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NO. 10.

WILLIAM BURR, AGENT.

VOL. XXVIII.

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

E.D.I.TORS:
WM. BURR, (Resident.)
P. S. Burrank, J. J. Buyler, John Fullonton, M. J.
Steers, A. K. Moulfon, Eli Noyes, J. M. Bailry, G. T.
Day, G. H. Ball, Jonathan Woodman.

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

Some think they do not know how to pray, losing sight of the fact that all that is necessary to constitute prayer, is, a conviction of need, a belief that God can supply it, a de-

MORNING STAR.

For the Morning Star.

might have said, who listened to the reasoning of the faithful apostle, "We wish Paul would preach the gospel." Such people now live in the world. If the minister deals faithfully with his people, if he touches their wicked prejudices, and endeavors to guide them into WHAT SHALL MINISTERS DO? the truth, then comes the cry, "preach the gospel; sir." But, behold the example of the faithful servant of the Most High. Although beaten and "straightly charged" not to preach so plainly any more, yet hear his bold and destroy to God to hearken unto you more than the sight of God to hearken unto you more than the faithful servant of God to hearken unto you more than the faithful servant of God to hearken unto you more than the faithful servant of the faith sight of God to hearken unto you more than with our churches, for perhaps two-thirds of

ted to him, the people are bound in obligations quite as strong, and little less important.—Some are perfectly willing the minister should preach at his own expense. They believe it wrong to "pay" for preaching, and yet the sin seems less enormous in others than in themselves. They believe the "Spirit" must preach and seem perfectly willing the "Spirit" must shall he do? The workmen in any other calling would "strike for higher wages," but if the minister does this, he will be cannot fall back upon his interest money. Some of the brethren have promissed him, and to all human appearance he will come out in debt. Now the question is, what shall he do? The workmen in any other calling would "strike for higher wages," but if the minister worldly."

He is a poor man, hence he cannot fall back upon his interest money. Some of the brethren have promissed him, and to all human appearance he will come out in debt. Now the question is, what shall he do? The workmen in any other calling would "strike for higher wages," but if the minister worldly." those of any other person. The minister's towards supporting the minister. So he hard-family can no more live without proper food and clothing than any other. No doubt that there would be year more before the minister's proper food and clothing than any other. No doubt that family can no more live without proper food and clothing than any other. No doubt that there would be very many better ministers, if they were better sustained. Does not the minister love his wife and children? and does he not feel and deeply feel for their welfare? This is in perfect keeping with the gospel This is in perfect keeping with the gospel which he preaches. Does not the faithful minister often drop many and bitter tears over the dismal worldly prospects of his dependent fam-

dismal worldly prospects of his dependent family? This must divide his care, and tend to lessen his zeal in the cause of his Master.—
Some are shocked with the idea that the minister should accumulate money. If he get a bare subsistence they think this quite sufficient. But if it be right for any man to "lay up money," why not for the minister? If any man should have a comfortable house for his family, certainly the minister needs one.—
How much freer his spirit, how much lighter his heart, unburdened by an anxious concern for his family.

But the prayers of the people are of more value than gold to the man of God. Then let

But the prayers of the people are of more value than gold to the man of God. Then let that people who are troubled with poor ministers, be faithful in the discharge of their obligations, and the difficulty will be removed.—Let the minister go forth, trusting in Him who hath said, "Lo I am with you even unto the end of the world," and let the people prove that "it is more blessed to give than to receive;" then will the fruits of the minister's call be a "hundred fold."

James.

then it takes effect in 1870. Well, as I said, the people are waking up. They begin to feel the necessity of doing something to stay the dark tide that is sweeping over our beautiful peninsular State. We have tried moral susion and the license law, but instead of checking the monstale, the fierce wave comes rolling on with more fearful strides. We have seen our fathers, brothers, sisters and mothers even, brought down to the drunkard's grave.—We have seen the broken-hearted wife and miserable children perishing for want of the

things about which, look dark to me. When the was twelve years of age, his parents made constitutional. But, let us inquire who the a profession of religion and wished to consecute him and his sister, who was two years interest in the sale of this poison. We ex-

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR almost any other religious duty on the faith of others? But the matter is cleared of all mysticism by attending to it is laid down by precept and example in the Scriptures; first believe, and then be baptized, and follow Jesus in the way.

> For the Morning Star. PRAYER.

PRAYER.

We. Burn, (Resident.)

P. S. Burnan, J. Butter, Jahn Fullonton, M. J.

Sterring, A. K. Moulton, Eli Noves, J. M. Balley, G. T.

Day, G. H. Ball, Jonathan Woodman.

TERMS:

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

For one year, in advance,

""" if paid within the year,

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

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

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

""" and the Free-will Baptist connexion, are author ized and requested to act as agents, in obtaining spherists, and in collecting and forwarding monies. Agents are allowed 10 per cent. on all monies collected and remisted by them.

By Agents and others should be particular to give the Post Offices (County and State) of subscribers for whom obtain it.

wait upon God in projection of the projection 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.

Advergisements will be inserted in the Star at two and at the same rate.

Advergisements will be inserted in the Star at two need for him to renew it by inspiration, and intimation that he will do so.

sire for his help, and the sincere expression of that desire audibly or inaudibly, in the name of Christ. Prayer is both a privilege and a duty. A

Prayer is both a privilege and a duty. A privilege, because we have many wants, and God can abundantly supply them. A duty, because God has commanded it, and we by it can obtain good for ourselves and others.—The Christian should always regard and use it in the former light; but if at any time, by reasoning thave said, who listened to the reasoning that the duty is still obligators and that he

WHAT SHALL MINISTERS DO ! Mr. Editor :- I wish some of the laity would

ministers need at this time. The circumstances in which they are placed are as follows: They have made engagements to preach sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."

The various notions and opinions of men should be brought to the gospel, rather than the beauty and force of gospel truth be despoiled through fear of offending some popular prejudice. The man of God should desire popularity only to advance the interests of truth.

with our churches, for perhaps two-thirds of what it usually costs to support their families; thinking, that by strict economy, and by spending a portion of their time in manual labor, with good luck, they can keep square with the world for a year to come. But there is an unexpected change. Everything that their families is need is extraordinarily high. Clothing, crain meat, and groceries in a word, every. But how this wicked world glitters in vision grain, meat, and groceries, in a word, every thing in the market bears a high price. Their of fashionable Christianity. How the great truths of the gospel are made to subserve the truths of the gospel are made to subserve the interests of mammon.

But if the minister is called to preach the gospel, a corresponding obligation is implied on the part of the people.

The people are called to sustain the minister, by their money and by their prayers. While the minister has an important charge committed to him, the people are bound in obligations quite as strong, and little less important.—

For the Morning Star.

ceive;" then will the fruits of the minister's call be a "hundred fold."

Kendall, N. Y.

For the Morning Star.

BAPTISM ON THE FAITH OF OTHERS.

In a paper in which infant baptism is advocated, the case of a young man is given, some things shout which look dark to great which and improved that it is crude, undistributed by the case of a young man is given, some things shout which look dark to great when the case of a greated and improved that it is crude, undistributed by the case of a young man is given, some things shout which look dark to greated and improved that it is crude, undistributed by the case of a young man is given, some things shout which look dark to greated and improved that it is crude, undistributed by the case of a young man is given, some the greated and improved that it is crude, undistributed by the case of a young man is given, some the greated and improved the dime, as the price of an improved the greated and the great

DOVER, N. H., JUNE 15, 1853.

continue the traffic in this State, and carry on the work of death in its most revolting forms. We hope the third Monday of June will give as we understand the matter, there is a con-We hope the third Monday of June will give us the Michigo-Maine Liquor Law.

The spring here is extremely backward.—
We have had a large quantity of rain. Many who have lived here ever since the country was settled, say they never saw such a spring before. The weather, however, now begins to look more favorable. The wheat crop never looked better. The prospect is fair for a large harvest. The peach crop is promising. If our eastern friends could now look and behold our green fields waving in all their beauty, they would admire the country. Many never saw wheat fields fike ours in the "Far West." But I must close. West." But I must close,
Yours respectfully,
GEO. S. BRADLEY.

For the Morning Star, AN EXPLANATION.

being close with my money. But when the Lord converted me, he converted all I had.—
Now, supposing I had spent two hundred dollars, besides my earnings and time, it would be rather small to speak of, while contrasted with what has been speak of, while contrasted with what has been speak of them with full belief. He is, also, to with what has been spent in the vain search for gold. If the Lord has led me around the valley of the West, and shown me many dry bones, and afforded me some advantages in to do this is not so easy as might be supposed. bones, and afforded me some advantages in former days, does he not require of me a little more than of one who is tied to his home by a large family, and who is very worldly, with not having given his mind nor time but little to the wants of Zion? Such often say, settle down, get a piece of land, and do as I do, (preach now and then)—you need not trouble yourself so much about Zion. Ah, such have seen but few dry bones, and are not aware how busy the devil is. Brethren, I mean to sacrifice much more. God requires his servants thus to do. I have seen many delightful places; and if I had obeyed the promptings

abide ere this time.

For the Morning Star.

For the Morning Star.

ILLINOIS ANTI-SLAYERY CONVENTION.

As all of our brethren in Ill. do not take an anti-slavery paper aside from the Star, I wish to give notice through this paper of a State Convention, of the friends of Liberty, held in Ottawa, Ill., May 18th and 19th, 1853. It was reported that the State was never so well reported before, though the meeting was held in a busy time, and just after some great rains.

Quite a number of clergymen assembled from among the Wesleyans, Congregationalists, F. W. Baptists, Baptists, Presbyterians. Indeed, Illinois has some bold pioneers in the good cause; and of their labors quite a history could be given. Rev. J. Cross was there, who was once taken up and put in jail, to be tried for feeding and aiding the poor. Mr. Willey, from Maine, was at the Convention. He has often met at our Quarterly and Yearly Meetings in the East, and is known to many of our brethren in the West. A number of resolutions were passed, touching various questions.

The Scotch Presbyterians, from southern Ill. (or Lower Egypt. as they repeated the misself too weak a man for any public station, and too much wanting in delicacy, dignity, and benevolence, to be a preacher of the gospel. But there is a happy art learned by the love of truth and the love of souls, of making men rebuke their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their own errors by the truths they are taught, and condemn their

God; that is power. There is great power in the preacher fully believing, at the time, every thing he says.— Very worthy of remark is the power of a be-lieving mind, irrespectively even of the sound-ness of the belief; but especially when what is so believed is the truth of God. We may

AN EXPLANATION.

There are cases where a "hearsay" need not be replied to, and there are some circumstances where justice to our beloved Zion requires some notice to be taken of some things said. The writer feels thankful for the various favors he has received in the West; but a misunderstanding like the following, ought to be noticed, viz: that the writer had received from his father a great amount of property, and had spent it all in travelling. I never received from my father but two hundred dollars; and some of that I spent in helping obtain some grave-stones for departed friends, and enough of it to pay my travelling expenses from Maine to Whitestown, N. Y., thence to Vermont—was all of his I ever spent in travelling. The rest I expended in getting myself a library, and attending Whitestown Seminary. Most of my travelling in the ministry, before I came West the last time, was before I had received any thing from my father, using my own earnings. I have not been much indebted till of late to my brethren in Illinois; for the first year I spent in the State, [eleven years ago,] I seceived fifty cents. However I do not complain of what they are doing now, though before the past winter, for two and a half years, I received only about eight dollars. I feel thankful to God for the good economical training my father gave me; neither his earnings nor mine did I ever, spend for tobacco, ardent spirits, vain mirth, or extravagant dress. He received the wages of four schools which I taught before I was free; after that, I spent about two years in attending school and teaching, seeking for wealth and worldly honors, being close with my money. But when the Lord converted me, he converted all I had.—

Lord conve

ful places; and if I had obeyed the promptings The object on which the preacher works is the of my natural heart, I should have had some human mind. There are universal properties eantiful place selected in the West, in which of our moral nature with which all preachers to abide ere this time.

The season before I left for the West, I was who keep these common features of humanity employed as a book agent some over a month, whereby I could receive at the rate of five hundred and fifty dollars a year, besides all spaces. I had the privilege of travelling all seasons, in all places. Yet the modifications respectively. or locating in some eastern city; but my obli-tions resulting from time, place, and varieties gations to God to labor in the ministry, and not to entangle myself too much with temporal and so great, that for a preacher to neglect affairs, induced me to give it all up; and when them, would be to deprive himself of more than thairs, induced me to give it all up; and when linformed my employer, he offered to raise my wages. Brethren, it is one thing to read the poet's words,

"Perish every fond ambition,
All I've sought or hoped or known," and another thing to feel and act accordingly, the my control of the preacher had been preaching to him along then beyond large the arbitrage of the my control of the preacher had been preaching to him along then beyond large the arbitrage of the my control of the preacher had been preaching to him along then beyond large the arbitrage of the my control of the preacher had been preaching to him along then beyond a preaching to him along the preacher had been preaching to had another thing to feel and act accordingly. and another thing to feel and act accordingly.

Brethren, I still rejoice in the sacrifice I have made, and the greatest fear is that I may not The methods of studying human nature are made. made, and the greatest fear is that I may not live long enough to sacrifice more. Already most of my father's family are' in the spirit land, and my own brethren and friends in the West say that I am hastening to join them. (I possess a very frail frame.) But let me die at my post with my armor on. I have truly felt as though I had been making some of my last visits with my brethren, and never did I see so much to be done as at present. "The fields are white, already to harvest."

W. B. Hamblen.

W. B. Hamblen. prove himself too weak a man for any public

La page in arbitals infinitely interest to control the search of some that is greatly in the product of registration and winder to control the search of the product of registration. But it is the product of registration and winder to control the product of registration. But it is the produc

mmend the morbid sentiment which is to do this thing for you. And oh! if you nevpassion of the gospel. At the same time, we call to mind the important fact—that men endowed with the largest compass of intellect have exhibited, on proper occasions, the deepest tenderness. The preacher who made a Roman magistrate tremble, and whom the tears of loving friends could not inove from his purpose, though he confessed that they could "break his heart," was yet as gentle as a mother, pouring forth his manly pathos as he besought sinners to be reconciled to God.—There is ample warrant, we think, for yearning importuaity, for the vehemence of impassioned affection, in the preaching of the gospel.

as remote from fanaticism as it is from pre-sumption. He whose "word was with power," had been "anointed by the Holy Ghost." The

I NEVER PRAYED.

these:

"My dear friend, did you never pray? You, a creature dependent on your Creator for every breath you draw, for every mercy you enjoy, for every power you possess, did you never thank that Creator for these gifts? A sinful creature—having no hope, and without God in the world—ready to perish under guilt that would rink the universe did rought that would rink the universe did rought.

fire? Can you presume on his goodness without so much as asking him to keep you while you cannot keep yourself? Can you wake in the morning, and begin the business of the day without once thinking of Him who watched

sometimes substituted for the intelligent compassion of the gospel. At the same time, we Cry mightily unto God. Besiege his throne, "Perhaps he will admit your plea, Perhaps will hear your prayer."

No. There is no perhaps or peradventure in any promise that God ever made. "Ask, and ye shall receive"—not perhaps ye shall receive. "Seek, and ye shall find"—not peradventure ye shall find. "Knock and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that asketh, receiveth, and he that seeketh, findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

A WEIGHTY QUESTION WELL ANSWERED. The first sermon we ever wrote was upon Without overlooking the danger, on one the text, "Christ came not to be ministered side, of too far separating, and on the other, of seeming to identify, the human and the divine power, the preacher may attain to that enlightened reliance on "the grace of God," which is

had been "anointed by the Holy Ghost." The success of the evangelic mission, in its morning freshness, is unequivocally attributed to the "hand of the Lord" "with" the preachers opening the hearts of their hearers. In proportion as preachers in following times have fully believed this, seeking it by prayer, trusting to it while speaking, and gratefully celebrating it as the efficient cause of all the good they did, their preaching has been mighty.—

Never can the modern preacher reason too closely on the utter impotence of his work, as one of moral suasion, addressed to men who have mot the living principle of love to God and to truth. Never can he feel too keenly the manifest disproportion of his best doings.

But our next sermon was upon a different subject. The text was one of those thunder-bolts of Divine Writ that strike the carnal heart, as it were, dead. "Submit yourselves therefore to God." We sat down composedly to write this discourse, meaning to speak directly to the impenitent sinner with a calm urgency not to be evaded. But the sermon was not fairly begun before the writer began to question his authority to preach such doctrine as a matter of his own personal experience.—

The question grew more weighty; have I ever known the meaning of that naked truth, Submit yourselves. and to truth. Never can be feel too keenly the manifest disproportion of his best doings to the end he has before him. It is not possible that he should be too consciously dependent on the Spirit of God; and, for this reason, he cannot pray with too much trustfulness or fervor for that power without which his ablest performances are but as the whisperings of a child among the sepulchres of the dead.—Na. Every word was anxiously scrutinized to see if there was not one ray of hope for one guilty sinner. No hope was there. Every promise was to the boliever, condemnation to the unbeliever.

believer.
That was the day in which we studied the Severe and sudden sickness seized a young ology; not to preach the gospel, but to ascertain God's truth, in relation to the salvation of In the midst of conversation, which seemed to make little or no impression on his mind, I was led to inquire, "Did you ever pray?" A faint searched with an agony of soul, the remem-and hesitating "No," was the melancholy an-swer. A host of sad thoughts crowded on me, certain the meaning of that word, the key of swer. A host of sad thoughts crowded on me, awakened by this reply. A youth of some eighteen or twenty summers was lying on a dying bed. He had lived in the midst of the means of grace, had been graught the nature and the duties of religion—had been externally moral in his deportment—but he had never prayed. He had been taught that he was a sinner, but had aever asked to be forgiven.—

He knew that he was under the curse of the some saway, to ascertain the meaning of that word, the key of heaven's gate, Faith. But all was in vain.—

Despair was fast riveting its heavy chains on the soul; existence was becoming unendurable. The crisis was reached. There was no help but God. Prostrate before him, soul and body were yielded into the hands of a sovereign God for weal or woe. The load was gone.

We had just learned the meaning of our text, "Submit yourselves to God."

He knew that he was under the curse of the law of God, and exposed to everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord; but he had never asked God to deliver him from the danger of hell and prepare him for the enjoyment of heaven.

I was distressed beyond measure. It appeared incredible, but I had no reason to doubt the sincerity of the dying youth. Taking his hand, I addressed him in words similar to these:

We had just learned the meaning of our text, "Submit yourselves to God."

Not long after this, and inster of the Gospel of ten years' standing, whispered to us as a friendly admonition, "It is an easy matter to talk about Christ, but to speak of eternal things, from the heart is far different." He, too, for the first time, probably, had been made to pass through the deep waters that he might in contents to the different passes as a miserable, guilty, lost times. tan Rec.

that would ruin the universe—did you never pray for mercy? Brought up in the enjoyment of the gospel, and often told of that Savior who died for just such sinners as you are, did you never go to that Redeemer, and in the dust, at the foot of the cross, acknowledge your vileness, and sue for an interest in his pardeaing and attening blood? Look, I he pardeaing and attening blood?

dust, at the foot of the cross, acknowledge your vileness, and sue for an interest in his pardoning and atoning blood? Look, I beseech you, at the sacrifice God has made for you. Look at the sins which have separated between you and God. Consider the infinite debt which you owe your Maker and your infinite inability to pay that debt, and then say if you ought not to pray for a discharge. Consider that you are not only a debtor, bankrupt, and in prison, but a criminal condemned already, and awaiting the day of execution to arrive. Another has undertaken to discharge your debt, and waits but for you to ask his aid. He has consented to suffer the penalty of the law in your stead, and justify you in the presence of your condemning judge, but he will extend the benefits of his elemency to you only on condition that you will ask, believing.

You are a sinner, dying in your sins. Death is feeling for your heart-strings now, and will soon break them. The frail thread of life holds you out of a burning helk You must perish unless you pray. Pray, and perhaps you may be saved."

With such words I urged the duty of prayer on this dying friend, and the insensibility that a transposed is person whose countenance struck you with a painful amazement. It was the face of a man with features as of flesh and blood, but all hue of flesh and blood was gone, and the whole visage was overspread with a disliter-grey and a mysterious metallic gloss. You felt wonder, you felt curiosity, but a deep impression of the unnatural made pain the strongest feeling of all which the spectacle excited. You found it was a poor may have a sinner, dying in your sins. Death in sface. Now, go where he will, he exhibits the proof of his disorder, and of the large quantity of metal he has consumed. If you had an eye to see the souls that are about you, many would you see—alas, too many—who are just like that; they have swallowed doses of metal—ill-gotten, cankered, rusted metal—till all purity and beauty are destroyed, The metal is in them, throughout the perish unless you pray. Pray, and perhaps you may be saved."

With such words I urged the duty of prayer on this dying friend, and the insensibility with which they were heard was as great as that with which the multitudes of sinners listened to the same entreaties, when death does not appear so near. The work of death is going on, and that youth does not pray. I went from his bed-side, reflecting that perhaps disease had made him still more insensible than those in health, and if I made the appeal to them I might meet with more success.

Some of them have doubtless read this, and wondered that a sinner could die without prayer. But is it not more strange that one can live without prayer? Can you lie down at night and trust yourself to sleep without prayer, when you know that you are in the hands of an angry God who holds you in being, and might in an instant drop you into devouring fire? Can you pressume on his goodness without sources.

THE PLACE TO DIE.

I HAVE COME TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT MY Soul. One day, as we were just rising from the dinner-table, a young man knocked at the door. He had lived but a few months in the town, and my acquaintance with him was very slight indeed. I believe we had never spoken together but once, when I was making a pastoral visit to the family in which he boarded. The thing which most struck me then was his extreme diffidence. I was not aware that any particular impression had been made that any particular impression had been made on his mind. Hence, it did not occur to me that his call, especially at such an hour, was connected with the state of his feelings on the

nected with the state of his feelings on the subject of religion.

Judge then of my surprise, as he took his seat by the fire, and looking up said, I have come to talk with you about my soul. The words thrilled through my heart. Such a remark from a modest, retiring youth, who had never entered our door before, could not but awaken tender emotion. For a few moments I hardly knew what to say. Soon, however, I found utterance, and in a few simple sentences gave him such direction as seemed suited to his circumstances. It was a word in season.

God had evidently been moving upon the mind of the difficult young man, and he was in a short time led to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. Years have since passed away, but no one has had reason to passed away, but no one has had reason to doubt that this was a genuine conver-

Is there no reader of these lines who might be benefited by such an interview with his pastimid youth to bring his mind to make a visit like this. But had he not done so, it might have proved a fatal resistance of the Holy Ghost. The direction is, seek the Lord while he may be found; call upon him while he is near. And ministers are appointed to guide souls to the Savier. The young man that takes such a step, is using means which God may bless to his spiritual and eternal good.—

THE OLD DREAMER IN THE WOODS .- A oung man to whom I had sold the Pilgrin's Progress, went to another part of the country, and took the Pilgrim with him to read at leisure hours. The lady of the house where he was boarding, took it up, and after reading, induced her husband to read it, telling him that it was the next territories. that it was the nicest novel she had ever read. He read and became interested, and they told eir neighbors of the wonderful book. tened with breathless attention to the wonder-ful journey. Smile not, ye highly privileged of the Lord, who sit each Sabbath under the precious droppings of a preached Gospel, at this simple story of those less privileged than yourselves. Humble as was this place of meeting, the spirit of God was there; and it was a time of solemn interest to many souls.— American Messenger.

MISSIONS.

Bro. Burr :- Below are some extracts from a letter of sister Cooley's, requested to be published.

L. BECKWITH.

My Dear Sister Beckwith:— March 1, 1853. My Dear Sister Beckwith:—
Your kind letter, accompanying the box of presents from Sutton, reached us safely a month ago. I embrace the first opportunity of expressing to you, and the many friends that contributed in making up the box, my sincere treatitude. Many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the contributed many thanks for the nice dress to the nice dress to the nice dress to the nice dress the nice dress to the nice dress to the nice dress than the nice dress the nice dress to the nice dress than the nice dress the nice dress than the nice dress than the nice dress that the nice dress than the nice dress than the nice dress than the nice dress that the nice dress that the nice dress than the nice

gratitude. Many thanks for the nice dress pattern for myself, and sister Crawford wishes me to render her hearty thanks for hers, also.

All the things sent were very acceptable and will be very useful. I have had much pleasure in distributing the articles among our native Christians and school children. They prize anything from America very much. Sister Crawford assisted in the distribution, and remarked to me, that it did her soul good to have the privilege of telling them of the regard and love of our American friends, of which this is a visible token. We gave the factory cloth to the school children, and the prints to the native Christian women for dress-

es for their children, which they prize highly. The needles were what we very much needed for the school girls, as they are not easily obained in this part of the country.

I would be glad to write to each one of the donors had I time. But you will tell them we read the names of all with interest, and return our humble thanks, and pray that the Lord may reward them for all their kindness. Sister Phillips will probably acknowledge the re-ception of her quilt. I can avouch for its safe arrival. Our dear brother and sister Smith arrived in the country two months ago, although they have not yet reached their station. We expect them here this week. I doubt not they will prove a valuable accession to our little mission. May their labors be abundantly blessed to the good of this benighted people, is our ardent prayer. The prospect is very cheering to us to have an addition of fellowcheering to us to have an addition of fellow-laborers. I would say to you all, my sisters, go on in your works and labors of love, and may the Lord bless and reward you a hundred fold in this life, and in the world to come grant unto each of you a crown of life. I regret that I am obliged to write in such great haste. As our letters are to leave to-day, I must not prolong my epistle. I was rejoiced to learn that the spirit of missions was increasing in

your midst. Hope you may soon have some sons and daughters who shall not count their lives dear if they may but come to India and win souls to Christ. Your sister in Christ, HARRIET D. COOLEY.

For the Morning Star.

that the spirit of missions was increasing in

Bro. Burr :- The following is a very literal translation of a letter just received from one of our school girls in Orissa. I think the friends and supporters of our Foreign Mission ought to witness the fruits of their benevolence, and the case of this dear girl, who was once a neglected heathen, is certainly a most pleasing fruit. The sweet and earnest piety, and the affectionate, grateful heart, which glow in every line, should make us feel that our labor "is not in vain in the Lord."

My very dear Mother: This letter writing, to you. I send, in order to make known unto you, that in this place we are all well, and that

to you I send, in order to make known unto you, that in this place we are all well, and that in our midst not one person has lately died, and that at the present, time, we are all in health and happiness, and we all much loving salutations and love make known to you.

The box you sent us, we received, and receiving it had much joy; and we send you much love for it. My dear mother, see you, we have a very great desire; but if in this world we can never again be with you, in eternity, in the presence of our Father, may we meet again, and dwell together! For this I daily pray. My dear mother, I, Ludea, many times think of you. For a long time we heard no news from you, and for that reason, in our minds, we thought and inquired if you had not forgotten us. I send you very, very much love. To Albert and Maria, I send many loving kisses, and also to Henry and Francis I send a loving kiss. Again, my dear mother, in much love we all remain in prayer for you daily, that you, receiving health, to this Hindu country may again return. This is my desire and hope. Our dear Miss Crawford sends you many loving salutations. To all the brethren and sisters in your country, make known my salutations. For the things I have forgotten in this letter, and for the mistakes, will you pardon?

* The words "thank you" or "obliged" are not

* The words "thank you" or "obliged" are not

SPEECH OF MR. BENCHLEY.

f Worcester, in the Massachusetts House of Re-sentatives, on the Bill for erecting a monumen-Daniel Webster, to be placed in the State House.

MR. SPEAKER:—I am opposed to this bill, and shall vote against it, for reasons which I will briefly state to the House. I shall speak plainly and without regard to fear or favor .consider it extremely unfortunate that this subject has been brought before the House at all. If anything is said derogatory to the memory of the great statesman, it shall be in defence, and not willingly. Members of the House who oppose this bill, feel called upon to express their views in explanation of their votes. At least, it is so with me. Sir, why has this bill been introduced here

What emergency has called it forth in such unwonted haste? What public exigency demands it? None whatever. The Committee who reported it are, no doubt, the ardent admirers of Mr. Webster. It will give them great pain to see any opposition made to it.-But that Committee well knew that a large class of the citizens of this Commonwealth strongly deprepate the course that Mr. Webster pursued in the latter part of his public career, and would be opposed,—strongly opposed, to this bill. Men of this class are, I know, stigmatized by gentlemen on this floor as "narrow-minded" and "fanatical"-as "wicked men with bad hearts," &c. But I can tell gentlemen that among that class are some of old Massachusetts' greatest orators and statesmen, philanthropists and poets, -and thousands upon thousands of her best and most conscientious citizens. Deny this who can! These men have as good a right as anybody to be heard on this floor. They are opposed to having their money voted away to erect a statue to the memory of a man who, they honestly believe, did more to deaden that just hatred of slavery and oppression, which once characterized the citizens of this Commonwealth, than any other man could have done. I say, they honestly believe this, and believing it they will express it. There was a time, sir, when I would have yielded to no man in my admiration of Mr. Webster. I still accord to him the honor of many noble deeds. I cannot contemplate his mighty, unequalled intellect without wonder! That intellect gave him power to do a great work for human freedom. But, alas! the sorrow is that, in his later acts, it was wielded against it. Some of his friends lost confidence in him long ago. But, sir, I could not give him up till the Fugitive Slave Law was enacted! Not until it was announced that he had come out in favor of that infernal act, did I give up my hope that he would yet be the champion of human freedom. But, sir, I was disappointed. While all eyes were turned towards the capitol, waiting to see what course Mr. Webster would pursue, I remember the pain I felt, on the announcement that he had made a speech in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. Sir, how did the hearts of Massachusetts' freemen sink within them as the words flashed along the lightning wires, "Massachusetts men, you must conquer your prejudices." You must how in the dust at the feet of the slave nower and become their tools then will they consent that you remain in the Union. Sir, it was Daniel Webster who bade me crush that love of liberty with which his own burning words had long since inspired me. Ave, sir, he it was who bade me stifle the voice of conscience, conquer my prejudices in favor of freedom, and receive with alacrity the abominable doctrine of the Fugitive Slave Law. Not only so, but I must become a tool in the hands of the slaveholder! I must assist to hunt down the panting fugitive! All this my prejudices then, I have not conquered them to this day, and I trust I never shall. I will not be a fugitive slave-hunter. Because Daniel Webster bade me do these things, I tore him from my heart, as did thousands of others at the same time,-though it left it sore and

The gentleman from Lanesboro' has told us that we should let a man's bad deeds be buried with him. That, sir, is a sentiment which sounds well and reads well, but is utterly impracticable. The influence of a man's had deeds, as well as his good ones, must be felt to the latest generation. There are thousands in this Commonwealth who believe the last acts of the political life of Daniel Webster bad, and that their influence was detrimental to human freedom-that it has operated as an opiate on the conscience of Massachusetts men, doing violence to the sense of justice which was once so characteristic of them.-Sir, when the Fugitive Slave Law passed. what was the feeling of the people of this State? Why, a feeling of indignation! Every man you met with spake of it in indignant terms. The press, almost without exception and without distinction of party, came down upon it with bitter denunciation. But, sir, what did we see soon after the speech of Mr Webster, in which he called upon us to conquer our prejudices. Among the first fruits of that speech was the cowardly and humiliating submission of thirteen hundred of the solid men of Boston, who, for the sake of conciliating the South, and securing the trade of slaveholders, were willing to fall upon their knees and thank Mr. W. for reminding them of their constitutional duties. That, sir, was a humiliating sight, and one which, on the page of history, will make the posterity of those men hang their heads in shame.

But more. Daniel Webster it was, who would make the free soil of Massachusetts the hunting ground of slaveholders, and start upon the track of the panting fugitive the blood hounds of slavery. Aye, sir, and imprison you and me, if we refused to join in the chase, or to shut our doors against the poor perishing ones. Sir, it was the influence of Daniel Webster's last political acts that hung your court house with chains, beneath which your judges had to crawl upon their supple knees,that drove many of the citizens of Mass, from their homes in the darkness of night, to seek protection for their liberty under the shadow of a monarch's throne,-that caused that disgraceful scene in the streets of Boston, when, before the sun had risen to look upon the humiliating sight, were seen the city authorities in full force escorting the poor fugitive to the ship that was to take him back to his bondage. And, sir, what was his crime? Why, he had in his simplicity made up his mind that he was a man, made, like his brother men, in the image of God, and that he had a right to himself. And the attempt to exercise that right was the crime for which he was sent back, to labor under the scourge and whip for a few years, and then die like a brute. It was Daniel Webster, sir, who was anxious to carry out to its fullest extent, aye, sir, to its fullest extent, a law which struck down the right of "trial by jury;" which denies that right to men whose only crime is their darker complexion. No, I will not say that; for many a man and woman upon whom that law falls with withering, crushing force, is whiter than many a white freeman.-

No. sir; their crime is that they have noble Book of Discipline, chap. 1. sec. 3, and should hearts within their breasts which pant for free- be regarded and treated in the same manne as other offences. lom, and inspire their efforts to obtain it .-

Such. Mr. Speaker, are some of the effects

pon to forget. Sir, I would that it were pos-

lects that ever lived was wrecked. They will

ages to come. I will not say that Mr. Web-

ster's course was an abandonment of principle to gain the favor of the South. But so many

view it. But be this as it may, how did the

of respect for the memory of the dead?-

stitution. But when the great man had died,

and gone beyond the reach of favors and

nous in the passage of resolutions of condo-

once with Mass, in the loss of her great states

of the people of the Commonwealth.

to pay their money for such an object. To do

SLAVERY --- AGITATION.

and recrimination on the subject of sla-

The PRESENTERIAN (New School) GEN-

ERAL ASSEMBLY, lately in session at Buffalo.

N. Y. by a vote of 76 to 38, adopted the fol-

lowing report of Dr. Thompson, from the Se-

sts in their gospel work.

trine of the second resolution adopted by the

General Assembly, convened in Detroit in

2. That with an express disavowal of any

ennessee, Missouri, and Virginia, who shall

The extent to which slaves are held

. Whether the Southern Churches regard

e sacredness of the marriage relation as it ists among the slaves; whether baptism is

what extent and in what manner provision s made for the religious well-being of the

embering the embarrassments of their pecu-

liar position, and to cherish for them that fraternal confidence and love to which, as

Christian brethren, they are entitled, and which they the more need in consequence

of the peculiar trials by which they are sur-

The following is the resolution adopted t Detroit, referred to in the above re-

Your committee recommend,

be requested to report to the next General

Assembly on the following points:

1. The number of slaveholders in connec

slaves held by them.

so as to correct misapprehensions and allay al

And for this they are denied the trial by jury. NEW ENGLAND METHODISTS ON SEAVERY. -The New England Methodist Conference the last acts of him whom we now propose to held a session at Ipswich, Mass., last month, at conor; and these it is that we are now called which the following resolutions were passed, after considerable discussion:-

tible to forget them. But it is not. They 1. That as a Conference we are as fully and will be hereafter pointed out as the rocks on deeply convinced as ever, that all volun-which the hopes of one of the greatest intel-tary slaveholding, or the holding of slaves in ndage for the sake of gain, under any circumstances, is a flagrant sin against God and stand as a warning to aspiring politicians for umanity.
2. That it is our deliberate and settled

opinion, that no more persons guilty of the sin of slaveholding should be admitted as members into our Church. 3. That we are fully persuaded that, if a South repay him for his mighty exertions in her behalf. How did South Carolina, who, the gentleman tells us, set us such a worthy examwould soon be either brought to repentance and reformation of life, or for the sin of slavehold

Why, she could flatter, when this great statesing be expelled from the church.
4. That as there is a difference of an was in a position to aid her in her puroses; but when it was in the power of the as to whether our discipline, as it now reads, South to confer upon him the great boon after would exclude such persons from our communwhich his whole soul aspired, she would not discipline should be so altered and amende give him one single vote. This, sir, was grat- as to include a well-defined and clearly-exode, indeed, to one who had done so much pressed rule, prohibiting their reception into lull the hatred of the North to the peculiar

rowns, South Carolina became very magnani- MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1853.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I have spoken plainly RETURNS FOR THE REGISTER FOR 1854. on this subject what I believe to be the Not a little inconvenience is experienced iment of a large class of those whom I have the honor to represent. But, sir, I regret every year because the Register is not issued the occasion that forces the painful duty upon earlier. This delay is occasioned by the tarne. And now, I ask, is it wise in the friends diness of the Clerks of Quarterly Meetings in f Mr. Webster to urge this matter at present? making their returns. But for this, it might They should have waited, at least, till the sob- be issued just as well in July as in Sept., and ctions to him were less fresh in the memory then there would be ample time to circulate it in all parts of the country. We therefore ear-If the House pass this bill, it will force a nestly entreat the Clerks to forward their rerge number of the citizens of the State to do ports for the Register immediately after the enhat they could not conscientiously, and suing sessions of their respective Q. Ms. You gainst which they will protest. I understand, may as well take time to do it at once, as to o, that the friends of Mr. Webster are about defer it till a more convenient opportunity, or o erect in the city of Boston a monument to till after the sessions of your Yearly Meetings. is memory. This doubtless is the better Many of the Clerks have always made their reurse. They have a right to de what they ports in good season; and we hope this will be clease with their own money. But I very the case with all in future. We ought to have nuch question the expediency of forcing those all the reports by the middle of June, especialthe think differently from them in this matter by from all the Q. Ms. in New England.

THE MYRTLE.

his would be setting up an idol and forcing The present volume of the Myrtle will be unwilling homage to it. And, further, to erect closed with one number more, and a new volnonument to Webster, in the neglect of such ume will be commenced the 1st of July ensuen as Hancock, Warren, and the Adamses, ing. We wish our friends to take particular would be implicating old Massachusetts in the notice of the following particulars: harge of being negligent and forgetful of

1. All packages which have not been paid way-spirits whose memory will be cherished for will be discontinued at the close of the hose noble spirits which long since passed

present volume. o long as their deeds shall stand recorded, 2. All packages which have been paid for whose monument is the prosperity of a great will be continued, unless the persons to whom and prosperous nation, - whose fame stands unullied, and who never bowed to a foreign or they are sent shall otherwise direct. Persons slave power, nor sacrificed a principle for the who receive packages will please give immediate notice if they wish their packages disconsake of political preferement. I; sir, avow mytinued, or any alteration made in the number self opposed to placing the statue of Mr. Webster in the State house, to the exclusion of of copies sent them.

ster in the State house, to the exclusion of these men,—men who, notwithstanding, need these men,—men who, notwithstanding, need 10 copies or more sent to one address, 12 1-2 hearts of their countrymen. And, especially, cts. each. Payable in all cases in advance. 4. Postage. Packages weighing eight in view of the low state of our Treasury, I ew of the low state of the money with the voted for no such purpose. can be sent by mail for half cent an ounce. It takes about 20 papers to weigh eight ouncesand the postage will amount to about 4 1-2 cts. PRESETTERIAN (O. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY. a year on each paper. If persons who receive This body has recently held a session in Philin discussing the propriety of holding correst the paper a year and pay the postage. The pondence with the churches of England and postage on papers sent singly or in packages Ireland, and other foreign countries. The containing less than 8 ounces (or 20 papers) is 1-4 a cent a paper within the State, or 1-2 a correspondence with these bodies had been terminated in the form of an angry reproach cent without the State, payable at the Post

All orders, moneys, &c., for the Myrtle should be sent to WM. BURR, Dover, N. H.

ROMANISM AT HOME.

All our readers have no doubt seen some of the occasional advertisements of masquerade lect Committee on Slavery. The report was balls and cock and bull fights, which come off once laid on the table, but finally adopted by on the Sabbath for the benefit of the church, the Assembly, as modified by the Com- but all may not be aware of the extent to which the Roman priesthood in papal countries participate in these Sabbath sports. In Central subject of Slavery reported that twelve me-morials from different Synods and Presby-America, a Roman priest may be distinguish. eries had come into their hands. Of these ed on the Sabbath by his costume, consisting emorials eleven are from the North, pray- of tall boots, white pants, black silk gown, and he Assembly for further action, and asking or particular information in regard to the extent of the practice of slaveholding in the Presbyterian Church, and in regard also to the respective of tall boots, white pants, black silk gown, and an enormous black hat, which measures, from one edge of the rim to the other, not less than three feet; the rim being turned over the ertain alleged aggravations of it in the un-ristian and cruel treatment of the slaves. One memorial is from the South, complaing of the injustice of Northern brethren in thing to see these heathen Catholic priests, of rging upon them the practices of which a Sabbath P. M., with their pants rolled up ovy are guilty, and attributing to them motives er their boots, and the extremities of their sawhich they abhor, and protesting against the continued agitation of the subject, as tending more to rivet than unloose the chains of the cerdotal robes tucked up, entering into the sports of the day with all the gusto of the lowest row dies, betting, drinking, playing for stakes, and ave, and seriously to embarrass the memorialwrangling for the spoils. Nor do these acts The Committee, after much patient and excite any remark, or appear to lessen the averful consideration of the whole subject, in influence of the priests over their parishionall its complicated and perplexing relations, are agreed in recommending to the Assembly ers. e following action:

1. That this body shall reaffirm the doc-

It is not unusual to see a priest secure his game-cocks by a string to the sacred candlesticks in the church, or even tie them to the altar itself during the religious services of the Sabbath, and then, at the close of the exercises intention to be impertinently inquisitorial, and for himself and his negro boy to take the fowls for the sole purpose of arriving at the truth, under their arms, and hie them away together under their arms, and hie them away together causeless irritation, a Committee be appointed to the cockpit. These accounts we have had of one from each of the Synods of Kentucky, from members of our own congregation of the most unquestionable veracity, whose names could be given if necessary, and who have been eve and ear witnesses toothese perforon with the churches, and the number of mances.

One brother, a returned Californian, assure us that he attended worship at the great cathefrom an unavoidable necessity imposed by the laws of the States, the obligations of dral in Panama on the Sabbath, when his revguardianship, and the demands of human-erence announced to the audience, with no small degree of flourish, that he had been appointed "chief judge" of a great cockfight which was to come off immediately, and that tered to the children of slaves in order for him to be in season to discharge ofessing Christianity, and in general, to the duties of this important office, the religious exercises must be postponed. He accordingly dismissed the audience, and started for the scene of action, the flock, as though nothing 4. That this Assembly do earnestly exhort loath, following their pastor-not like Peter, and beseech all those in our Church, who are happily relieved from any personal connection with the institution of slavery, to exersise due patience and forbearance toward their sufficiently inconsistent in this act to excite brethren less fortunate than themselves, re- a single remark among the laity. Such is the

piety of Rome's votaries even in papal Ameriса.-ж. к. м. PICNICS AND FESTIVALS.

Dancing Rome is not so far ahead of Pro testantism in her Sabbath balls and masquerades, and cock and bull fights for the benefit of the church, as we could wish. Many of the Resolved, That the holding of our fellow-religious gatherings and church festivals of our men in the conditions of slavery, except in own Protestant New England, are of a characthose cases where it is unavoidable by laws ter to make the pious mourn. For the opinof the State, the obligations of guardianship or the demands of humanity, is an offence in the proper import of that term as used in the

picnic and frolicking party-for the judg- wealth. For they that will be rich fall into ment of those who can rank a well regulated temptation and a snare. Let us not be ambi-Sabbath School Exhibition with ordinary stage tious of place or power. Place and power are performances, we entertain but little respect. dangerous to those who are so weak as ambi-And those are entitled to no higher consideraion who have no more sense than to suppose every thing necessarily harmless because orig- remembering that "best are all things as the nated by the church. Mock post offices, where will of God ordains them." the most arrant nonsense is dealt out in parcels at prices varying from ten cents to twenty-fiveottery cakes-grab bags-dancing, waltzing, and mock fortune telling, possess no higher am, therewith to be content." So says this oral character because the proceeds are ap- same apostle. Whether with food or without ropriated for the "benefit of the church," food, with raiment or without raiment, sick or an when got up for individual benefit, or in prison, before Festus, or before Cesar, I when originated and prosecuted for the benefit have learned always to be content. For I of the Pope of Rome. A mania for things of know that all things shall work together for this sort appears to have seized upon the church- good to them that love God, to them who are es of our own good land, such as was never the called according to his purpose. I know

dare to die in the use of justifiable means to all men feel and reason. live, rather than live and thrive by spiritual "This is the end of earth,—I am content." swindling. May God save our churches from Such was the dying language of the great falling into the wake of others, as others are apostle and champion of oppressed liberty, imitating the example of Rome. High sala- John Quincy Adams. He had come to the Babylonish furniture is, by the plea that if we ever enjoyed his alms, he is now to return to

to ted, as an inducement to individuals to purpense. hase tickets, that all the proceeds were to be Perhaps the most perfect specimen of con exceed an average of those of his profession, and lustre to his cheek and eye, and his pupils were there, and they did dance

till a late hour, and then the rest of the company took the matter in hand, and they danced tentment, we would have our reader careful

nd it is therefore the duty of the church to its conditions. A man may be thoughtless in take dancing, and other amusements of a sim- the midst of sin-indifferent in the midst of ilar character under their own immediate supervision. So, see if this very rational doctrine should prevail we may expect to see a duty. But, if conscious of this, so that he feels hurch dancing master as indispensable an ap-that whatever evil be his lot, it is evil over endage to our churches as a chorister, and a which he has no control, then he can be conlancing hall as necessary as a vestry when a tented in spite of it. Rich or poor, high or neeting house is erected. And when a socie- low, sick or well, revelling in good fortune or y is too poor to sustiin a dancing master, on sinking in misfortune, the sweet satisfaction of salary about equal to the minister's, we may duty done under the eye of a smiling God, fills see church committees stipulating with candi- him with contentment. dates for the pastorate that they must, as a True content is an effect, for which the phipart of their pastoral duties, instruct the children and youth twice a week in the most spiritual exercise of dancing, of course opening heart. They are among the things of the soul and closing with prayer—and theological stu-which are far withdrawn from the outward dents learning the steps, and perfecting them- world, and with which, therefore, no "stranselves in this most beautiful of Christian grac- ger intermeddleth." Peace with God, felt es, that they may be able to promote the better deep within, puts its subject at peace with the welfare of their flæks. And then, as a next himself. He is, therefore, contented. He is step, we may expect to see Christians tipple, calm and anruffled, despite all the storms that and guzzle, and reel and stagger, that they tians and the world should drink. For, for- bond slave of fortune. If she smile, he smiles. should take this drinking under their own im- frowns, no less than her smiles, are benedicnediate patronage. And then all Christians tions on his head. and deacons should furn (?) extortioners—oppress the indigent, that they may show the un- must seek her in the paths she frequents,converted how to grind the face of the poor in And these are not the paths of folly, or of vice, a Christian like manner-for somebody will of ignorance or of vain philosophy; but the grind the poor, and it will be a comparative paths of wisdom. And it is because of her -and then the church should have the pro-ceeds of the grinding. And all theatres, and there. Trials, severe and lasting, may be fast ries, and circusses, and boxing and fencing Christian contentment be your portion, you chools, and brothels, should be under the patonage of the church-at least the church hour of preparation to meet them. Seek peace should have a kind of Normal establishment with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, and in all these departments, that they may be con- this preparation is made. Then, with any lot, ducted on a Christian principle, and that the and under any possible pressure of untoward children of the elect may attend such places circumstances, will you ever accept most (which of course they will attend) without contact with the vain world and its idle and de- contented,"-m. J. s. moralizing amusements. And then we shall need drinking, and dancing, and boxing, and prostitution societies, which afford a pleasing variety by taking their places in our anniversa- other column respecting the next Annual Reries, and break the tedious monotony of our re- port of this Society. It would be very easy to igious and benevolent societies by giving us a fill the Report with copies of resolutions passively report of the number snatched from ruin ed on various occasions, and which were very through their influence, by having been learn- useful and essential in their place. But we ed to dance, and drink, and commit all manner need more definite information respecting the of lewdness, and gamble in the school of the operations of the cause in the various parts of of the minister and deacons. Beautiful pic- has been done, is doubtless true! And we ture! Yes, yes: no doubt the way to keep want some of the facts for the encouragement the youth from dancing parties, and prevent the children from contracting a relish for them, Not, however, to proclaim what we have done, is to have dancing parties at home; and if you is this information sought. Provided we do would keep a son from all manner of tippling our duty, it is of little consequence that our shops and drinking establishments, feed him deeds are heralded to the world. But it is to

But mark our distinction-we do not object bly. We know that, as a denomination, we innocent amusements, and such as have no have done and suffered some in the cause evil tendency, but we believe in them. Even but not as much as we might and ought. the Savior of mankind used to attend social We therefore want the facts. Not wha gatherings. But such gatherings should be others are doing, but what Free-will Baptists conducted as become Christians, and so as to are doing in reference to the millions

no danger of him!

BE CONTENTED.

nt wealth is better than wealth without con- communicate, or a suggestion to make, seasonout being contented, so a person may be con our Anti slavery Society may be rendered as tented without being wealthy. Riches are interesting and effective as possible.-J. J. B. erely secondary to contentment, and valuable, only as they minister to it. A palace is no better than a garret, unless it help make occupant happy.

This is another old maxim, worthy of perpetu- already in the hands of millions and which have al memory. The rich nabob, sitting down to won so largely the admiration of readers in his dinner of luxuries, and pronouncing upon every land. They are valuable, not for new the exquisiteness of his dishes, enjoys a feast facts communicated, or new principles develby no means comparable to the continual feast oped; for on these points they lay little claim of a contented mind. The poor hovelled wid- to originality. As to the "Cabin," we are not ow, meekly resigned to Providence, and con- aware that there is any great ingenuity shown tented over her stale morsels of bread, knows in the plot, or conduct of the story. Many other a joyousness of feasting to which he is alto- productions have equal or superior artistic mergether a stranger.

tiously to aspire to them. Let us rather be contented with the mere necessaries of life,

"A competence is all we can enjoy, O be content, for heaven can give

"I have learned in whatsoever condition I known before. It sugers badly. It indicates that my greatest trials will prove my most a want of confidence in God for support in the profitable spiritual discipline, and therefore faithful discharge of duty. It argues a want am contented under them. So reasoned, and of moral courage which would induce one to so felt the apostles of our Lord. And so should

ies and expensive churches have been one end of his earthly journey. It had been one source which has originated these religious of glory and beneficence. He is now to leave uisances. But they are defended as all other all behind. Naked as the poorest beggar who would win the youth we must furnish to them the earth from which he was taken. He knows some attractions which will captivate their at- it-he feels it, and yet he is content. This tention. Yes, and theatrical performances boon remains to him when all others are taken would attract them still more, and the influ- away. Surely, on the verge of the tomb, " connce upon them would be decidedly as relig- tentment without wealth is better than wealth ous as is the influence of many of these so- without contentment." So felt Britain's Queen cial gatherings. The irreligious call them when crying out, "Millions of money for one "religious sprees" - a name not inappropriate inch of time." She was a Queen, praised, lovand strongly advocate them, for they declare ed, flattered, and blest with all earthly good. ney are as interesting to them as any other But, alas! she was not contented. They who barter away a rational contentment for wealth We have actually, known one instance late- or fame, may sigh at last for the opportunity y, in which the principal manager of the affair of securing the former at any possible ex-

pprepriated for the support of a charity Sab- tentment, is that of a fellow being, struck ath school-and Mr. -, the dancing mas- down in the midst of fortune, leaning "his head er, was to be in attendance, accompanied by on Jesus' breast, and breathing his life out a class of his pupils, and they were to perform sweetly there." Not breathing his life out me beautiful figures in dancing. And, true coldly, and indifferently, but sweetly and peacethe advertisement, Mr. - was there-a fully. He it is who says, with a deep underdancing master whose reputation would not lying tranquillity, which gives a heavenly hue " How sweet my moments

While we speak thus in the praise of not to confound it with dull lethargy of We have lately heard it contended that the thoughtless indifference. It is not an object oung will have recreations and amusements, of mere arbitrary choice, without reference to

beat around. His mental condition may show to an unbelieving world how Chris- on no mere outward circumstance. He is no sooth, men will drink, and therefore the church If she frown, he smiles still; knowing that her

asure to the poor to be ground by the saints presence therein, that those paths are paths of eun and drinking shops, and pistol galle-

F. W. BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. We would call attention to the notice in an urch, conducted under the superintendence our connexion. That something-yes, much well with whiskey toddy and all other stimu- be feared that we are not doing our whole dulants of that sort at the side-board at home, and ty to the oppressed. We know that individual ministers and other members have done no-

port with true religion. Let us not do evil bonds. Then by comparing what we are dothat good may come. -- A. K. M. ing with the claims of the cause upon us. we shall better understand our position; and thereby be incited to renewed and increasing faith-It is an old adage, that "Contentment with fulness. Let every brother who has a fact to entment." As a person may be wealthy with- ably furnish it, that the next Anniversary of

We would not withhold expressing the gratification with which we have perused these "A contented mind is a continual feast." works. It is not necessary to commend books

it. But the reader, who has any acquaintance "Having food and raiment, let us therewith with the history and workings of American slabe content." So says the apostle. He could very, feels that in every page of this book he say to his brethren, Let us not be ambitious of is brought in contact with truth of deep sig-

nificance. But there is an intrinsic truthfort ple, religiously, and are the most unfeeling. ions of the slave system.

lay of its doom .- J. J. B.

nto his service recent discoveries and devel- the South. Dr. Eddy, the Clay compre

sent by mail, and it would be a great favor if them courage and wisdom calmly and clearly all would send me the pay without delay.

E. Norks.

to meet this question, so as to honor the gospel and redeem fallen humanity. We shall pel and redeem fallen humanity. We shall

REV. J. B. SMITH, of the Canada Mission, will please state through the Star, how cases of goods may be sent to him, intended for the benefit of fugitives from slavery.

A PRESENT OF QUESTION BOOKS. The Sabbath school in Candia has made a n Ellsworth, N. H. They have beeff sent to remarks of the Editor are as follows: e care of John Rumney Center, N. H. Cor. Sec. F. W. B. S. S. Union.

HOMAS HUCKINS departed this life May 29, 1853. His death was occasioned by a fall r from Matt. 24: 44. Therefore, be ve also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the

ANOTHER WATCHMAN FALLEN. - Elder

A biographical sketch will be prepared by his sen as soon as time will permit.

WM. B. CHAPEL.

PRESBYTERIAN GEN. ASSEMBLY---SLA-

BUFFALO, June 1, 1853.

The session of the General Assembly is now ver. Even a stranger would readily see from the number, talent, and position of this body, been sent to Ningpoo, since the ports of China that it will exert a strong influence on the des- were opened, in 1843, by different English tiny of the nation. As slavery is the great and American Societies. Of these, only one mestion in politics, so it is in the church, and male and female missionary have died, and this Assembly find that it must be disposed of only two families compelled to retire by some way, cannot be kept still, will not be sickness. nterest manifested, more danger apprehended. mittee made a little progress in their re- the scriptures in their own and are not likely to nort on the subject over the action of former get it in any other languages. seemblies. It was proposed to have the facts reported in respect to the condition of slavery the southern churches, whether church mempers held slaves for gain, whether the marriage relation and the relation of parent and child. is respected among them, whether the slaves are allowed equal privileges in the churches, and their children baptized. This report was like a match to a magazine of powder. For Eddy, &c., repudiated all action of the kind, er, in reporting one of his lectures, says: said that the Assembly had no right to act in North did not know anything about their situation; that slavery was not a sin; that the church members held all the slaves they could slowness of music, and stated that Du from better motives. Sometimes these men preached abolition as strong as a "fanatic," at the appealed to the Bible for support of their oppressions. One man said that he had formerly many scruples of conscience on the DR. KING IN GREECE.—Mr. Bryant, Editor

against slavery at the South; just as soon as inquiry: verted than to emancipate them; and the re- judge from sult of it is, their conscience is seared, and they soon come to be oppressors from princi-

less in the narrative which impresses itself cruel, bigoted slaveholders in the land. Perpon all, so that the perusal of the book is vert the Christian spirit, force into it the black the next thing to witnessing the horrible opera- spirit of sin, bring it to the support of selfish and false and wicked purposes, and you have a ons of the slave system.

The "Key" furnishes all the corroboration monster of wickedness. Let me fall into the of the story which the most skeptical could de-hands of the vilest blackleg, rather than those mand and which none but very obstinate skep- of a pious sinner, that performs his damning tics would require. Besides, it contains a large deeds in the name of God. Remember the mount of valuable matter relating to the ex- Pharisees and Saul of Tarsus, and their uses offered by apologists, scriptural argu- bloody deeds and pious popery. It was amus ment, action of religious bodies, &c. On this ing and mortifying to hear some Northern men ast topic, we should have been pleased if the argue on both sides of the question. First, gifted authoress had made some allusion to they denounce slavery, then justify it. Many the position of the Free-will Baptists on the were opposed wholly on their own part to the slavery question. But we will not complain. report of the Com., but were willing to adopt. The great merit of both books is their canor. The truth is throughout plainly present- Tom has been travelling among the membered, yet in love. Discrimination, charity, fidel- ship, and they will not abide the servility of ity, are mingled in every page. The books their leaders longer. It is good to see men of ntain much weighty truth, presented in a this stamp driven to the wall. The fire in the oure, elevated style, and in an excellent spirit. rear is too hot for them, and they are willing Let them be read and circulated. Pour in the to do semething for peace at home. There were ight upon American slavery. Bring the scorn not a few, however, in the Assembly who of the world to bear upon it. God speed the seemed honestly determined to stand opposed to slavery, and make that opposition felt, too, by judicious and decided action. Dr. Thomp-LECTURES ON THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE" son, Chairman of the Committee, made several This work, from the pen of Bro. Noyes, we good speeches on the subject. Prof. Allen, have only as yet partially examined. As we the Moderator, claimed that the church should wish, however, to contribute our testimony to keep up a constant pressure on the slave sysits value with as little delay as possible, we tem, so that it should feel the opposition. Dr. will certify as far as our present knowledge Hatfield thought the report of the Com, very extends. We believe it to be an excellent judicious, and necessary to satisfy the churchwork, exhibiting no small amount of research, es. The growing feeling of opposition to slaand with an arrangement well adapted to se- very could not be resisted. Some of the older oure the object at which it aims. It not only ministers were pro-slavery, but all the younger entains incontrovertable arguments in favor ones were anti-slavery. The discussion was of the authenticity and inspiration of the scrip- animated; the moment one ceased speaking a tures, but it also furnishes many valuable hints dozen would spring to their feet, ready to pitch to the Bible student. The author has brought into the fight. Dr. Ross was the champion of ments, which, of course, were not available Dr. Thompson, the leader of the moderate antithose who have heretofore written on this slavery men; Dr. Cox was both sides of the nuestion. He has also, in some instances, so fence, but was especially given to flagellating arranged his ideas, and so argued his positions, John Bull for "gouging" us perpetually on the as to give them a more direct bearing upon subject of slavery without discrimination: the the baptized infidelity of the present time than warm anti-slavery men each one led himself.the works of any previous author, could have, Great efforts were made to lay the report on The present edition, however, is not wholly the table, introduce substitutes which should free from slight mistakes, and slight grammat. effectually kill it. Once the whole subject ical errors, which will be readily pardoned by was indefinitely postponed under the previous the critical reader, when informed, as we have question, but this kindled such a fire of exciteeen, that they had no proof reader at the of- ment, that the vote was rescinded. Finally, fice where it was printed, and that when the the vote was taken, and the report was passed roof sheet came from the press, it found the by a large majority of those present, though author so prostrated by sickness as to be una- many had left for home. The next morning, ble to raise his head from the pillow. several protested against this vote, and much Those who purchase this book, besides put-feeling was manifested by the slavery party. ng themselves in possession of a valuable The South are determined not to submit to this ddition to their resources for knowledge, will action of the Assembly, and several Northern ontribute something towards the support of D. D.'s encourage them in their nullification. he author, who is incapacitated for pastoral What the result will be we cannot say. The labor by disease, from which, to say the least, anti-slavery feeling in this body is on the initis doubtful if he will ever recover .- A. K. M. crease, as all acknowledge, and cannot be resisted. The Assembly must advance, or many TRUTH OF THE BIBLE. I have sent books at the North will leave them. Indeed, many all my subscribers, and will cheerfully rec- have already done so, and more threaten to do if any mistakes that may be communicated so. If they do advance, the South will withme. I have to pay 15 cts, a copy for those draw, and advance they must. May God grant

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS OF THE U. S. Good News. We learn from the British Banner, that at a late meeting of the Congregational Union in London, the Rev. Charles The Sabbath school in Candia has made a seent of some second-hand question books, Beecher was introduced, and addressed the ascenty-two in number, to the Sabbath school sembly with considerable effect. The closing

rejoice to see them unambiguously on the side

of freedom ---

"It seemed matter of self and social gratu lation to the assembly, that in the United munities may be stained by the foul disgrace, and cruel ignominy, of holding men in bondage, the hands, at least, of the Independents are clear! It appears that no man, and no church, connected with that polity, shares in the iniquity of making merchandise of the bodies and souls of their fellow creatures."

This was news to the writer: it may be to some others, and all friends of liberty will be glad to learn that this whole denomination is clear of the stain of slavery.

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VARIOUS ITEMS.

Forty missionaries, male and female, have

quiet. More time has been consumed, more The French Government has absolutely prohibited the circulation of the Breton Bible, nore strife engendered on this subject than on by gift, sale, loan or otherwise. By this deany other which came before the body. The cree the people of Brittany are deprived of

> The Society for promoting christian morality (England) has published a new version of the Bible in French, the labors of several eminent French Protestant scholars and Theologians. They have published, the last year, scriptures in Arabic, Coptic, Greek, Spanish and Oiibwa.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—Mr. Lowell Matwo days and one night the battle waxed warm. son is giving lectures on Sacred Music in The South, backed up by Dr. Cox, Dr. Aikins, Newark, N. J. The Newark Daily Advertis-

"He strongly urged more attention to conthe premises; that it would do no good; that gregational singing. This prevailed in ancient the South would not submit to it; that the primitive times, was an especial object of Luther's care, and was practiced in the ancient English Church. Knox and Calvin had their tion; that slavery was not a sin; that the congregations singing in unison. He wanted apostolic churches were full of it, and the congregations to sing, although they could not slaves were better off as they are; that agitation would only rivet their chains tighter; that they are improving rapidly, and have been for the transfer of the converse post. We come man said that his fifteen years past, &c. One man said that his some length. He condemned the prevalent get, and that, too, to make money out of them.
Others said, that most of them held their slaves ion must be in a great measure lost in congre-

subject, but finally concluded that it was better of the N. Y. Evening Post, writes, that while at for him to hold his slaves, and give them a Athens he was curious to inform himself of the Christian education, and hold caste with slave- controversy which has been going on between holders, than to emancipate them. He said the Greeks and Dr. Jones King, the American that there was no necessity of preaching missionary. The following is the result of the

people are converted they become troubled about holding slaves, and without a word beside of Dr. King. The Greeks are in a fair way to learn from him the lesson of religious toleration. He is under an ecclesiastical curse, "This is a bad business. I wish we were clear of it." What a confession! How clearly then, must the whole Christian spirit be opposed to this vile system. Yet these same diod to this vile system. Let these same divines quiet the conscience of their converts by advising them to be good masters; that it is better to hold their slaves and get them conjude from appearances, has brought his adjudge from appearances. versaries at last to the conclusion

39.32

The income of this Society for the year ending March 31st, 1853, was £109,160, 10s.

8d. or \$523,337. The issues of complete copies or of detach-Total, 1,168,794—making the total issues from the fountain of the Society, 26.571,103 THE REVELATION OF ST. JOHN EXPOUNDED for

In addition to the regular income, the Jubilee fund amounted to \$82,280.

From the census taken March 31st, 1861, it appears that on that day the number of schol-I to 8 1-2 of the population.

was 83 per cent of the whole. A bill is to be introduced into the English the language of an old almanac, chronicling Parliament providing that, where there is reather past history of popes and friars; but, in Parliament providing that, where there is reasonable grounds to infer the exercise of coercion or restraint towards any female anywhere, the Secretary of State shall have the power of appointing one or more persons, to go, in companion of the research of the house. pany with a justice of the peace, to the house, see the party, ascertain the facts, and, if necessary, put the ordinary law in force by writ of This is intended to prevent the forcible de-

Pusevites.

LITERARY NOTICES. HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY IN ORISSA.

This little work by Bro. O. R. Bacheler should be read by every Free-will Baptist, It is well written, its binding is attractive, and VIRGINIA-ITS MORAL ASPECTS -- A HORRIthe type is excellent. It contains a small map Northern Orissa, rules for pronouncing Oriva words; and thirty-three wood cuts; some of which, as a Family taking Offerings to their gods, a Hindu Female, a Hindu Virginia, is connected with the fact that one Plough, and Offerings to a Serpent, will be is in a land where oppression reigns with new to many. The topics are treated in an despotic sway, and where human slavery is

the articles used is given. the origin of the Free-will Baptist Foreign Mission Society, of the sums paid into the treasury each year since its organization, and cannot boast, and that is freedom-freedom to he names of the Corresponding Secretaries her citizens. This circumstance is that which and Treasurer. The names are given of all casts a dark and dismal shade over the whole the missionaries, both males and females, that State, morally, socially, religiously, and politihave been in the employment of the Society, with the names of those who have died and those who have returned to this country. The ent, how entirely different would be the state field of the missionaries' labors is surveyed, and the different departments of the missionary work are exhibited. The book closes with the Statistics of Indian Missions, a Tabular View of all countries ruled by the spirit of tyranny. of the Protestant Missions in Christendom,
Bro. Phillips' Appeal to our members who do why there are so few institutions of learning, nothing for F. Missions, and two pieces in Oriya, set to music, and translated by Bro. Bacheler. The work contains 216 pages, and happiness.

ter; all having a moral- and Christian bear- has left behind. ing. The memoirs of the amiable authoress, Last week, a very shocking murder was humble and devoted Christian.

disorder, it became a place of love and harmo- mediately arrested, and is now in close con-

ny. We can confidently recommend the book finement to await his trial. GENESIS AND GEOLOGY. Boston: Phillips, Samp-

apparently, the soundest, we have ever met would have saved the life of one innocent man.

This beautiful volume, we have never read, and probably never shall; and yet, we have NOTICE IN BEHALF OF THE F. W. B. ANTIexamined it enough to know that its style is calculated to take captive the hearts of thou-sands, and to accomplish great good. The eral Conference. The Corresponding Secretaauthor is one of those men who, instead of ry of this Society for the present year wishes keeping up a chain of argument, shows his to call attention to the Annual Report, to be

old divine of the 17th century. This book them, and, as soon as practicable, furnish me contains numerous strong appeals to the concontains numerous strong appeals to the conscience, and presents many valuable thoughts and action in your Y. M., Q. M., vicinity, or on a great variety of subjects. It has been church? greatly admired by many of the most devoted followers of Christ. Its style is something like members in your vicinity doing for the advancement of the Anti-slavery cause?

HISTORIC DOUBTS-Relative to Napoleon Bona parte; and Historic Certainties, Respecting the early History of America. New York: Carter &

takes the infidel on his own grounds; he makes use of the same argument which Hume and use of the same argument which Hume and others take, to prove the non-existence of Jebenefit of the colored people in your vicinisus Christ, to prove the non-existence of Na- ty? poleon Bonaparte; and on the hypothesis he assumes, makes it out very conclusively, that

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. THE BIBLE HYMN BOOK. New York: Carter &

This is a very excellent selection, of three hundred hymns; each one headed by an appropriate text of Scripture. As far as we have ed portions of Scripture were, from the Home had an opportunity of examining them, we depot, 840,552. From depots abroad, 328,242. think they speak a language to which every Christian heart can respond.

The REVELATION OF ST. JOHN EXPOUNDED for those who search the Scriptures. By E. W. Hengstenberg, Dr. & Prof. of Theology in Berlin. Translated from the original, by the Rev. Parish Earbaira, Author of "Typology of Scripture," etc. Volume 2d. New York: Carter & Brother. No. 285 Broadway.

This volume completes the great work of are belonging to the schools in England and the author, on the Apocalypse. In addition to Wales was 2,108,473; being a proportion of the Commentary, the last part of the volume contains numerous discussions respecting the The actual number at school on that day apostolic origin and genuineness of the book We love to read Hengstenberg, because he makes the book of Revelation speak, not in tention of females in numeries; of which there book to the Pope, or any of his crew, where are, in England and Wales, 75 belonging to the application is natural; but then others may the Roman Catholics, and 100 belonging to the arise, to whom the self-same words may apply with equal force. The work contains some doctrines of which we do not approve, but we wish it had a place in the libraries of all our ministers .- E. N.

Correspondence of the Star.

Mason Co., Va., May 31, '53. Mr. Editor :- The first impression producinteresting, though very brief, manner. In the account of the houses and furniture of the Hindus, it is stated that a comfortable house may be erected for a small family for five dollars, and that many a newly married pair keep the state. The state of the laws of the lofty hills and snow-clad mountains, of her inch valleys and extended plains, of her buse comfortable with the state of the lofty hills and snow-clad mountains, of the laws comfortable with the state of the laws and extended plains, of her buse comfortable with the state of the laws and extended plains, of her forms and the laws are the laws are the laws and the laws are the laws are the laws are the laws are the laws and the laws are house comfortably with furniture that has not flowing streams and numerous rivers, of her cost more than three or four cents!! A list of flaming orators and eminent statesmen, of her great men and of those distinguished person-Part Second contains a brief statement of ages who have occupied the Presidential chair,

Such is the tendency of slavery, that the Bro. Bacheler was a devoted and useful la- poorer classes of the white population are porer in India, and has been untiring in his of scarcely considered upon an equality with the forts to promote the cause of missions since his slaves themselves. A slave that has a master return to this country. He was obliged to in affluent circumstances, is regarded with borrow money to get out his books, and it is hoped that he will readily dispose of them, as he is deserving of patronage and his books chains. This influence is severely felt by this ty, and, with utter abhorrence to a system

fraught with so much unhappiness to mankind, THE LAST LEAF FROM SUNNY SIDE. By H. Trusta, Author of "Peep at No. 5," "Tell Tale," and "Sunny Side." With a "Memorial of the Author," By Austin Phelps, Boston: Phillips, Seeking refuge in Ohio, and the other adjoin-Sampson & Co.

This is an admirable little volume, abounding with stories of the most attractive characteristics with stories of the most attractive characteristics. And seldom is it that any one ever expresses a desire to return and again take up his residence in the country the tions in relation to the New Hampton Literary ing free States. And seldom is it that any

written by her husband, presents her as an committed in this place, which, at least, most painfully shows the awful depravity of the hu-FATHER-BRIGHT-HOPES, or An Old Clergyman's man heart, when freed from the restraints of vacation. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Comvirtue and religion. The circumstances of the This is another book of the Sunny-Side, and case, as related to me, are as follows: An Shady-Side Literature, and decidedly the best Ohioan was accused by a Virginian of stealone we have ever heard read. The substance ing a turkey. The accusation was communi? of the story is this: An aged clergyman goes cated to him, and, to revenge upon the Virginto spend a month at the farm-house of a rela- ian, he resolved to take his life for reporting tive. Upon the reception of the old man's let- the slander. With this intent he crossed the ter, both the parents and children were thrown Ohio with two loaded weapons, and immediinto consternation, at the idea of having a min- ately undertook to commence hostilities. A ister for their guest; but the old man had not friend of the Virginian, learning what was golong been under their roof, before his Chris- ing on, came to the rescue of his friend, and, tian example and kind admonitions, had pro- for performing this kind act of benevolence, duced a complete change throughout the fam- was instantly shot, and expired in a few hours. ily. From being the abode of contention and The perpetrator of this horrible deed was im-

The friends of the murderer allege that he was under the influence of intoxication, which, son & Co.

The object of this work is to reconcile the have been for this unhappy man, his family, modern doctrines of geology with the declara- and the deceased, if the potent influence of tions of the Scripture. The argument is the the Maine Liquor Law had been sufficiently most lucid, comprehensive, connected, and, felt in this region of country. It certainly Yours truly, SELAH H. BARRETT.

greatest power in warm appeals, and nervous presented at that time. It ought not to be an exclamations. It is, what it professes to be, a book of startling questions. essay, or occupied with argument. It is desir-A Gospel Glass, representing the miscarriages of professors; or, A Call from Heaven to Sinners and Saints, by Repentance and Reformation, to Prepare to meet God. By Lewis Stuckley. New brethren generally, interested in the Anti-slavork: York: Carter & Brother.

This very excellent work is written by an Will such consider this notice addressed to

What facts can you present of F. W. Baptists in your vicinity remembering the oppress-

ed in the sanctuary, at the ballot box, and on Brother.

In this admirable little volume, the author nishing funds in aid of the Anti-slavery cause, nishing funds in Canada, &c.? clothing for the fugitives in Canada, &c

the great hero of the French revolution, was a mere fable. It is a book well worth reading.

Letters and Diary of Philip Saphir of Pesth, Hungary. New York: Carter & Brother.

This excellent little volume presents us with the experience, labors, and happy death of a converted Jew.

the diagram of the connexion on these and similar points, I am persuaded, might be of great service to the cause. Early attention to this subject is respectfully solicited.

J. J. Butler,

Cor. Sec. F. W. B. A. S. Soc.

Whitestown, N. Y., June 1, 1853.

A few weeks since, somebody, having more regard to time than eternity, entered the "house I live in," at dead of night, and took from its wonted nail my watch, of which no traces have as yet been discovered. Just now I have received, as a present, an elegant one from the teachers and students of the theological and literary departments of the seminary, which together with other presents of money which, together with other presents of money and useful articles, amounting in all to some \$60, received from the same source during the last 18 months, independent of any salary arrangements—expressed or implied, shows that students know how to do a generous and handsome thing at the right time and in the right

J. FULLONTON, Pastor and Teacher. Whitestown Sem., June 4, '53.

For the Morning Star.

For the Morning Star,

BAD-GOOD.

Boston, June 6, 1853.

Bro. Burr:—May I intrude on your readers again, and say, that I attended the last session of the Belknap Q. M. at Canterbury, N. H.—was very cordially received. The Conference responded nobly to our request from Boston, and gave me some over \$30,00—other friends, and our good friends at Canterbury made up to \$56,44. That is doing well for this Q. M. and brethren at C., as they have recently built a very neat and convenient house—and not all and brethren at C., as they have recently built a very neat and convenient house—and not all paid for,—and at the west part of the town have recently lost their house by fire.

Let every Q. M. do as well, and we—shall accomplish our object. Many thanks to the Q. M. and our friends at Canterbury.

Yours truly,

Dan't P. CILLEY.

REVIVALS, ETC.

AMBOY CENTRE, N. Y., Bro. Burr:—In Amboy, where I live, last fall we had several prayer meetings, and the effort with Elders Rose and Nutting, and some twenty or more were hopefully converted. On Resolved, That the increase of our brethree twenty or more were hopefully converted. On the 29th of Feb., I think, we organized a Freewill Baptist church of 11 members, with, we trust, a good prospect. Others have joined since. The interest is still on the increase in the vicinity. Our next Quarterly Meeting will be with the new church. I also attended will be with the new church. I also attended with the new church is the new church. I also attended with the new church. I also attended with the new church is the new church in the new church is new constant. a meeting of some days in Hastings, in unison with a Bro. Parker, an Episcopal Methodist.—

I should judge some twenty to twenty-five

Columbia, M. C. Brown, D. G. Young:—

Columbia and enforced in this State.—

Appointed the following delegates to Yearly Meeting:

Columbia, M. C. Brown, D. G. Young:—

Columbia, M. C. Brown, D. G. Young:—

Columbia and Columbia were benefited by the meeting. At our last covenant meeting, April 2, eight joined the Free-will Baptist church, seven of them as Free-will Baptist church, seven of them as candidates for baptism. Four of the above were baptized on the Sabbath following. The interest is still good. Five have been baptized with German Flats church, the first Sat. and JOHN G. HULL.

Bro. Burr :- The people in North Sanford. Broome Co., N. Y., have enjoyed a good revival the past winter, About 20 have made their peace with God. Some have united with the hurch, and others are expecting to unite the first opportunity. - A. Lord

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Reported for the Star.

Belknap Quarterly Meeting. The May session of the Belknap Q. M. convened with the church at Canterbury, at the Centre meeting house. The churches were all reported. The business at Conference was done in harmony, and the meetings of worship were interesting, and, we hope, profitable.

Sargent, Substitutes :- Jeremiah Clough, Eze-I. R. Cook.

held with the 1st church at Upper Gilmanton—Conference Tuesday, the 13th day, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Ministers's Conference will meet at the same place, at 9 o'clock, A.

and Biblical Institution: PREAMBLE.

Whereas, God in his providence has opened a door for us at New Hampton, N. H., to establish an institution of learning, and whereas there has been secured an act of incorporation, and funds have been raised sufficient to erec of accommodating a large number of students, and whereas, both male and female departments are now in successful operation-t

1. Resolved, That we have cause for devout gratitude to God that our brethren and friends at New Hampton and vicinity have projected and prosecuted the enterprise of establishing an institution of learning at that place, which an institution of fearing at that place, which promises to be a permanent and prosperous school, not hable to be encumbered with a debt, or to be trammelled by the embarrassing circumstances of a bad location.

2. That New Hamption is a location which the convenience.

is peculiarly well adapted to the convenience of our denomination, from its ease of access, and opportunities for the accommodation of scholars, its able board of teachers, its freedom rom those scenes of temptation which so often the cause of emancipation. last the usefulness of other schools, and from the fact the influences which surround this school are not only Free-will Baptist, but of a

our denomination and the community as a safe and excellent place for the education of their

sons or daughters.
4. That whereas it is indispensably necessa stitution of learning that it have a liberal board of teachers, suitable and convenient buildings, kept in good repair, and a permanent fund,—

The most interesting part of the matter is, that therefore, we recommend to our brethren to contribute largely, and thereby establish a fund, which shall secure the perpetuity of the Insti-

ution and promote its usefulness.

5. That we have reason to express our heartelt thankfulness to those brethren and friends at New Hampton and elsewhere, who have so nobly contributed to establish that Institution and we pray God they may be abundantly re-

6. That we hope that our Yearly and Quarterly Meetings, and especially those in New England, will investigate the claims of New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution on their sympathy, prayers, patronage, and donations, and act with an eye to the glory of God.

EZEKIEL TRUE, Clerk. Lake Village, June 3, 1853.

Licking Quarterly Meeting Held its last term with Concord church Dhio, May 20-22. We were favored with labors of G. W. Baker, from Marion Q. The meetings were well attended and in

Next session will be with Centerburg church, commencing Friday, Aug. 26.
A. Pierce, Clerk. Ronsselaer Quarterly Meeting

Held its May term with the Stephentown church, commencing May 27th. The Spirit's power was manifested in our midst. The churches were well represented, and most of them reported revivals and additions. Our them reported revivals and additions. Our meetings of worship were very interesting, and some fifty in the social meeting on Saturday ment has just been paid to American scholarwere constrained to say that the good Spirit ship, by the appointment of Mr. Hall, a graduwas in our midst, and that "It was good to be

consequence of deaths, removals, &c., has lost its visibility. Appointed Rev. D. M. Graham and I. J. Hoag delegates to Yearly Meeting.— Reserve delegates.—V. Elliott and I. B. Cole-

licenses of the following preachers were re-newed:—L. Kingsbury, C., P. Goodrich, E. Wilder, Thomas Huckins, Warren Brandle, Wm. B. Chapel. Licentiates:—D. Hurlbut and Wm. Nowlin. The next session is to be held with the church in Lexington, Sanalac Co., Mich., Aug.

The brethren and friends from different churches are requested to attend.

We hope the brethren will consider that it is one part of the service of God to attend Quarterly Meetings, and the greater the sacrifice the greater the blessing.

A. G. Noble, Clerk.

Lakeville, Mich., May 23, '53.

Tuscarora Quarterly Meeting -Held its May session with the Cameron and a very interesting season was enjoyed.

At the close, several came forward for prayers, and one found a hope in Christ. Within the last quarter, several revivals have been enjoyed within the beaute of the control of the control

The next session will be held with the 2d Woodhull church, Friday before the fourth Saturday in September.

WM. KNAPP, Clerk. Cameron, June 2, '53.

Whitestown Quarterly Meeting —Held its last session with the Columbia ch., June 4—5. The attendance was large and the services were interesting. The following Lord came among us, and a young man and wife were converted and added to our little church. Also, in Union Settlement, seven church. Also, in Union Settlement, seven ry in commencing repair on the Sem. buildings distant, where I have tried to preach ings and premises; and we recommend all its friends to aid in making thorough repairs

Sab. in Sept. Contribution for missions and education on the Sabbath. \$12.39. J. J. BUTLER, Clerk. Whitestown, June 6, 1853,

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC. Boston Quarterly Meeting.

Rochester Quarterly Meeting. e next session of the Rochester Q. M. will be held the F. W. B. church in Penfield, the 8th of July commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M. M. D. G. HOLMES, Clerk. Walworth, N. Y., June 6, 1853.

Boston Q. M. Ministers' Conference.

The Ministers' Conference of the Boston Q. M. will meet at Bro. J. M. Durgin's study, Wilmington, on Thursday, July 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dan't P. CHARY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that there is an adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the F. W. Baptist Home and Forign Missionary Society of the State of New York, to be purpose of adopting a Constitution or By-Laws, appointing the necessary officers, and transacting such other business as may properly come before them. All who are inter-ested in this Society are earnestly requested to be present or forward by communication any suggestion, proposi-tion or recommendation, you may think will aid the Soci-ety in the accomplishment of its work.

Walworth, N. Y., June 6, 1853.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. O. R. BACHELER, New Hampton, N. H.

"J. A. McKay, Clyde, Sandusky Co., Ohio.

" C. H. SMITH, Saco, Me.
J. W. BROWN, East Troy, Pa. E. G. CILLEY, South Boston, Mass. L. Squire, Milan, Monroe Co., Mich. H. B. Algar, Manchester, Dearborn Co., Ia.

STEDMAN CUMMINGS, Montpelier, Vt. L. A. Long, East Standish, Me.

General Intelligence. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS .- From all parts of the great work-shop of England come tidings of movements among the workmen to secure a higher and juster compensation. The movements are calm and peaceable, but determined. Nottingham, Shields, Sunderland, and various

and generally successful. At Birmingham, other places, the employers and employed are still at issue. Exeter Hall is making the most of Mrs. Stowe, not so much to please her, as to help on

In France there are signs that Napoleon

growing desperate. He is reviving the punishaigh religious order.

3. While we deeply sympathize with all our that the plank of the guillotine does not revolve ment of death for political offences, forgetting schools and educational efforts, we heartily more quickly when its victim is bound to it, recommend the New Hampton Institution to than does sometimes a throne which is balanc-The revolt in China is fast becoming a revo-

lution. Already whole provinces have given ry to the permanency and excellency of an in-stitution of learning that it have a liberal board have occupied the most important posts, and The most interesting part of the matter is, that the movement is partly religious as well as political. The immediate and ostensible object of the insurgents is to overthrow the Tartar dynasty, expel the Tartar race from China, and establish a native dynasty and government .-The Tartars, as is well known, are a foreign race and still small minority, who have long held sway in China as conquerors, but not so long as to extinguish its nationality. A procamation of one of the rebel chiefs declares that purer religious creed will be promulgated. GREECE.—By news of May 13th, from Athens we learn that the three protecting powers will

investigate into and decide on the claims of the Porte to the three villages which are at present occupied by Greek troops. The United States frigate Cumberland is now at the Piræus. This ressel has brought back the Charge d' Affaires, Mr. Marsh, who is said to claim 300,000 drachms as damages for the missionary, Mr. King, who, you will perhaps recollect, was imprisoned about a year ago for publicly attacking some of

the dogmas of the Greek Church. Austria .- M. Jiggelmessy, who held an important charge in the Hungarian army during the campaign of 1849, and afterward took refuge with M. Kossuth in Turkey, has been captured by the Austrian gend'armes at Hatvan, near Gyongos, in Hungary.

On the Sabbath, took a collection of \$9,36 Anglo-Sanscrit Professor in the Benares Col for the Mission cause—to be equally divided between the Home and Foreign Missions. In Conference—voted, that the Lee church, in Riot at Montreal --- Father Gavazzi,

overian church, Montreal. A party of Irish of stone have been received for insertion in the Catholics collected around and in the church, column, from every State in the Union. Catholics collected around and in the charter, and while about half concluded his lecture, and while Brantford, Ga., to receive presents, spirits were speaking of the intolerance of the Irish priest-brought into the encampment for sale, but were hood and their influence over the people, a person in the body of the church exclaimed, "It's the ground. a lie!" upon which the cry went round, "Put The passenger engines on the Baltimore and iot which ensued,-stones were thrown in at windows, and a party of men entered the hurch, who advanced to the pulpit, where Faher Gavazzi defended himself desperately, chair. He was finally overpowered, and drag-ged from the pulpit by his legs. His friends

Rose has been actually elected Register of Deeds for the Eastern District of Lincoln counen made a rush, and, after desperate fighting. ot him away from the mob; during which Sylvester, 205; scattering, 40. Miss R. had ne his Secretary was so badly injured, that been for some time an assistant in the office. is life is despaired of. The mob had collected | SLAVE AND FREE LABOR.—The editor of the n such numbers that the police force required Journal of Commerce has conversed with a the aid of the military. After the meeting, pis- southern planter from the northern part of tols were fired by the mob, whereupon the mil- Georgia, who has come on to New York to enitary fired one round. The result of this act of gage men to work on his plantation. He thinks Catholic intolerance is, six persons killed, and that white labor can be employed more economnany others wounded

A very stringent bill was introduced into the

and the child placed in charge of Sheriff Lott, son of this William E. Chittenden. to be disposed of hereafter."

the murder at South Berwick, was arrested that in seven years (1846 to 1852 inclusive) 18, a the woods at Eliot, near the Berwick line, on 861 convicts were removed to the Australian he 2d inst. The justice trial of the murderers colonies—13,785 males, and 5,077 females. nmenced on Monday, 6th inst., at South

stumbled against a flagging-stone, recently, in been recovered! At Spanoway, Oregon, Hugh Hunter shot avement, injuring him severely. It is said hat one of his arms was broken

CONNECTICUT R. R. ACCIDENTS .- Hartford, ne 9th. The Legislative Committee on Raiload accidents reported a bill to-day to prevent njuries and the destruction of life upon Rail-

MURDERED BY HIGHWAYMEN. -Two men, namd W. Van Tassel and J. G. Segar, were travelling near Malone, New York, on Tuesday, when they were attacked by two highwaymen, and Segar was shot and instantly killed. The murderers were afterwards arrested.

ARTHUR SPRING .- A meeting between this ARTHUR SPRING.—A meeting between this guilty man and his son took place a few days since. The interview was deeply affecting.

On Tuesday, the guilty father signed a paper exonerating his son from guilt, and declaring his belief that young Arthur had no connection what disposition is made of their donations. with the murders. The father, although relieving his son from the awful stain, does not con-

ess his own guilt. A despatch dated Philadelphia 8th, says:-Spring has become very much excited this rning, and raves considerably. He now de-

Concord on Thursday last, and was organized by the choice of Hon. Edmund Burke for Presi-

On the first ballot, NATHANIEL B. BAKER, of at the 53 majority.

for Railroad Commissioner. Those in Massachusetts receiving or passing the fractional bills now in circulation, will, after

Moses Sheppard, a rich Quaker, a bachelor of Baltimore, has given the sum of \$300,000 to

uild an insane hospital in that city. Magnetic table moving is now all the rage as Rome. The Pope and Jesuit's college have rially.

The Revenue Bill has passed the Legislature.

been experimenting. charles Brown has been tried at Norfolk for of volunteers for the capture of the robber Joaidnapping, and attempting to sell a free color- quin. was found guilty, and sentenced to the Peni- Railroad.

entiary for three years. The Rochester American of Saturday says : On the whole, the fields and farms of West-rn New York present to the eye of the hus-andman, a spectagle of rich promise and heavern New York present to the eye of the husndman, a spectacle of rich promise and beau-

y, such as can nowhere be excelled. BURNED TO DEATH.—Kenosha, (Wis.) June 6.

The dwelling house of S. G. Hildreth, in this village, was struck by lightning yesterday, and warquesas Islands, which is looked upon in

wrned. Mrs. Hildreth perished in the flames.

those regions as the forerunner of annexation.

D. B. Rising, Casselli & Co., auctioneers, and
Warren & Son, florists, at San Francisco, have CHARLES Wood in this paper, headed, "\$15 suspended payment. nly for a beautiful Homestead." These buildng-lots and farms are now being disposed of at

Ward and Harris, the two seamen of the William and Mary," lately arrived at Sayan-ah with the passengers of that ill-fated ship, the Subscribers for the Star. captain and rest of the crew did, while the passengers were left to take care of themselves.

J. D. Chase, I; C. Bean, I; D. Johason, I; G. W. Cogswell, I; G. W. Bearry, I; J. J. Buller, I; O. T. Moulton, I; D. P. Harriman, I; A. Buzzell, I; H. Moree, I; S. Wile, II.

The Washington National Monument is now On Monday evening, June 6, Father Gavazzi few days the next course is to be commenced, ne hundred and thirty feet high, and within a tempted to deliver a lecture in the Free Pres- which will add two feet to its altitude. Blocks

Ohio railroads, west of Piedmont, are now using coke as fuel, instead of wood, and it meets the most sanguine anticipations of the company, as to economy and efficie

knocking several of his assailants down with a A FEMALE ELECTED TO OFFICE. - Miss Olivia. ty, Maine. The vote was-Miss Rose, 496; Mr.

ically than that of hired slaves.

THE CONNECTIOUT BROKEN BANKS .- We learn A very stringent bill was introduced into the Sew Hampshire House, on the morning of the tional report of the Bank Commissioners, drawn out by the Legislature, shows a most corrupt and disgraceful state of things, as regards the THE TRAINER CASE.—The Tribune says:— Killingly and Woodbury banks. They are both The Trainer case created some little excite- as rotten as can be. They were controlled by nent Wednesday in Brooklyn. The attached William E. Chittenden, of Woodbury, Conn., parties were brought up, when Capt. Rynders who does business as a broker in New York. ccused his conduct by saying, in effect, that He owed the two banks ever \$200,000-more e had mistaken the jurisdiction of the Court. than twice the amount of capital—and of that He was admonished and discharged. Deputy indebtedness about \$250 has been realized. heriff Cromby was also discharged, on his own Governor Seymour has signed a requisition on cognizance; Miss Porter was set at liberty, the Governor of New York, demanding the per-

Convicts in Australia.—It appears by a re-Daniel Scannel, the third person implicated turn recently made to the British Parliament

There is a report from Washington that, about prwick. On Tuesday they were committed to a year ago, Secretary Corwin furnished to Mr. Berwick. On Tuesday they were committed to a year ago, Secretary Corwin Turnished to Mi.

Alfred jail to await their trial at the September Minor of Ohio, a transfer draft on New York erm of the Supreme Judicial Court for the for \$100,000; the said Minor agreeing to deposit the funds in New Orleans within a specified. ACCIDENT TO GENERAL SCOTT.—General Scott time, which he failed to do. Only \$5000 has

> and killed Robert Buchanan, stabbed an Indian, and then shot himself dead. Both white men formerly belonged to the army. Twenty-six whales were captured a few days ago on the coast of Down. Nearly the same

> mber escaped. There are 3000 straw-sewers in New York city, working for five months in the year, and turning off about 1.200,000 hats and bonnets. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY MRS. STOWE .-We find the following paragraph in Frederick

> Douglass' Paper:
> We are authorized to state that the contrib

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.-The Alton (III.) Telegraph, (printed on the spot where the martyr Lovejoy was shot for devotion to the antislavery cause,) speaking of the stampedes of slaves from the neighboring State, now boldly

says:

It would be a glorious thing for Missouri, if all her slaves should take it into their heads to run away. If she only knew it, they are one of

Suspension.—Sarom Pasha, Governor of Trebisond, has been suspended and disgraced, for trading in slaves, by the Turkish Government, On the first ballot, NATHANIEL B. BAKER, of Concord, was nominated for governor, having 53 majority.

S. W. Dearborn, of Exeter, was nominated not avow. Is heathenism in the advance? Is S. W. Dearborn, of Exeter, was nominated despotism better than Christianity?—Cleveland True Democrat.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA .- New York, June the 24th of the present month, make themselves liable to a fine of \$25 for each bill so received or passed. A law to this effect was passed by the last Legislature, was approved by the Gov-

ernor on the 25th of May, and will go into force on the 24th instant.

A few moments before the "Promethus" left The petrified body of a man has been dug out of a coal bank at Morris, Ill. His limbs were shot, and others severely cut with bowie

knives.

Austin and Sales, indicted for the murder of Ware, have been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment, Austin for three years, Sales for one year. Business at Stockton is improving very mate-

dum. The Committee on Federal Relations had man as a slave, knowing him to be free. He made an elaborate report in favor of the Pacific A man named John Brown, alias Nail, of Boston, was drowned at Kemsey's Bar.
J. J. Wentworth was accidently shot at Bid

off Honolulu. The French are consolidating their power in

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

only for a beautiful Homestead." These building-lots and farms are now being disposed of at a rapid rate, and will probably soon be all taken up at the low prices now asked. We advise all who wish a homestead on that beautiful Seagirt Isle, and near the Empire City, to apply immediately, as distribution takes place on the 30th of June.

Colonel Benton has, arrived in Washington and intends, during the summer, to finish his work, which is to be called "Thirty Years in the Senate."

A lad of twelve years of age came into the Police Court of Cincinnati, and asked to be committed to the House of Refuge. When interrogated as to what had prompted him to take such a course, he replied that his father and mother did nothing but get drunk and abuse him, and that he was anxious to be placed out of their reach and influence.

Texas dates to the 25th ult., contain accounts of the gold discoveries, which are very contradictory, but the intelligence is generally discouraging, and it is reported the quantity of the gold found is too small to repay the labor expended.

Washington Terraroray is rapidly filling up with emigrants. There Ifferen saw-mills in operation in the territory, besides several others in contemplation. A large number of persons are engaged in the lumber business, which has increased very greatly.

Ward and Harris, the two seamen of the William and Marry," lately arrived at Savan-

Church and congregation, Rockport, O., by collection, Elk Creek church, Pa., to constitute C. Joslin a life member, ensselaer Q. M., N. Y., Harrington, N. Stepheni irr, Central St. church, Dove 3,00 4,00 1,00 ,50 4,00

WILLIAM BURR. Treas

C. G. Ames, 1; S. W. Foss, 1; W. Hayden, 1; J. H. Bailey, 1; T. L. Pratt, 1; A. D. Williams, 1:—17.

The past week we have received 17 subscribers, and

Hone Mission

diection at the Cattaraugus Q. M., N. Y,

Foreign Mission.

Grand Rapids Q. M., Mich.,
Church and congregation, Rockport, O., by collection,

47,66 WILLIAM BURR, Treas Education Society

WILLIAM BURR. Treasur Five Thousand Dollar Subscription

For aid to indigent Biblical Students, in shares of twenty-five dollars each.

S. Kenyon, Underhill, N. Y., one share. Books Forwarded. by express.
ne package to Rev. E. Ray Clark, Oxford, N. Y., by express. ne package to Rev L. Hanson, care of J. P. Rice, Phonix, N. Y., by express

by express. to Nathan N. Loud, W. Newfield, Me., by ne package to Nathan N. Loud, W. Newfield, Me., by stage.
ne package to J. W. Clough, Gilmanton I. W., N. H., by Lawrence. by Lawrence.

In package to Rev. A. Buzzell, Acton Ridge, Me., by Drake.

Drake to Rev. C. Phinney, N. Scituate, R. I., by Niles & Co. the package to Rev. C. G. Ames, St. Authony, Min. Ter.:

If the books noticed as forwarded are not received n due time by the persons to whom they are directly should notify us.

MAIRIRIDID

In Durham, 1st inst., by Rev. M. W. Burlingame, Mr. Samuel Smart of New Market and Miss Alice Ann Jones of Durham, Mr. Daniel P. Tebbitts and Miss Lucy Ann Palmer, both of New Market.

In Raymond, by Eld. J. Fullonton, Mr. E. A. J. Sawyer of Desgleid and Miss Sarah C. Bean of Candia.

In South Boston, Mass., 5th inst., by Rev. E. Tuttle, Mr. John McDonald and Miss Matilda Spinney.

In West Lebanon, Me., April 23, by Rev. B. Webber, Mr. John Shorey and Miss Abba Bickford, both of Rochester, N. H.

In Durham, Me., May 29, by Rev. Nathaniel Bard, Mr. Seth Pattin and Miss Rebecca E. Stevens of D. June 1st, by Rev. I. B. Coleman, Mr. Daniel C. Brain-June 1st, by Rev. I. B. Coleman, Mr. Daniel C. Brain-rd and Miss Louisa A. Carrier, both of Stephentown of A.

In Magnolia, Wis., April 21, by Eld. David Johnson,
Mr. Wesdall Fockler of Centre and Miss Phebe E. Reed
of Magnolia, Wis.

At market—650 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 20 pairs Workag Oxen, 123 Cows and Calves, 1900 Sheep and Lambs,
190 Swine. The following were the prices:
Beef Cattle—Extra, at \$8,50 a8,25; let quality, \$8 a.
75; second do., at \$7,75; third do. \$7 a 7,50; ordinary,
50

50. Working Oxen—\$80, 25, 30, 100, 120 a 130; Cows and Calves—\$19, 26, 25, 31 a 40. Sheep and Lambs—\$2,00, 2,50 3 a \$4; Extra, \$5, 5,50 6 87. Swine—63-8 a 73 Sc. Retail, 71-2 a 9c. Small Pigs,

BOSTON MARKET-June 10. Provisions—There is a good steady demand for the trade, but no extensive operations; sales of Prime Pork at \$15,50; Mess \$17; Clear \$19 per bbl; Western Mess Beef at \$13 a 15 per bbl. Lard in bbls 10 1-2c, and 12 a 12 1-2c in kegs; Hams 12 a 12 1-2c per lb, 4 mos.

aFlour—The market is stady, but not active; Michigan and Olio supermea at \$4,75; fancy \$5; extra Generee \$5,50 a 6 per bbl, cash. Southern is selting at \$5,18 3-4 a 5,35 per bbl, 4 mos.

5 per bbl, 4 mos. Corn—The market is dull at 65c for yellow, and 60c for hite. Oats are in good demand at 48c for Northern.

NEW YORK MARKET-June 9. ur and Meal-The market for the low grades of St and Western Flour opened rather better, but closed quie and hardly so firm. The shipping demand is limited, but there is a für home and Eastern inquiry. Holders of Western brands are less disposed to press saits. The bet

and hardly ag firm. The shipping demand is limited, but there is a 6th home and Eastern toquiry. Holders of Western brands are less disposed to press sales. The better grades are in fair request at steady prices. Canadian is rather firmer; sales of 1,400 bbls at \$431.14.a 4.37.1-2. The sales of Western Canal are 7,800 bbls at \$444.a 4.75 for mixed to fancy Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and common to good Ohio. Southern Flour is held with more firmness, and is in fair demand; Sales of 1,300.bbls at \$481.14.a 5 for common to good Ohio. Southern Flour is held with more firmness, and is in fair demand; Sales of 1,300.bbls at \$481.14.a 5 for common to straight brands, and \$550 a 7 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is inactive at \$3.75 for fine. Corn Meal is dull but steady at \$3.

Grain—Our Wheat market is firm, the supply is moderate, and the demand fair for export; and for middling the sales are 20,000 bushels Frime white Ohio, to arrive, on private; 3,000 bushels fair do, at \$1.18, 5.700 bushels fair and ordinary Canadian at \$1.15 and 1,200 bushels good red Western, via New Orleans, at \$1.10, bags included.—Barley is firm; the demand is fair. Sales of 1,200 bushels at \$2.12, for mixed, and \$57 for prime six rowed. Barley Matt is dull at 70 a 33c. Oats are rather firmer. The demand is fair, sales of delreys at 43 a 45c, and State Canadian 45 a 47 1 2c. Rye is quiet, and nominal at 94 a 35c. Corn is more active, and Yellow rather better at the close. The demand is fair for the East and home trade; sales of 41,000 bushels at \$3.1-2c; 62,000 unsound at \$2.1-2c; 64c for Southern mixed; 64 a 65c for Western mixed and White Southern, and 65 a 67c for Southern Yellow. Provisions—A steady market for Pork; the demand is fair for the Home trade. Sales of 600 bbls at \$15.75 a. 15 for Mess, and \$11 5a 1,250 for Clity Mess and 15 87 1-2 for Mess, and \$13 a 13 25 for Prime. Beef is plenty and in limited request. Sales of 430 bits at \$8 a 10 for Country Mess, and \$11 50 a 12 50 for City Mess and Repacked Chicago, and \$5 a 6 25 for Country and City Prime. Prime Mess is mactive at \$18 a 20. Beef Hams are steady. Sales of 150 bits at \$14 for good Ohio, and \$14 50 for Chicago. Cut Meats are less pleinty at the close, and in fair request. Sales of 290 hinds and tes, at 5 1-2 a 6 1-4c for Shoulders, and 8 a 9 1-4c for Hams. Lard is a shade better, the demand is not very active. Sales of 350 hides and tes at 9 5-8 a 10 1-8c. Butter is firm; the supply is limited. Sales of Ohio at 13 a 17c, and new State at 16 a 20c. Chaese is in fair request and is not present and the supply is limited.

PROFITABLE & HONORALE EMPLOYMENT. THE subscriber is desirous of having an Agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from 3 to 5 dollars per day,—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, (postage paid,)

WM. A. KINSLER, 3w10*]

Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office.

Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office.

15 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL HOME5 STEAD at the Village of Rose Vale, a
delightful and healthly location. Eighty Farms,
worth over \$13,000, and 2308 Building Lots, to be
distributed among 600 subscribers, on the 30th of
June, 1853. A large number of these are already
engaged. Many of the lots near there have been
sold for from 200 to 500 per cent. advance over the
price for which these lots are now sold, showing that
the purchase will be a good investment.

Beal estate on all parts of Long Island is rapidly
advancing in price, and if constantly being purchase
ed for farming and gardening purposes, and permament investments. Within a few days past, Mr.
Lott Wyckoff sold 44 acres of land at East New
York, L. I., for \$40,000, and \$66,000 has been offered for 72 acres, and refused by the owner, in the
town of Newton, L. I. Farms have recently been
sold for from \$600 to \$1,500 per acre, according to
location, and the land which I am now offering for
sale, must, from its location and capability of producing all kinds of grain, fruit and garden vegetables for the New York Market, increase from five to
ten times its present cost.

Eachsubscriber is entitled to four building lots 25

ducing all kinds of grain, fruit and garden vegetables for the New York Market, increase from five to ten times its present cost.

Eachgubseriber is entitled to four building lots 25 by 100 feet, lying together, or a farm of from 2 to 22 acres. The shares are \$15, payable in monthly instalments of \$5 each. If desired, a warrantee deed will be made out immediately after the distribution, and delivered directly after paying the balance. The village of Rose Vale, where these lots are located, is only a short distance south of the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, the beauty and romantic appearance of which are praised by all who visit it. Here may already be seen the best evidence that can be desired that Rose Vale, Lakeland, and Hermanville, will shortly become choice places on Long Island, will shortly become choice places on Long Island, will shortly become choice places on Long Island. From the published statistical accounts of the late consus taken by the United States, it is shown that Long Island is the most healthy location within its borders—fewer deaths, according to its population, than in any other place.

The farms Gom which I am now selling at from \$20 to \$30 per acre, are of the same general character as to soil, with those now under cultivation, which cannot be purchased for \$100 per acre, and land on the north and south of this, with no better soil naturally, sells from \$20 to \$500 per acre.

Apply to CHARLISS WOOD, No. 28 Broadway, corner of Fulton Street, New York, and S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, who will receive remitances and forward receipts therefor, by return of mail. They will also gratuitously furnish maps and pamphlets of the property, and cheerfully give such other information as may be desired.

Reference to Hon. Henry Meige, of the American

we desired.

Reference to Hon. Henry Meigs, of the American nestitute; Dr. E. F. Peck, No. 306 State street, and Alden J. Spooner, No. 3 Front street, Brooklyn; Jarritt H. Striker, Jr., No. 78 Broadway.

Agents in Boston, S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State street.

EFERNIT.

What is eternity? Can aught
Paint its duration to the thought?
Tell every beam the sun emits.
When in sublimest noon he sits;
Tell every light-winged mote that strays
Within its ample round of rays?
Tell all the leaves, and all the buds,
That crown the garden, fields, and woods
Tell all the spires of grass the meads
Produce, when spring propitious leads
The new-born year; tell all the drops
The new-born year; tell all the drops hat night, upon their tender tops, heds in soft silence, to display for beauties with the rising day; Or tell, with more laborious pains, The drops its mighty mass contains? Be this astonishing account Augmented with the full amount Of all the drops the clouds have shed, Where'er their watery fleeces spread, Through all Time's long-protacted to From Adam to the present hour; still short the sum, nor can it vie With the more numerous years that lie Embosomed in eternity.

Were there a belt that could contain Were there a belt that could contain
In its vast orb the earth and main;
With figures were it clustered o'er,
Without one eigher in the score;
And would your laboring thoughts assign
The total of the crowded fine—
How scant the amount, the attempt how vain,
To reach duration's endless chain!
For when as many years are run,
Unbounded age is just begun.
Attend, O man! with awe divine,
For this eternity is thine!

GOOD TEMPER.

BY CHARLES SWAIN. There's not a cheaper thing on earth, There's not a cheaper thing on earth,
Nor vet one half so dear;
Tis worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a vear.
It lends the boy a new delight;
'Tis wirtue's firmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night
Than all the stars may yield.

It maketh poverty content; To sorrow whispers peace;
It is a gift from heaven sent
For mortals to increase.
It meets you with a smile at morn;
It lulls you to repose;
A flower, for peer and peasant born,
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away, A charm to smatch the brow from care;
Turn tears to smiles, make dullness gay
Spreads gladness every where;
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew,
That gems the lily's breast; an for love, as true

s ever man possessed. As smiles the rainbow through the cloud As smiles the ranbow through the c.
When threatening storm begins—
As music 'mid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wins—
As springs an arch across the tide,
When waves conflicting roam,
So comes this scraph to our side,
This angel of our home.

What may this wondrons spirit be. What may this bright divinity!
With power unheard before—
This charm, this bright divinity!
Good temper—nothing more;
Good temper! 'tis the choicest gift
That woman homeward brings, And can the poorest peasant lift To bliss unknown to kings.

Children and Douth.

THE LITTLE OUTCAST "Mayn't I stay, ma'am? I'll do anything you give me-cut wood, go after water, and do all

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears. It was a lad that stood at the outer door, pleading with a kindly looking woman, who still seemed to doubt the reality of his

The cottage sat by itself on a bleak moor, or what in Scotland would have been called such. The time was near the latter end of September; and a fierce wind rattled the boughs of the two only naked trees near the house, and fled with a shivering sound into the narrow doorway, as if seeking for warmth at the blaz-

Now and then a snow flake touched with its soft chill the cheek of the listener, or whitened the angry redness of the poor boy's benumbed

The woman was evidently loath to grant the boy's request, and the peculiar look stamped upon his features would have suggested to any mind an idea of depravity far beyond his years. But her woman's heart could not resist the sorrow in those large but by no means hand-

"Come in at any rate till the good man comes home; there, sit down by the fire, you look perishing with the cold," and she drew a rude chair up to the warmest corner, then suspiciously glancing at the child from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting table

for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy shoes, the door swung open with a quick jerk, and the "good man" presented himself wearied with

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself—her too scanned the boy's face with a look not evidencing satisfaction, but he, nevertheless, made him come to the table, and then enjoyed the zest with which he

dispatched his supper.

Day after day passed, and yet the boy begged to be kept 'only till to-morrow,' so the good couple, after due consideration, concluded that as long as he was docile and worked so heartily they would retain him.

One day in the middle of winter a peddler

long accustomed to trade at the cottage, made his appearance and disposed of his goods readily as if he had been waited for.

"You have a boy out there splitting wood I

e," he said, pointing to the yard.
"Yes, do you know him?" "I have seen him," replied the peddler, eva-

'And where—who is he? what is he?" "A jail bird:" and the peddler swung his pack over his shoulder; "that boy, young as he looks, I saw in court myself, and heard his sentence ten months-he's a hard one-you'd do well to look keerfully after him."

there was something so horrible in the word jail-the poor woman trembled as she laid away her purchase, nor could she be easy till she called the boy in, and assured him that she knew the dark part of his history.

Ashamed, distressed, the boy hung down his ead; his cheeks seemed bursting with the hot blood; his lips quivered, and anguish was painted as vividly upon his forehead, as if the words were branded into the flesh.

"Well," he muttered, his whole frame relaxing as if a burden of guilt or joy had just rolled off, "I may as well go to ruin at once-there's no use in my trying to do better-everybody me—I may as well go to ruin at once."

"Tell me," said the woman, who stood off far enough for flight if that should be necessary; "how came you to go so young to that dreadful place? Where was your mother?

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy with a burst of grief that was a wful to behold, "Oh, I haint no mother!—Oh! I haint had no mother ever since I was a baby. If I'd only had a mother," he continued, his anguish growing vehement, and the tears gushing out from his strange looking grey eyes, "I wouldn't been bound out, and kicked and cuffed, and laid on to with whips. I wouldn't been saucy, and got knocked down and then run away, and then stole because I was hungry. Oh! I haint got no mother—I haven't had no mother since I was a

baby."
The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sank on his knees sobbing great choking sobs, and rubbing the hot tears away with his knuckles. And did that woman stand there unmoved? Did she coldly tell him to pack up and be off—the jail bird?
No—no: she had been a mother, and though all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard—she was a mother still.

churchyard—she was a mother still.

She went up to that poor boy, not to hasten him away, but to lay her fingers kindly, softly on his head—to tell him to look up, and from thenceforth to find in her a mother. Yes, she even put her arm about the neck of that forsakerted child-she poured from the mother's heart, sweet, womanly words, words of

counsel and tenderness.

Oh! how sweet was her sleep that night, how soft her pillow! She had linked a poor

strongest bands of love; she had plucked some night has overtaken me, and it's a long way thorns from the path of a little sinning, but yet to G——." striving mortal. None but the angels could

striving mortal. None but the angels could witness her holy joy and not envy.

Did the boy leave her?

Never—he is with her still; a vigorous, manily, promising youth. The low character of his countenance has given place to an open, pleasing expression, with depth enough to make it an interesting study. His foster-father is dead, his good foster-mother aged and sickly, but she knows no want. The once poor outcast is her knows no want. The once poor outcast is her only dependence, and nobly does he repay the trust.

"He that saveth a soul from death hideth a

A CHILD'S INFLUENCE.

A little child taught at the Sunday school, was in the habit of reading the Scriptures every evening to her mother, a Roman Catholic; evening to her mother, a Roman Catholic; the poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman, though unable to read, was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman was so cold meat, fresh bread and butter, and a pitch-poor woman was so cold meat, and the pitch-poor woman was so c much affected by the child's progress and knowledge of the Scriptures, that she was led to think for herself; and after much anxiety observation. There was a singular contrast to think for herself; and after much anxiety and trouble of mind, she inquired of the clergyman how these things could be, which her little son had read for her, first from the Spel-ling book, and afterwards from the Testament. her heart was opened like that of Lydia of old, that she attended unto the things which were spoken, while she heard from him the glad tidings of salvation through a cruci-She offered herself to be a member of his church; and she is now a regular attendant, and has been admitted to the com-munion. This is but one fact, amongst many, Sabbath schools, the Scriptures are being made ing, did not choose to obey.

Sabath schools, the Scriptures are being made ing, did not choose to obey.

"Do you hear me, sir? Off with you," reknown to the ignorant around us, and should cause us to take courage and give God the glory.—Juvenile Missionary Magazine.

MISCELLANY.

For the Morning Star.

PROPHYLACTIC AGENT. Mr. Editor:—The papers teem with notices hers. Not a word was said, but the young of remedies for disease. Many of them are rebel was instantly subdued. Rising, he passof remedies for disease. —Many of them are doubtless good, more are good for nothing, and others still are decidedly injurious. I wish to call the public attention to an article which is a sure and certain preventive of disease. If applied judiciously and faithfully it seldom fails. It was known to the ancients, and has probably been used more or less every century. probably been used more or less every century since; but of late years, it has fallen greatly not a very clear-headed man, while his antaginto disuse, being hardly known in regular practice. It is rarely met with except in domestic practice in rural districts, and even excited, and, now and then, indulged himself there its use is declining. It has an agreea-ble taste and pleasant odor, but has little effect bor, who, in turn, dealt back wordy blows that when taken into the stomach. The oil of it, externally applied, is very effectual. At first, it produces a burning, smarting, painful sensative and a now I marked again the power of that it produces a burning, smarting, painful sensa-tion, which afterwards becomes rather pleas-tron, which afterwards becomes rather pleas-movement to her father's side. She was there The early settlers of New England made free use of it. Hence their comparative healthfulness and longevity. A peculiarity of it is, words had in them less of personal rancor. action. Operating strongly upon the nervous system, it exerts a very salutary influence upon the mind and heart, allaying all irritating and painful sensations, as a final effect, and regulating the whole human machine. It thus prevents many diseases of the brain, heart, lungs, liver, stomach, and other organs. I like an angel of peace, sent to still the turbulant strategy of human passion. Sadly out of it, they will be most fully guarded against the of one like the Gentle Hand.

Attacks of many malignant and fatal epidemic Many times more, during that evening, did attacks of many malignant and fatal epidemic diseases—and a vast amount of suffering and diseases—and a vast amount of suffering and without number from the highest and best authorities in its favor. But it is time for me to give the name of the article. The botanic title would not be generally understood. I will my host informed me that if I could wait for that springeth from the wall. See Prov. 22:15, house, and I was invited to get in. and 13:24. T. H. M.

GENTLE HAND.

I did not hear the maiden's name; but in my thought I have ever since called her "Gentle Hand." What a magic lay in her touch; it was wonderful. But Dick moved not a step. was wonderful. "
When and where, it matters not now to re-

was wonderful.

When and where, it matters not now to relate—but once upon a time, as I was passing through a thinly peopled district of country, night came down upon me, almost unawares.

But Dick moved not a step.

"Dick! you vagabond! get up." And the farmer's whip cracked sharply by the population of the property night came down upon me, almost unawares.

Being on foot, I could not hope to gain the village towards which my steps were directed, until a late hour, and I, therefore, preferred thand; but the pony only reared up a little.

busky twilight was giving place to deeper shadows, when I found myself in the vicinity of a dwelling, from the small uncurtained windows of which the light shone with a pleasant promise of good cheer and comfort. The house stood within an enclosure, and a short distance from the road along which I was moving with wearied feet. Turning aside and planting his forefeet more firmly, and at a sharper angle with the ground. The interest of the sharper was a sharper angle with the ground. The interest of the sharper angle with the ground. The interest of the sharper angle with the ground. The interest of the sharper was a sharper angle with the ground. The interest of the sharper was a sharper angle with the ground. The interest of the sharper was a sharper angle with the ground. wooden hinges, and the rattle of its latch, in his head, with his cientine hand, and earseled lebsing, did not disturb the air until I had near cruelly at his bridle. It availed nothing, how-y reached the little porch in which a slender ever; Dick was not to be wrought upon by zirl, who had noticed my entrance, stood any such arguments.

"Don't do so, John!" I turned my head as

an eah of the sound of the shutting gate, and sudden as an apparition, the form of an imnow near enough to see the savage aspect of mal. No strength was exerted in this; she the instant when he was about to spring, a ght hand was laid upon his shaggy neck, and low word spoken.

His wolfish growl was really fearful.—

It the instant when he was about to spring, a ght hand was laid upon his shaggy neck, and low word spoken.

How word spoken.

How instantly were the tonce must be to

and musical.

I now came forward, but in some doubt as to the young girl's power over the beast, on whose rough neck her almost childish hand

"Poor Dick!" said the maiden, as she stroked his neck lightly, or softly patted it with her child-like hand.

"Now, go along, you provoking fellow!"

reconciled to my approach, and growled with dealing in the second of the

He looked at me for a moment, as if my remark had occasioned surprise. Then a light came into his countenance, as he said, briefly in the way the man spoke. The girl now put her hand upon his arm, and leaned with a gender of the same into his countenance, as he said, briefly in the way the man spoke. The girl now put her hand upon his arm, and leaned with a gender of the same into his countenance, as he said, briefly in the way the man spoke. The girl now put her hand upon his arm, and leaned with a gender of the same into his countenance, as he said, briefly in the same into his c

"A long distance; and I am a stranger, and on foot," said I. "If you can make room for me until morning, I will be wery thankful."

and on distance; and I am a stranger, and on foot, said I. "If you can make room but never to the extent as instanced in her, whom, for a better name, I must still call ful."

"I saw the girl's hand move quietly up his rm, until it rested on his shoulder, and now re leaned to him still closer.
"Come in, we'll try what can be done for

There was a change in the man's voice that sively, with a force that seems at lade me wonder.

I entered a large room, in which blazed a lesson for us all in this?—Illustrated News. who turned upon me their heavy eyes, with no very welcome greeting. A middle aged woman was standing at a table, and two children were amusing themselves with a kitten on the floor

"A stranger, mother," said the man who ew moments, and then replied, coldly "We don't keep a public house."

suffering heart to hers by the most silken, the "I'm aware of that, ma'am," said I; "but

"Too far for a tired man to go on foot,"

kindly welcome, and she said:
"Yes, it is a long way to G———. I guess
we can find a place for him. Have you had any supper?"

Lanswered in the negative. The woman, without further remark, drew a pine table from the wall, placed upon it some between the young girl I have mentioned, and the other inmates of the room; and yet, I could trace a strong likeness maiden and the woman, whom I supposed to be her mother—browned and hard as were the features of the latter.

der, the two children, who were playing on the sfloor, began quarrelling with each other.

"John!" go off to bed," said the father, in But John, although he could not help hear-

peated the angry father.
"I don't want to go," whined the child.

"Go, I tell you, this minute!" Still, there was not the slightest movement to obey and the little fellow looked the very image of rebellion. At this crisis in the affair. when a storm seemed inevitable, the sister, as I supposed her to be, glided across the and stooping down, took the child's hand in hers. Not a word was said, but the young

the shrub from which it is derived may be when I first observed her, with one hand laid that it is only useful during the period of child- Still the discussion went on; and I noticed the hood and early youth. After that it exerts emaiden's hand, which rested on the temple, little influence upon the system. Another peculiarity: It has a moral as well as a physical sumed its caressing motion the instant there Operating strongly upon the nervous was the smallest perceptible tone of anger in lungs, liver, stomach, and other organs. I like an angel of peace, sent to still the turbu-earnestly, cordially recommend it as not only lent waters of human passion. Sadly out of efficacious but perfectly safe. It contains no place, I could not but think her, amid the latent poison. If the guardians of the young rough and rude: and yet, who more than they will see that they are properly anointed with

sorrow will be prevented. It has certificates voice—the one gentle, yet potent as the oth-

only give its more common name. It is the oil half an hour he would give me a ride in his of birch. Ample directions for its proper employment may be found even among the sacred writers, particularly of Solomon, who spake of trees from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop wagon was driven into the road before the the horse as a rough looking Canadian pony, with a certain air of stubborn endurance. As the farmer took his seat by my side the family came to the door to see us off.

"Dick!" said the farmer, in a perempto-

seeking shelter and a night's lodging at the first humble dwelling that presented itself.

Fast and sharp the strokes were next dealt, first humble dwelling that presented itself. Dusky twilight was giving place to deeper might as well have beaten his wagon, for all

ssing through an ill-hung gate, l approached sharper angle with the ground. The impa-iwelling. Slowly the gate swung on its tient boy now struck the pony on the side of oden hinges, and the rattle of its latch, in his head, with his clenched hand, and sperked

waiting my arrival.

A deep, quick bark, answered, almost like the maiden's sweet voice reached my ear.—

ow word spoken. How instantly were the tense muscles 'Don't be afraid. He won't hurt you," relaxed—how quickly the stubborn air vanish-

"Don't be afraid. He won't nurt you, id, a voice, that to me sounded very sweet ed. "Poor Dick!" said the maiden, as she strok-

to the young girl's power over the beast, on whose rough neck her almost childish hand still lay. The dog did not seem by any means reconciled to my approach, and growled wickedly his dissatisfaction.

child-like hand.

"Now, go along, you provoking fellow!" Now, go along, you provoking fellow!" to ded, in a half chiding, yet affectionate voice, as she drew upon the bridle. The pony turned towards her, and rubbed his head

animal with her hand, and he turned and disappeared within the dwelling.

"What a wonderful power that hand possesses!" said I, speaking to my companion, as sesses!" said I, speaking to my companion, as we rode away.

He looked at me for a moment, as if my re-

"She's good! Everybody and everything loves her."
Was that, indeed, the secret power? was that, indeed, the secret power?—
yes ressure against him.
"How far is it to G——?" I asked, not seeming it best to say, in the beginning, that sought a resting place for the night.
"To G——?" growled the man, but not harshly as at first. "It's good six miles touch. I have seen something of the same

> A gentle touch, a soft word. Ah! but few of us, when the will is strung up with its purpose, can believe in the power of agencies so pose, can believe in the power of a grant apparently insignificant. And yet all great influences effect their ends silently, unobtrusively, with a force that seems at first glance

BLACKS IN NEW YORK. According to the Journal of Commerce, the negro population of New York City amounts to eighteen thousand. There are fourteen colored Protestant churches, all of which are provided with colored pasand given me so rude a greeting at the door; and he wants us to let him stay all night."

The woman looked at me doubtingly for a system, in which are gathered three thousand colored children.

A FACT FOR A FICTION.

We happened to be staying, for a brief season, some sixteen or eighteen years ago, in a little village in the interior of Illinois at the village tavern. The usual bustle announced, one evening, the arrival of some travellers, and presently the landlord ushered into the common sitting-room two white men and a negro. The former disencumbered themselves of their outer garments, and we saw they were awakened by the loud breathing of the boy and on lighting a lamp, the painful sight of the latter where the father after us; and the mother to every exertion in her power to relieve her dear boy. The difficulty of breath-

any good-natured master condescends to bestow upon his dog; he was permitted to have a seat at a corner of the wide chimney-place, and while his masters sat down to a warm and comfortable supper in the adjoining room—the table, in case of accident, being drawn to just without the doorway—they tossed to him bits of meat and bread with which to break his day's fast. "I'll thank you, gentlemen," said one of the hunters to those present, "to keep an eye on the fellow;" he either did not hear, or did not think it best to heed the rather irreserved resolutions of one of the more of the more of them.

The village where he was taken was about combined." they ran any risk in such an arrangement, but the slave was not so forgetful. He trudged on quietly for miles, ricing when he was permitted, and walking briskly on foot, till he was guite certain that the same of the slave was not so forgetful. While we have our hand in, we may as well add our surprise at seeing the children in

so ahead of the other horseman; the man on foot was near him, but four legs he calculated were better than two, and he hoped the horse would soon carry him out of the reach of his pursuers. The venture was a desperate one, with an armed man within pistol-shot behind him, and enother mounted not much farther off. The first bullet night bring either him or his horse to a stand, and in two minutes he might either be dead or recantured; and so these only, it is our duty to be reconciled.—

Health Jour. ght either be dead or recaptured; and so Health Jour. worse off then before. No doubt he calculated his chances, and, being determined to make The Climate of Australia.—Those who

the attempt to regain his freedom, took this opportunity as the best the day might offer.—
We could see in his eyes and the firm set of his mouth, as he sat by the fire and listened to his master's narration of the circumstances, that he was not a man to be appalled by difficulties.

As they entered the wood, one glance behind him was enough to show that now was his time. He shook his bridle-rein, struck his heels into his horse, and shouted. The beast in months; for while you are blocked up in

followed him in the same fashion; and before committee of the Canadian Parliam either could rise, they were in a desperate cently made a report in opposition he saw the gleam of it uplifted over him.— The battle over, he submitted to be bound, and the rest of the journey he made on foot.
"Now, Jem," said his master, as he finish-

No, Massa." "Why, you villain, what do you want to "Why, you villain, what do you want to get away for? are n't I going to take you to a shell, put in salt and mix with the yolk as long good home; and didn't I always give you as it will receive it, stir them together until the

himself up as he said it, and looked even several districts are engaged in taking a census of the liquer business of this city. Two districts have reported, from which it appears that That night he was locked up in jail for safe-

saw; cursing the nigger between every drink, Germans, 81; Americans, 47; Englishmen, 30; and offering any reward for any tidings of him." The total number of licenses granted for the They had loosed his hands, they said, the latter part of the day, for he was foot-sore and ist. weary with the heavy travelling, and, they knew, could n't run; but the first timber they came to, Jem was missing. On subsequent inquiry, we learned their efforts to take him fruitless, and they had gone home without him. Jem, we doubt not, was wise enough after that never to show himself to a white man in Illinois, but probably did his journey-ing by the light of the North Star.—National Inti-slavery Standard.

the heart wrung with anguish, announced to us the painful intelligence, "Richard is dead, our conly dear boy, oh!" The husband instantly loined in the solemn lamentation. We will ot undertake to describe the painful which followed, but will only sketch a history

of the case,
Richard was a fine, rosy-cheeked boy, the oride and almost idol of the heretofore happy parents and friends. Richard had felt well arents and friends. Richard nad leit won arough the day, (a cold dampt day, in March,) all the afternoon. His shoes were thin and light, and in running over the damp ground he had got his feet wet. He had, however, ate a hearty supper, and went to bed at eight in the evening apparently well. The father and 14, 1853, of dropsy, Mrs. Sally C., wife of Joseph

were tied behind him. We soon learned they were slave-hunters and a captured slave. Such indulgence was shown to the black man a captured slave. Such indulgence was shown to the black man as the state of the state indulgence was shown to the black man as any good natured master condescends to be death broke out on his marbled brow, and he

or did not think it best to 'heed the rather irreverent exclamations of one or two of them—that "they'd be damned if they did." As the white men seemed inclined to be communicative, the brief story of this successful slave-hunt was soon drawn out of them. "Jem," the fugitive, was the slave of one of these fellows, and had escaped from his plantation in Kentucky a little more than a year before.—On reaching Illinois he was arrested under her laws, and required to enter into the usual bonds, and being unable, of course, to do that, was detained where he was arrested, to work observation. Parents in selecting shoes for their children, seem intent only in obtaining those which will give their children a genteel appearance, regardless of substantial protection to the feet, one of the most important considerations in the world.

The young lady cannot wear substantial shoes, "such great heavy things. Awful!"—And when you mention woolen hose to them, they are almost thrown into hysterics. We have been often called to prescribe for persons of this class, who, it was clear to be seen, were already verging towards consumption.—When we pointed out the common cause of out the time of a year and a day, fixed, we understood, by the statute, before he could be permitted to continue, in his own way, the "pursuit of happiness." That time had expired to within the day when this man appeared mitted to speak and explain the causes of his and claimed him as his slave, and he was at rapid flight he would sound aloud "uet feet

thirty—miles from that where we then were, and the party had left it that morning, the white men on horseback, and the slave on foot. The travelling was very heavy, and their progress slow, the more so necessarily that but two of them were mounted. That they might get on faster, the whites at length concluded to take their turns alternately at walking—" tye and go," they call it in that country—that the slave might be saved something of the fatigue. slave might be saved something of the fatigue, and be enabled, when he did walk, to travel more rapidly. It did not occur to them that

uite certain that the confidence of his captors our cities and villages clothed in short dresses h him was complete, and their vigilance slumering.

and thin short drawers, with nearly one-half the limbs almost destitute of any clothing. In the afternoon, the opportunity he had which gives the least protection to the limb been watching for anxiously all day came.— of those delicate children from the influence of The party were just entering a strip of timber- cold, taken in winter, autumn and spring. It land, which, the slave knew enough of the country to be certain, must border a creek.—
He was then on horseback, and had, without telligent clergyman will preach the consoling aciting suspicion, pushed a hundred yards or doctrine of God's mysterious Providence, inso ahead of the other horseman; the man on stead of pointing out the causes which occa-

his time. He shook his bridle-rein, struck his heels into his horse, and shouted. The beast obeyed and sprang forward. "Shoot him shoot him." cried the mounted man in the rear, while the man on foot started in pursuit with such speed as he could make. And this was so good that he saw he was gaining and the fugitive, and so did not use his pistols; appearance. The additional results for the saw he was gaining and the fugitive, and so did not use his pistols; appearance. The said this dust his caused by for though a dead slave is better than no slave great deserts in the interior. The people say at all, it is not to be thought of so long as there is any hope of a live one. The chase was ex-citing, and conducted with great spirit on all ing in danger of getting his face blistered and hands; the pursuers screamed, cursed, and threatened; and Jem kept his horse to his money here, as regards climate."

mettle, pushed his way vigorously through the trees and under-brush, and just at the right moment, when he saw he must be overtaken if he stuck to his horse any longer, he threw himself from his back, and rushed forward. A few moments brought him to the edge of the bluff—the high bank of the creek. It was Eastern Provinces refuse to surrender the fishbluff—the high bank of the creek. It was
not quite a perpendicular descent, though
thirty or forty feet in height. Hardly stopping
to look, he threw himself upon his side, and
rolled and tumbled and scrambled to the bottom. His master was close behind him, and
colleged him in the tree degree of the cast of the fisher question. But a
arrangement of the fisher question. But a grapple. Sheer strength and pluck would have carried it in Jem's favor, but his master, in the struggle, had contrived to get out his bowie-knife, and Jem cried." Enough!" when of the fisheries. when of the fisheries.

REMEDY FOR CANCER. Col. Ussery, of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette, that he fully tested a remedy for ed his story, "are n't you ashamed of your-self, and sorry for running?" do Gazette, that he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. by a Spanish woman, a native of the country.
The remedy is this: Take an egg and break it, as it will receive it, stir them together until the salve is formed; put a portion of this on a piece "Yes, Massa."

"Well, come, now, say you'll never try to escape again, and "to will be the better for wice in his own family with complete success."

Massa, I shall try," said Jem, and he drew THE LIQUOR BUSINESS .- The police of the That night he was locked up in jail for safe-keeping; and in the morning, we saw them depart, as they arrived, the white men mounted, and Jem on foot, at his master's stirrup, and his hands tied behind him.

They expected to arrive that night at Vandalla, about thrty miles distant. We inquired, some days later, of a gentleman from that place if he knew if they arrived. The white men, he said, did, "and were raving about there for days, the maddest white men he ever Wards are classified as follows: Irishmen, 319; saw: cursing the nigger between every drink.

German's, 11 the first five Wards, six hundred and sixteen places where spirituous liquors are and sixteen places where spirituous liquors are said. In the First, Third and Fourth Wards, there are one hundred and thirty-pine taverns and groceries. In the Second District, comprising the Second and Fifth Wards, there are one hundred and thirty-pine taverns and groceries, and two hundred and forty-six are groceries, and two hundred and thirty-one porter-houses. The proprietors in the latter two there for days, the maddest white men he ever. Wards are classified as follows: Irishmen, 319; saw: cursing the master's stirrup,

Northing is Lost .- The drop that mingles with the flood—the sand dropped on the sea shore—the word you have spoken, will not be lost. Each will have its influence and be felt. till time shall be no more. Have you ever thought of the effect that might be by a single word? Drop it pleasantly among a group, and it will make a dozen happy, to re-turn to their homes and produce the same effect on a hundred perhaps. A bad word may arouse the indignation of a whole neighbor-WET FEET. . . . hood; it may spread like wild-fire, to produce the were aroused 2 o'clock at night by a disastrous effects. As no word is lost—be oud knocking at the door, and soon learned careful how you speak—speak right—speak was a kind fathen who came to burry us off kindly. The influence you may exert by a to see his only son, a boy about four years old. life of kindness—by words dropped among the We went with all possible speed the distance young and the old—is incalculable: it will not or two miles with a good horse. When the cease when your bodies lie in the grave, but sound of our footsteps was heard at the door, will be felt, wider and still wider as year after year passes away. Who then will not exert in hand, and eyes suffused with tears, and hinself for the welfare of millions?

> It is a base temper in man kind that they will not take the smallest slight at the hand of those who have done them the greatest kindness.

> > OBITUARIES.

DERSON, aged 27 years, 8 months, and 18 days. She was converted and joined the Free-will Baptist church some years ago, of which she was a beloved leaves an mant and confidence loss; but our loss is her gain.

J. CUNNINGHAM.

mother retired at ten, and thought the child seemed occasionally to sigh, and appeared a somewhat restless. He became more quite and they fell asleep, with the boy in the same somewhat restless. He became more quite and they fell asleep, with the boy in the same somewhat restless. He became more quite and they fell asleep, with the boy in the same somewhat restless. He became more quite and they fell asleep, with the boy in the same somewhat restless. He became more quite and they fell asleep, with the boy in the same somewhat restless. He became more quite and they fell asleep, with the boy in the same somewhat restless. He became more quite and they fell asleep, with the boy in the same somewhat restless. He became more quite and they fell asleep, with the boy in the same some and the same server ayakened by the load beginning to the same server ayakened by the load beginning to the same server ayakened by the load beginning to the same server and the same server and the same server and the same shows and was subsequently beginning to the same shows and was subsequently beginning to the same server and the

P. S. Will Maine papers please copy?

Died at her residence near Wheelersburg, Ohio, April 13, 1853, sister ELIZABETH KITTLE, aged 74 years, widow of George Kittle, who died in Virginia between thirty and forty years ago. Sister Kittle and husband experienced emancipating grace forty-five years ago, and united with the Close Commanion Baptist church in Beverly, Randolph County, Va.; afterward emigrated west to Wood Co. After the death of her husband, sister Kittle, with her family, emigrated to Scioto, Ohio, and there united with the Porter church of Free-will Baptists, and all her children except one became members of the same church. Two of her sons, Jesse and Stephen, died before her. The rest are travelling in the way of Christianity. The eldest son now living is Elder J. Kittle, who is yet on the walls of Zion, laboring in the vineyard of Christ. Funeral sermon by Eld. Fullerton, to a large assembly of relatives and friends.

Died in Pike, N. Y., April 1, 1853, Dea Stephen JAMES, in the 76th year of his age. He was born in Rhode Island in the year 1777. In 1887, he was born in Rhode Island in the year 1777. In 1887, he was P. S. Will Maine papers please copy?

by Fenoving leaves of the execting cause of the cough, it enters the 76th year of his age. He was born in land in the year 1777. In 1897, he was Miss Amy Lillibridge, and removed into N. Y., where he remained many years, ne privations incident to a new country—time of his removal to N. Y., he and his he there for communion Baptist church in A church being afterwards organized in they united there, and Bro. James was dated in which capacity he served until Torsham, had the desired effect on my wife. She Madison Co., N. Y., where he remained many years, bearing the privations incident to a new country—About the time of his removal to N. Y., he and his companion were baptized by Elder Campbell, and united with the Free Communion Baptist church in Sherburic. A church being afterwards organized in Lebanon, they united there, and Bro. James was chosen Dekaon, in which capacity he served until his removal to Pike, a few years since. He and his companion formed a part of the church in Portage and Pike. at its organization by Elder Marks, and Bro. James again served the church as Deacon—While in Lebanon, his house was open for general and conference meetings, and both there and here many a poor and way-worn minister of Christ has been partaker of his bespitality. Since the death of his excellent companion, he has resided in the family of his widowed daughter. He was conflued to his room but a few days previous to his defith, during which time he conversed but little. His speech and reason, were somewhat impaired by two apoptectic first, which attacked him a few months since. He however retained his senses until his death, and capacity he served what had been afflicted with a cough for two years, that the conversed but little. His speech and reason, were somewhat impaired by two apoptectic first, which at the heavy of the company of a year of the company of a year of the company of the proposed conditions of the company of grandpa." His punctuality in attending conference and prayer meetings is worthy of initiation, but a professed Christhas. The funcral services were trended on Sunday, and a discourse delivered by the heavy of the company of grandpa." His punctuality in attending conference and prayer meetings is worthy of initiation, but a professed Christhas. The funcral services were trended in Sunday, and a discourse delivered yet here. He was too late for medical assistance to save her the condition of the proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal professed christhas. The funcral services were trended in Sunda

has said: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not," and be prepared to meet her where death will have no more power. It was remembered at her funeral by her former pastor, that she had for six years, to his knowledge, been in constant attendance at the Sabbath school. Remarks at the funeral by the writer.

stant attendance at the sabolath school. Remarks at the funeral by the writer.

Departed this life in Effingham, N. H., May 9, 1853, Mrs. Huldhij, Chick, wife of Mr. Winthrop Chick, aged 25 years, 3 months and 15 days. The subject of this notice was brought up from her youth to attend the Sabbath school, and always took a lively interest in that God-honored institution—being for 5 yrs. a teacher. Some over one year ago, she, ing for 5 yrs. At the properties, and the form of the properties of the properties. While BERN.

Whilst Temperance is the great Preserver of bealth in may be truly said, Experience teaches us the remediately by the stated means of the properties. The properties of the properties of the properties. The properties of the properties of the properties of they have met with a great loss; but they have great consolation while they have every reason to ppy, and her death triumphant. Remarks at her property, and her death triumphant. Remarks at her J. Bonds.

Died in Nassau, N.Y., Sinnay morning, any state of consumption, Louisa, daughter of C.X. and Jane Rowe, aged 6 years. Although a great and Diseases of the Digestive Organs generally, and Diseases of the Digestive Organs generally, and Diseases of the Digestive Organs generally, and all that train of distressing NERVOUS Affections that cesult from a morbid state of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

After twenty years of benevolent medical practice amongst the working classes of Europe and America, the subscriber can conscientiously declare, that he has been a great value of the subscriber can conscientiously declare, that he has been a great value of the subscriber can conscientiously declare, that he has been a great value of the subscriber can conscientiously declare, that he has been a great value of the subscriber can conscientiously declare, that he has been a great value of the subscriber can conscientiously declare, that he has been a great value of the subscriber can conscientiously declare, that he has been a great value of the Digestive Organs generally, and Diseases of the Digestive Organs generally, and bleases of the Digestive Organs generally, and Diseases of the Digestive of the Digest

Died in Hastings, N. Y., April 2, 1853, sister restriction and the state of the sta Died in Manchester, N. H., March 5, Nancy

nding to return home; but was taken siek be she started, and was no doubt taken away un be started, and was no doubt taken save before she started, and was no doubt taken save unexpected from earth. The state of her mind after she was taken sick I do not know, and perhaps no one knows, as she was deranged for sometime previous to her death. She never made an open profession of religion, but ten years ago, when I first came to this town, she used to speak in meeting, and seemed to take great pleasure in so doing. She was a smart, bright young woman, beloved and respected by her friends and associates. But death came, and gut her down in the bloom of life. Thus her dear parents have been bereft of a beloved daughter, and her sisters of an affectionate sister, and they are left to mourn their loss. Her corpse was brought home and buried on the eighth day of April, by the side of her sisters, who died some years ago, there to wait until the voice of the archangel's trump shall sound to wake the dead. May the Lord sanctify this bereavement to the good of all her friends, and especially to her young associates, that they may be also ready.

EHRAÇA.—In the Star of June 1, 1853, in the obit.

From Great Falls. Dover. & Exeter, and Stations East of Haverhill, 7 a. m., 12 3-4, 2 3-4, and 5 1-4 p. m.
For Manchester & Concord, N. H., & Upper Railronds, and 6 1-4 p. m.
For Lawrence, (North Side,) at 7 3-4 and 9 3-4 a. m., 12 1-4 a. 5 1-4 p. m.
For Lawrence, (North Side,) at 7 and 7 3-4 a. m., 2 3-4, 2 3-4, and 6 1-4 p. m.
From Great Falls at 6.35 and 10.15 a. m., 3 1-2 and

ry over my signature, instead of Swett, the word wett should be inserted.

A. H. MORRELL.

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New Hampton, N. H., June 8.

9tf

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Suffer little children to come unto me To Rev. WALTER CLARKE -I am gla

IMPERIAL BOTANICAL PILLS. believe that her end was peace—her last days were happy, and her death triumphant. Remarks at her J. Bonobs.

Died in Nassau, N. Y. Sunday morning, May 8, Died in Nassau, N. Y. Sunday morning, May 8, for Consumption, Louisa, daughter of C. X. for BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPERSIA,

best medicine for the above diseases. They have often restored persons to health who seemed past all recovery. They are a most excellent

fown F. B. church. She has not lived in the vicinity of the church for many years—but I learn that when death came she was willing to go. She has left a companion and four children to mourn their loss, which, they trust, is her gain. Funeral on the 31st inst., at the F. Baptist meeting house, Stephentown, N. Y. Text, 1 Cor. 7: 29, "Time is short."

Died in Hastings, N. Y., April 2, 1853, sister Husted, aged nearly 70 years. Sister H. had been a Christian some 43 years, and sweedly fell asleep in Jesus. May God bless her aged companion and bereaved children. Funeral attended by the writer.—Text, Job 14: 14.

Died in Manchester N. John G. Hull.

BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD.

to the good of all her friends, and espectryoung associates, that they may be also GREEN SAWYER.

—In the Star of June 1, 1853, in the obitmy signature, instead of Sectt, the word did be inserted.

A. H. MORRELL.

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