or more, at an expense of some hundreds of dollars, before they decided upon a location. When that was done, it was, a location. When that was done, it was, for two months, too dry to accomplish anything at mining, and then it rained almost constantly for six or eight weeks, flooding nearly all the diggings in the country, and retarding very materially all mining operations. Since the weather has become pleasant, they have been making about five dollars a day to the man, which is probably quite up to the average of miners' wages, and is, even for this country, doing very well. But, take from that the cost of a claim, tools, provisions, and clothing, it will require a long time to make up the expense of the journey here, and leave them worth as much money as they would have been if they had remained at home. Some of our party have worked at mining all the available time through the winter, and paid out no

money but what was necessary and are out of pocket from twenty to fifty dollars each man. "From conversations I have held with min-was a mere gladiatorial contest, he might feel ers, I have no doubt but this short narrative indifferent to the debate; but topics had been

price. The expense of board winter has ranged from ten to fourteen dollars a week, although a man with a cabin of his own, may board himself for something less. But adding the expense of cabin, provision, and clothing, and subtracting amended to serve the ends contemplated by the rainy days, the sum is left open for cyphering. This calculation is for a well man; if he tor five or ten dollars a visit, cyphering will not make his account good. He must work ortunate as to have the funds on hand, or pay the debt along with one we all owe to nature, which is not an unusual manner of settling the accounts at the diggings."

EGYPTIAN TRAVEL.

Mr. Bryant writes to the Evening Post, un-

bank built of unburnt brick, with low, flat roofs, looking like the habitations of mudwasps magnified. Each had its mosque, with must meet with the penalties of transgressions f prayer is proclaimed. as the little creatures get the necessary use of Chatham, Shakspeare and Burke. There wa their limbs, they are transferred from the arms no country on God Almighty's earth he loved this custom which would supply striking sub- because she was his mother, and was proud of jects for the pencil. At old Gairo, the other day, a Coptic woman, in the Toose blue dress of the country, barefooted, her face unvailed, with dark, symmetrical features, silent and ture; and was he to be told we must despise sad-tooking, opened to us the door of the old worm-eaten church in which is the little grotto casion to become hostile to her. This debate worm-eaten church in which is the little grotto where the holy Virgin, with her child, is said to have eluded the pursuit of Herod. On the woman's shoulder sat an infant of seven or eight months, as silent as the mother, with well-burned brown cheeks and long, dark eyelashes, its head bowed upon hers, and one little hand pressed against her forehead, while the other arm was passed around the back of came the law of the land.

Mr. Douellas wished to say to the Senator, that the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the debate was calculated to sow the seeds of bitterness.

Mr. Douellas wished to say to the Senator, that the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty has been the President sent in the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senator, the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the Mexican the other arm was passed around the back of the neck. The Egyptian mothers treat their children with great tenderness; and, though I see infants everywhere, I do not know that I have yet heard one of them cry. The expression of quiet resignation in their faces is often quite touching. The Egyptian, bern to a lot of dirt, poverty, and oppression, may well learn patience early.

At sight colock in the morning we reached because she is our mother. Now, it is hard to

and I have seen told by those who have made the examination for themselves, that, although in some places the sands of the desert, blown by the winds, have encroached upon the fertile grounds, in others the area of fertility has been extended. Broad tracts of sand, which the waters never reached before, have been overlaid by the slime of the river, and, after The Chair suppressed the disorder, and orgered to the gallery, and cries of 'Good! good!']—

works ibelling us and our institutions, and works in the suppression of the river, and, after the compliment her for her refreshing streams of literature. [Renewed applause.] one or two inundations, covered with har-

vests.

Our captain and his crew were Egyptians, though the engineer was an Englishman, and set us an edifying example of Mohammedan spoke of those things in which we have a common interest. I do not thank the Senator for

tions, with closed eyes and moving lips, in the presence of all the passengers.

THE INDIA RUBBER TREE OF BRAZIL. Kidd's Journal, an English publication, furnishes these particulars respecting the caout-

chouc, or india rubber tree, of Brazil: The caoutchouc tree grows, in general, to the height of forty or fifty feet without branches; then branching runs up fifteen feet higher. The leaf is about six inches long, thin, and shaped like that of a peach tree. The trees show their working by the number of knots or bunches, made by tapping; and a singular fact is, that when most tapped, they give most milk or sap. As the time of operating is early day, before sunrise the tappers are on hand. The

are to be seen nowhere else. And then to jars ready for working. The sap at this stage,

dition.

An intelligent correspondent of the N. Y.

Tribune, writing from Marysville, under date of F. N. 10 sizes the following and the first of th allowing the last to slip out. They are then tied together ready for the market. There

tles, etc., are made in the same way. According as the gum grows older, it becomes darker

will fit the case of hundreds of similar parties that have come to this country during the past season.

"Wages for mining cannot be quoted at more than four dollars a day without board, and almost any number of men could be procured at that price. The express of heard of an unpropitious discussion on our foreign. Senate. He dissented from the Senator from ate the Hise treaty, with a view of being amended to serve the ends contemplated by

ald be taken sick, and have to pay a doc-five or ten dollars a visit, cyphering will of State without the authority to negotiate it. the Department was at liberty to withhold i that if the Secretary of State at that time, (Mr. Clayton,) had been in favor of the exclusive privilege for making a canal, he might

Mr. Butler resumed-There were in that treaty provisions repugnant to the Constitution, and therefore, the President was reder date of Cairo, Egypt, January 12th, in this Senate for the ratification of his advisers. The wise in the Evening Post, the Senate for the ratification of his advisers. The President ought to perfect a treaty before he From time to time we passed villages on the sends it here. It should be an entirety. To minaret of hewn stone, from which the hour as well as individuals, and if treaties are to be Their inmates, in disregarded by a spirit of aggressive progress, turbans and long blue or white cotton shirts, and the doctrine 'might makes right' estab-were creeping out of them in the early sun-lished, we will grow fast, but not live long.— shine, and walking carefully on the wet and Are we to fulfil destiny without law and reshippery declivity. Among them were women in blue cotton gowns, barefooted, with infants perched on their shoulders. This is the way which justify war. When we despise England, in which the Arab mothers, of the laboring we despise the tree on the fruit of which we in which the Arab mothers, of the laboring we despise the tree on the fruit of which we class in Egypt, carry their children. As soon have fed—we must despise Hampden, Sidney, I have seen instances of so much as his own; but he loved England

duite touching. The Egyptian, both to a lot of dirt, poverty, and oppression, may well learn patience early.

At eight o'clock in the morning we reached the Nile, and were transferred to a steamer.—
About half of the passengers of the Ripon had been sent on a little before us by another.—
We passed a day on the Nile, and had ample opportunity to observe the character of the great river and its banks. It is a turbid toward the ocean, between banks of fine mold, which are easily undermined, and crumble into it is bordered have the same dark rich soil as that, which lies about our rivers of the west.—
Along the bank where the current has worn it a way, you see, distinctly, the layers of mold, which, year after year, have been deposited by the successive inundations, and which attest that the land of Egypt has been gradually rising for ages. The bed of the river appears to have been raised, also, in an equal degree; and I have been told by those who have made the examination for themselves, that, although in some places the sands of the desert, blown our more of 'Good! good!]—
works the current in the morning we reached the Nile, and or steam, and other was. We have a great many mothers—we have here English, Irish, Scotch, French, Norman, Spanish—every kind of descent: all we have found valuable in English in the cause she is our mother. Now, it is hard to tell who our mother was. We have here English, Irish, Scotch, French, Norman, Spanish—every kind of descent: all we have found valuable in English Irish, Scotch, French, Norman, Spanish—every kind of descent: all we have found valuable in English Irish, Scotch, French, Norman, Spanish—every kind of descent: all we have found valuable in English Irish, Scotch, French, Norman, Spanish—every kind of descent: all we have found valuable in English Irish, Scotch, French, Norman, Spanish—every kind of descent: all we have found valuable in English Irish, Scotch, French, Norman, Spanish—every kind of descent: all we have found valuable in English Irish, Scotch, French, N The Chair suppressed the under the galleries to be cleared. dered the galle

going out of his way, and indicating impure streams. I spoke of the streams which au thors and orators have poured out upon us, which I hope have been refreshing to him, and the intelligence of the age. I did not expect a miserable allusion to Uncle Tom's Cabin.—

The was and captandum, and not manly made.

The was and captandum, and not manly made. Mr. Douglas—I spoke in terms of rever-ence and respect of the monuments of states-men in England of patriotism, legal learning, science and literature—of all that was great, noble and admirable. I did not expect states—

Earth's chequered life Of care and strife, To be with Christ at rest.

science and literature—of all that was great, noble and admirable. I did not expect statesmen to go back two or three centuries to justify the aggressions of the present age. And when I heard the plaudits relative to the past, I thought I had a right to allude to the present ent enormities of England.

Mr. BUTLER—I should like to know how England is responsible for Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Dover Gazette please copy. ngland is responsible for Uncle Tom's Cabin. Dover Gazette please copy. England is responsible for Unite Coms Capill.

If the Senator takes the sickly sentimentality of the day as an exponent of the English heart, and literature, very well. I alluded to our commercial relations with England, and our commercial relations with England, and our connection as a civilized nation; and would connection as

connection as a civilized nation; and would the Senator postpone her?

Mr. Douglas—I would not postpone her, or give her a greater preference than other nations, but treat her as duty requires.

Mr. Butler We can find sickly sentimentality every where, such as the Maine Liquor Law, and all that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Claytor replied to Mr. Douglas, and repeated the arguments heretofore advanced by him in justification of his course in negotiating the Bulwer and Clayton treaty. He contended he had proved from the testimony of the most distinguished statesmen who had ever lived, that the exclusive privilege of making the ship canal was not to be desired, and that the true principle is to negotiate for all nations to pass that great highway on the same

this thing to-day, and on that to-morrow, and on another thing next day. We don't care if you are the most active mortal living—we don't care if you labor day and night, in season and out:—besure the end of your life will show nothing, if you perpetually change from object to object. Fortune, success, fame, position, are never gained but by prously, determinedly, bravely sticking, growing, living to a thing till it is fairly accomplished.

In short, you must carry a thing through if you want to be anybody or anything. No

the milk being watery, requires more trouble to manufacture the same article than in the dry season.

In short, you must carry a thing through if you want to be anybody or anything. No matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the thousand pearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it all. Put forth your whole energies.—Stir, wake, electrify yourself, and go forth to the discussion, but thought it unfortunate that the resolution of the Senator from Delaware was introduced. It had given rise to an unpropitious discussion on our foreign affairs, which should not be indulged in open affairs. very heart admires the stern, determined doer. It sees in him its best sight, its highest object, its richest treasure. Drive right along then, in whatever you undertake. Consider yourself amply sufficient for the deed. You'll be successful. Never fear.—Waverly Magazine.

RUNAWAY MARRIAGES.

The popular notions on this subject, says the New York Tribuse for entered by the west world. She lay patient amid the severe suffering through which she went to her rest—assuring her friends in her list hour of the conscious presence an confort of the Savior. She leaves an aged companion with whom she has walked the path of life for 48 years on hope. Her funeral was attended by ine writing the sufficient of the savior. She leaves an aged companion with whom she has walked the path of life for 48 years on hope. Her funeral was attended by ine writing the sufficient of the savior. She leaves an aged companion with whom she has walked the path of life for 48 years on hope. Her funeral was attended by ine writing the sufficient for the Savior. She leaves an aged companion with whom she has walked the path of life for 48 years on hope. Her funeral was attended by ine writing the sufficient for the Savior. She leaves an aged companion with whom she has walked the path of life for 48 years on hope. Her funeral was attended by ine writing the sufficient for the Savior. She leaves an aged companion with whom she has walked the path of life for 48 years on hope. Her funeral was attended by ine writing the sufficient for the Savior. She leaves an aged companion with whom she has walked the path of life for 48 years on hope. Her funeral was attended by ine writing the sufficient for the Savior. She leaves an aged companion with whom she has walked the path of life for 48 years on hope. Her funeral was attended by the writing the sufficient for the conscious presence an accompanion of the savior. She leaves an aged

RUNAWAY MARRIAGES.

The popular notions on this subject, says the New York Tribune, fomented by the "yellow covered" literature of the day, are exceeding lax and mistaken. The young miss who clopes from the parents) noof to marry some adventurer who was probably unknown to her last year, is often represented as a girl of rare spirit, who does a rem rikably clever and admirable thing. We hold, on the contrary, that, in a great mejority of cases, her elopement is unwise, giddy, ungrateful, immodest, and evinces a lascivious appetite and rockless disposition. Why should she desert and distress those who have only her past years, to throw the resulting to the rame of a comparative stranger, who has done nothing for her; and whose, protestations of affection have yet to undergo the first trial? It is every way unworthy of pure and gentle maiglenhoot to do so.

We can imagine but one excuse for her elopement; handly the comparative stranger, who has done nothing for her; and whose, protestations of affection have yet to undergo the first trial? It is every way unworthy of pure and gentle maiglenhoot to do so.

We can imagine but one excuse for her elopement; handly, the elopement is made the support of a decident of the same of a comparative stranger, who has done nothing for her; and whose, protestations of affection have yet to undergo the first trial? It is every way unworthy of pure and gentle maiglenhoot to do so.

We can imagine but one excuse for her elopement; handly, the eliforts of parents end guardians to corece her into marrying some one She does not love. To avoid such a fate she is justified in running away; for no parent to marry against her will. But where the parents are willing to wait the daughter should also consent to wait, till her choice is assented to or she statians her legal majority. Then, if she chooses to marry in opposition to her parents with the subject of this condition and the property of the measurement of the subject of this head of the property of the parents are willing to wait t

would not advise, much less urge, the woman he doved to take a step which must inevitably lessen the respect felt for her, and violate the trust reposed in her by those who had loved and cherished her all her days.

Self-Responsibility.—This, I say, is the great truth which all should by to heart and carefully examine, that notwithstanding his evil nature, which remains even in the regenerate; notwithstanding the influence of evil training and force of bad example, and a corrupt age, still each has a conscience, a knowledge of what is right and wrong; each is thus dealt with as on his trial, with life and death set before him, and power of choice; and each baptized Christian, as sanctified with God's Holy Spirit and in covenant with God, is bound, and if he be not wanting to himself, has the power to choose life; to live as God would have him live, to choose the good part; and if he should be lost at last, it will not be merely because Adam foll, or because his father was wicked, or because his father was wicked, or because the age or place in which he lived was bad, but because he has

ly because Adam fell, or because his lather was wicked, or because the age or place in few moments she breathed her last. She was praying which he lived was bad, but because he has himself sinned 'against Heaven and before God?' our conscience answers, when God, by His Holy Prophet, tells us that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die.'

Died in Wilmot, N. H., Jan. 17, 1853. of a cancer, Miss POLLY CLAY, wife of Mr. John Clay, years, 11 months, and 21 days. Her sickness

worth than a lion which devours men.

and her sufferings great. She died reconciled to the will of God. Her funeral discourse was greathed to a large circle of mourning friends by B. Calley, from Job 19: 25, 26.

B. Calley, JR. Sanbornton, N. H.

Sanboraton, N. H.

Died in Warner, March 14, 1853, after a short illness, sister SALLY HARVEY, aged 84 years. The subject of this notice experienced religion between fifty and sixty-syears ago, when she united with the Free-will Baptist church, and adorned her profession till her death. Her funeral was attended at the house of her son, where she djed. A discourse was delivered by the writer to a large and gitentive circle of mourning friends, founded on Rev. 14:113.

ISLAC PEASLEE.

ISAAC PEASLEE.

Left this world for a more congenial clime, Jan. 10, 1853, ALBION F. CLARK, son of Thomas and Mary H. Clark of Lyman, Me, aged 4 years, 3 months and 13 days. The deceased was a child of uncommon interest, and foudly were entwined around him the affections of parents and frieads. His powers of mind were, remarkably developed for a child of his age. His lovely countenance and sweet disposition gained the attention and won the love of all who knew him. Too beautiful—too bright—too lovely a flower for earth, God took it home, leaving parents and friends to moura.

' Fis finished; "tis done; the spirit is fled; Our loved one is gone; our datling is dead; But O! he is living through Jesus love, And sweetly rejoicing in heaven above." L. H. WITHAM.

But OI he is living through Jesus' love,
And sweetly rejoicing in heaven above."

L. H. WITHAM.

Lift the world in the felumphs of faith, March 25th, 1852, bro. JAMES JEFFERS, in the 84th year of his age. He was sick nine days. He was the father of Mrs. Days, and a member and deacon of our little church in Havesfall. We deeply feel our loss, and as a church feel that it is irreparable. He had been a professor of religion more than forty years, and for example of every day religion was equalled by few, and excelled by name. It has often been remirked by many who knew him, that few men could be found who were so strict in family desorion, prayer and policis meetings of worship. He lived to see all his children happy in God, and also all his brothers and sisters, many of whom have all meet in heaven at last.

Departed this life, March 23, Bro. Roswett. CROSST, in the 86th year of his age. Bro. C. was a key, wordy, estissale, and some ten years since made profession of religion and continued to enjoy a good hipp in God to the time of his death. Bro. C.'s church connection was with the C. Baptist; but there being on meeting of that order in this place, he united with our esciety in the support of public meetings of worship, He was an aminot, but, and the sickness, which was the consumption, and which continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left an afflected continued for more than a year. He has left a

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FREE-WILL BAPTIST PUBLICATIONS. THE following is a list of Books published by the Free-will Baptist Printing Establishment, and for ale at their Book Room, Dover, N. H. Memoirs of the Life of David Marks, min-Jones' Church History, -2 vols. in one, 454

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from the discourses and testimonials occasioned by his death.

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(Signed,)

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use. (Signed,)
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Steamboat for Bangor. (This Boat train will be
discontinued early in November 3.
or Great Falls, Dover and Exeter, and Stations
East of Haverbill, at 7 a. m., 12 1-2 and 21-2 r. m.
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THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Ac'v.

DOVER, N. H., APRIL 20, 1853.

NO. 2.

VOL. XXVIII.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, unfortunate commence anew, the tired still In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St., Near the Town Hall, Dover.

MORNING STAR.

WHO ARE CHISTIANS.

Some seem to think that to be religious, is brought to view in the Scriptures in a great simply to perform a few public duties—like many different ways, all of which show that joining the church—speaking in public meetjoining the church—speaking in public meetings, &c., and that for this, they are to be admitted into heaven. Others equally ignorant,
suppose that this is all there is to Christianity,
to his plan of government; and as hating him. mits, &c., and that for this, they are to be admitted into heaven. Others equally ignorant, suppose that this is all there is to Christianity, and live and die declaring that they are quite as good as though they made a great ado about as good as indigit they hade a great an out-religion. I think that all such greatly mis-take the value and power of the Gospel.— The religion taught by the Savior never The religion taught by the Savior never first chapter of Romans mentions some of leaves us to trust in outward forms, or profesleaves us to trust in outward forms, or professions. Neither does it consist in a mere system of morality, such as worldly men may approve, it being subservient to their worldly the dark catalogue by naming adultery, unschemes. But it is an active, living principle, that moves its possessor to action. It warms prove, it being subservient to their worldly schemes. But it is an active, living principle, that moves its possessor to action. It warms that moves its possessor to action. It warms craft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, the soul, frozen by sin, into a new and genial strife, seditions, heresies and drunkenness.—

The gospel, saith Paul, "Is the power of displeasure. God unto salvation;" hence true religion is a divine power, taking hold upon the soul of man. And in its action it lets in divine light, where all was darkness before. Waking man's dormant energies, it urges him to action, and the language of the heart is, "Lord, what wouldst thou have me to do." With his spir-lived exercise where a world as ours. itual eyes open upon such a world as ours, form its office. And if conscience condemns, and having a divine influence at work upon God is greater and will condemn with more the heart, he cannot long remain idle. He beholds the degeneracy of man, and of society around him. He reflects upon the lost condition of sinners. He beholds ample provision in the gospel for their relief. How can he be incertive? Showing his faith by his works he being dead in the gospel? inactive? Showing his faith by his works, he eing dead in trespasses and sins. Death here has a spiritual signification. The separant are instructed. The unfortunate are as-

everlasting ashamed of his religion, any more than he is ashamed of his existence; for indeed it is his despair do not wish more to come to that vital breath—it is a new life, which he lives by faith upon the Son of God. He dates go selves, feel and act while God is willing to forth into the world with his religion, and pro-fess Christ openly. The union of kindred hearts in the sanctuary of God, may animate his soul, but he does not leave his religion when he leaves the church, and so become a by-word, and a reproach amongst men.— But it lives in the family—in the politica But it lives in the family—in the political ples and momentous truths brought to view by arena,—in his commerce with men, and shines with increasing the commerce with men, and shines

earth's afflictions, separations and hereavements, hope is the healing balm and the gentle sustainer. The pale and weak with sickness, resist death with courage, for they hope to be well again. The poor and the destitute still struggle and economize, for hope tells them a pleasing story of coming sufficiency and independence. The sorrows and the tears

when withdrawn from the warm and true pressure of hand, for friends hope to meet again and be happy in each other's affections. The soul sits down in black and deepest mourning, when death tears from us a smiling babe, a tender child, a fond brother, a loving sister, a kind father or a dear loved mother; but sorrow is subdued, and our heart-bereavement is kindly lightened, when we look beyond earth and the grave, and hope to meet our friends in heaven. Truly, we live in and by hope. It bears up in the heart in all our relations and circumstances. It so lights all future prossure of the character of a sincere and zeal-ous reformer. Perish, then, the idea—as false ous reformer. Perish then, the idea—as false circumstances. It so lights all future prospects that we feel not so heavily the severe present, while we look upon the joys that are Horace

All departments of human employment thrive because those who labor have hope.—
The husbandman plants and sows, but waits for the rain and dews and sunshine, and labors in hope until the harvest. The minister and much to condemn. But it is deeply to be lamented that so many seem to think that they manifest the highest degree of pamissionary cast in the good seed and watch with retired in the good seed an

travel on, the discouraged rise and strike again, and earth's bereavements and sorrows fall not so crushing upon the heart, for

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

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Transcript Office—37 Congress St.

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SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION .-- NO. 231. EXPERIMENTAL, -THE SINNER.

The condition of those who are in a state of sin and who have no good hope of heaven, is They are represented as being polluted in a moral sense; as being sick, deaf, blind, poor and naked.

The forms of sin are various. Paul in the the soul, frozen by sin, into a new and gental strict, sections, nerestes and drankenness.—
life. It brings the soul and body and all in other places in the Bible the sins of lying, that it possesseth, and lays them upon the alprofanity, Sabbath-breaking, oppression, &c., are brought to view and represented as being aggravating in the sight of God, and as exposing those who engage in them to his eternal life and the soul of the soul o

These are some of the forms in which sin is

sisted. And he seeks to have the glad tidings spiritual death. And the final result will be sisted. And he seeks to have the glad tidings of the gospel preached to the poor.

He that has true religion, is not always asking, what is expedient, that my worldly interest may be promoted? But he asks, what is right, that God may be honored, and his cause advanced? He does not stop to reckon the claims of worldly enterprises upon his God's cause asks his assistance. God is first, and the world afterward.

With the true Christian, his religion is "as being first as a selection of death is already dead in the sight of the law. He cannot perform a legal act. So with offenders against God. They are condemned already. And the sentence may be inflicted upon them at any time.

what a state is this: It moves the sympa-life." Such an one breathes, while on earth, thies of Christians. Angels feel, and will re-the air of heaven. Such a Christian "B" not joice if sinners will repent and reform. God

CHRISTIANITY AND REFORM.

Placed beside the important spiritual princi-

But it lives in the family—in the political arena,—in his commerce with men, and shines with increasing lustre until the perfect day. To such Christians the world looks for help. From them society expects assistance. And when the oppressed of our land, and the benighted of other nations, shall have emerged from their unhappy condition, the records of heaven will tell, that their prayers and acts told for the good of the world.

If real Christians are few, it only confirms the saying of Christ, that but few should find the narrow path. And it becometh all the true followers of Christ, to labor and sacrifice the more for his cause. The multitude that profess Christianity, should remember that the way is narrow; and should at once apply the rules of the word of God, in a rigid examination of their own hearts, that they may be about the great work of their Master.

W. C. STAFFORD.

But the prefect day.

Revelation, inseparably connected with these fundamental truths, and written there by the same Infinite Wisdom, are precepted fundamental truths, and written there by the fundamental truth Hope is that bright star that ever sheds its light upon the path of man—that innate expectation of the soul for some future and better good. And did not hope's cheering rays gild a happier futurity, life's journey would be dark and uncertain. Nay, without hope we should give up life, and die. For what use would it be to struggle and toil and weary ourselves, if we had nothing to hope for? But no matter how dark the skies, or sad the circumstances, there is a pleasant voice whispering in the heart, that the sun still shines behind the black cloud, and there is success and joy just black cloud, and there is success and joy just add temperance to the other Christian virtues, beyond the discouraging present. And amidst the dark current of intemperance, whose fearearth's afflictions, separations and bereave- ful tide overwhelms so many of all classes in

and independence. The sorrows and the tears of the captive are not so bitter because tempered with the sweet hope of release. The unhappy wanderer in foreign lands, smiles when he hopes to greet his home again. The face and heart of the youth are sad when for the first time he leaves the hearth-stone of his earliest memories; but his step of departure is somewhat lighter when hope whispers a welcome return to father and mother.

The hand does not grow so lone and chilly when withdrawn from the warm and true pressure of hand, for friends hope to meet again the first time he leaves the hearth-stone of his earliest memories; but his step of departure is somewhat lighter when hope whispers a welcome return to father and mother.

The hand does not grow so lone and chilly when withdrawn from the warm and true pressure of hand, for friends hope to meet again the first time he gospel is to be found their only true and certain remedy. The principles of Christianity afford the foundation on which are established all true reforms, and it is spirit is the vital element which sustains and invigorates every proper and beneficial effort for the improvement of man's condition. If then, as is evidently the case, there is an intimate connection between Christianity and their only true and certain remedy. The condition on which are established all true reforms, and it is spirit is the vital element which sustains and invigorates every proper and beneficial effort for the improvements of the gospel is to be found their only true and certain remedy. The condition on which are established all true reforms, and it is spirit is the vital element which sustains and invigorates every proper and beneficial effort for the improvement of man's condition. If then, as is evidently the case, there is an intimate connection between Christianity afford the foundation on which are established all true reforms, and it is spirit is the vital element which sustains and invigorates every proper and beneficial effort for the improvement of man's cond

rcumstances. It so lights all future proscets that we feel not so heavily the severe
cesent, while we look upon the joys that are
come.

All departments of human employment
rive because those who labor have hope.—

missionary cast in the good seed and watch triotism when they find fault with England, and with patient toil and care the fruit of holiness so anxious are they to manifest their patriotism and salvation. And so of all work. The labor is present, but the fruit is to be plucked found something, they do not stop to ascertain and eaten at some happy future time. The

devoted to such a purpose in a crowded city, will in a great measure be lost sight of in the and of course such an establishment would not great question of Rum, or no Rum. God speed pay elsewhere. When Mr. Mann or any one the right. else will name the place, and prove the fact, then and not till then it may be believed.—

hammer for one shilling." as no particulars are given, it cannot be entered into, but it is probable the sample the sampl ble the cruelty of it would vanish when the etails were known; and with regard to the

go unpunished.

But why would "Lady Sutherland and my Lord Shaftesbury do well to ponder" these things if true, and proved to be evils? Of Lady Sutherland the writer knows nothing except that her husband is rich, that she has held her moral character is good, and that the principal thing for which she is famous or infa-mous as the case may be, is daring to head an appeal of the women of England to the women the United States on the subject of slavery; and also for placing her mansion at the dispos-al of Mrs. Stowe (that maker of fanatics) for the reception of those friends who may wish

call on her during her stay in London. The writer happens to be more particularly equainted with Lord Shaftesbury, who is more is no man living who knows more of these evils than he does, or that has done more both publicly and privately, by money and by influence, for the removal of these evils. He stands in the very foremost rank of English philanthropists, having for a long series of years devoted almost all his time and attention to this object, so that he might reply to Mr. Mann when speaking of evils, "I do know them, I have aided in removing some of them, and I am using all my might to remove the rest." Lord Shaftesbury is a Christian who lets his light shine before men.

There are many evils in England. Some of these it is well known are to be found all the south of these it is well known are to be found all the south of these it is well known are to be found all the south of these it is well known are to be found all the south of these it is well known are to be found all the south of these it is well known are to be found all the south of these it is well known are to be found all the south of these it is well known are to be found all the south of these it is well known are to be found all the south of these it is well known are to be found all the south of the point of the Pontiff, and the command came from the Vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the command came from the Vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the command came from the Vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the command came from the Vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the command came from the Vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the command came from the Vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the command came from the Vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the command came from the Vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except in the vatican forbidding him to exercise his ministry except

fluence who might expose and suggest remedies for evils, descending from their high positions to manifest national prejudice, & vent their spleen even in misstatements, and in the statements of imaginary wrongs; and it is a painful phase of one portion of society in America that this country. Why should it be encouraged here? Is it not the interest of the inhabitants of both countries to set earnestly about

For the Morning Star.

nest subserve their interest in the things of this life, Free-will Baptists are not wholly self fearlessly in the cause of truth.

He preached the crusade of deliverance and add to the fearle self bear and the course of truth.

tablish a Home Mission at Montpelier—the capital and heart of the State, thus forming a central point for the Y. M., near its geographical centre. If such a society is formed and located at Montpelier, or elsewhere, it will doubtless tend very much to advance the interests of the Y. M. If properly conducted, and kept in a healthy condition, being the heart, it will produce a healthy and vigorous pulsation throughout the entire body. The object is good, and if it is secured by the prompt action of the Y. M., it may, and will, revive many of our churches, which must otherwise go down. But the plan will find some objections. It will require a sacrifice of time and money. A meeting house must be reared and a strong man placed in it, who will secure a share of public confidence, and do honor or to his station. He must be sustained, but who will do it? A Semidary in connection with the mission is contemplated. This can only be effected by a united and vigorous effort on the part of the churches, by way of raising funds, and extending their influence for this purpose. A small Free-will Baptist church was organized at Montpelier several years ago; but soon died from some cause unknown to the writer; but the affair injured the reputation of the denomination in the minds of many in that section. We hope to see something done in relation to this matter at the

The work is but just commenced, and many are complaining bitterly of the cruelty of the law. One man in Orange Co., and not a thousand miles from the court house and jail, says, "The law is taking his bread from his mouth." He is an agent for selling liquor under the law of last year. It is truly lamentable that a man lation is vehement and peculiar. of respectable reputation has no other means by which to supply himself with bread but to Within thine own bosom are the stars of thy ows that which reduces them destiny.

what they suppose it does, but immediately speak or print it, and hundreds of hearers or readers are ready to catch up and retail it in the same thoughtless way.

It appears that Horace Mann spoke of "four thousand acres devoted to an elegant menagerie, and hard by 2000 human beings crowded into 400 yards square." With regard to the first part of the statement, the writer will simply deny that there is any such menagerie.—
This denial is made on two grounds—first, personal knowledge; secondly, the improbability—that more than six square miles should be devoted to such a purpose in a crowded city, will in a great measure be lost sight of in the

else will name the place, and prove the fact, then and not till then it may be believed.—
There are in London two menageries. One in the North West part, which belongs to the Zoological Society. It is in a corner of the Regent Park, which park contains only 450 acres, and therefore this cannot contain 4000 acres; the other is in the south of London, and is about the same size. As these Zoological Gardens, as they are called, furnish both recreation and scientific instruction to both rich and poor at a very cheap rate, they are certainly not among the evils of England.

But let us look at this dreadful account of 10000 human beings crowded into 4000 yards square." A space 400 yards square contains one hundred and sixty thousand square yards, or one million four hundred and forty thousand square feet, which, divided by 2000, gives 720 square feet for each individual. The inhabitants of Boston and New York would think they could set a pretty good house for a family on this space, instead of complaining of it as crowding one individual.

With respect to the "10,000 strokes with a hummer for one shilling." as no particulars are given, it cannot be entered into, but it is prob-

Gavazzi was the second of 20 children. At 16 he became a monk of the Barnabite Order; details were knewn; and with regard to the "child four years of age," if such an act of and at 20 he was selected to fill the Professional Chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in only what might happen with depraved human nature anywhere, and the law and public senonly what might happen with depraved human nature anywhere, and the law and public sentiment of England would not let such a crime.

There he encountered the envy of rival Proposition of the control of There he encountered the envy of rival Pro fessors, and for his liberal sentiments incurred the suspicion of the authorities, and was

forced to quit the place.

He now abandoned literature and devoted himself to preaching, being 25 years old. He a situation near the person of the Queen, that went to Piedmont, where for ten years he preached to vast multitudes who everywhere thronged to hear him, making warm friends and most bitter enemies. Here he encountered the subtle and determined opposition of the Jesuits, and through their agency he was expelled from Piedmont, for he spoke the truth fearlessly and relentlessly, exposing the dark tenets of the Jesuits.

Parma was his next field of labor, where his renown so increased that he was compelled on many occasions to preach ten times in one day. His iron constitution, his indefatigable day. His iron constitution, his indecade voice, and ardent zeal, set at defiance all physical and enlarged views known to the world under his former title of Lord Ashley, and all who know anything of the evils of England ought to know that there is no man living who knows more of these drew upon him the attention of Pope Gregory XVI. He had preached on Patriotism and its drew upon him the attention of Pope GREGORY XVI. He had preached on Patriotism and its

these it is well known are to be found all the world over, or are incident to great cities, and enemies was roused, and he was virtually imworld over, or are incident to great cities, and hence to be found in New York or Boston.

Others of them may arise from the peculiar institutions of England, and the vices of some of her people; but it is painful to see men of influence who will be sufficiently a sufficient of the sufficient of the

ments of imaginary wrongs; and it is a painful phase of one portion of society in America that these things are so greedily swallowed. This feeling is scarcely known in England towards unsparing severity of truth he laid bare the enormities of the last reign of Gregory; painted in vivid colors the painted in vivid colors the butcheries which had stained that pontificate of blood; he forgot tants of both countries to set earnestly about the work of removing whatever evils they the work of removing whatever evils they have in their midst, to remonstrate kindly have in their meighagainst whatever they see wrong in their neighbours and more national siment followed; he was forbidden to speak,

bors, to avoid misstatements and mere national prejudice, and thus go hand in hand in the great work of Christianizing and renovating the world?

When in Rome a day was set apart by those who loved liberty, to celebrate the death of those who fell at Padua, Gavazzi was, by universal acclaim, called out to assist in the cere monies. Here, too, he spoke words of fre VERMONT. * Holder to the spoke words of free dom, which offended the priests and the Pope. He was condemned, and sent to undergo the words, its numerous streams and rivers that wind their courses between our mountains in almost every direction. The enterprise and transferred to the Capuchin Convent of Gon-

industry of its sons have bridged our rivers, filled our valleys and levelled our mountains, made the rough ways smooth and the crooked straight, to prepare the way for the iron horse, which is constantly employed in transporting almost every article of produce to market.

All this excites our admiration. Progression is the motto of the sons and daughters of the Green Mountains. While the farmer, the merchant, mechanic, artist and the politician, are ready to adopt every measure which will best subserve their interest in the things of

this life, Free-will Baptists are not wholly indifferent to their interest as a Yearly Meeting.

A proposition has recently been made to establish a Home Mission at Montpelier—the capital and heart of the State, thus forming a central point for the Y. M., near its geograph.

reputation of the denomination in the minds of many in that section. We hope to see-something done in relation to this matter at the next session of the Y. M. There are sufficient means in the hands of our churches to effect this object; and if the men can be found who are willing to make the sacrifice, it will probably go forward.

A word in relation to the new liquor law. The compatitive small majority for the law in the popular vote of Feb. 8, gave rise to many fears and predictions that it would stand a dead letter upon our statute. Several cases of arrests have already occurred, and in a number of instances the miserable stuff has been condemned and poured out.

The work is but just commenced, and many are complaining bitterly of the cruelty of the

life, to deter travellers from venturing further in the road to eternity without repentance.—
The following is another monument to warn every reader no longer to delay life's great errand, lest death come upon them unawares:—
In a pleasant village in the Southern part of New Hampshire there lived, some years since, a gentleman by the name of N.—. His dwelling was situated in a retired spot, amid beautiful scenery, and an aspect of simple elegance that never failed to attract the notice and admiration of the traveller.

Mr. N.— and an only sister were all whom death had spared from a large family, and they naturally clung to each other with enhanced

Mr. N—and an only sister were all whom death had spared from a large family, and they naturally clung to each other with enhanced affection for their repeated bereavements.—

Affliction had not been without effect upon the heart of the sister—she had become a sincere and consistent Christian, but the brother, "being often reproved, had hardened his heart."

He was not an atheist, or a skeptic, but utterly indifferent to eternal things. He would not trouble himself with gloomy thoughts. This life and its enjoyments, above all its preservation, engaged all his time, his energies, his desires.

A report of what? Of every thought, word, and not for the world. Of parental vows solemn interests to his assertion, as I thought of the immortant souls who would gather there, thus to employ the fleeting moments in mercy allotted them to prepare for eternity. A report of was written, which must finally be made.

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Ye made.

Ye made the immortant souls who would gather there, thus to employ the fleeting moments in mercy allotted them to prepare for eternity. A report of what? Of every thought, word, and not for the world. Of parental vows solemn interests to his assertion, as I thought of the immortant souls who would gather there, thus to employ the fleeting moments in mercy allotted them to prepare for eternity. A report evals and the property of every thought, word, and not for the world. Of parental vows solemn interested them to prepare for eternity. A report of what? Of every thought, word, and not for the world of the violation of the world. Of parental vows solemn interested them to prepare for eternity. A report of what? Of every thought, word, and deed. Of violated vows to live for Chris

At length the same fatal disease which had one so many of his race to an early grave, emed to have marked him too for its victim.

Be sought in vain to ward off the approach of the viol."

Where is the report written? On memory; to be traced by conscience, as it shall wake from its slumbers, and recall wasted opportunities, abused mercies, slighted admonitions, He sought in vain to ward off the approach of his dreaded enemy, and when at last convinced that it was in vain, he tried to banish thought, to forget that he must die. At least, while he ived he would if possible be happy. He had a highly cultivated mind, and every intellectual source of energy and was a large proach. The Gospel individualizes. It passes into the multitude. l source of enjoyment was at his command. contribute to render home a paradise, were his.
Every comfort and elegance of life were assembled around him, and he seemed to linger awhile in their enjoyment, yet there was no ope of recovery, even in his own heart .-GraduaRy he grew weaker, and his own pleasant home became his world, the limit beyond

which he knew he might no more pass. How did his sister feel as she saw her he loved brother going down to the grave without hope in Him who alone could take from that grave its victory? Her heart was wrung with anguish—she wept and prayed for him in secret, and again and again she resolved to warn him of his danger, and to implore him to prepare for death. But as she endeavored to twelve days since we took the last gaze on our

Earnest words are sent forth through the periodical and newspaper presses of our country. Words of warning—words of admonition—words of encouragement—words of love.

Let them still go on their mission. Like seed thrown from the hand of the husbandman, some, doubtless, "will fall upon stonground,"—some will first spring up, but wither when the noon-day shines, "because they have not depth of earth, while others falling upon good ground, shall bring forth, some thirty, and some an hundred fold."—Waverly Magative.

Salbath, and, having pretty well recovered from sea-sickness, I was enabled to preach to our little congregation upon the sal. It was a fine and lovely morning, and the ship was gliding smoothly along, at the rate of five of our by making the following

A POOR CRETER.

Riches of the Old Testament.—There is scarcely a surer evidence of low attainments in religion, than undervaluing the Old Testament. The mature Christian finds it rich in the same gospel as the New, and the New is the key to the Old. "If the Pealms," says Irving, in his brilliant introduction fe Horne, "contain not the argument of the simple doctrines, and the detail of the issues of the gospel, to reveal which the Word of God became flesh and dwelt among us, yet now that the key is given, and the door of spiritual life is opened, where do we find such spiritual treasures as in the Book of Psalms, wherein are revealed this depths of the soul's sinfulness, the stoutness of her rebellion against God, the horrors of spiritual desertion, the agonies of contrition, the blessedness of pardon, the joys of restoration, the constacy of faith, and every other variety of Christian experience? And if they contain not the narrative of Messiah's the contain not the n

The providence of God has set up waymarks of warning along the path of human ife, to deter travellers from venturing further the road to exempt.

individualizes: It passes into the multitude.— It counts how many immortal souls there are. It is able to discern the true element of great-ness, and goodness and hopefulness, that there is in each individual.

Man's life, as a book, has two blank leaves, infancy and old age.

MISSIONS.

For the Morning Star.

JOURNAL OF B. B. SMITH. Ship Rose Standish, N. lat., 37 deg. 34 min., W. long. 46 deg. 50 min., Aug. 31, 1852. Dear Bro. Hutchins:—It has now been perform the solemn duty, the words died upon her lips, her courage utterly failed in his presence. Much younger than her brother, and since childhood looking to him alone for guidance and protection, how could she become suddenly a teacher to him she so revered.—Months, weeks, days were on and she still delayed. One morning she left her closet feeling that she must not, she would not hesitate longer. She had prayed until she feared God more than man, and she loved her brother's immortal soul more than she dreaded his displeasure. She, joined him with the fixed purpose of speaking at once in the fulness of her sisterly affection of her fears for his life temporal and eternal. She found him feeling better than usual, and speaking of the future as though he thought to live yet. rform the solemn duty, the words died upon own dear shores, and sighed the last farewell

sisterly affection of her fears for his life temporal and eternal. She found him feeling better than usual, and speaking of the future as though he thought to live yet many months. She almost began to hope he might be spared, and without giving up the intention of performing the painful task, was diverted from it for the moment. Suddenly her brother started—a change came over him. "I am dying," said he. Alas! then his poor sister found courage. "My brother, my brother, how do you feel in the prospect of death?" He had only time to answer, "You should have thought of that before—now it is too late." These were his last words! a few moments and he was in eternity. Too late! How fearfully those words fell upon that poor sister's ear! She had neglected her duty, and now it was too late.

It added to her agony to learn that her brother had doubtloss boon looking carnostly for a word of warning, of counsel from his meek, gentle sister; that he had watched admiringly her Christian deportment—that he had said ly her Christian deportment—that he had said to one and another of their friends, "Why is it that my sister E— is always so cheerful and amiable? Is it her religion that renders her character so lovely? And this but told her he would have listened, and now it was too late!

Reader, is there no one towards whom you have a duty to perform? no brother, or sister, or friend? Be warned that you delay it not until it be too late.

heaven. The steward and the other officers of the ship are also very kind. The captain is very respectful to religion, and has kindly invited Bro. Williams, (the Presbyterian missionary who is accompanying us to Calcutta,) and myself to ask blessings at the table, and to preach on deck upon the Sabbath. He told us that he thought he had a right to expect these services from us during the voyage.—
We thanked him, and told him that such was his right. Accordingly, when Sabbath morning came, arrangements were made, and at the ntil it be too late.

EARNEST WORDS.

We find them recorded in books—we read nem and are impressed by them—we mental
BEARNEST WORDS.

We find them recorded in books—we read nem and are impressed by them—we mental
BEARNEST WORDS.

Ins right. Accordingly, when saturate in grame, arrangements were made, and at the appointed hour, the bell rang and the officers and men, who could be spared, came together to listen to the preaching of the gospel. The services have been conducted for the two them and are impressed by them—we mentally ejaculate "blessings on those who write carnest words, and breathe deep thoughts into the hearts of the young and undecided, at the beginning of their pilgrimage."

We hear them from the lips of parents and teachers—we wonder if they will be heeded by those to whom they are addressed, or whether they are mere sounds destined to diapon the ear and be forgotten in an hour.—These earnest words are the fruits of experince and affection. Will the young believe this? Will they heed the voices of the warning? The yearning of affectionate hearts?

nis? Will they need the voices of the warning? The yearning of affectionate hearts?

Earnest words are heard from the pulpit—
vords fraught with the stupendous truths of norality and pardon for guilty men. Are these vords feeded?

Earnest words are sent forth through the pedical states and a sent forth through the pedical states are sent forth through the pedical states and a sent forth through the pedical states are sent forth thro

gliding smoothly along, at the rate of five knots an hour, when the bell summoned us to our accustomed place of worship. Ever was arranged in such order, and there

"Long time ago," in New England dwelt a lady equally renowned for piety and courage. As she was in the habit of returning from meeting unattended, some wild fellows formed a project for frightening her, and furnishing themselves with a little pleasant amusement.—One of them arrayed, crowned with a pair of horns, and armed with a pitchfork, placed himself behind a tree and awaited her coming.—His companions were concealed near by to watch the mischief and participate in the fundal last came the unsuspecting victim leisurely along, meditating, no doubt, on the discourse to which she had been tistening. Out sprang his majesty, pro tempore, and confronted her.

"Well," said she, in a pitying tone, "you're a poor creter." and quietly went her way.

We call that true courage, or perhaps more properly, true faith. With a conscience void of offence, she knew that she had nothing to fear.

RICHES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.—There is scarcely a surer evidence of low attainments in religion, than undervaluing the Old Testa.

have suffered much from this loathsome dis-

have suffered much from this loathsome disease, yet our sufferings from this source, have been no greater than we anticipated before leaving our native shores.

I trust we feel willing to suffer, not only necessary privations, but also the bodily pain and fatigue that are incident to human nature, if we can only be the means, in the hands of our blessed Savior, of turning the poor heathen from that state in which they are groping their dark way, to a knowledge of the Eternal Truth. We feel confident that we are having the prayers of the brethren and sisters in our own dear land. O! pray for us still; for all our success must depend upon the blessing of God, in answer to the fervent prayers of Christians.

Thursday, Oct. 28. Just ten weeks have Thursday, Oct. 28. Just ten weeks have passed away since we commenced our voyage. To-day we have passed the Cape of Good Hope, the celebrated "Cape of storm." Our hearts flow with sincere gratitude, as we trust, to that God who directs the storms, and tempers the winds to the shorn lamb; for it is by his providential care over us, that we have been spared during seventy nights from the dangers of the raging deep. Blessed be His dear name for mercies ever new.

Sailors usually expect rough weather off the

for mercies ever new.

Sailors usually expect rough weather off the Cape, and we are not disappointed, after hearing the asptain tell what kind of winds and storms he expected to have in these regions, at seeing the waves rise, "sange above surge," towering upwards with their foaming tops, like vast mountains covered with snow. The waves rise one after another, at the height of fifty or sixty feet; and one would be surprised, some-times, to see the ship surmount these waves, when it looks as if she would plunge into them when it looks as if she would plunge into them with maddening fury. Though the weather appears quite rough to us, who are not accustomed to an ocean life, it does not seem so to the sailors, who call these winds that we are having, "good fresh breezes." My health is better than when we left Boston, though I feel a little of the effects of returning sea-sickness to-day, the sea being somewhat rough. Mrs. S's health is also improving. She has horne S.'s health is also improving. She has borne the voyage thus far better than I expected, when I found how much she must suffer from sea-sickness. We have endeavored to improve our time as well as we could in study, reading, writing, &c. Since we crossed the reading, writing, &c. Since we crossed the equator, we have been able to study most of the time. I think that our time spent upon the water, will not, upon the whole, be spent unprofitably. We have our regular hours for study and exercise, and we attend to our religious services exercises. ious services every Sabbath, as regularly as we were accustomed to do while in America. It is true, there are some days that we find it It is true, there are some days that we find it rather difficult to keep our writing tables still enough to write very prettily, to say nothing of the ease, but we go upon the principle, to do though we can accomplish but little.—Our prospect is better for a short passage, since we have had our "fresh breezes." Since we left the south east trade winds, our winds have all heep fair and we are advancing finely. all been fair, and we are advancing finely.

May the good Lord speed our flight, that we may land on our destined shore, where we can ence our long-desired labors for the benefit of the poor heathen.

B. B. SMITH. Yours truly,

CANADA MISSION Bro. Burr:—You have probably heard, ere this, of two boys being kidnapped "from Hamilton, C. W., and sold south," three or four weeks ago by one Harvey Smith of Wellington Square, C. W., for whom one of the boys had been recking for some line. been working for some time. Shortly after the boys were missing and Smith's return home, he was arrested and tried before a court home, he was arrested and tried before a court of Magistrates; but there not being sufficient evidence against him to detain him, he was discharged from custody. However, the genoral opinion was, that Smith was guilty of the charge alleged against him. A great deal of excitement has been created in consequence of the official Hamilton, this city, and other of the affair in Ham of the anair in Hamilton, this city, and other places, and a vigilant inquiry has been going on ever since the trial, to ascertain the whereabouts of the boys, and all the facts and circumstances connected with their abduction.—
Two weeks ago a meeting was held in this city by the Rev. Dr. Willis and myself, to inquire into the case; and last week I visited Wellington Square and Hamilton, and was Wellington Square and Hamilton, and was there a few days, learning and collecting all the information I could from different parties respecting the case; and was convinced, from what I learned, that Smith was the very man; though no doubt he befooled the boys with the idea of getting a large sum of money by allowing themselves to be sold, telling them that he could get them off again from the South, and that he would divide the money, and thus induced them to enter into a collusion with induced them to enter into a col him. Several persons at Wellington Square told me that said boys told them some time prior to their leaving, that the said Smith had made such a proposition to them. I called upon the lawyer on the prosecution, and gave him the benefit of my investigation. I also gave him the names of some gentlemen living South, to be corresponded with immediately. Since then, one of the boys has returned—five

South, to be corresponded with immediatery.

Since then, one of the boys has returned—five or six days ago—and Smith has been arrested again, and put under heavy bonds. If he is guilty, (which I do not doubt,) I hope we may succeed in convicting him, and thus prevent a similar attempt. On to-morrow, if my health will permit, I shall go to Hamilton again, in company with Rev. S. R. Ward. We shall then and there press the case.

On Wednosday eve., March 23d, the Antislavery Society of Canada held its third Anniversary in this city, in St. Lawrence Hall, the largest and best in the city. The Hall was literally crowded. The proud aristocrat and the common laborer were there; but, on an occasion like this, no distinction is made, no difference is seen—all appear equally interested; it is the question of human freedom upon which they have met to deliberate, not the freedom of the white man alone, but the freedom of the black man as well; it is fitting freedom of the black man as well; it is fitting that all classes should be united in such a righteous cause. Rev. Dr. Willis presided that all classes should be united in such a righteous cause. Rev. Dr. Willis presided. The meeting was opened by prayer. The Secretary read his report. It was quite lengthy, but carefully and ably written, and was highly instructive as well as interesting. It spoke of the Fugitive Slave Liw; the influx of fugitives after the passage of that infamous law; of the great destitution occasioned by it; the condition of the refugees on their arrival; the assistance rendered by the society; the improvement of the refugees, &c.; the constant incoming of fugitives; the probability of a larger increase, in consequence of the coercive and expatriating laws of some of the northern and southern states, &c., &c. The speakers were Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Mr. Sansom, Rev. Mr. Roaf, Rev. S. R. Ward, Prof. Lillie, Mr. Brown, editor of the Globe, Rev. Hiram Wilson, and the writer.

On last Friday evening. I attended a large temperance meeting by invitation, in company with the Rev. S. R. Ward, and H. Wilson.—We are struggling as hard for the Maine Law here as you are in New Hampshire. Suppose we obtain it first, how then? Temperance men are alive and determined here, and things are locking more hopeful every day. Despite king Alcohol's vast army, I think his overthrow in this Province is certain.

P. S. Permit, me, to acknowledge the re-

not what scripture means but what it is, may

come to consider the confident assumptions

at first sight seem superfluous. But when we

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1853

CAN A BLAVE-HOLDER BE A CHRISTIAN ? When we assume the position that all slaveholders and slave-holding churches, should be disfellowshiped as Christians, the question is pressed upon us, is it not possible for one to be so ignorant and so prejudiced as to hold a slave, perhaps supposing it to be for his good, and still be a Christian. If we answer in the affirmative, then the remark is ready at hand, which has proved a source of perplexity to some, ought we not to own and fellowship those whom Christ himself accepts? What right have we to set up a more severe and rigid rule than our Master There are those who are fully convinced that slavery is monstrously immoral and unchristian-who are ready by word and deed to oppose it to its destruction by all legitimate means, and still have the charity to believe that there may be,-nay, that there actually are slaveholders at the South sincerely Christian .-When we consider the strong influences of education and early prejudices-and the allowance we are inclined to yield to the subjects of these, it does not seem very strange to us that even good men have acceded to this admis-We recollect of conversing a few years ago

with a young lady from South Carolina who possessed by inheritance several slaves. She stated that before coming North, she never heard the rightfulness of slavery so much as called in question, and declared, with apparent sincerity, that it pever entered her mind that it was less right and proper to buy, sell and work a negro, than an oxfor a horse. The men of charity, above referred to, might

suppose that such a person could become Christian. But we have to say here, that even should the admission be made in this case, or in any other supposable one, we deny in the outset the legitimacy of the conclu drawn therefrom. We deny that we are bound to fellowship such as Christians. Nay, we go farther, and allege that the question itself is an improper one. It is too general and too abstract to be of any practical utility whatever. Suppose we were to deny the proposition. we should of course maintain our position of non-fellowshiping slaveholders. Suppose we should admit it, we should do precisely the same thing. An acknowledged slave-holder presents himself for admission to the churchhe seems sincere in declaring what he supposes God has done for his soul. We should tell him, you are living in habitual violation of the 2d precept of the decalogue "THOU SHALT LOVE. THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF," confirmed by the Savior's rule, "do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." We should tell him, you are committing an outrage upon the rights of others, and, by precent and example, maintaining and perpetuating a system of unmitigated wrong, obnoxious to God, and destructive of human welfare. Go then and put away this vile thing; "show thy faith by thy works," "for by their fruits ye shall know them." If he refuse to do this, the preponderance of evidence in our own mind would be strongly on the side of the proposition, that he was "yet in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity," and on that conviction we should feel bound in duty to God and man to act. And without knowing the secrets of the heart-we could in conscience do no other wise. From an opposite conclusion infinite mis chief results. The Presbyterian New School Church has proclaimed to the world the sinmitting the possibility of good and Christian slaveholding-she cherishes in he bosom the holders in bondage of 70,000 human beingsto the scandal of religion and reproach of Zion. For a church to assume such a position is to surrender the secret of her power. Whatever her professions, she practically joins hands with the oppressor, and adds to the cruel weight of the iron heel of despotism that is crushing the very soul out of God's poor .-Whatever we may say then to the abstract question, can a slave-holder be a Christian-this we can affirm, that none such have any claim on our fellowship-obeying rather the precent of the great Apostle-"have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them." And again, "But now I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator * * * * * * or an extortioner; with such a one, no, not to eat."

What is an Anti-slavery church in deed as well as in word? Can there be any doubt? What is an anti-horse stealing church? A man under the cover of night leads out of the stable the horse of his neighbor, and subjects him to his own service and use. He is disciplined, condemned, and excommunicated. He becomes to this holy body of believers as a heathen. Another man takes possession of his fellow's body and soul, subjects him to unrequited toil, sends the curse of chattel slavery as an inheritance down his posterity-and he passes as one of the elect without discipline, perhaps without rebuke! But this slave-holder is kind,he treats his slaves with a degree of humanity So the horse-thief may be gentlemanly and even gracious to his victim-and make his horse "fat and sleek" by oating and curryingbut will he escape the ecclesiastical anathema-be thou unto us as a publican and a heathen? Oh! never, never, can the church of Christ wash its hands in innocency as it regards this crime until she holds the practical position that slavery is " per se" a moral wrong and "prima facie" evidence of the want of Christian piety. Let her assume this high and holy ground, and her position is no longer doubtful-and her moral power shall tell for the disinthralment and redemption of oppressed and bleeding humanity .- J. P.

While stopping in the cars at a station of the bank of the Merrimack river, I observed a man with hurried step enter a boat on the opposite shore. The ferryman plied his oars with nerve and agility; and as soon as the boat touched the hither shore, the passenger leaped and rushed for the cars. At the same time, the engine bell commenced ringing, and the train began to start. He strained every muscle to the utmost to ascend the steep bank, and reach the cars. I watched him from the side lights of the hind car, for which he aimed: and from sympathy I did hope as I saw him pass out of sight in the rear, that he would he was left to the reflection, It is too late!

Whatever might have been the result of his reflections, a train of thought was suggested to my own mind, which I trust was not wholly late' would not have sounded quite as disagree- ornamanted with flowers, sugar cane and cof- tament. able there, as when he had reached with such fee, waving in the distance." And then the To some, this expenditure of effort to prove.

great exertion the very point of success, and writer goes on to speak of the Liberia Herald, then failed!

'How much may have depended upon this "Act to incorporate a College," and other failure! There might be connected with it good matters; and then significantly asks, "Is Some business transaction might be before him, in which this was the last opportunity o save himself from pecuniary ruin, or secure a fortune. Perhaps he was hastening to the bedside of a dving parent, to hear the parting ansel, and receive the final blessing, or of a onely sister who sighed in vain to behold his face once more before she died. How many ssible suppositions might be suggested!-But I will leave these for others to fill out.

Why was he too late? Could he just as easily have been in season as out of season? It is possible. He may needlessly have given his time to something else, or have squandered or have been deceived with the idea that there was time enough yet, until it was too

The greatest inconvenience, disappointment, and loss that could occur temporally, are insignificant compared with the eternal conse nences of being too late to do the work of robation. When time has been carelessly quandered, or absorbed with the world, and the duties of a life are crowded into the brief space of an hour, and that an hour of awful pense, in which the reality forces itself upon the mind that it is too late! how terrific the thought! A moral lesson then may be learn

Many think little of how much is contained these words! They imagine that there is danger of its realization in their case .-They can repent any time-pray any time, and be heard. I say they imagine this; for they know time is short, probation is limited, and these sublunary scenes through which they are ssing must soon terminate; yet they do not ealize it. They promise themselves future ll be, time for this in old age, or upon a dying bed. They know that others have been cut off in the midst of life-in youth; and many have had, for their dying bed, the cold earth, stone water without time for prayer Some who have had a bed of feathers to die upon. have died instantly, have not had their reason, or have had no disposition to attend to these things, and have remained unwilling to pray to the very last. Others, apparently willing in the last extremity, have died in despair. Yet, notwithstanding all this, they fancy it will not he insane man who readily perceives the insanity of others, but has not the least suspicion of his own, so they are not ignorant of the danger to which others are exposed, while y do not apprehend their own. Too late ay belong to others, not to themselves .rely such men must be beside themselves. Nothing can more appropriately represent their andition than insanity! It is a sort of moral. voluntary insanity, into which satan has led them, and there would keep them, until the sad reality bursts upon their vision either in ime or in eternity-' too late to pray ! 4 Then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer, shappy are ye if ye do them." And this is just

UNCLE TOM'S CONGREGATION. There are few who preach the gospel better

han Mrs. Stowe in the Cabin makes Uncle Tom do it. And what a congregation has he to be proud of. The Congregationalist makes this calculation: "Assuming now that the entire circulation of the book, in all editions and all languages, has reached the number of two Maine Law in the Green Mountain State works and a half millions of copies, and proceeding gloriously; its practical operation comes up to upon the extremely moderate computation that the warmest expectations of its friends. He sach copy has been read by at least eight persons, we may reasonably conclude that, as a quantity of rum and gin was seized and conresult of the first twelvemonth of his missionary labor, Uncle Tom has preached the truth to ed sixty dollars and costs. The next morning an audience of not less than twenty millions of the officer "poured the vile stuff into the gutcople!" What must his congregation come to ter of Church St. near the jail." When the be in ten years. And we see Putnam's Monthly quoted as saying—" Never since books given most enthusiastically for the Maine Law, Tom been equalled. The history of literature may say, "property destroyed"—but we say, ontains nothing parallel to it, nor approaching Better so, than to destroy MEN.—P. S. B. it ;-it is, in fact, the first real success in bookmaking, for all other successes in literature are failures when compared with the success of Uncle Tom." So may he preach on ;- and may many true conversions to liberty and of mind. Revolutions are accomplished in a truth and right be the result.—P. s. B.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

It seems that for a year or two great efforts tively new element of popular control. making a move in several places to establish of the press. a Catholic school in connection with, and To facilitate such an acquaintance, it is correspondent of the N. Y. Recorder, says: tion to the character of some of the current lic school with every parish, to be under the pronounced should not in all cases prove to control of the parish priest. One such build- be entirely correct, they will at least be honing, a noble structure, capable of accommodatest, will be the result of personal inspection ing several hundred children, has recently und of an independent judgment and will be been erected and been opened in connection given with such reference to other existing with St. Patrick's church, in the western part publications as the writer's reading and study of the city. Others on a smaller scale are in will enable him to make.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

as they can, we suppose .- P. S. B.

ome pleasant things about Liberia, that rising dent College in England, is the translator of colony of colored brethren in Africa. "In a Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History, and is exunny clime, amid orange and palm groves, tensively known as a ripe scholar and a man the 'lone starred flag' of Liberia moves in the of marked ability. Some years since, he pubing unloosed the chain that fettered them, and cal Criticism," which was favorably received; thereon, enjoy the honors and privileges of the the suggestions of his subsequent experience, hem. If any one doubts—let him enter the search, the subject was taken up anew and an flourishing town of Monrovia, (the capital,) entirely new work is the result. walk through its wide, well-shaded streets, Beginning with the Old Testament, it dislook at the school houses, churches, court cusses the characteristics of the Hebrew lanhouse, and even pass into the Government guage, then the history of the text down Buildings, casting a glance upon the English through the various ancient and modern, writ-Consul, on one hand, and the Brazilian charge ten and printed versions, and then considers succeed, but, alas! exhausted and disappointed, d'affairs' on the other, let him listen to the various sources of critical aid in ascertaining naugural address of the President, surrounded the authenticity of the sacred text. Among his colored Cabinet. Leaving the capital, these, he treats of: 1. Different version let him go up the clear beautiful river of St. Parallel passages; 3. Quotations; 4. Manu-Paul's. Pleasant residences are seen along script copies of the scriptures; 5. Critical con unprofitable. The man might as well have the river, homes of independent scientific far- jecture. A similar course is pursued in relabeen left the other side of the river. 'Too' mers, commodious brick dwellings, the lawns tion to the language and text of the New Tes-

High School," the Literary Institute, the take care of themselves?"-P. s. B.

REPUTATION.

One's reputation or character is worth more to him vastly than any mere property interest Reputation is gained slowly; it is built up like a pyramid, stone by stone, course by course. Popularity may come and go, much as the moon may wax and wane; but real reputation, true character, is constructed by littles. Hence care must be taken at every step, not to unbuild or tottle down what is already gain-

Real merit may go a long time unrewarded; so has it been with the most gifted or the most industrious among men. Shakspeare has been three hundred years growing popular; Milton, Dante, Homer, Virgil, were not prized in their day as they are esteemed now.

Toil on, ye noble hearts and true; if men now not your worth now, they shall hereafter know. Seek not fame. Yet struggle, because ye have thoughts within you that shall do mankind goods Throw them off. Go steady on in your God-given mission; and sometime o other, God, if not man, eternity, if not time, shall acknowledge true deservings .- P. s. B.

BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY The British Foreign Bible Society had a noble gathering of its friends on the 8th of March, in that spacious building in London. Exeter Hall, nearly 5000 being present. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, supported by other earls and bishops as vice presidents. Speeches were made and statistics given. This Bible society was the parent of 8000 other societies. It had caused the translation of the Bible into 148 different languages. The sociortunities, and still neglect to pray. There ety and its offshoots have circulated 43,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, brought the records of inspired truth within the reach of six bundred million of persons, and expended 20,000,000 dollars in its world-wide operations. At this stage in the meeting, after several noble speeches from Bishop of Winchester, Duke of Argyll, Dr. Duff, Rev. J. A. James, and others. the Jubilee Fund was declared to be opened and in about ten minutes the secretary announced that nearly \$50,000 had been collected. What a work will not this British Bible be so with them! How blinded by sin! Like which employs about five hundred hands in it Society, and the American Bible Society, printing and binding departments, accomplish in ten years to come in circulating the Holy Scriptures among the nations !- P. S. B.

"I AM HAPPY NOW."

So said a young Christian on being raised om the water in baptism. The reason was the Savior had blessed the disciple in the solemn rite : in other words, the individual had done duty, and the result was great peace and joy, such as to cause the utterance of the above expression. It was a verification of this saying of Christ, "If ye know these things, all that any seeker after happiness need do. namely, what the gospel commands. Blessed are they that do his commandments. Ofter when duty is done, the soul may exclaim, " I am happy now." If we are useful, we shall be happy.—P. s. B.

THE "LAW" IN VERMONT .

A correspondent of the Tribune says :- The liquor ceased running, "three cheers were ere first printed has the success of Uncle and the crowd dispersed very quietly." Some

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

In this age of improvement, it is vastly important to know what is going on in the world day, and often without sword or epaulette .-Not a few wonder how and why it is, not discerning that it is but the effects of a comparahave been made by the Catholics in New York fact is not to be disguised that the pen has and elsewhere to so far interfere with our sys- now far more to do with governing the world tem of common shools, as to urge and demand than the sword-physical force is giving place that instead of our system, a plan should be to intellectual power. Even in the arena-o adopted which should draw so much of the contest between religion and irreligion, the ablic school money for each scholar, to be press has become the almost infallible index aid for schooling wherever and to whomsoev- of the strength and policy of the respective er each scholar or his parent should choose. parties. He, therefore, who would be fully This plan would result in establishing sectari- prepared to do a noble part in the battle of an schools among all the sects, and would life, who would so measure the strength and overthrow entirely our long established sys- disposition of the opposing forces as to know tem of common schools by taxation. Of course how and when and where most effectually to in this, Romanism cannot expect to carry the strike for the right, needs to know as much as point in this country quite yet; and they are practicable of the true character of the issues

wherever they have a parish. A Philadelphia thought that it may not be amiss to call atten-The Romanists are aiming to connect a pub- publications of the day. If the judgments

operation, and still others projected." Where Of recent publications, perhaps none are more Catholics cannot do as they would, they must do intrinsically important than a brace of volumes on Biblical Criticism, from the press of Messrs. Gould and Lincoln of Boston, and written by Samuel Davidson, D. D. Dr. Davidson is one A writer in the N. Y. "Independent" says of the professors in the Lancashire Indepenreeze. A free and independent people, hav- lished a volume entitled "Lectures on Bibliast forever from their brow the badge of the we believe few copies of the work found name and disgrace which was have placed their way to this country. Availing himself of ew republic, make their own laws and enforce as well as of the results of more modern re-

the Bible is a false or corrupted book. It is which, after suffering a variety of fortune, also to be added that the work is issued in an sometimes seemingly as good as passed, was unusually elegant and excellent style. Seldom at length defeated. However, there is little do such finished specimens of the art typo- doubt that eventually a similar bill will be graphical appear in connection with works on carried through the Legislature. This is evi-Theology, published by the Harpers of New the prominent men of both the great parties,

Pastor's and Preacher's Manuals, &c., been their duty in their inactivity for its supprescial, domestic and pastoral life of the ministry. icism but disguised Paganism?) but still, view-How best and most profitably to sustain his ing the sufferers, in the case referred to, upon relations to the world to the church—to every the broad platform of republican citizenship, ifferent and in many respects diverse class in think they ought to be indemnified. And cerwn family and friends-these and other simi- sufferers. But there are strong arguments

he lively oracles. Nothing is or can be so

about the same quantum of fiction in it as in commiseration. the "Eclipse of Faith,"-that is, there is a ight thread of fictitious narrative, for the purpose of bringing out in bold relief and in from Bro. Burbank shows what can be done by ristics of Bourdaloue, Bossuet, the Protesant Claude, Fenelon, and others, as preachers can do by using the same means? before the king at Versailles. To those who was to commence this week, that I had two are aware of the eminence and excellence of names which I should forward on Wednesday

The author is manifestly a sincere and de-oted Christian, a Protestant minister we beve, and is no less evidently a man of power and culture. He has sketched the incidental culiarities of his subjects in a most masterly style, and has managed to bring out of their characteristics and position such a flood of that the postage on their papers must be paid light upon the subject of preaching—evidently here in advance. We find, on examining our and valuable work. By a strange fancy, how- than a year's postage, besides their subscriptions. ever, he represents the peroration of Bourda- We cannot afford to continue their papers un loue's sermon, which was actually deformed der such circumstances. We are now forwardand disgraced by shameful adulation of the ing their bills, and the papers of all who do not king, as a signal triumph of Christian fidelity, pay within two months will be stopped. and as dictated by the Protestant Claude. It is true that thus the example of fidelity is preented as it ought to be, & perhaps, in such a work, disavowing the pretensions of explicit Fair and Supp presenting the mortifying fact as it was .- indeed, and together with a few subseque The question is left for the discussion of casu- sales yielded a net profit of one hundred and ists, but the book is commended to all those satisfied considering the shortness of the time who are interested—and who is not?—in the occupied in preparing for it. We were grati-

eler, eleven years missionary in Orissa. Boston: be Charles Waite, 55 Cornhill, 216 pp., eighteen mo. This is a very comprehensive book, contain-ing a great variety of interesting and useful information in comparatively little space. It crisis in our history; and new, if we enjoy the is written in an agreeable and entertaining smiles of God in the conversion of souls, w style, is illustrated by thirty-three cuts, con-shall soon be an independent church. tains a map of Northern Orissa, two Hindu hope still to share the sympathies and prayers Hymns, set to music, with English translations
—and is handsomely printed and bound. Bro,
without them. G. H. Ball. Bacheler-is anxious to place a copy of the work in the hands of every family in our denomination, and in order to do this, so far as possible, he has put it at the very low price of by the Star that efforts were being made to raise a \$5,000 fund for the benefit of indigent are 1-2 cts. We hope for Bro. Bacheler's benefit, as well as for the benefit of the cause of
missions, which it is well calculated to promote, that it will have a wide circulation.—

Tribute a studying for the benefit of margent
young men studying for the ministry. I well
know from experience the need of such assistance—also, that a few dollars even annually,
would be of great assistance and encourage-The work can be obtained of Bgo. B. while ment to many a pious young man, struggling to

WHITTEMORE, Providence, R. I. "LECTURES ON THE TRUTH OF THE BIsued the last of this month. As it is the on- couraged or turned aside. But no doubt many means that Bro. Noves has to depend upon have been who would have made useful minis for support for the present, we hope it will expenses by my own exertions from year to have a large and ready sale. Orders for it should be sent to him, Providence, R. I. should be sent to him, Providence, R. I.

URSULINE CONVENT.

Boston, April 14, '53, Mr. Editor :- You and your readers remen and persistent pretensions of skepticism, and ber well the burning of the Ursuline Convent onsequences which affected his dearest inter- this the way the problem is solved, Can they when we reflect that the firmer and more ras at Charlestown, by a mob in 1834. At that tional are our convictions of the purity and time, there was no law of the Commonwealth, force of inspiration the more steady and effec- under which indemnification for the losses sustive will be our faith, we shall perceive that tained could be claimed. But soon after-Dr. Davidson has laid the world under immense wards a law was enacted, making any town or ligation for these most excellent and timely city of the commonwealth responsible for any umes. They supply a hitherto vacant and mobocratic destruction of property which shall mensely important place in our theological take place within its jurisdiction. But this erature, and supply it so well as to leave lit- law, not looking backward, left the sufferers tle or no room for present improvement. The by the burning of the nunnery or convent, withground involved in the rationalistic and skep- out any legal means of redress. They, howtical controversy concerning the authenticity ever, have ever been suing the Legislature for of the Bible is so thoroughly and systematical- redress in the form of pecuniary indemnificaly canvassed that the Christian who masters tion. Having failed on all former occasions the contents of this work will not afterward they came up again to our present Legislature be likely to be alarmed by the vulgar cry that A Committee reported a bill in their favor, ology-thanks to the publishers for this em- dent in the fact that the frish vote is every nent exception! year becoming matter of greater consequence A work indirectly, and yet in fact closely in the eye of political partyism. On the presyear becoming matter of greater cons nected with the above, is Vinet's Pastoral ent occasion, the vote was not a party one, York. This, too, fills a vacant place in theo-ogical literature. Some of the topics, such as shall have gained indemnification, we think a call to the ministry, its duties and responsi, they will have gained only justice. The mob ministerial education, and the like, was a furious one, and the government auave here and there, in sermons, in essays, in thorities were evidently perfectly reckless of ussed. But every pastor has felt the need sion, I, Mr. Editor, am no Roman Catholic. some homogeneous, able treatise, discussing -I hate Roman Catholicism, worse than I inner and outward, public and private, so should Roman Paganism, (and what is Catholtiety-how to conduct foward the members tainly to indemnify them were economically exhis own profession, the members of other pedient. The State has spent thousands in ons, toward the opposer, the penitent, consideration of their case this year. As proud, the humble, the too sanguine, the much, in years hitherto, and will, doubtless, desponding, the earnest and the calculating spend as much next, and so in discussing the ristian, the lukewarm, the backslidden, his matter until they shall grant the prayer of the ar questions oftentimes press with almost both sides of the question. As I have said, rwhelming weight upon the thoughtful and the abundance of Irish political patronage will ere long decide it. At the present session, we First of all, of course, let him go to God-to think the Whigs and Democrats carried about ne Bible, and drink in the truths and spirit of equal honors in the estimation of an Irishman. Some, there are, who have fears for our luable as they. But if one who has often Protestant institutions from the rapid increase

od that path before the world; should treat it of foreign population; I am not without mine the light of a living, practical experience, though my name and nature being some uch assistance would undoubtedly be fur- what alike, I am hoping the best. But one nished in availing ourself of the best means of thing is certain; the treatment we receive at acquiring the truth and spirit of the Bible .- foreign hands must depend not a little on the such a treatise is that of M. Vinet. He was treatment foreigners receive at our hands: inently a man of God, of prayer and of The law of reciprocity will hold good in our th, and also a man of eminent abilities and dealing with them, even as in their cases,sound and varied learning. More than most Let us speak kindly to them, and deal kindly en, he was successful as an evangelical with them, both as individuals and as govern-Christian minister, pastor and theological pro- ments. By such means will all danger be. or; and he has blended the man, the either removed quite away, or to the farthest polar, the minister, the pastor and the pro- possible distance. Most of the members of ssor in this valuable volume. There is the Romish communion, are too ignorant to scarcely a point connected with the character- comprehend an argument against their creed, stics of the Christian ministry that is not or the practice of their church. To argue with cussed; and though sometimes one is forced them is therefore generally quite vain. But dissent from the author's sentiments, yet though they cannot comprehend our logic, there is no single volume from which the min- they can appreciate our acts of kindness. And ster would be likely to profit more than from by arousing their gratitude, and kindly symthis. It is translated by Dr. Thomas H. Skin- pathies towards Protestant men, we may create a medium, through which an argument for While Vinet's work treats of preachers, an. Protestant institutions, may be successfully adher Vol. has been issued by Gould & Lincoln, dressed to them. In a single word, the Roreating principally of preaching. It is en- manists must be dealt with as our brother titled The Preacher and the King, by L. Bun- man; ignorant to be sure, with an ignorance gener. The preacher is Bourdaloue and the for which they, as masses, are hardly respon-

Yours.

a little effort. Will not others see what they

and pulpit orators. The occasion chosen is the time of one of the sermons of Bourdaloue.

Bro. Burr:—I send you nine new subscribers for the Star.—At our five-o'clock meeting last the time of one of the sermons of Bourdaloue. Sabbath, I just mentioned that a new volume ease men as preachers, as well as of the cirastances in which they were placed, it is names. Let our pastors of churches make still necessary to say that such a programme- a little more effort, and a good will be done to for it can hardly be called a plot, a la novel the office and the subscribers. In our social would furnish the occasion for a deeply inter-by some of the brethren to some articles of interest which they have read in the Star I

benefit to religion among my people.

P. S. Burbank. Yours, P. Danville, N. H., April 13.

OUR CANADA subscribers are aware main aim—as to render it a most timely books, that some of them are indebted for more

F. BAPTIST FAIR IN BUFFALO.

It may be proper to state in regard to the tory, this may be said too allowable, instead in the Star that it needs of the since ists, but the book is commended to all those sixty-five dollars. With this we felt very well character of the preaching best suited to promote the ends of the gospel of Christ.

Character of the preaching best suited to promote the ends of the gospel of Christ.

Cherry-creek, and Boston, one from each church, and sundry acceptable articles from Industry and Christianity in Orissa; contain-ing a brief description of the Country, Religion, Manners and Customs of the Hindus, and an ac-count of the operations of the American Freewill Baptist Mission in Northern Orissa. By O. R. Bach-express our hearty thanks. Thus far we have Middleb been abundantly prospered in our pecuniary matters, and those who have assumed the reality. We feel as if we had pass

JELLASORE, Feb. 1, 1853. The work oan be obtained of Bgo. B. while wisiting among the churches. It is also for of study, to fit himself for the sacred work of sale at this office, for cash in advance only. And by Charles Watte, 55 Cornhill—and D. tions to turn aside to other employments which promise more pecuniary compensation.

It is very true, that any one studying for so E."—We understand that this work will be high and holy an end, should not be early dis-

ters. I know well what it is to meet all of my

But I do not wish Let young men who are studying for the ministry, above all things, keep out of debt:-Now, let those who desire a sanctified and an ducated ministry, put to a helping hand, and be raised. And many a e amount will soon be raised. And many a bung man in our denomination will be enr churches at home, as well as the mission would by no means recommend that they be exempt from all manual labor during their eight millions of no religion. field, are this moment needing such men. course of study. It is, in my opinion, much better for the student to labor more or less regularly or daily, at some good wholesome

GOOD MEN WANTED IN CONGRESS. We cut ton, have sent out to Burmah two of their num the following well-timed expression from a ber, who are to visit all the stations of

phia Presbyterian : they get drunk at all at home, they will keep drunk all the time at Washington; there are here so many temptations. Do not send blackguards or profame swearers to Congress; a few such disgrace a whole nation, and one such.

The following, from a recent discourse of land would firmly resolve, "we will not sus-

all the salt of the earth. member of one of our State Legislatures is limited to the Commonwealth in which he lives. But that of a bad member of Congress is co-extensive with this great nation. It is felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from British America to Mexico. It has, in fact, a tongue that is heard in other lands. Let our countrynen, who desire to have righteousness the stability of our times, and to have our republic respected in the Old World, set before them the weight of this consideration, and act in

In a recent conversation with Rev. Mr. Gallaher, chaplain of the last Congress, we learned from him one or two facts that are cheering and hopeful. He stated that from sixty to seventy. five of the members of that Congress are professors of religion. A large proportion of the others are men of correct moral deportment, and men who respect the institutions and the worship of Christianity. A few marked excepthroughout the nation, and furnish proof conelusive of what is assumed in the foregoing paragraph. But all, with hardly an exception, he had found disposed to treat him and his office with decided respect. They heard the gospel on the Sabbath with an evident interest in its messages of holiness and mercy. Some had ers after truth. These facts show that Conand teach at once the necessity of strengthenple, and also of prayer for "ALL IN AUTHORITY." Christian Watchman and Reflector.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON NUNNERIES .-Some of our grave legislators (says the Boston Gaines, N. X., where I have spent some thin He said:

I know my duty towards an American and band of brethren. Christian audience; and therefore nothing to-night will be heard from my lips touching their immorality; but these walls of monasteries are the abomination of desolation, as said the prophet Daniel; and alas! alas! if any one of the public press compel me to recent the siness of monasteries. Many become nuns through despair; and after their passion, they repent of their great sacrifice. Many are com-Why was she put in a nunnery? cause she had four hundred thousand dollars' days previous. fortune, on which the priests of London had made some arrangement. Were it not that she had an astate relation, she would now be an inmate of a convent, instead of being Lady

family :-

with regard to clothing, sent them some. with them. They are uncertain as to their fu- councils of rum and ruin must fall. ture movements, but will, no doubt, sooner or later visit England, to whose powerful sym-pathy and interference they are principally indebted for their liberty.

COL. HATNE FOR THE SARBATH. - A large Convention for the promotion of the better observance of the Sabbath, lately took place at Charleston, which was particularly noticeable for the re-appearance, after years of silence, of ed. Six have been baptized by the writer, the once celebrated Col. Hayne, immortally as- and added to the church, and others are exsociated with the fame of Mr. Webster's great | pected to go forward soon. speech in the U.S. Senate. Col. Havne took a prominent and decided part in the meeting, expressing himself with great decision on the sub-

ect. He is reported to have said: " As a Christian man, he felt a deep interest in the subject, and he would call upon them to ask themselves whether in view of approaching death, they could lay their hands upon their hearts, and say that they conscientiously believe the work on Sunday to be a work of ne-

penses, and then to make up the time in study cessity. He believed that Providence has while others were asteep. But I do not wish something to do with the affairs of this world, to have others be obliged to do it, or leave the and that the violations of his law do not adInstitution, or, do what is worse, get into debt. vance even the temporal prosperity of its perpetrators.

The New Englander recently made the following estimate of the religious denominations of our country: Angelicans, or Episcopalians, raged to get a more thorough preparation 1,000,000; Romanists, 2,000,000; Presbyterians, 3,000,000; Baptists, 4,000,000; Metho dists, 5,000,000. Estimating the other minor

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Among the converts in a recent revival of the Presbyterian church at Cleves, Ohio, are four grandchildren of the late President, Gen. Now, will you please put my name to the Harrison, youths of much promise, whose hopeful conversion greatly cheers the pious heart share, \$25.
Also, Mrs. Cooley's name for another share \$25, and pay it from my salary when the amount is needed.

Yours in Christ, R. Cooley.

R. Cooley.

Missions, who have their head quarters in Ros-Washington correspondence of the Philadel- Board in that quarter of the world, and become acquainted with the condition and the wants "If I had the ear of every Congressional of those stations by actual observation and indistrict, I would say to the voters, do not send to Congress inexperienced and conceited boys—do not send men who ever get drunk—for if

disgraces a district. Do not send men of rude, Father Gavazzi in New York, is an interest sgraces a district. So most send met a trace manners; they cannot have, even in are manners; they cannot have, even in ing piece of testimony in regard to the Papal ould have. If Christian men all over the system:—"Do you think that the priests study ing piece of testimony in regard to the Papal the Bible? Out of one hundred priests, hardtain our party, unless our party nominate upright, sober, trustworthy men," the matter would be remedied; for no party can afford to spare its Christian members. That political party would soon rot, that would exclude from ly thirty have a Bible; out of this thirty, only five read it, and only one studies it. Thereit for another to do for you. Study the Bible The importance of sending men of sound to check the priest. Paul tells us to examine orality to Congress has never been duly esti- and investigate, and only to accept the teachmated. They, more than any other class of civil ing of such as breach the true gospel. Had functionaries, represent our country abroad as the Pope in Italy, Bible in hand, controlled well as at home. The influence of a corrupt the preaching of the priests, our terrible abuses would never have existed."

REVIVALS, ETC.

BATH, Me. - The revival still continues with is. Conversions are daily occurring. As many as twenty-five give evidence of having passed from death unto life. Others, like the Greeks anciently, are saying, 'We would see Jesna,' N. BROOKS.

Eld. A. BUZZELL writes that the Lord is dong a great work on Acton Ridge, Me., so called. About thirty souls have been converted or reclaimed within a short time past.

Bro. Burr :- We have been favored with a gracious revival in East Concord, N. Y. It ommenced the 1st of last Dec., and still continues. About one hundred have been hopetions to this make their influence felt for evil fully converted or reclaimed. Fifty have been

Bro. Burr :- "The time of the singing of birds has come," and the voices of happy con verts are heard in our Zion. The revival in this place has progressed thus far with little of what the world calls excitement, but not withactually manifested the spirit of earnest inquir- out deep feeling and Divine power. Some 90 individuals, old and young, have taken the place gress is susceptible to religious impressions; of seekers of the "pearl of great price," Many have found peace. How many will make their ing evangelical influences in Washington, of calling and election sure is not known. The sending there good men to represent the peo- work, at this date, is progressing. To God be all the praise. A. D. SMITH. West Fairlee, Vt., April 11.

Bro. Burr :- I have just returned from Watchman) in the late debate on the Ursuline teen days in a protracted effort with Elder Convent idemnification, expressed the opinion Flynn. God has gloriously revived his work that a numbery was a very harmless affair. - in the church, and a goodly number have been Father Gavazzi, who may be supposed to be at hopefully converted. A deep solemnity perleast as well informed, took a somewhat dif- vades the entire community, and I can but erent view in one of his New York lectures. hope that what we have seen is but the beginning of good days in that small but faithful

> Yours, most obediently. D. M. L. ROLLIN. Brockport, April 1, 1859

of the public press compel me to reveal the immorality of the monastery! You believe that all nuns are satisfied and content. You his work in North Belgrade, Mc. Three hapmistake. They are called the "dow of heav-py converts followed their Savior in the ordimistake. They are called the "dove of neaven," and the "sponse of Christ," but mark what kind of liberty they enjoy—iron doors, iron railings, iron padlocks, iron windows—all iron around the doves of heaven and the spouses of Christ. Think you that a young girl who chooses the life of a nun, that her mind is ripe chooses the life place. It is thought that some 25 or 30 havefound the pearl of great price, and some have been reclaimed from their wanderings. The ed to be nuns by their friends, relatives, or church, as a whole, feel encouraged to trust in death, in God and go forward. Eld. Stover baptized despair, Take the case of Miss Talbot in Eng-land. Why was she put in a nunnery? Be-two the last Sabbath in March, and one a few STEPHEN BOWDEN. April 5.

The work of revival continues with unabating interest in this community. Many have found hope in the Son of God, and rejoice in THE MADIAI FAMILY .- By the "Europa," his renewing love. Conversions are daily ocwe have intelligence of the release of this curring. Many are inquiring what they must family from prison and their arrival at Mar- do to be saved. Those who have been coldseilles. A correspondent of the London and backslidden for scores of years, and have Times, writing from Marseilles, on the 19th of had their talent buried in the earth, are waking March, speaks thus of the occurrence and the up to Christian activity and zeal. The interest, we hope, will become general in the town. The Madiai family were released from pris- Rum influence prevailed at our town election on on Tuesday last, and were immediately smuggled on board the French post-office steamer Hellespont, which left Leghorn the xt morning for this place. They were not fess the holy and humane religion of the Lord allowed by the Tuscan authorities to commu- Jesus Christ. In so doing, they have thrown icate with any of their friends, and were sent serious obstacles in the way of the conversion on board very thinly clad, not being even permitted to take some clothing which was waiting for them at an hotel. Some English commenced with and has been carried forward gentlemen, learning their destitute condition under the influence of the strongest friends and advocates of temperance and the 'Maine Liqadvocates of temperance and the 'Maine Liquor Law' in the town. We enjoy a strong
asband is apparently gone. This is no doubt tinly to be attributed to the many privations sel of the cunning and intriguing Ahithophel he has undergone. They are travelling under the assumed name of Francesco and Rosa Paulin, and were not allowed to land here before the Tuscan Consul had communicated Christian revival prevails over the town, the N. J. ROBINSON.

Corinna, Me., April 7, 1853. ...

There has been an increasing interest in the church in Rockport for a year past; and recently in a meeting held in that place, some twelve or fifteen were converted and reclaim-WARNER BEEBE.

Bro. Burr :- We are enjoying an excellent number of wanderers have been reclaimed, and A. GRIFFETH.

work of grace in the west part of our town. A several sinners hopefully converted, and some others appear deeply penitent. May the good Harrieburgh, N. Y., April 8, '53. worship, repaired many a broken down altar, polls and vote for the law.

C. P. Goodbaich. and raised up new ones, unveiling some bright intellects that Satan had kept bound in darkness and sin, who are now engaged in praising God, and some bid fare to be useful in life, if they only keep humble and learn of God, which

between sixty and seventy have been convert- ed within the bounds of the Meigs Q. M.

church, and others are expected to.

The church before, according to their record, numbered twenty, who were mostly young people. Some of them married and moved away; others scattered abroad, and but few were left to keep up the visibility of the church. But God has heard their cry, and come to their aid, glory to his name.

With the church in Wirt and Bolivar we are enjoying good seasons, but nothing very

days, and resulted in a glorious revival. A number of backsliders were reclaimed, and some fifteen or eighteen professed faith in Christ. Thirteen have been baptized, ten joined the church, and others are still waiting an opportunity to follow in the ordinance of baptism. Chose Bro. Bradbury Tewksbury mess. to Sciota Q. M., and Bro. James Hauing, Jr., to Meigs Q. M.

The next session will be held with the 2d Alexander church, commencing May 28th—Conference at 10 clock.

are enjoying good seasons, but nothing very important. Brethren, pray for us, Yours in haste,

SIMEON CLEAVELAND.

Revival Intelligence from Ohio.

RUTLAND, O., April 4, 1853. Bro. Burr :- The cloud of mercy that has Bro. Burr:—The cloud of mercy that has been passing over the land has emitted a few drops, the influence of which has been felt in drops, the influence of which has been felt in this region as the dew of Hermon. In the early part of the winter there were favorable indidisappointed, and the revival influences graduwest of Fort Desmoines.

WM. P. Koger, Clerk. aging. It, however, taught an important lesson,—the necessity of exercising faith in God. ifying. Quite a number professed to experience a pardon of their sins, some of whom
have gone forward in the ordinance of baptism.

The next session of the Q. M. will be held opportunity to be baptized. The work is grad-ually progressing. Meetings are often held, out their returns for the Register. BENJ. FOGG, Clerk. which are usually interesting seasons. The church seems to be truly engaged in the work

will Baptist church in Cheshire, a distance of Warren and Clinton Quarterly Meeting as glorious name. Backsliders have also been two had been bins, and others will doubtless go forward in this ordinance soon. Among the subjects of the work are those who promise much usefulness to the church. The revival is still in progress, and it is hoped that it will not stop progress, and it is hoped that it will not stop until all in the vicinity are brought to a saving knowledge of the truth. The meetings have been well attended, especially evenings.—With a few exceptions, good attention has been observed and much interest manifested, during the progress of the work. The revival is the occasion of much joy to the brethren, as some months and even years have passed without for fellowship has been withdrawn from out the reviving influences of God's Spirit in him, that the clerk be instructed to inform the

the awakening and conversion of sinners.

In Alexander, about seventeen miles north

In Alexander, about seventeen miles north

Butlerville, O., March 8, 1853. commenced a few weeks ago. It has, I understand, resulted in the hopeful conversion of with frequent revivals of religion.

blessing. Forty-three persons have been importance of more punctually representing themselves both by mersed, and admitted into the Baptist church. One of the city papers says that he is soon expected in Cincinnati, where he will doubtless put forth efforts for a revival. Such a work is certainly much needed in that city. Yours in Christ,

SELAH H. BARRETT.

For the Morning Star. Bro. Burr :- I wish to say to the brethren in Western N. Y. that I am still trying to hold up a risen Savior, and I am happy to say the good Lord is with me, and blesses my labors. I have organized two churches here, one in Gaines, and the other in Paris, where Freewill Baptists had been but little known. The doctrine and sentiments of our denomination.

Vincent from Lake Eric Q. M. Eld. S. C. Parker was appointed cor. mess, to Seneca Q. M., and Eld. J. Wheeler to Lake Eric. The delegates to the Y. M. are Eld. S. C. Parker, E. Pierce, T. Dimm, J. Abbott, and brother Brent.

The June term will be held with the Peru doctrine and sentiments of our denomination, so far as they are understood here, are well re-My Post Office address is Cuba, Kent Co., lich. PETER B. COLE.

Bro. Burr:—For the information of my numerous friends scattered abroad, I would say, although I have been apparently brought down to the door of death, through infinite mercy I am yet in the land of the living, and am able to sit up worst. At the second to pervade the hearts of the people,—Resolved, That a Home and Foreign Mission Society be formed in this Q. M.

Resolved, That any power of the living, and am able to sit up worst. sion Society be formed in this Q. M.

Resolved, That any person paying two shiltings and it is pence annually shall be a member of the house. I have been led to ask, why am I yet permitted to live? It is because the Lord has seen fit to spare me, and I hope I may be more faithful and useful. I hope my brethren will pray for me.

R. Allen.

Society be formed in this Q. M.

Resolved, That any person paying two shiltings and six pence annually shall be a member of this society.

A subscription list was opened and signed by all the members of the meeting present.

The next session will be held with the church on Cape Sable Island, commencing May 6th, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Bro. Burr:—The Lord has again revived his work in Hadley, Mich. Backsliders have

old it.

Our brethren of this Q. M. have begun to loss something for the cause of Missions. May

Brethren J. E. Davis, J. B. Morford, E. D. Lewis, J. Utter, J. Alguard, were appointed delegates to the Wisconsin Yearly Meeting. Our brethren of this Q. M. nave begun to Lewis, J. Otter, J. Alguard, were appointed do something for the cause of Missions. May delegates to the Wisconsin Yearly Meeting. The first church in Rutland has enjoyed for freedom, missions, Sabbath schools, and,

RICHBURG, N. Y., March 28, '53. just at this time, for temperance. I would say RICHBURG, N. Y., March 28, '53.

Bre. Burr:—Since I last wrote to you in relation to the work of grace that was then advancing in New Hudson and its vicinity, where I have been preaching, the work has been going on gloriously. Many incidents of thrilling interest worthy of note have transpired, but for the present suffice it tosay, that the work has been one of solemn power, taking the agea and the middle aged, bearing down before its all-conquering power a flood of intemperance, which had disquieted many a family. It has reinstated the holy Sabbath as a day of divine worship, repaired many a broken down altar.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Reported for the Star. Athens Quarterly Meeting

The work has spread into Lyndon and Rice,

Held its last term with the first Alexander church, Ohio, Feb. 26th and 27th. We were blest with the labors of Eld. Thomas Dudley, Cataraugus Co., and, as near as I can calculate, late from the State of Maine, who is now locat ed or reclaimed. Eighteen have joined the days, and resulted in a glorious revival. A

WM. P. LASH, Clerk.

Westmoreland Quarterly Meeting
-Held its March term with the 2d church in Cookstown, Pa., commencing March 11. Eld. P. Reardon presided. One church reported revival. The meetings of worship were well attended, and were spritual and solemn.

Central Iowa Quarterly Meeting ly part of the winter there were favorable indi-cations of a revival in the 2d Free-will Baptist

Held its last term with Beaver-creek church,
Church in Cheshire. The church was revived,
Walter Ogle and H. H. Marsh were appointed backsliders awakened, sinners alarmed, a few reclaimed, and two or three baptized. The lowa Q. M. for the past three months. He is prospect was flattering for a general reformation, and many indulged the hope of seeing their friends submit to Christ. But they were will direct to Fort Desmoines, Polk Co., Iowa. Next Q. M. Friday, May 20, — miles north-

Unity Quarterly Meeting son,—the necessity of exercising faith in God.
The church, like a valiant band of true believers, held fast to its integrity. Its members toiled, and labored, and prayed, and wept. toiled, and labored, and prayed, and wept.—

solemn and interesting. In Conference, brethren George Ulmer and Ayael Lovejor his blessing. A series of meetings were at length held, the result of which was most gratprove their gifts. Eld. D. Waterman was approve their gifts.

have gone forward in the ordinance of baptism.

A considerable accession has already been The next session of the Q. M. will be nead with the 2d church in Dixmont, commencing Friday, June 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M. We made to the church, and others are waiting an hope our brethren will take heed to the admoopportunity to be baptized. The work is gradnitions of other brethren in the Star in making

Crawford Quarterly Meeting of the Lord, praying and laboring for the suc- -Held its March term with the Sugar creek cess and prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom. If all the churches in the land were thus engaged, the time would soon come when the kingdom of darkness would experience a final overthrow.

After the above named work commenced, a protracted meeting was held with the 1st Freewill Raptist church in Cheshing a distance of

will sapist cource in Chestire, a distance of some four or five miles from the 2d church.—

Held, its last session with the first church in Wayne, O., Feb. 26—28—Eld. C. Dudley, Moderator. Received Bro. M. Tufts as cormess. from the Miami Q. M. All the churches except Blanchester reported steadfastness, and the churchester reported steadfastness steadfastness steadfastness, and the churchester reported steadfastnes ad with revivale reclaimed, have publicly confessed their faults, the last quarter, about sixty had been added to have declared their intentions to live more faithful, and set better examples before the world. Ten have been baptized by Eld. Steb-and was publicly set apart to the work of the

out the reviving influences of God's Spirit in that the clerk be instructed to inform the ditter and conversion of sinners.

Corinth Quarterly Meeting derstand, resulted in the hopeful conversion of many souls. This revival is within the limits of the Athens Quarterly Meeting. The churches which compose this Q. M. are generally in a flourishing condition. For the last two years they have gradually been on the increase, and God appears to be blessing them with frequent revivals of religion. with frequent revivals of religion.

Eld. Knapp, the revivalist, has been holding a series of meetings in Zanesville, this State. His labors have been attended with the divine Conference; also, to admonish churches that

Huron Quarterly Meeting The March term of Huron Q. M. was held with the Greenfield church, on the 25th and 26th ult. We were favored with the labors of Eld. James Ashley from Seneca Q. M., and Bro. Vincent from Lake Erie Q. M. Eld. S. C.

church. MEIGS PALMER, Clerk.

Barrington, N. S., Quarterly Meeting —Held its last session with the church in Barrington, Feb. 4—6. The meeting was inter-

JAMES C. SMITH, Clerk.

been reclaimed, and a number of sinners con-verted. Last Sabbath, three were baptized, and more, we think, will attend to that ordi-vis in the chair. Bro. Jese Utter was apnance soon.

The cause of human freedom is on the advance in this country. We believe that slavery will ultimately be overthrown in spite of will was renewed for one year. Elds. J. E. Davis vance in this country. We believe that size was renewed for one year. Edgs. S. E. Devey will ultimately be overthrown; in spite of and W. B. Carson were appointed cor. mess, to the efforts of the lower law advocates to upRock Co. Q. M.; E. D. Lewis to Sauk Q. M.;
Rock Co. Q. M.; E. D. Lewis to Sauk Q. M.;

we have been blessed with several additions to Errecrs or Rum.-One John Milerken of

Switzerland Quarterly Meeting -Held its March term with the Harmony store near by, where he remained until he was hurch, Ohio, on the 4th and 5th-Eld. A. Adwarm, when he started for his home again. He kinson, Moderator. Some of the churches were reported to be enjoying revivals. Elds. E. F. Stites and T. Grimes, from Dearborn and Ripley Q. M., were present, and added much to the interest of the meeting. Eld. H. A. Moore, as it is supposed, to a school house in Parsons field, where he stayed over night. The next morning, he was seen to come out of the above named house and go toward his home. from N. Y., now residing in Carrollton, Ky., for the benefit of his health, was also with us. His friends will be glad to learn that his health has slightly improved, though he is still very feeble. He spoke a few minutes, greatly to the satisfaction of the audience, on Saturday—and on Sanday he cache about this reinvest. and on Sunday he spoke about thirty minutes, with a short intermission. His words and great anxiety to speak caused many to weep.

We bespeak the prayers of Christians in his pital at Harrisburg, who is but three years and

buse of the Presbyterian church, commencing young being afflicted in this form. June 3, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

CHENEY MUNGER, Clerk.

Marion Quarterly Meeting Higgins and G. W. Baker. Seven happy con-church, which has now been attacked three verts were baptized the Sabbath previous to the Q. M. by the former, and upwards of twenty-more on the Sabbath of Q. M. A number more have concluded to follow their Savior in the blessed ordinance. We were favored with La Plata and Amazon to our ships. The latter

Baker, Jesse Walker, Joshua Davis, Aaron zilian Slave trade. Hatch, Joshua Cope, and Kindal F. Higgins.
Our next Q. M. will be held with Sciota ROBERT HOPKINS, Clerk.

ORDINATION .- Bro. JESSE NOES was ordain d to the office of the ministry Jan. 3, 1853, by the laying on of hands. Elders I. Marks, Noah Grant, and the writer participated in the exercises.

WM. P. KOGER. Ft. Desmoines, Iowa, March 26, '53.

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

General Conference. The next General Conference will be held at Faraport, flouroe Co., N. Y., nine miles east of Rochester. Fairport is a pleasant village on the Canal and Railroad—the stgaight track from Syracuse to Rochester. . WHITCHER,) Rochester, N. Y., April 1.

Weare Quarterly Meeting -Will convene with the F. W. Baptist church at North Veare on the 24th of May, at 1 o'clock, P. M. P. S. Let the church Clerks be particular in their reports and give correct statistics for the Register at this session.

Paancts Rard, Clerk.
Contoocookville, April, 1853.

Genesee Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be held with the Orangeville and heldon church, commencing on Friday, May 20.

L. Hitchkon, Clerk.

Anson Q. M. Ministers' Conference Will hold their next, session at Bro. Robert Gray's a orth Anson, Me., Thursday, June 9, at 1 o'clock, P. M. rethren, come to the Conference.

MARK MERRILL, Clerk.

made a mistake in his last report relative to the meeting appointed to organize a new Q. M. The council will meet with the church in Berlin, Win, Friday, May 27, instead of the 3d Friday, as published in No. 50, last Vol.

ALMON JONES, one of the Council,

A Cano. The subscribers would express their thanks to the brethren and friends of the 2d church in New Portland, Me., for a donation on the 3d of Feb. last, amounting to \$40,00. The Lord reward them.

WM. Abbot.

PATIENCE ABBOT.

ARD. We take this opportunity to express out to the hyethren and friends in East Concord, N. Y. mation of \$90,00. May the Lord bless them.

B. H. Daman.
S. J. Daman.

A CARD. Our warmest thanks to the brethren and friends in Gaines and Paris, Mich., for their donation made us March 2d, at the house of Mr. Niles in Gaines, and at Bro. Elliot Cheney's in Paris. May the good Lord reward them.

A. COLE.

A. COLE.

A CARD. Our thanks are due to the F. W. B. church & A Card. Our thanks are due to the trinder in a lineau the unique riends of Elgin, Ill., for their liberality manifested in a lineau the unique riends of Elgin, Ill., for their liberality manifested in a lineau the unique riends of Elgin, Ill., for their lineau triple and the unique riends of the unique

Our grateful acknowledgments are tendered to the brethren and friends of Big Foot, Ill., and vicinity for their friendly visit on March 2, and liberal donation of \$53,00. Also to the brethren and friends of McHenfy and vicinity for their recent agreeable visits and contributions, amounting to \$37,36.

F. P. Avora.

Post Office Addresses.

Rev. F. Moulton, South Berwick, Me. " JOSTAH D. CROSS, Wentworth, N. H.

L. HITCHKOK, Cowlesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y. JOHN B. FAST, Dorrance, Stark Co., Ill. Solomon Hows will please give his P. O. addr

General Intelligence.

COMER'S PENS .- To all who are in want of have ever used. They can be had of Mr. Co- which shortly after proved fatal. and at most of the Book Stores.

clothed with unlimited power for the purchase of Cuba.

sumption in the United State. They also con- vantages held out to them in Wisconsin. sume upwards of five millions pounds of wool

a clock.

our number. Bro. Coddington, from Rock Co. Limington, York County, Maine, who had Q. M., and Bro. J. E. Davis, formerly from Labean residing at Parsonsfield the past winter, C. M., and Bro. J. E. Davis, formerly from the fayette Q. M., now Jefferson, were with us.

The next session will be held with the Oregon church, commencing Friday, June 24th, at one o'clock, P. M. Jesse Utter, Clerk.

been residing at Parsonsheid the past winter, went from that place to Porter and from there to Hiram. It is conjectured that he bought a quantity of rum by the way, which he drank. He was found the next day nearly lifeless upon the snow,-was taken up and conveyed to a

ehalf.
Our next session will be held with the rangement, produced by sickness. This is the huzeh in Mt. Pleasant, at the new meeting only instance recorded in this country of one so

On a late Sunday evening, the church of Rev. Mr. Ginstiniani, a convert from the church of Rome, at Cincinnati, was attacked by a mob Held its Spring term with Pleasant church, the April 1—3. We had a good time. A proracted meeting had been held just previous to the Q. M., under the labors of Eld's Kindal F.

the labors of our beloved Bro., Eld. J. Ashley, river, with 200 confluents, some of which equal om Seneca Q. M.

MARION (OHIO) YEARLY MEETING is to be The correspondence between the American the Hudson, drains a country 2000 miles broad. Marion (Ohio) Yearly Meeting is to be the correspondence between the held with Marion church, commencing Friday, Minister to Brazil and Mr. Webster, which is June 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A general atcalled for by Mr. Seward's resolution, will bring tendance is desirable.

Called for by Mr. Seward's resolution, will bring

We chose for delegates to Y. M., G. W. to light some startling facts relative to the Bra-

> Remember, ye who ridicule a young man for his parsimony, and stigmatize him as "small," that by and by he can afford to be generous when you have nothing to give.

> It is a little singular that of five of the Presidential candidates-one, Webster, is dead; another and the successful candidate, lost his little boy soon after his election, by a most distressing accident, and his own and wife's lives were saved almost miraculously; while the third, fourth and fifth, viz: Fillmore, Cass and Douglass, have each had to mourn the loss of their wives since the canvass. Surely death strikes in high places.

Mr. Edward Jewett, a brother of E. R. Jewett, Esq., of the Buffalo Advertiser and Albany Register, was murdered in California on the 5th of February by a stranger who asked to ride with him, and stabbed him in the side, inflicting a mortal wound.

The live stock of the late Daniel Webster, was sold at Marshfield. This stock embraced some of the finest blood animals in the country and brought high prices. The buyers were mainly rich experimental farmers.

It is said that the keepers of 6 cents drinking shops in N. Y. will "strike" for 12 1-2 cents drink after May 1st. This, the Journal of Commerce well remarks, is the best strike yet, and if 'the three-centers would strike for six cents a drink, we should have no objection. It would no doubt prove a very healthful kind of noral sussion.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The receipts on this road during the menth of March have been unprecedentedly large, being on the main road \$216,000, and on the road between Baltimore and Washington, which is owned by the company, \$54,000; being \$97,000 increase on the main stem, and \$23,000, or more than a hundred per cent upon the Washington branch. mt- The proprietors of the Baltimore and Ohio guration, with a presumed change of offices, and a patriotic pilgrimage to Washington over their road every year.

The Liquor Law prosecutions are continued Lowell with much rigor. The News says that some of the prominent sellers of the city have come forward and pledged themselves to stop selling if the prosecutions will be stopped -and that several bars are already closed, and the occupants fled from the city.

DREADFUL RESULTS OF THE SPIRIT RAP-PINGS .- The results of the Spirit Rappings in various parts of our country, as shown by the A Cano. Our brethren and friends in this place made a donation March II, for which they have our thanks, good season was enjoyed. They were not indebted to sor preaching, as our time is occupied elsewhere. The delusion, and 17 suicides have been occasioned ord reward them.

R. Ela.

New Sharon, Me.

E. M. Ela.

by it. How strange that in view of such facts, men and women will suffer themselves to be made the dupes of this folly, or even to tamper

An individual calling himself S. J. F. Levy alias French, has been arrested at Atlanta, Ga., on suspicion of having robbed the United States mail. On his arrest, he confessed the robbery, and delivered up some four thousand dollars of the money. He was employed as special agent of the Post Office Department.

The Virginia Senate has passed the House bill establishing a Colonization Board, and making an appropriation for the removal of free negroes from the Commonwealth.

The Cincinnati Times says in every Ward in the city, true Free School men have been elected to the School Board. The enemies of free education stood no show whatever before the people.

The wife of John Gallagher, of Tamaqua, in applying a prescription of corrosive sublimate, some days ago, for a cutaneous eruption on her hand, neglected to use the proper quantity of butter with it, as directed by her physician; when it acted as a corrosive poison, ood pens, we can confidently recommend . Co. the skin and flesh, and, being absorbed into the KER'S.' They are superior to any other that we system, caused inflammation of the stomach,

mer at his Mercantile and Nautical Institute, cor- A gentleman of Peoria, Ill., who had been for ner of Washington and School streets, Boston, some time paying his addresses to a young lady of that place, lately asked her hand in marriage, THE VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. King, has arrived which was refused. He pleaded for some time Mobile, in the steamer Fulton, from Matan- after, and declared if she still resisted his suit zas. His health is said to be in nowise improved. he would commit suicide, She informed him A German woman residing near Little Chute, such an alternative would not influence her in Wisconsin, recently became insane from excess the least. At this he loaded his gun, and standof joy at unexpectedly receiving food for herself and family, while in a starving and dying conhis mouth, and with his toe pulled the trigger. The discharge tore away his left cheek, and hor-Mr. Buchanan has been appointed minister to ribly mutilated his whole head and face, but did England. Mr. Soule has been nominated and confirmed minister to Spain, and it is said he is ed impossible. The lady stood in the door, and witnessed the whole of the terrible transaction.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill LOWELL FACTORIES.—The factories of Lowell providing for the appointment of a travelling onsume between 80,000 and 90,000 bales of emigrant Agent, whose duty it shall be to inotton a year, about one-sixth of the whole con- duce emigrants to the West to embrace the ad-

IMDEMNITY FOR A SLAVE .- A report has been in a year. There are fifty-one mills in the city, made in the Maryland Legislature, endorsing amploying a capital of \$13,000,000. The population of the city is 37,000, almost entirely sub-County, in demanding from the State of New sisting directly or indirectly through the dis-York indomnity for the loss of his fugitive slave, oursements of the capital invested in the mills. | who was sent to Sing Sing in 1849, for two An insane man, named John Rose, died re- years, and pardoned out three days before his ently at Goshen, N. Y., having starved himself term of imprisonment expired, by which means to death. On a post mortem examination of his he managed to reach Canada before his owner body, it was found that he had swallowed a could make a demand for him. A copy of the large silver teaspoon, a pair of steel spectacles report is to be sent by the Governor of Maryfolded up, and a key or crank, used for winding land to the Governor of New York, to be laid before the Legislature of that State.

making a tour of the United States and Europe.

ber of pupils enrolled and the average attend-ance is a still more painful fact. Bither parents or teachers are in fault when less than fiveeights of the scholars of all the schools in the State are present. It is a significant fact that the enrolled number of boys exceed that of the girls by more than 40,000. There are 9,916 thools with 12,464 teachers in the State, to the atter of whom \$771,145 are paid as wages .-

2d Edition—A. Hopkins, 1,29.

2d Edi the struggle was fearful. While the beast was rending away his breast and one side, he plied the knife. He conquered at last, though with the loss of the flesh of one breast and side, and a rib broken and nearly sundered from his body. The poor fellow survives, and it is hoped will

During a destructive fire which occurred at Cincinnati on the 27th ult., an instance of female heroism occurred which has seldom been excelled. A family, consisting of a mother and four children, was residing in the third story of a factory. While the factory was burning, the mother, finding herself cut off from retreat, in consequence of the stories beneath being on fire, ascended to the roof, carrying her children with her. Here, tying one of her babes to her shoulders, she boldly leaped across an alley six feet in width to the roof of another building, from whence, leaving her burden, she returned, and WILLIAM BURR. Treating on fire, points one of her babes to her should with the roof of another building, from whence, leaving her burden, she returned, and in like manner carried over in safety each of the others. The act was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The mother was in feeble health, and nothing but maternal dove could have carried her through so trying a scene.—

Senaroe Hale on Board the Sloop fermantown.—On Friday lale, the father the same of the woman is not given.

WILLIAM BURR. Treating the Wilston.

Forsign Mission.

Someth Post, Beloit, Wis., Collection at Dunning's Creek, Pa., Collected Miss. December of Dunning's Creek, Pa., Collection at Dunning's Creek, Pa., Collection at Dunning's Creek, Pa., Collection at Dunning's Creek, Pa., Collected Miss. December of Dunning's Creek, Pa., Collected Miss. December of Dunning's

SENATOR HALE ON BOARD THE SLOOP-OF-WAR GERMANTOWN.—On Friday last, Hon. John P. Hale, the father of the law abolishing flogging in the United States Navy, by invitation of Com-mander Nicholas, visited the U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown. The crew were mustered, and the ex-senator made a brief speech to them, complimenting them for the high character which had been paid them by their commander and other officers. He was most heartily cheered upon his arrival on board, at the close of his reparts. of his remarks, and again on his departure.— We learn from Commander Nicholas that so far as his ship is concerned the law works well; that it is only necessary to whip lazy seamen The Germantown had none.—Boston Post.

The Right Spirit.—Three young ladies residing in Wayne county, N. Y., belonging to the Temperance society, were invited recently by a couple of young gentlemen to accompany them on an evening sleigh ride. They consented, with a proviso, that they were not to be taken to any tavern where liquor was sold. The ventre of the proviso, that they were not to be taken to any tavern where liquor was sold. The ventre of the proviso, that they were not to be taken to any tavern where liquor was sold. The ventre of the provisor of t on, package to Rev. R. Carpenter, Wellsvile, Pa., by mail.

to any tavern where liquor was sold. The vehicle was accordingly driven up, and the ladies imagined that their wishes were complied with. After a drive of five or six miles the beigh hauled up at a public house, where liquor was sold. One of the ladies requested the bar-keeper not to sell the party any liquor. This was not heeded. The three ladies then called for a private room and supper, refusing to return home with their drivers, remained all night, and next morning walked home, a distance of nearly

He says :-"The State, by its legislative enactments, opshall not constitute property, within this jurisdiction. It may come to the conclusion that spirituous liquors, when used as a beverage, are productive of a great variety of ills to the people, both in their individual and in their social accordingly? a purpose is injurious, and suited to produce, by a greater use, serious injury to the comforts, morals, and health; and the common use of them for such a purpose, operates to diminish the productiveness of labor; to injure the health,

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

New Hamphire.—A. Swain, D. J. Folsom, Rochester, I. Miner, S. Dodge, I. S. Palmer, L. Blood, E. Show, A. B. Cole, C. W. Howland, O. Goodwin, O. James, J. McGregory, M. H. Gordon, Whitefield; L. H. Gardner, Salmon Falls; J. Smart, J. Smith, Jr., H. Alley, Freedom; S. Rowe, Gilford; J. P. Smith, Sanbornton; J. L. Green, Pittsfield; H. Carr, R. Wright, Haverhill Center; W. W. Howland, Littleton; A. Page, Danville; E. A. Loomis, E. Allen, W. Gilman, B. Hill, P. P. Gilman, M. E. Lord, Great Falls; E. Corsen, Dover; A. Kimball, Contoccockville; Mairre.—N. Marshall, So. Paris; C. Leighton, Exeter, J. A. Rollins, M. Dunton, P. Winslow, Gardiner; W. Pierce, Lexington; A. Snow, J. Eastman, Brunswick; S. Varney; Rome; E. Murch, Unity; E. Clay, W. Buxton; J. Taylor, Kennebunk; G. B. Mitchell, N. Robbins, No. Union; N. Staples, E. Parsonsfield; S. J. Page, Old Town; J. Berry, Georgetown; W. Eckley, Lincolaville Center; R. Dore, Acton Corner; E. Hussey, W. Waterville; J. S. Dunnell, E. Harmon; T. H. Smith, T. Harmon, Buxton Center; D. Bufford, H. Smith, Livermore Falls; E. Grover, N. Weymouth, Rockland; W. Reed, N. Merrill, Skowhegan; H. Hunneweil, Solon; B. H. Taylor, New Sharon, J. Hodg don, Westport; C. Winship, J. Leavitt, So. Windham, C. R. Hobbs, E. Bray, J. Gilkey, J. G. Whitney, Harrison, Twombly & Grammet, So. Sebec; E. Beals, Phipsburgh; H. Hildrith, Bath, E. Smith, Troy, J. Bartlett, Unity; Varson,—W. S. Kittridge, Copperas Hill; L. Blaisdell, So. Strafford; J. R. Corlis, Swanton Falls; C. M. Presgott, Middle Brook; E. Clark, So. Strafford; S. S. Bean, Nor-Wich;

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

I. Hildrith, Bath, E. Smith, Troy, Bartlett, Julty;
Vasmout, W. S. Kittridge, Copperas Hill; L. Blaisdell, So. Strafford; J. R. Corties, Swanton Falls; C. M. Prescott, Middle Brook; E. Clark, So. Strafford; S. S. Bean, Norwich;
Mass. & R. I.—S. B. Young, W. Gloucester, S. Stere, Greenville; W. Sayles, C. Wright, Pascoag; S. K. Foster, F. W. Randall, W. Greene, G. W. Kennedy, E. S. Young, M. Vernon; A. Paine, No. Foster; B. H. Paine, E. Smith, H. Stone, So. Foster; A. Sinele, Salem;
Naw Yosk.—G. W. Middaugh, Ithaca; F. M. Hatch, Whitehali; O. Langwell, Mt. Washington; B. Delance, E. Jones, Potsdam; S. F. Goodrich, New Lebanon Springs; S. F. Griffin, W. Stephanlowh; A. Carpenter, C. Mathews, Vermont; D. Bangs, J. Laue, Churchville; V. Balcom, D. Balcom, Kendali;
Ottska Statzs.—N. Martin, Birmingham, Mich, R. Davenport, Hadley, Mich, M. E. Pray, E. Killingly, Ct., J. Ellis, Middle Grove, Ill, R. Esby, Gebbardsville, O.; S. Wolf, Pleasanton, O.; S. Bowman, Butlersville, O.; A. Carl, E. Liberty, O.; J. Channingham, Marion, O.; J. Griffab, Florence, Pai; A. Griffeth, Junex Cross Roads, Pai, S. Dayton, W. Andover, O.; L. Sage, Milan, I.; N. Cahoor, Vienna, C. W.; S. Cahoor, Groves End, C. W.; E. J. Laue, A. S. Crittenden, J. Abbe, S. Lemont, J. O. Pellon, Coldware, Mich.; J. F. Phillips, Columbia, O.; W. Hassell, G. H. Laubard, Butte Des Morts, Wis, J. D. Pellon, Coldware, Mich.; J. F. Phillips, Columbia, O.; W. Beebs, Brunswick, O.; J. Wase, S. Thomas, C. W.; E. J. Laue, A. Sprinces, B. Roston, Ms.; J. Henges, Gaines, N. V.; J. D. Lillie, Ashland, Pa., M. Darling, Wheelock, V.; O. D. Dike, Sebago, Ms.; G. D. Wheeley, Gebenburgh, Ind., C. Parker, Courced, Vi., Tr. R. Smith, George's Milli, H. Chaterton, Montpeller, P. S. H. Burgesig, Gaines, N. V.; J. D. Lillie, Ashland, Pa., M. Darling, Wheelock, V.; O. D. Dike, Sebago, Ms.; S. Boston, Ms.; J. Hencershott, Candaligue, N. Y., March 13, by Rev. A. Griffeth, Mr. Repla, Storing and Miss Bardan A. Lambs, and Lambs, and J. Sawyes, S. Newcound, S. S. Lemont, I. L. Harvey, A

It is said that the Siamese twins are about Libby, F. S. Prescott, E. Standish, Me.; M. Thurston, Erpl., (to No. 52, Vol. 37) J. Ikanglass, Dover, Me.; W. Granam, Georgetown, Wis. 5-10.0 asch.

Receipts for Marks' Life. 2d Edition—A. Hopkins, 1,29.

"The past week we have received 87 subscribers, and discontinued 57; increase 30; total net increase 2383

Freelove Maria Hatch, Whitehall, N. Y., Collected by Miss P. M. Dedrick, Putnam, N. Y., C. E. Blake, Dalton, Young Peoples' Mission and benevolent Society, Lowelf, Ms.,

2,00

22,93 Education Society,

Rev. G. W. Bean, W. Waterville, Me., on his note,

(\$5 paid by F. W. B. Soc., Norridgewock, Me.,) to

constitute S. Bowden, C. Bean, Mrs. C. Bean, and

Mrs. G. W. Bean life members,

Young Peoples' Mission and Benevolent Society,

,50 9,53 WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer CORRECTION. \$4,00 Cr. to G. W. Bean in Jan. for interest, should have been principal.

One package to Rev. N. Brooks, Bath, Me., by expres One package to Rev. O. B. Cheney, Augusta, Me., b press.
One package to Rev. I. R. Cook, Gilmanton I. W., N. H., by express.
One package to Rev. T. F. Reynolds, Chester, N. H., by

BILLS! BILLS!! We are now forwarding bills to all our subscribers who are indebted for the Star one year JUDGE SHEPLEY AND THE MAINE LAW .- The or more. Subscribers who receive bills are ollowing opinion of Chief Justice Shepley was earnestly requested to improve the earliest oponcurred in by a full bench of the Supreme portunity to pay the amount due to the Agent Court of Maine. It covers the whole ground of nearest them; or, if they cannot conveniently the law-seizures, forfeitures and destruction. see an Agent, to enclose it in a letter directed to WM. Been, Dover, N. H., paying the postage, and deducting it from the sum due. It ating prospectively, may determine that arti-es injurious to the public health or to morals, is expected that each subscriber will either pay for his paper in advance, during the year. or soon after its close. We have never proposed giving a longer credit. Will those indebted remember this, and govern themselves

All errors will be promptly corrected

on their being made known to us. the productiveness of labor; to injure the nearth, to impose upon the people additional and unnecessary burdens; to produce waste of time and of property to introduce disorder, and disorbedience to law; to disturb the peace and to multiply crimes of every grade. Such concluming such lists are desired to wait on the subscribers (unless they shall previously pay their bills) as soon as convenient after receiving A list of the bills due in each town is sions would be justified by the experience and history of man. If a Legislature declares that them, and solicit payment. If any or the suuno persons shall acquire any property in them for such a purpose, There would be no occasion for any complaint that it had violated any continued. If any Agent cannot attend to the continued. business, he will oblige us by putting the list into the hands of some good responsible brother who will.

> Our Agents and others are requested to be sure and give the Post Offices (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, &c. Remember, it is not the names of the towns where they reside that we want, but the names of the Post Offices at which they receive their papers.

MARRIDID In Dover, 13th inst., by Eld. E. Hutchins, Mr. Seth T. Runnels and Miss Lydia Olive Hayes, both of New

Jurham.
In New York, March 28, by Rev. John Chaney, Samurl Arnham, A. M., of Whitestown and Miss Julia Chaney

At market 850 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 10 pairs Work-ng Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 925 Sheep and Lambs, and

ing Oxen, 40 Cows and Caives, 32 3 850; 1st qual, \$7 25 a* 1533 Swine-Beef Cattle-Eixra, \$8 a 8 50; 1st qual, \$7 25 a* 775; second do. \$6 75 a 7; third do. \$5 50 a 6 75; Working Oxen-\$68, 89, 90 a 145.

Cows and Caives-\$95, 97, 31 50, 40, 49 a 45.

Sheep-\$6 50, 7, 9 35 a 11.

Swine-York Hogs 7.19 for Sows, 8 1-9 for Barrows;
Ohio 6 3-4, 6 7-8 and 7 for Sows, and 7 3-4, 7 7 8 and 86 for Barrows, 9At retail from 6 1-2 a 96. Large Hogs to slaughter 6 18 a 6 1-30.

BOSTON MARKET-April 15. Provisions—There is a firmer feeling in the market, but the sales are limited, Prime Fork at \$15 a 15 50; Mess \$16 a 16 50; Clear 18 a 16 50.per bbi; Western Mess Beef \$18,50 a 15 per bbi. Lard in bbis 10 a 10 1-4c; kegs 11 1-2 a 12; Hams 12 1-2 a 13 per lb, 4 mos.

Plour—The market is firm, with more demand, sales of Michigan and Ohio superfine \$4.75; fancy \$5; extra Gences \$5.50 a 6 per bbi, cash. - In Southern, sales 300 bbis Predericksburg at 5 25 per bbi, 4 mos.

Corn—Market improved a little; sales of Yellow at 65 a 66c, and white at 60 a 61c per bu. Outs are in good demand at 45c per bush for Northern.

NEW YORK MARKET—April 14.

Flour and Meil—Our market is better and more active for State Flour. The demand is fair for the Home trade and the East, but moderate for export. The better grades are steady, but not active. Canadian is held firmly at 25, at 34 quiet. The sales of Western Canal are 3,100 bhis at 34 quiet. The sales of Western Canal are 3,100 bhis at 34 quiet. The sales of Western Canal are 3,100 bhis and 34 quiet. The sales of Western Canal are 3,100 bhis and 34 quiet. The sales of Western Canal are 3,100 bhis and 34 quiet. Sales of 50 coordinates and 34 quiet. Sales of 60 bhis Jersey at 33.

Baltimore Georgetown and 35 50 a 6 25 for fancy brands. Rys Frocomon to straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore Georgetown and 35 50 a 6 25 for fancy brands. Rys Froc Wheat are firm; the demand is fair in port for export, the milling inquiry is fair, sales of 3,000 bush good Genesee at 31 25. Rys is scarce and wanted at 95 a 91c. Cata are very firm, and in good demand at 49 a 51c for State and Western, and 47 a 48c for Jersey. Corn is better, the arrivals moderate, and the demand fair for the home trade and the east to complete cargoes for exports; sales of 21,000 bush at 61c for unsound, 63c for Southern mixed, 64 a 55c for white Southern, the latter, price for a lot in store, and 55 a 66c for Western and Jersey yellow.

Provisions—There is considerable extitement in our pork market and prices are better; sales of 700 bbls at 313 37 1-2 a 13 50 for Prime, and 215 37 12 a 15 50 for Rumps. Beef is very quiet, and country isheavy and free yoffered; other kinds are firm; sales of 300 bbls at 88 a 10 25 for Country Mess, and \$1250 at \$13 for Repacked Chicago, and \$14 for exptra do, and \$4 50 a \$6 50 for country and city Frime, Prime Mess is dull at \$20 a 20 50.

Heef Hams are steady, sales of 75 bbls good Western at \$15. Cut Meats are firm and in good demand; sales of 318 hbds and tex at 51 -2 at 61 26 for Shoulders, and \$6 5.8 a 95-8 c for Hams, Chy and Pickled). Lard is very firm and in good demand; ales of firm, al NEW YORK MARKET-April 14.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE OF SLAVERY. TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE! THE Narrative of SOLOMON NORTHUP, a citizen of New York, Kidnapped and sold into Slavery in Washington City, in 1841, and rescued in 1853, from a cotton plantation, near the Red River, in Louisiana, with SIX ILLUSTRATIONS, represent-

1st. Portrait of Solomon in his plantation suit. 2d. Scene in the Slave pen at Washington. 2d. Scene in the Slave pen at Washington.
3d. Night scene in the Tocondie Swamp, pursued hounds. 4th. The Staking out and Flogging of the girl

Patsey.

5th. Scene of the Rescue in the Cotton field.

6th. Arrival home—and first meeting with his 6th. Arrival home—and first meeting with his wife and children.

The above work is now in Press, and will contain upwards of 300 pages, in one 12 mo Vol., and sold at the price of \$1,00. A large portion of the net proceeds are secured to Solomon.

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Or, DERBY, ORTON, & MULLIGAN,
April 13, 1863. [3w2] Buffalo, N. Y.

CARPETINGS! NEW ENGLISH CARPETINGS received per-recent arrivals, "Daniel Webster," "Western Star," "Sea Eagle," "Sunbeam," and Cunard Steamers, a large assortment of New and beautiful esigns in VELVET PILE, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, SUPERFINE INGRAIN and DUTCH

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BOCKINGS, RUGS, MATS; &c. &c. BOUKINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c. &c.
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ment and universal interest.

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In its department of LITERATURE, ART, and GENERAL SCIENCE, it has a Corps of regular Contributors, comprising some of the leading writers and nost eminent men in the United States, including distinguished elergymen of all denominations, and not surpassed for the ability and interest of their articles by the writers for any newspaper in the Country. Among the articles now in course of publication in its columns, and to be continued from time to time, are, (1) a series of Letters Froot Time South, upon the resources, industry, and general character of the Southern States, by a gentlemen of ability, practical experience, and general knowledge; (2) a sories of articles by a distinguished public men; (3) a series entitled, "The Great Conversation; (6) Letters Froot Time Great Conversation; (6) Letters Froot Time Great Conversation; (6) Letters Froot Time South, and

try. b DAILY TIMES is sent by mail to any part of the United States for FIVE DOLLARS a year.—
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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
2w2 No. 113 Nassau-st., New York City.

For the Morning Star. LIBERTY.

In those dim and distant ages When the earth herself was young, And the freshness of her beauty

O'er her like a robe was flung ; When the footprints of the angels On her bosom still were seen And the echo of their anthems Lingered on her hills of green;

Then commenced the bitter struggle, Might arrayed against the right; Love and truth and justice dying In the sad unequal fight.

Then the shouts of the oppressor, And the groans of the oppressed, And the tears which fell like raindrops Moved a pitying angel's breast.

Downward, from the happy region Where she had her glorious birth Came she, on the wing of mercy, Fairest visitant of earth.

Like the rainbow were her garments Woven of the rays of light And her face was like a scraphs Very beautiful and bright.

Mid the clouds of sin and error Gleamed the glories of her form, And the radiance of her pinions Flashed like sunshine mid a storm. Then arose the fettered millions, a Looking up with longing eyes,

Vainly hoping, wildly strugg Towards that vision in the skies, Vainly struggling-chains of iron Wrapt them like a serpent's coil; The oppressor's hand had forged them
For the suffering sons of toil.

Through the long and weary ages Which have since been sweeping by Men at times have seen that angel Smiling in the stormy sky.

When the Mayflower plowed the ocean, And the billows round her rolled, Then the Pilgrim Pathers saw her Hovering o'er with wing of gold. When amid the snows of winter

Here they build their cabin walls. She it was who gave them courage, Mid their dangers and their toils. Then the glory of her presence

Made the humblest cottage fair; And the dim old forest echoed With the voice of song and prayer. Then a temple they would build her, Here they said should be her home, And before her altar bowing Earth's remotest realms should come.

So with many prayers and offering, Deep they laid the corner-stone; But meanwhile they raised the structure, Lo, the angel fair was gone.

She, amid the songs of triumph, Heard the groans of the oppressed, And she saw the blood-drops sprinkling E'en her altars and her priests. Sorrowful, but undismayed,

Back into the skies she fled, Where her golden wing she foldeth In the clouds above our head. Pealing through the heavenly arches, Oft her startling voice is heard-Mid the clanking of their fetters Slaves are list'ning to her words.

And the star of hope is beaming Through the clouds of their despair; For she cries, "the fires of vengeance Shall dissolve the chains ye wear. Nearer draws the day and nearer,

When the right shall rule alone-When the wronged shall rise for justice And the wronger be o'erthrown.' V. G. R.

A PRETTY THOUGHT The night is mother of the day, The winter of the spring, And ever upon old decay, The greenest mosses cling.

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks; Through showers the sunbeams for God, who loveth all his works, Has left his hope with all

Children and Douth.

HUNCHBACK, THE CRIPPLE. BY OLD WALTER WYNN.

Silence keep, and listen well, While a pleasant tale I tell-

Do you know the little village of Naresby? When the stage coaches used to pass through it, changing horses at the King's Head, and the Rose and Crown, the place was all alive; but no sconer was the Railroad made, and the coaches set aside, than it became one of the

quietest places in the country.
You might, it is true, hear the blacksmith's hammer when he was at work, and the church bells when they were ringing, and now and then, a squealing pig made noise enough and rather too much when they were putting a ring in his nose; but at other times, all was very

Caleb Miles lived at Naresby. Poor boy, he was very short and walked on crutches, for he was a cripple, and besides this he had a hump on his back. When he first came to the village, the young people there instead of treating him kindly acted a shameful part.— One walked behind him with two sticks as if he were lame. Another stuffed a wisp of straw under his jacket behind, to imitate the hump on Caleb's back; and a crowd often gathered round him, waving their caps and crying out, "Hunchback, the cripple! Hunchback,

Among the foremost of those who used to torment Caleb Miles, was Fred Owen, a boy full of life and spirits, but very thoughtless.— He was a leader among his playmates, and of-ten used to say to them, "Come! let us have a cut at Caleb," or, "Now let us go and hunt the Hunchback!" Many a time when the other boys were going away he led them on again to pelt the cripple with clods of

Perhaps you will think that poor Caleb on these occasions broke into a passion, called those about him ugly names, and tried to hit them with his crutches; but no! Caleb had been taught better, for he had been brought up in a Sunday School.

How sweet to learn in love to live To calm our passions, and forgive.

When it was found out that Caleb bore all with patience, there was no longer any fun in trying to provoke him, so they gave over mock-ing and pelting him, and a very rare thing it was for any one to cry after him, "Hunchback,

Young people soon find out their friends, and the Cripple!" there was one in the village who was kind to them all. He gave them marbles, helped them in making their kites, told the pleasant stories,

heard him again crying out as he used to do, "Hunchback, the Cripple." for Caleb Miles had not a warmer friend than he was,

We have now seen, how a poor lad, a cripple, with a hump on his back, despised, mocked, and pelted, may become a favorite and be beloved by those around him. Caleb Miles had borne ill usage patiently, he had returned good for evil, and he had conquered those who had treated him unkindly, and made them friends. How was it that he was sent over the land to insult a Christian peothem friends. How was it that he was sent over the land to insult a Christian peo-able to do these things? The reason was this, God had softened his heart; Caleb loved

love him, and trust him. Oh read his word and seek his grace With willing heart and mind; For he who truly loves the Lord, Is sure to love mankind.

MISCELLANY.

MR. GIDDINGS' ADDRESS.

MR. GIDDINGS' ADDRESS.

Previous to the late election, the counties of as we would have them do unto us. Previous to the late election, the counties of Cuyahoga, Lake, and Geauga, were stricken from the congressional district which Mr. Giddings has long represented in Congress. In parting with his constituents in these counties, he has addressed them the following letter.—
It sounds like the joyous, hopeful outpouring of a true-hearted and laborious reformer, and not like the demagogue and tricky politician. In bold fidelity to the slave, Mr. Giddings has never had an equal in Congress. He has won for himself imperishable honor, by that manly courage which has induced him to defy alike, the threats of brangart slaveholders at Washthe threats of braggart slaveholders at Washington, and the fiendish slanders of partisan pel. serviles in Ohio.—A. S. Bugle.

GEAUGA COUNTIES. FELLOW CITIZENS:-The official relation which I have so long held towards you is now dissolved. The occasion is one which demands of me an expression of the gratitude which I feel toward those in whose service nearly onehalf of the business portion of my life has been spent. I leave you with emotions stronger than those of ordinary friendship. Long have I been sustained by your influence, strengthened by the repeated proofs of your confidence, and cheered on to effort by your approval of my labors. You have gener excused my errors, and overlooked my imper-fections. These circumstances have created within me a feeling of affectionate attachment, of heartfelt gratitude, which can never be effaced while memory shall perform its of-

In return for your kindness, and the confithe dictates of my own best judgment, yet my opinions have been formed with deliberation and careful preparation. In looking over the cause of God, of humanity; it tion and careful preparation. In looking over the past, I experience the most unfeigned pleasure in the consciousness that thus far no political opponent, indeed, no slaveholder, has attempted to meet the views I have expressed, or to refute the positions I have taken concerning our constitutional relations to slavery.—

The declamation, misrepresentation, and permed detregion, with which I have been as a surely as God reigns, our must determine the constitutions of the rights with which he has endowed them, must cease. As surely as God reigns, our sailed, furnish abundant proof that my oppo- umph is far distant. nents were unwilling to assail the doctrines

Since you first honored me with a seat in Congress, many changes have come over the physical world around us. Much of the dark forest of our country has given place to fruitful fields; beautiful dwellings now stand where the gloomy wilderness was then unbroken; our railroads have placed us in juxtawith friends who are thousands of mines are us; in short, progress is written in unmistaka-ble characters upon the natural world around affectionate attachment,

I am your obedient servant,

I D CIDDIN us; but this progress is not more obvious than that which is seen in the moral world, or which marks the political sentiment of our land.

Of all the political issues existing between the parties when I entered Congress, not one now remains. In reviewing the past, it appears appropriate that the issue made upon the existence of a U.S. Bank should be contemexistence of a U. S. Bank should be contemporaneous with muddy roads and semigronthly or weekly mails. The absorbing contest n regard to the division of the proceeds of the aublic lands, and protective tariff, appears appropriate to the period when we travelled on freenance. horseback to New York and other Atlantic cities; and we should be no more astonished to meet a conservative, now advocating the ancient mode of carrying the mails on foot, than

this, God had softened his heart; Caleb loved the Savior, and they that truly love him cannot the Savior, and they that truly love him cannot the right of petition; of the insults, threats, and assaults upon members who, in former seek the Savior, love the Savior, trust the times, advocated the great truths which lie at Savior, and persuade others to seek him, and the foundation of our government. These things have passed away; they exist now only

At no period of the world has popular sentiment been undergoing such rapid improve-ment as at the present day. The literature of a our nation, of England, and of continental Europe, is putting forth a powerful influence in favor of liberty, of truth, justice, and humanity; teaching men to follow the precepts of that gospel which speaks peace and good-will

fessing to preach of Christ or to love the gos-

The brotherhood of man and nations is rap-TO THE PEOPLE OF CUYAHOGA, LAKE, AND idly becoming the ruling sentiment of Christendom. The heart of the civilized world beats for truth, justice and humanity; and almost every steamer from Europe brings us something cheering—some word of encouragement from the philanthropists of the old world.

The slave power stands appalled at these manifestations of popular sympathy for the rights of man and the laws of God. Already have we set bounds to oppression. I give it s the conviction of my will never pass its present limits, if we coninue firm and unfaltering in the course which duty so clearly points out.
Fellow citizens, you have not been idle spectators of these changes of this great re-

form which now marks an epoch in the history of the world. You have been active agents in bringing about these encouraging circumstances. For myself, I desire no other or greater earthly honor than that of participating, though in an humble degree, in this work of dence reposed in me, I can only say that I regenerating our government—of separating have endeavored to discharge my public duit from the support of slavery and the slave have endeavored to discharge my public ties with fidelity. My positions in Congress have been somewhat isolated; I have followed guilt, which now rest upon it,—and thus, far contributing my humble labors for the elevations of my own best judgment, yet

sonal detraction, with which I have been as- cause will triumph. Nor do I think that tri-

But, whether you or I shall remain to parwhich I maintained.

My views upon the great questions which

Let the progress of the past stimulate us to my views upon the great questions which now agitate the country are placed upon record; they are to be found in the official deeper, our moral and political energies, be exbates of Congress, and will soon appear in a crted for the advancement of liberty and hu-collected form before the country. To you I manity, against oppression in all its forms; may say that I shall cheerfully trust them to the examination and scrutiny of the public, and of those who shall come after us. Whether they shall hereafter be approved or condemned, I can only say they were the solemn conclusions of my own judgment, after mature careful that the guilt and the odium of those and deliberate investigation.

Since you first honored me with a seat in national murders, those savage cruelties, shall

position with the Atlantic cities; and our it, we separate; and in it I bid you an affectionagnetic telegraphs enable us to converse tionate God speed in all your future labors for with friends who are thousands of miles from the benefit of mankind. With feelings of gratitude, of respect, and

J. R. GIDDINGS. Jefferson, March 8, 1853.

SPEAK KINDLY

priate to the period when 'we travelled on frequently does it occur, that a word unkindly seeback to New York and other Atlantic spoken, or an act unkindly done to those we we should to meet one who attempts to revive the political issues of 1836.

At that time few, very few, admitted Congress to possess the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; now no slaveholder denies it. abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; now no slaveholder denies it.

In 1840, our people generally regarded slaves as property; now no man will insult us by pretending that slaveholders and doughfaces convened in Congress, by important words, arranged in the form of a Congressional Law, can convert the image of God containing a living, immortal soul, into property and degrading it to the level of a brute.

The popular sentiment among us now denies the power of human legislation to sanctify crimes which God has denounced. The man who, under the supposed protection of Congressional law, now buys men and women in the District of Columbia, and sells them to the far South, with the perfect knowledge that the scourge, is regarded no less a murderer, than he under whose lash the victim expires; than he wan who have and sells his fellow.

The father's house. The father was a man of the calmity befals him and salls him away from earth, and removes from the calmity befals him from the scope of our ability to make redates, will the awakened memory of the unkind act or word cloud the melancholy reflections of our waking heaves, will the awakened memory of the unkind act or word cloud the melancholy reflections of our waking heaves, will the awakened memory of utens, will the awakened memory of utens, will the

there was one in the village who was kind to them all. He gave them marbles, helped them in making their kites, told the pleasant stories lent them, now and then, a little book, and taught them many things which they did not know. I dare say you have gressed who it was! It was Caleb Miles. Yes! be whom they used to mock and call names, was their friend, and hardly was there a boy in Naresby that did not love him.

Fred Owen, who was always getting into some scrape or other, met with a sad accident, for in trying to climb up a steep rock, he fell and was carried home with a broken leg.—Week after week he had to lie in bed, with wooden splints bound round his shattered limb. During this time Caleb Miles called upon him almost every day, talking kindly, and cheering him up, reading to him, and taking him little presents, so that he sound of Caleb's cretches was music to his ears.

One day when Caleb called on Fred Owen, the told him he had met a boy as active as hare, who some time before had broken his leg in a yorse way than he had. "Cheer up, friend Fred," sail he, "for yon will soon be well again." And then he took from his coat

pocket five or six mellow pears that he had brought him.

Fred Owen looked at the pears and at Caleb, and then his lips began to quiver. He gave a little sob or two, turning his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no use, trying to his face away, but it was of no used to make the sound of their motives. I only state a most obstitute so to revert the incidents of my last and the marrator, who have a more away, but it was of no used to the rimitives. I only state a most obstitute so the trying the face and the marrator, who have a most obstitute to the set of the many that the same deliders in the same deliders in the same deliders in the same deliders of the trying the same deliders in the same deliders of the continuous the save trade, or deal in the purpose of the same proper same and the friend. I cannot be the same and the friend. I cannot be the same and the same an

remarks were made by the writer, founded on Job y the most bitter. Once, indeed, before my lat; 14, 15.

Died in Nottingham, March 23, 1853, of consumpwould have been received more joyfully than a welcome admission to the bliss of heaven."

The distracted state of Tuscany and Italy in greener is a liment incredible. The two green evils from which Italy is now suffering and which act as an incubus on this unhappy land, are the Austrians and the priests. It would be difficult to say which is the greatest bane. Depend upon it, they will soon ruin this beautiful country, if some means be not devised to get rid of both. In England, Dr. Cahill may endeavor to persuade, people that the Grand Duke acted very leniently to the Madini; but the assured that here all endightened persons look upon it as a most tyramical act, and done merely to please the priesthood, whose bigotry in Tiscany is greater than any where else. At Florence, one hears nothing but the execeration at the name of Austria and typiesthood. No such feeling as a mader of the execeration at the name of Austria and typiesthood. No such feeling as a mader of the execution of the name of Austria and typiesthood. No such feeling as famely of the execution of the name of Austria and typiesthood. No such feeling as famely of the execution of the name of Austria and typiesthood. No such feeling as famely of the execution of the name of Austria and typiesthood. No such feeling as famely of the execution of the name of Austria and typiesthood. No such feeling as famely of the execution of the name of Austria and typiesthood. No such feeling as famely of the execution of the name of Austria and typiesthood the name of Austria and typiest

OBITUARIES.

A PATHER IN ISRAEL FALLEN.

Died Wednesday evening, March 30th, at Caroline Centre, N. Y., James Prestons, Sen. Father Preston was born in Providence, R. I., May 9th, A. D. 1766. At the age of eleven years, he experienced religion under the labors of the Baptists, which were of course Calvinistic, as this was prior to the rise of our denomination, and only seven years after the conversion of Benjamin Randall. But, for reasons not known to the writer, and did not maintain his profession long, was not handled and a member of the same until death. She was married to Mr. George Falley in 18. Fig. 18.

met him at the dinner table, but no allusion was made by either of us to the incident of the previous day; and when we arose from the table it was near the hour at which it was necessary for me to take the coach. I followed my father into our little parlor, whither he had gone, as if desirous of affording me an opportunity to speak with him alone; but I was asiamed to confess that I was wrong, and merely said I must bid him good-by, as the coach was coming.

"Have you nothing more to say, Charles?" he inquired.

"No,' I answered, and we parted. I took the coach for the scene of my labors, displeased and angry with myself but not penitent; and for a week succeeding was industriously employed in my vocation, having allowed the unpleasant circumstance to pass out of my mind, when an express came requiring my immediate presence at home, for it was stated that my father in a state of perfect and florid health, had been stricken down by an apoplectic fit.

"Although still alive when the messenger left, he was insensible, and was not expected to survive. Then, indeed, I felt the full force of the ominous prediction, 'the time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to-day.' I hastened home full of anxiety and grief, only to find my father at the point of death. He never gave a token of recognition of my presence, and resigned his spirit in to the hands of God anid the grief of a sorrowing household, of whom mine was infinite to the hands of God anid the grief of a sorrowing household, of whom mine was infinite to the most bitter. Once, indeed, before my

arrival, he railied sufficiently to inquire it the consumplied of the consumplied come, and on being answered in the negative, relapsed into a state of insensibility, and never spoke again. As I stood beside his bed, and gazed upon the lifeless features of one of profession by a well ordered life. Her husband was ative, relapsed into a state of insensibility, and never spoke again. As I stood beside his bed, and gazed upon the lifeless features of one of the best of fathers, whose every command it was my duty to have obeyed, (and which as a general thing I did obey.) the thought of that last act of disobedience and unkindness tortured me like an avenging fiend; and I felt as if a word of forgiveness from those cold lips made a comfortable living. She was retinated welcome admission to the bliss of heaven."

FLORENCE.

The distracted state of Tuscany and Italy in general is almost incredible. The two great evils from which latly is now suffering, and which act as an incubus on this unhappy land are the Austrans and the priests. It is a few to the grave the series of the sunhappy land are the Austrans and the priests. It is a few to the series of the state of the state of the state of the series of the grave. Remarks at her funeral by the subscriber. May the Lord bless her daughters, and the vouing man (her grandson) in particular, who has paid so much attention, and done all he could to make her comfortable while she lived.

Printers in Maine, Wisconsin, and Iowa please notice.

ing the fions. The entire expense, which is estimated at more than \$200,000, will be borne by the projector. This is about the most extensive plan of a pleasure trip ever yet entertained, and when carried out (which it undoubtedly will be) will be very apt to give Europeans some new ideas of the outside barbarians of Yankeedom.—New York Tribune.

If you mean to make your side of the argument appear plausible, do not prejudice people against what you think truth by your passionate manner of defending it.

OBITUARIES. HORD.

March 27, 1853.

Died in Alexandria, N. H., March 10, 1853, of consumption, sister Marr, wife of Bro. Aiken Gillmore, aged 39 years. In her death, Bro. Gilmore, together with the church and society, have sustained a great loss. She was retiring, in her manners, devotedly plous, a teach in the church and society, have sustained a great loss. She was retiring, in her manners, devotedly plous, a teach in the church and society, have sustained a great loss. She was retiring, in her manners, or overly plous, a teach in the church and society, have sustained a great loss. She was retiring, in her manners, or overly plous, a teach in the church and society, have sustained a great loss. She was retiring, in her manners, or overly plous, a teach place in the Sabbath school, a supporter of religious institutions, an excellent wife, and an affectionate mother—beloved in life and lamented in death by all her acquaintances. The sweet promises of God were her countort and support in the hour of dissolving nature. Bro. G. Os drank deeply of the cup of affliction, within a few years, there have died in his house a brother and brother's wife and child, his first wife, and recently his second wife. May the hand that has afflicted him bind up his broken heart, and admining the discharge of his duty towards the children of his care. E. Fisk. duty towards the children of his care. E. Fisk. New Hampton, April 1, 1853.

conversion of Benjamin Randall. But, for reasons not known to the writer, he did not maintain his profession long, was not baptized and consequently did not become connected with the church. Subsequent to this, till forty-three years ago last autumn, at which time we find him in Rockingham, Vt, I

can tell. She was favored with a good education, which brought out powers of mind which were inferior only to few. But her parents' expectations are blighted, and a young husband's hopes are crushed. Death has forced a separation for time from that dear one, the idel of his heart—the partner of his youth. May the living take warning.

H. GILMAN.

youth. May the living take warning.

It becomes my duty to announce the death of Mr. JONATKAN HILL, Jr., of Gilmanton. He died Feb. 2, 1853, under circumstances mysterious and painful, aged 44 years. The deceased some years since embraced religion, and I am informed ever after acted on Christian principles till deprived of the use of his mental powers. In the fall of 1852, he was attacked with the billious fever, which so impaired his mind that since that time the expectations of friends has been constantly alternating between hope and fear. A few weeks since, his wife, who has done all that an affectionate companion could de for him, became conat the binner of the time the expectance of a weeks since, his wife, who has done all that an affectionate companion could do for him, became conjucted that he was preparing to lay violent hands on his own life. Finding all the means used for his cestoration to health and sanity unavailing, by the cestoration to health and sanity unavailing, by the cestoration of heart she consented to have him carried advice of his physician and friends, with painful and commodious building is in process of a good and commodious building is in process of rection at the Village to be used by the Male Department until the large Brick Edifice is finished. Our new builtings, when completed, will afford accommodiations, superior to any heretofore chieved.

R. G. LEWIS, For the Executation of the painful advice of the neck as to cause the advice of the neck as to cause the advice of the neck as to cause the painful and the painful and commodious building is in process of rection at the Village to be used by the Male Department until the large Brick Edifice is finished. Our new builtings, when completed, will afford accommodiately the large Brick Edifice is finished. Our new builtings, when completed, will afford accommodiately the large Brick Edifice is finished. Our new builtings, when completed, will afford accommodiately the large Brick Edifice.

R. G. LEWIS, For the Executation of the painful and the painful and

when the strict of the same and do not wish to get well again." He met his fate with the calmest assurance of immortality and eternal life. His funeral was attended on the 4th inst. by a very large number of his friends and townsment and motion of the clergymen of the place were present and took part in the services. May his friends heed his counsels and imitate his life—like him be decided—like him be humble—like him calmly hand in hand with life's last enemy, step down into the rold waters of death, and with him spend an eternity of bass in all the buoyancy and vigor of unfading wouth. The following lines, from the pen of Mrs. Dana, the last ever read to our dear brother, I venture, for their beauty, to append to the above notice: There shall be no sorrow! I shall feel

re, for their beauty, to append to the above as There shall be no sorrow! I shall feel No chilling sadness o'er my spirit steal; And there shall be no more aching heart in hea No mem'ry's tear; no trespass unforgiven; No restless cares fresh gathered every hour; No clouds o'er life's dark labyrint to lowers, No longing thirst for life's immortal stream; No disappointment; no deceiful dream; rt of adamant to vex me there; t sins to fill me with despair; gliding round my place of rest, deadly fangs within my breast; deep distress to bow my lamang sorrow's anniversary to dread! sorrow's anniversary to dread! when all have passed away that darkened life's sad day. In ever-brightening immortality! Yes! there's a land where sorrows shall be o'er, Yes! there's a land where And I shall see the gath ring cloud no more I know the land—I languish to be there; Come, death! to that bright world my spirit bear!"

P. Christley.

Come, death! to that bright word my spirit bear!

P. CHISLEY.

Died in Parsonsfeld, Me., March 27, 1853, widow
SALLY EDGCONN, formerly wife of Maj. Samuel Fox, aged 75 years, 3 months and 2 days. The subject of this notice indulged a hope in Christ wore than forty years ago; and although she never connected her self with any visible church, yet she lived respected and died lamented. Her life was characteristic of the Christian, and her end peaceful and triumphant, JAMES RAND.

Died in Boonville, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 13, 1853, with dropsical affection, ENNAS PERRY, aged 69. Bro. Sperry was baptized by Eld, R. Way, about the veyers ago; and united with the Free Baptist church in Turin, with which he remained a worthy member until removed by death. For some thirty six years he had been affected with disease, which her were an expected in a support under his sulfictions, fifting for mentile sund preceding his departure its blessings brightened, and its joys increased. "Many are the affile form of the removed by death. For some thirty six years he had been affected with disease, which have been effected by it after many of the removed by death. For some thirty six years he had been affected with disease, which her were applicated and the profession of religion were his support under his afflictions, fifting for mentile great patience. The consolations of religions of the righteous."

Died in Vienna, Feb. 4, 1853, XIXINIA NOBLE, W. W. W. Formal John Charles and Surgery, and hopes (having had the years solved himself in that place in the profession of Medicine and Surgery, and hopes (having had the years experience) as prompt attention to his business, to secure their approbation and patronage.

(39 Office and residence Main street, formerly that of W. Forsow, M. D.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cleaning and extracting Teeth.

New Market and vicinity, that he has established himself in that place in the profession of Medicine and Surgery, and hopes (having had the years experience) as prompt attention to his

mentioned bound containing all within said bounds to be the same, more or less, and is the west end of the Jenkins' lot, also a right to a road across the Nathaniel P. Meserve lots as is set forth in a deed, Simon Stanley to Andrew Cheely, June 16th, 1841, conveyed to me in morgage by Alonzo Chesly of said Jackson, by his deed, dated January 14th, A. D. 1816, regorded in the Coos County registry of deeds, inh. 40 fall.

114 for conditions broken and for the purpose of fore closing the right in equity of said Alonzo Chesly to redeem the same and at the saine time publicly declared the purpose and object of said entry and possession.

Jackson, March 24, 1853.

NTERESTING TO THE CANNIERDMAN.

THE following facts are communicated by William Mitchel of Boston, who has oeen cured of Consumption by using Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil & Lime, and wishes to have others similarly afflicted use this preparation before it is too late. He says:

"I had been sick with confirmed consumption for nearly fifteen months. I was advised by my physician to try your compound of Oil and Lime. I did so; and after using one bottle, began to perceive it was having a wonderful effect; my cough, which was very severe, had nearly left sie, and I am now happy to say that after gaing it for two months, I am strong and healthy, all onfavorable symptoms having left me." (2)

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by "ALEX'R B. WILBOR, Chemist, 156 Court street, Boston.

For sale in Portland by Cha's A. Gilson, Edw'd Mason, and H. H. Hay. Bath, A. G. Page, and by Druggists generally.

Type

and may be given with perfect safety to the most delicate children of all ages.

DOSE—From two to four at hedtime, for two or three successive nights foe Cold, or any recent deveragement of the liver, stomach, or howels. For lake with the says of the subscriber would. The service server argement of the liver, stomach, or howels. For addition, and healthy, and the strength of the liver, stomach, or howels. For addition of the liver, stomach, or howels. For addition, and healthy, and the strength of the liver, stomach, or howels. For addition of the liver, stomach, or howels. For addition, and healthy, and the liver, stomach, or howels. For addition, and healthy, and the liver, stomach, or howels. For two control of the liver, stomach, or howels. For addition of the liver, stomach, or howels. For two control of the liver, stomach, or howels. For two control of the liver, stomach, or howels. For two control of the liver, stomach, or howels. For two control of the liver, stomach, or howels. For two control of the liver, stomach, or howels. For two control of the liver, stomach, or howels. For two control of the liver, stomach, or howel

THE Summer Term of the Female Department of the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution will commence on the 25th of April next, and on the 16th of May the Male Department. Charges

on the 10th of May the Male Department. Charges for tuition, board, &c., as heretofore. Students connected with either Department of the School at the close of the Fall Term, and not residents of New Hampton, may, if they choose, receive taition free.

BEJAMIN STANTON, A. M., Principal.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN COUGH MEDICINE.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!! THE CELEBRATED UNIVERSAL COUGH MIXTURE. Prepared only by Rev. Walter Clarke, Sole Proprietor. A safe and effectual Remedy for Coughs of every description, whether of children or adults; recent or of long standing.

In introducing a New Medicine where Patent Medicines are already so abundant, a word of explanation may be deemed necessary; the Proprietor wishes to state them, that about ten years ago, while conducting an anotherary establishment in one of the large manufac-

i may be deemed necessary; the Proprietor wishes to state then, that about ten years age, while conducting an apothecary establishment in one of the large manufacturing towns of England, convinced by personal experitence and extensive observation, of the extraordinary efficacy of the various vegetable preparations of the Universal Cocoon MINTENE is composed, especially in disorder, of the Cheat and Lungs, he prepared the about the control of the Cheat and Lungs, he prepared the about the control of the Cheat and Lungs, he prepared the about the control of the Cheat and Lungs, he prepared the about the control of the Cheat and sold its first in his gam establishment, and as it became more extensively known, by means of agents in various parts of the country—the results equalled his ment sanguine expectations; hundred of Hottles were specially not and more extraordinary curve effected, some who after suffering from the most distressing Coughs for months; and some even for year, and whose cases were considered almost hispeless by their friends and medical advisers, were specifly restored to health by the use of this invaluable Medicine.

Several years ago the Proprietor windrew entirely from business and devoted himself to the Christian Ministry, and when in the order of bivine Provisione he was called to occupy his present position as Paster of a Church and Congregation in Cornishvile, he had no intention of calling the artention of the public to this Medicine; but during the early part of winter, he found that several of his friends were afflicted with sever disorder of the Public to this Medicine; but during the early part of winter, he found that several of his friends were afflicted with sever disorder of the Public to this Medicine; but during the early part of winter, he found that several of his friends were afflicted with sever disorder of the Public to this Medicine; but during the early part of winter, he found that several of his friends as the proper of the public to this Medicine.

(Signed,) GEORGE W. WILSON.
CORNISH, JANUARY, 1852.
For the encouragement of those who are suffering from
Coughs and, Disorders of the Chest and, Lungs, I hereby.

REMOVAL.

O. WYATT has removed to FREEMAN'S Coughs and Disorders of the Chest and Lungs, I hereby certify that I was for several months afflicted with a most dreadful Cough, by which I was reduced to extreme will be happy to see his customers, and all who wish to purchase CLOTHS or READY MADE CLOTH ING.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
FOR MEN AND BOYIS WEAR,
COAT, Vest and Pant Cloths and Trimmings, just crecived and for sale by the Yard or Piece, or made into Garments to suit the purchaser, cheap for custs, by

O. WYATT,
No. 5 Central St.

March 18, 1852.

Por the encouragement of those who are suffering from Coughs and Disorders of the Low, and Low of the Chest and Lungs, I hereby certify that I was for several mouths afflicted with a meast dreadful. Cough in Nixture, prepared by Rev. Walter Clarke. (Signed.)

New Item Day 1, 1859.

New Item Day 1,

THE following facts are communicated by William and may be given with perfect safety to the most deli-ditchel of Boston, who has ocea cured of Concate children of all ages.