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Recommended Citation

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 27 number 37 - December 22, 1852" (1852). *The Morning Star*. 2287.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star/2287

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WILLIAM BURR, AGENT.

VOL. XXVII.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, frequently found in the prayer and conference In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St., Near the Town Hall. Dover.

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

EDITORS: EDITORS:
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TERMS:

been near the meetings since."

"Good on his head," said S., a good deal

frequently found in the prayer and conference meetings, where his strict attention to what was said, showed that his mind was dwelling thoughtfully upon religious subjects. The day his father's, remains were borne to their final resting place was a solemn one to John. The sermon preached was full of evangelical thoughts, and was calculated of itself to lead to serious reflection. The pall-covered coffin was also before him, and in it all that was mortal of a father for whom he had just

per one set it paid within the year, if not paid till after the close of the year,

ADVENTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED.

ADVENTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED IN THE INFIDEL'S SON CONVERTED.

"What's got into John B.," said Mr. L. to one of his customers, who had called in for his morning glass,—"he has n't called for a dram for more than two weeks, and has hardly put his head inside the door for several days. He used to lounge round my store a good deal of the time, and was sure to get down whenever he could obtain enough to make the drunk come."

"I s'pose he's gittin' ligion," said Mr. S.,

"I s'pose he's gittin' ligion," said Mr. S.,

papeared confused and ashamed. His mountain sins, however, soon arrested his attention again, and shutting out every other thought from his mind, frowned upon him with their dark, descending, widening shadows. This was a dark day to John; he thought the dark-est day of his life. It is said in the parable, that the darkest time is just before day. How true this is, I am unable to say; yet I know true this is, I am u

for more than two weeks, and has hardly puthis head inside the door for several alays. He used to lounge round my store a good deal of the time, and was sure to get down whenever he could obtain enough to make the draits.

"I have a sure to get down whenever he could obtain enough to make the draits."

"I have he gittlin 'lighon," said M. S., the customer referred to. "They've scared the cold main toto, an he'll talk and prys like a priest, they say, I've heard some on unay that the gravel estimates with kill him, as aure at the world. Then of 'Go they've scared the cold and the cold present of the cold and t

a little rum too when he needed it, he would have nothing to do with his religion. He hasn't been near the meetings since."

"Good on his head," and S., a good deal excited. "We must send that man to the wenthly next year, to fight that are Maine law, which them are temp'rance and Christian fewenthly next year, to fight that are Maine law, which them are temp'rance and Christian fewenthly never left, and that, and many."

Now the reader must know that this Mr. L. kept a grocery down by the canal, and used to sell a piece of cheese, a pound of butter, and some other nickancks occasionally, but the principal part of his business was carried on in the rum time. The troved of rows wingers, we have the rum time. The troved of rows wingers, we have accustomed to hang round the grocery, kept the lap running nearly all the time. This gestleman was no infidel; he had full confidence in the Bible; and though he had not enjoyed the advantages of a Sunday school in his youth, he had committed some portions of his book to memory, especially the passage, "He that provideth not for his own household, had henced the faith, and is worse than an infidel." He often quicted this text when arged to give up his business; and he became so accustomed to repeat it that, he would most always have it over when drawing more nor less than a habit, and what is one headers on accustomed the repeat it that, he would most always have it over when drawing more nor less than a habit, and what is one headers on accustomed the repeat it that, he would most always have it over when drawing more nor less than a habit, and what is one headers on a conscience of the public and year of these gentlemen, at the grocery, was a sone for first text. I never could see any reason for this they must have been mistaken in this opinion, as I could never discover that he had any conscience. Others thought he was becoming more nor less than a habit, and what is one headers and of the provision, and was included in the provision and the provision when the provision

DOVER, N. H., DECEMBER 22, 1852.

enough, were they all in the field, to supply most of the churches with at least occasional preaching, if not all the time. But ministers are not all in the fault. There are, we regret to be compelled to say it, many of our churches which are not only abundantly able to support preaching all of the time, but also to build convenient houses of worship, and pay for them, without suffering in the least by it! and yet they will starve for want of the "bread of life," rather than to put their hands in their pockets, and pay the servant of God for his labors!—Brethren, I do not like to write thus, but it is true, and I feel that the curse of God will rest

Brethren, I do not like to write thus, but it is true, and I feel that the curse of God will rest upon such professors! Were I a pastor myself, it might be said I was pleading for myself; but I am not, and I only plead for help for the sake of the cause, which lies so near my heart,—the glory of God, the upbuilding of Zion,—and the salvation of precious souls!—We must strive to assist those who are already in trouble, but our desire is, that the lesson taught by the past, may not be forgotten in future by our brethrem. The calls for the aid of our Home Mission are growing more and more frequent, and even now we have scarce funds enough to keep alive the work already undertaken in the different stations. What will become of our small and feeble churches, unless our brethren give more liberally, and exert themselves more efficiently? They will soon be scattered, and one go to one place, and another to another church, and others will lose all their interest, and their religion, and go back to the to another church, and others will lose all their interest, and their religion, and go back to the world, and lose their souls! This, I am aware, is a sad picture, but it is, alas! too true. My dear brethren,—ye who love the cause, and are laboring heart and soul to promote its interests, what shall be done to save our sinking, faltering churches from the ruin which has fallen on so many? I will attempt to answer my question in a few words:

1. As nothing can be done without the blessing of our Heavenly Father, let us earnestly seek the Divine assistance, by humble prayer, and faith in his name, that we may secure his favor.

2. Let those who feel an interest in the cause that true enjoyment and unmingled pleasure

Now, is it possible that while nature teaches even the innocent thus to dread death, that she at the same time teaches us that death is but the exchange for a spiritual life, wherein the virtuous, at least, are to be greatly blessed? No, this cannot be; nature does not thus mock man, thus contradict herself. Death cannot be both curse and blessing, both friend and foe, to the same person.

So we perceive that nature has not taught man thus to exalt death. Such is the philosophy of poor benighted men who love life and dread death, but having not, or heading not, the Scriptures, which point us to him who is "the resurrection and the life," have, in some measure to calm their rising fears, invented these vain substitutes.

Life is what they want, and men are wont to make imaginary provision, in the absence of real, for the satisfaction of their desires.

As we turn to the Scriptures we find them in harmony with nature recognizing death as an evil that the good seed then confirmed; that the good seed then sown may not confirmed; that the good seed then sown may not be lost, but ripened into useful fruit. I charge you to remember this one thing, that death is on your track, and will soon overtake you. The Judge standeth at the door—Heaven is near. Hell is also near. What God will do with yon, we know not. Indeed, where he may appoint your lot even in this life, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we have not. Indeed, where he may appoint your lot even in this life, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I never expect to meet this lift, we cannot tell. I charge you lift then sown may

where the water that Seath is the place of the control with a cont

tions in his heart."

lieve him not; for there are seven abominations in his heart."

Shall we take one example more of kindred a character. After David had fled from king Saul to the wilderness of Engedi, Saul, being apprised of the fact, took an army of three thousand choice men and went in pursuit of him; and on coming to a cave, he entered him and on coming to a cave, he entered him and on coming to a cave, he entered him in this respect he was in no danger, for David did not wish to harm him; but to convince Saul of the fact, he cut off the skirt of his robe, which he subsequently exhibited to him, thut convincing him that he had placed his life in the hands of David. When Saul steard the voice of David, and saw the skirt of his robe, he was cut to the heart, and said, "I at this why voice, my son David? And Saul lifted up his voice and wept. And he said to David; thou art more righteous than I: for thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded the evil. Swear now, therefore, by the Lord, that thou wilt not cut off my seed after me, and the seed after me, and t

ower to Saul, and took his spear and a cruse of water from his bolster; and early called to Abner to see where the king's spear and cruse of water was. Saul, hearing his voice,

GEORGE P. W. M. SWAIN. To the Members of the Meredith & New-Hamp

To the Members of the Mercaun & New Humpton Female Benevolent Society.

"We all do fade as a leaf."

In all ages and among all classes has the
truth of this sentiment been fully realized:
and no condition in life can exempt mankind from this great change. Man may be exalted to the throne, invested with power to control nations, yet one common destiny awaits us all. "Dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return,"

lieve him not; for there are seven abomina- health fade from his cheek, his manly form beons in his heart."

come a prey to disease and death. And in his Shall we take one example more of kindred sickness and death, you have also witnessed

For the Morning Star. LIZZIE'S BAPTISM.

All men on many I will change to a street of the spirit of the finite street in the street of the spirit of the finite street in the street of the spirit of the finite street in the street of the spirit of the sp

for her, it not in this, each, world.

"'T is God's mysterious work! 'T is he can find Deep searching, and 't is he can touch The deep and hidden spring that rules the mind, And change its tendencies, and make it such, Redeemed, restored, as it was not before.

We know that 'tis God's work; but we can know no more."

More."
Strafford Corner, Nov. 27, 1852.

A THANKSGIVING BALL.

ONE EVIDENCE OF PIETY. "By this ye may know that ye have passed from death unto life because ye love the breth-ren."—Bible.

He who thinks this evidence to be his, will do well to think again, if, perchance, he may

be mistaken.

1. He who truly loves another, cannot find it in his heart to insinuate things against his character, much more openly slander him.

He who in truth esteems another, cannot know that he is defamed by others, and not

He who in truth esteems another, cannot know that he is defamed by others, and not suffer pain on the account.

He who loves another truly, if not prevented by circumstances of necessity, will, on all proper occasions, seek his society.

If the above propositions are true, how is it possible for him who speaks against the brethren, to claim that he highly esteems them?

2. How can he who cherishes a secret pleasure, or remains indifferent, when his brethren are traduced and slandered, expect to appropriate to himself the love of the saints, as the evidence of genuine religion?

3. If it be true that the society of those we really love is sought and delighted in, what possible evidence can those professed Christians furnish to themselves or others, that they are saints, when month after month they refuse to meet the brethren in the conference room?

Phillips, Me., Nov. 29, 1852.

For the Morning Star. SELF-LOVE IN MAN.

How strong, how mighty this current of the human soul seems to hear down all before it, and often seems to swallow up the whole man. Self-love is deeply planted in every human soul. There is no command to love self. It is planted in our very nature. Self-love fallen is selfishness, but self-love rightly directed becomes to us the standard or measure of action to others. This was undoubtedly the design in its being planted so strong in our nature. Just what we would wish for ourselves, we must desire for others; and the same en-

fancy endeavored to train up her children in the right way. She frequently prayed with them and for them; she conversed with them and instructed them in all things calculated to promote their present and eternal welfare: but one son, who was fast growing up to manhood, appeared unconcerned and indifferent. One day, she talked seriously with him, and urged upon him the importance of seeking religion, but he replied, 'Mother, it is of no use; I am determined to have nothing to do with it till I but he replied, 'Mother, it is of no use; I am determined to have nothing to do with it till I am settled in life; do not, therefore, persuade me now. Then I shall have more time, and I can attend to these matters." This declaration, for a time, disheartened and discouraged the mother; but she was one who knew the value of prayer. She decided in her own mind, after a short time had elapsed, that she would earnestly plead at the throne of grace on behalf of this son more especially. She set apart one week for the purpose, and fervently entreated for his conversion. The week passed but no answer came. The following Sabbath evening; as he was passing an open sance

DGE.

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Morning VB.

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3.4 P. M

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1852.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The past week we have received 33 subscribers, and discontinued 16; increase 17; total net increase 2176.

THE BOATMEN.

There is a department of benevolent labor of great importance in reference to those who navigate the internal waters of our country.-Much has been done for those who traverse the ocean, though little compared with the magnitude of the object; but the three hundred thousand who dwell upon our inland waters, have no less claim upon our sympathies. Though in our midst, they are almost wholly without the ordinary means of grace. Most of them have no Sabbath, but pursue their occupation all days alike. It is painful to witness this constant desecration of God's holy day along the lines of our canals, rivers, and lakes; but so it is. More earnest exertions bught to be made to put an end to this evil, and give boatmen with others a Sabbath. There is a growing conviction in its favor. Many railroad companies have within a few years ceased wholly or in part to run their cars on the Sabbath, and not a few boats are now laid up on that day. Let Christians persevere in prayer and effort, until this sin is entirely re-

In the meantime, the boatmen should have our help in every practicable way. They add largely to the business and wealth of the country. They mingle with the people, and exert a great influence on the morals of community. Many of them are young men and boys, who under present circumstances are in a fearful school of vice. Unless saved by grace, they will not only become more vicious and perish themselves, but also involve others in the ruin. Great numbers of these boys are orphans, who have literally no one to care for their souls. Let parents reflect that their children may some day be in a similar condition, and therefore do for others what they would like to have others

The Bethel Society is doing a good work among them. It has a considerable number of faithful missionaries, who go from boat to boat, talking and praying with all they can, distributing Bibles, Testaments, and Tracts; who go to the horse stables, collect the canal drivers, usually boys, converse, pray with them, and teach them the word of God. Their success is often wonderful, considering the obstacles in the way. Affecting incidents are often occurring among them. We will record one .-A missionary on the Erie canal found a boy very sick on a boat, with but very little attention given him. Finding it would be impossible to provide for him properly there, he had him removed to a family on shore, watched over him for ten days, doing all in his power to direct him to the Savior, and finally obtaining an evidence that his sins were forgiven .-Finding that his end was approaching, he told the youth that he must soon die, and if he had any last request to make he had better use the opportunity. The dving boy replied that all the nuest he had to make was, that after he was dead, his body might be conveyed to a place he named, and buried by the side of his sainted mother, and so near that the grass which grew above her grave might also cover his grave.-She had instilled into his tender mind that Gospel, which after her death was made effectual to his salvation, and which so endeared

Another boy being found under like circumstances, and questioned on the subject, said his father was not pious, but his mother was, And being asked, how he knew that his mother was pious, replied, that she used to pray with him when he went to bed; and on awaking after he retired, he often found her weeping in prayer by his bedside. The missionary inquired the names of his friends and former residence, and after burying him, wrote to them of the sickness, hopeful conversion and death of the boy. Soon he received a letter from the first Judge of the county, enclosing a draft for one hundred dollars. The afflicted father wrote that his son had ran away from home three years before, and although the most diligent search had been made for him. this was the first intelligence received. But what a consolation to that family, that God had sent that missionary, to care for the lost one, and to apply divine truth to his heart in his last moments. We believe a good work is going on under these labors; but they should be multiplied a hundred fold, and never remitted until these wandering souls are gathered into the ark of safety.-J. J. B.

REVIVALS.

Every minister ought to be a revival minister, every church a revival church, every Christian a revival Christian. All should be progressive. There can be no standing still, no such thing as merely holding our own. Unless there is going forward, there is going backward. It is sad to think how many churches are dwindling in their influence, or numbers, or both, while the mass of the people around them are in the road to ruin. It is sad to think how many are destitute of preaching and other stated means of grace, and how many others that enjoy them, make them little more than a form. Whatever may be thought or felt respecting revivals, one thing is certain, nearly all our churches are the offspring of revivals; what of prosperity they have enjoyed has been mainly owing to revivals, and without a continuance of the same gracious influences they will come to nought.

It is not merely to perpetuate our name and influence as a sect, that we plead for revivals. We have regard to the honor of God and the welfare of immortal beings. How much more precious are the interests of souls than all worldly interests. How much should we value the honor of God and the interest of his cause. than aught this world can bestow. The great work for ministers, churches, Christians, is to promote the spiritual interests of men, to secure their salvation here and hereafter.

God is able and willing to bless us with revivals; as willing as when a Colby, a Marks, a Bowles sounded the Gospel trumpet from town to town and from State to State. While reading some of their narratives recently, and reflecting upon the origin and history of our churches generally, we have felt deeply.-Pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest, those who shall care for souls, revival ministers and revival Christians, and make revival ministers and revival Christians of those now in the field. No other interests flourish so well when religion is low. Men may obtain wealth, honor, station; but all will be as the bubble and the chaff without the grace of God. Unless he deign a gracious outpouring, all must droop and decline. Be it then our sincere and fervent cry,

O Lord, revive thy work.—J. J. B.

WEW YORK STAVE CASE.

port of New York,—and this in defiance of the Dante follows Virgil to the gate of hell, atutes of this State, that make free every over which he saw inscribed these fearful slave voluntarily brought hither by his master words :--and doubtless in delightful contempt of the abolitionists, who are in duty bound to give " nid and comfort " to every bondman. When called by a writ of " habeas, corpus" to show ruse why these eight souls should not be e-Mrs. L., it is said, waxed indignant-it emed outrageous that a bit of "goods and which they had supposed had received their however, such as Adam, Moses, &c., were deuietus from the triumphant election of Gen. livered by Christ when he visited hell. Pierce, if not by the compromises and Balti- In the second circle of hell, he with nore Platforms.

right triumphed-and the slaves are free.- who are suffering the torments of hell or en The Journal and its abettors testified to the joying the glories of heaven, is one of the sincerity of their sympathy by contributing prime features of the book, and must have in Mrs. Lemmon's temper cooled off-Mr. Lem- age in which the author lived. On almost evneir way congratulating themselves on a good ancestors and of their friends. nan their slaves were worth.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon.

When the Judge in pronouncing the law as pplicable to the case, remarked that the conize slaves as chattels but as men, tears stole the heretics in tombs, burning with interdown the cheeks of the colored bystanders, fire, whose torment he describes with a kind that some States yet, and among them the of vindictive relish. tea and bales of cotton, must have been grate- of misery. In this lower region, in the centre their part an instinctive response to the two mighty wingsnigher law-" and hath made of one blood all nations for to dwell on the face of the whole earth." It would seem worth while "to reenact the law of God," if for no other reason than to cheer and gladden the hearts of our brethren, lost so far to human pity and human sympathy. It would have done even others good, and served to have thrown them into sisters in bonds, threw up her hands and ex-

DANTE AND MILTON.

men!"-J, F.

he Works of Dante, translated by the Rev. H. F. Cary, A. M., with Life of the Author, &c. Hustrated with

which the envy of his countrymen would never the sin of incontinence is purged by fire. allow him to return.

old Gothic edifice, of the dark ages, with its till Beatrice appears as his guide: many chambered cells, and even dungeons, its lim aisles and massive towers fritted ornaments. old tombs and blazing altars, illumined by the rays of the setting sun, & echoing the soft tones f the vesper bells, a thing at once of dread and beauty, of stern asceticism and celestial devotion." Upon this ancient structure, the eelings of curiosity and veneration.

We must not lose sight of the fact, that misfortune of not having been baptized! O. Dante lived far back in the dark ages, when what a pity! Christianity had just began to exert its reno- Dante wanders about, till at length his life. rears before Milton, 309 before Shakespeare, than like the incarnation of love and wisdo and 63 before Chaucer, who is reckoned the The journey through Paradise is at length DANTE's time.

" Ther is lyf withoute ony deth. Ther is lyt withoute ony elde (age) & ther is alle manner welthe to welde: & ther is rest withoute ony travaille: & ther is fees withoute ony strife, And ther is all manner lykinge of lyf—"

Had not the Italian, at this period, been a Dante could never have made it the vehicle of ing for the true faith, ranged in the form of a his Divinia Comedia. But the creative genius cross, and marching to the sound of a hymn. of the poet, not only strained his native dialect In Jupiter, the sixth heaven, were those who

n many respects, so mystical.

irst of which the author gives an account of and other apostles and ancients. In the ninth his vision of hell, in the second, his vision of heavens he beholds the Divine essence, and purgatory, and in the third, his vision of para- nine choirs of angels.

give the reader some idea of the plan of the epic. In general, its morality is just, though poem. The author represents himself, as lost its theology is wild, and often approaches a in a gloomy forest, where he meets with Vir- rigid severity. The errors of the book are gil, who offers to be his guide through hell the errors of the poet's times, and the work is and purgatory, but informs him that BEATRICE invaluable, as affording the best history extant

Beatrice was a lady with whom the poet fell Our readers are acquainted with the fact, violently in love, at a very early age, and that recently a certain Mr. Lemmon and though she was married to another, and it does his amiable wife, Mrs. Lemmon, of Maryland, not seein that he ever even spoke to her, yet, in transition from that State to Texas, found it after her death, she became his incarnation of onvenient to seek shipment for themselves Divine wisdom and love, and without any merit and eight slaves, the property of Mrs. L., at the of her own was rendered immortal by his song.

Through me you pass into eterial pain:
Through me you pass into eterial pain:
Through me among the people lost for aye.
Justice the founder of long fabric moved:
Togedar me was the task of power Divine,
Supremest wisdom and primeval love.
Before me things create were none, save things
Eternal, and eternal I endure.
All hope, abandon ye who enter here."

The Poet's ideas of the spirit world ar nattels" could not be passed through a cor- much more heathen than Christian. They at er of New York without detention and trou- length come at the river Acheron, where the le. Whereat the "Journal of Commerce" meet the old ferryman Charon, "with eyes nd the "New York Herald" fired up their of burning coal, who after some ado lands the ngines of wrath, and proclaimed it monstrous adventurers on the other side. They now take away the property of a poor woman. descend into Limbo, the first circle of hell, emmon himself, we are told, actually cried where infants and all other unbaptized per ver such treatment; and then the huge bow- sons dwell, but suffer nothing except to desire els of compassion of the Journal and Herald without hope. Virgil himself, Socrates, Plato, were stirred again-and their imaginations Democritus, Zeno, Euclid and all virtuous anictured the horrid spectacle of the slavery ag- cients, Jew as well as Gentile, dwelt in this itation renewed, and the Union split-ghosts place. A few eminent Scripture characters,

the punishment of carnal sinners, by being Their efforts to coax or bully Judge Payne whirled about by furious winds, and with reto an unjust and illegal decision would real- markable explicitness he hesitates not to call be amusing, if they were not so inhuman the names of many, both of the ancients and dispitiful. But it was all vain-law and moderns. This particularly, in naming those ne \$5,000 to the unfortunate slaveholders, vested it with a most fearful interest to the on wiped away his tears-and they went on ery page, persons might read the doom of their

eliverance-at the tune of some \$2,000 more | They proceed down into the third circle where the gluttonous lie in the mire under a The slaves got from their friends some hun- heavy storm of hail. In the fourth circle reds of dollars, (not 5,000,) though in point of prodigals and the avaricious are punished by umbers they stood as eight to two-but all rolling great weights against each other. In well enough, since with a little to start with the fifth circle, the wrathful and gloomy are venly. Such boldness the great English poet essarily expend, in order to make the Review fey will doubtless be able to take care of tormented in the stygian lakes. They at length emselves, which is not to be presumed of arrive at the city of Dis, but an entrance is denied them by many Demons, who threaten There was an incident which occurred dur- to detain Virgil and let Dante shift for himself. ng the trial worthy of note-showing that The reader, who has thus far followed our se colored people have a something within poet, can scarcely forbear to shudder as the hat gives manifestations very like a human following touching appeal is made to his sympathies :-

itution and laws of New York do not recog- Entering the city of Dis, the poet discov

great State of New York, should not at the bidding of slavery rank them and grarticles of wards, through the various rounds of nine cirperchandize, to be bought and sold, to be car- cles, describing most minutely all classes of ried anywhere and everywhere as chests of sinners, with their various kinds and degrees ful indeed to these unfortunates, in these times of the earth, was Lucifer standing forth at mid of compromises and slavery platforms. It was breast from the ice. He had three faces, and

"Sails never such I saw
Outstretched on the wide sea. No plumes had they,
But were in texture like a bat; and these
He flapped the air, that from him issued still
Three winds, wherewith Cocytus to its depth
Was frozen. At six eyes he wept: the tears—
Adown three chins distilled with bloody foun. a
At every mouth his teeth a sinner champed,
Bruised as with ponderous engine; so that three
Were in this guise tormented."

These three sinners were Judas, Brutus and sympathy with man, to have seen that old wo- Cassius. Virgil and Dante now clamber along man of whom the papers speak, who upon leav- the back of Lucifer until they come to the ing the court-room after the liberation of her swelling of the haunches, when with much difficulty, Virgil inverts himself, placing claimed aloud, "Thank God! thank all good where his feet had been, and drawing his disciple after him, they proceed till they see the legs of Lucifer in an inverted position. It would seem that they had passed the center of the earth's gravity, and make their way out two

the light of stars, on the other side. A. M., with Life of the Author, e.c. Interface of the Polithor, and an Essay by Dr. Channing on the Poetical Genius of Milton. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway. which was a high mountain, and formerly the garden of Eden, was far more pleasant. In Co., 200 Broadway.

Dante, the Milton of Italian poets, was born deed, purgatory, in many respects, appears to t Florence, A. D. 1265, and died in 1321.— be a very fine place, and many of its inhabit-He flourished about the year 1303. The prime ants are very cheerful. Some, however, underof his life was spent in a state of banishment go very severe chastisement, among whom are om his native place, to which he ever looked some noted ecclesiastics and even popes. They rith longing eyes and yearning heart, but to ascende to the seventh and last cornice, where

When they have arrived at the summit, Vir-As a poet, Dante has been compared to an gil gives Dante full liberty to do as he pleases,

"Till those bright eye
With gladness come, which, weeping, made me l
To-succor thee, thou mayst or seat thee down, To succor thee, thou mayst or seat thee dow Or wander where thou will. Expect no m Sanction of warning voice or sign from me, Free of thy own arbitrement to choose. Discreet, judicious. To distrust thy sense Were henceforth error. 1 invest thee then With crown and mitre, sovereign of the country of the co

Poor old Virgil, who has rendered such es Protestant worshipper may gaze with wonder, sential service to our author, we suppose, has and may linger in its chambers with mingled to go back to limbo, there to wear out a wearisome eternity, for no other reason than the

rating power upon heathen material, when the his soul, his beam, his all, the DIVINE BEA nglish language was scarcely born, and the TRICE descends from heaven, who at first aptalian was still in its youth. He lived 343 pears more like a fretful and scolding jade,

father of English verse. For the amusement commenced, which consists of the moon and of the reader, we will present him with a short the planets. In the moon, they meet with those specimen of English poetry by old RICHARD who have been compelled to violate their vows ROLLE, on Heaven, written a little later than of chastity. In the planet Mercury, they meet with the Emperor Justinian and other eminent potentates. In the planet Venus is Rahab, and female. The fourth heaven is the sun, in which they find many blessed spirits, amongst whom is Thomas Aquinas, and also Solomon more cultivated language than the English, In Mars are the spirits of those who died fightto its utmost tension, but so greatly enlarged had faithfully administered justice in the earth, its boundaries, that none of his successors have so arranged as to form the figure of an eagle. gone beyond him for variety of imagery and In Saturn, the seventh heaven, are those who xpression. He still continues one of those had passed their days in holy contemplation. princes of literature, who open highways of They now ascend to the eighth heaven, or that thought for succeeding ages. The Divinia of the fixed stars, which they enter at the con-Comedia, though written in so dark an age, stellation of the twins. It would seem that his still causes the most cultivated languages of Divine guide could not so far anticipate the Europe to swell with its ponderous thoughts. discoveries of modern astronomy, as to be ac-The volume before us was translated by the quainted with any other planets. From this Rev. Henry Francis Cary, and is supplied point he reviews all his past journey, and here with copious marginal notes, which are quite he sees Christ triumphing with his church,ndispensable for the understanding of a work, Here St. Peter examines our poet, and is quite satisfied with his answers, and here also he The work is made up of three parts, in the enjoys conversation with James, John, Adam,

Such is a brief outline of the subjects The following brief outline, may serve to this most ancient and wonderful semi-christian

and yet, in some particulars, he is very unlike slaity, more studious, which, certainly, is very our great English poet. Milton's blank verse desirable. It will raise the standard of eduhas all the smoothness that is common to rhyme. cation, in the cultivation of a correct literary In Dante, such is not the case; though we taste.

the poet actually thought himself wandering ment. "If not, we would know it, that we may tarily cringes from the intense cold and heat. of Christian doctrine-salvation, by grace-The reader of Milton does not feel that the salvation, free-salvation to all who will acpoet intended to be literally believed. The cept it. most that Milton intends is, to " measure things 4. A Review will bring more into notice pictures are called up to impress certain spir- tion-THE FREEDOM OF MAN. The que fernal air of the lower regions."

most pitifully ridiculous.

orm an unbroken whole.

are pre-eminently original.

assumes in his invocation.

The opinions of the learned in relation to the fuence of such poetry, have been various.-Milton was an abomination to Curran, but was the delight of such men as Channing. Robert 2. From the Biblical students. Poor as in the original, while Walter Scott soon threw take the Review. It will add but, a trifle to cteristic facetiousness, makes him one of his Hunt criticises him with much severity and

But, whatever be the estimation in which oductions have wrought a lasting infldence then, subscribe for it. on the thoughts, language, and theology of

Underneath all the imagery and erroneous notions of Dante, there are great truths. The righteous, in the spirit world, are happy, and the wicked are miserable; and we most hearshe should be equal, let her show that she would.

Strafford County and the central and upper the Review. We know the men who are to steady faith, and the all-conquering love of the steady faith and the steady faith and the steady faith and the steady faith all the steady faith and

which, for several years, has been before our and every sentiment, will not be expected. denomination, is still before us, awakening We need not say much of the Editor of the new interest, and promising success. There Review-Rev. George T. Day, Olneyville, R. view, and some of them occur to our mind as hearty approval of the whole denomination.

on such a work. We may not have it in it, a becoming modesty, and a love for religabundance, in profusion, like old denomina- ion, humanity and truth, will make it, such tions. But we have it-young it is, but we the Review will hardly fail to be in the hands have it; and having it, we should use it-for of Bro. Day. We feel that we can do but litthis reason, if for none other: If we do not the for this contemplated work. We can use it, others will. There are men now among however, speak a word in its favor. We can are fast coming upon the stage.

ertain. We cannnot prevent it; and we tainly fail. Success to the Review. would not if we could. They will not be will be accepted and published. Now, shall my, Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiol count? Can we afford to lose it?

2. A good Review will tend to the cultiva- June 1 -Fall Term, August 24. tion of a correct literary taste among us. Who Mr. Hussey, we learn, has sustained his will say that such is not desirable? Indeed, high reputation as a Teacher, and Miss Shapthis, or rather the want of this, has been one leigh we know to be one of the best in New of the main obstacles in the way of the pub- England. Many can witness to the truth that lication of a Review. It has been said that the lectures of Dr. Jones are full of interest be confined to the ministry. That there may of prosperity, will not lack for students. be some truth in this, we shall not stop to uestion. But giving the objection all its reight, it is not an argument against a Re- THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW ON ROMAN CATHview, but a strong one in its favor. The min-

stry need such a work, to go no farther. There must be a beginning to every thing : and would we have the taste existing among s for a pure, refined, and sanctified literature, we must begin to have it; and beginning have it, we shall undoubtedly find the proverb true: "Parvae res crescunt"-" little things grow,"

In these days of steam and lightning, a ewspaper is fast becoming what it professes o be-a news-paper. Its very form is unsuit. able for preservation. It is read for the news it contains: .The political, talks of elections; he commercial, of ships and stocks; the religious, of revivals and the like. They are have through ages, and are no chandise of the souls of men. hour, or a day, or at most a week, and are then laid aside. Seldom is an article in a Church organization is entirely and wholly newspaper studied. Perhaps one ought to be. a political complot. It may be that the form It may be worthy of it. But we are speaking of the actual fact—it is not studied—like ing of the actual fact—it is not studied—like the gold dust lost in the sands, it shares, the fate of its companions in type. Books are studied; and as a general thing, newspapers are read. Now, we have the reading, we want the studying. We have our fair and fixed must conduct him through paradise. This of the theology of the church in the dark ages. Star. We want "our" Review self to the use of kings; it loaded the Arman-

Of all poets, Dante most resembles Milton, will make us as a people, both ministry and

could scarcely expect this in a translation, un- 3. A Review will serve to bring our docless made by a poet equal to Milton himself. trines more prominently before the public .-Dante writes as though he fully believed the Our doctrines we deem evangelical, in no eality of his images. The reader can scarce- low sense of the term. They are Bible .ly read his vision of hell, without feeling that They will bear the test of criticism and arguthrough the regions of the damned, and he al- at once abandon them. A Review will add most fancies himself with him, and involun- much to our efforts to promulgate sound views

heavenly by things earthly." These physical our position upon that grave and mighty quesitual ideas upon the mind, and such is the first whether "all men are born free and equal" pression of the intelligent reader. Not so has not yet been decided. The battle has not with the readers of Dante. It is hard for one been fought, but is being fought. We have to read him without partaking somewhat of the taken our stand as a Christian body; and our eling of the old women of Verona, "who position should come in contact with the more ascribed the duskiness of his visage to the in- solid and permanent literature of the country a literature which is tremendous in its influ-Dante is much more personal and abusive ence upon our institutions, and ever will be than Milton. When he describes the worst Yes, "our position" should walk among the places in the world of wo, he gives us the literature of the age, among the Reviews and ames of persons who are there, and points Magazines, the Monthlies and Quarterlies, out their torments with an apparent relish; and like a pure spirit troubling and tormenting ence, when Milton is awfully sublime, Dante, them in their (in too many instances) base surfrom his invidiousness, is not unfrequently rendering to the principles of money-making,

n the supernaturalness of their themes, and in But if in no other way, we may, if not carethe connected character of their poems, so as to ful, spoil our remarks by their length. We say, then, that we are highly pleased with the They also greatly resemble each other in effort now being made to establish a F. Bapreative genius. They invent imagery, draw tist Review. This is not enough, however .mparisons, construct sentences, and apply A Review will not publish itself. Seven men words, as had never been done before. Both have undertaken to do it. They have assumed the responsibility, and will publish it one year Dante and Milton were equally bold in their at least, let the loss be what it may. None of escriptions. They hesitate not to grasp any us wish them to lose anything. We desire, on dea from the radiant throne of God, to the the contrary, that they should not only receive lepths of the infernal regions, to which Luci-sufficient to meet the actual expenses of printfer was hurled. They have ready language ing, but sufficient to pay them for the many with which to paint any thing infernal or hea- hours and days of labor which they must necwhat it should be, and what we expect it will

> 1. From the ministry. Every minister should subscribe for it. But first he should make the effort to get the "four subscribers, with the pay." This will entitle him to." a fifth copy" gratis. In helping the Review, he will also

most of the Biblical students are, they should the book aside in disgust. Carlyle, with chartheir present expenses. The Institution which lies so near their hearts, and the Review, will vine and worshipful heroes, while Leigh be friends warmly attached to each other, and never, we trust, to be separated.

3 From private brethren in the church. But, whatever be the estimated the uch poets as Dante and Milton are held, they houst ever stand amongst those princes, whose profit, as those in the ministry. They should,

many of them, be interested in its artic The day is rapidly finding its sun-down, we hope, when the light, trashy "stuff" of the tily adopt the language of another, in relation like man, has an immortal destiny. Would ed upon his agency in this State, though he fered his services to the Irish mission at Edin to the great Italian bard—". Would to heaven she be his equal in whatever Heaven designed

sure; but they are our men. It will be independent of course. Not thus being, we would rather it should not be at all. That we shall The question of a Pree-will Baptist Review, fall in love with every line, and every period,

are many reasons why we should have a Re- I. The choice will undoubtedly meet the All that a ready writer, a nice literary taste, a 1. We have talent suitable to be employed sound judgment, a Christian heart, a kind spirus, that have the necessary qualifications as subscribe for it, and pay for it; and this we writers of solid, Review articles; and others shall most cheerfully do. The work is very cheap in comparison with the price of similar

content with putting the results of the toils of LEBANON ACADEMY.-We have received many a day and many a wakeful night upon the annual catalogue of this Institution, which the pages of a newspaper, soon to be torn up, shows it to be in a flourishing condition. d given to the winds. They will seek a Number of students for the last two terms me for their thoughts, where they will pot 126. E. M. Hussey, A. B., Principal. Miss he so exposed to a speedy destruction. Wa- Eunice K. Shapleigh, Assistant. Miss Frances ters troubled by the law of gravitation, will L. Woodward, Teacher of Music. Samuel have a channel-if, in go other way, they will W. Jones, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and cut one. Much more, troubled thoughts can- Physiology. The Institution has a good apnot brook confinement. These men will write paratus; and "lectures will be given from -will write for Reviews, and their articles time to time on Natural Philosophy, Astronowe lose nothing in losing the fruit of their Board, from \$1,25 to \$1,50; washing, roomons? Why not turn this talent to our own rent, wood, &c., included. The Spring Term will commence March 2-the Summer Term.

the denomination could not appreciate a and instruction. We hope, to say nothing of Review"-that, with rare exceptions, it would the past, that an Institution, now so deserving

A late number of this Review contains an

article on Mr. Brownson's Catholicity and his Republicanism. It is not long, but the writer has concentrated ages of history within a brief space, and demolished for the millionth time the lying assumption that the Papal church is favorable to republican liberty. Wisely, the author separates the Jesuits and priestly conclayes from the unreasoning and oppressed nasses of the laity, who are denied the privilege of thinking or speaking for themselves .-With just discrimination he hurls the anathe mas of truth upon those guilty conspirators who. for purposes of ecclesiastical aggrandizement, have through ages, and are now, making mer-

"We feel," says the reviewer, "as all the world feels, that the present Roman Catholic modern divines are its most ab Of the temporizing and ambitious policy of

that Church, the article speaks with the famil iarity of history. "For a temporal existence it prostituted it

ost pitifully ridiculous.

But the two great poets resemble each other may leaven the whole lucap.

be. The Review calls for help.

4 From our female friends. They would times in the shape of literature, will meet the demands of the female intellect. Woman,

May success continue to attend his labors.

These men will write. Of this we may be publications. Were it cheaper, it would cer-

as practicable.-...j. w, VARIOUS ITEMS.

The city of Cincinnati has recently been splored by Bible distributors. Out of 4791 families visited, 1518 were found destitute of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, has just been issued. It ound that twelve out of every thirteen of those states the number of missionaries in the em destitute were Romanists, the most of whom ploy of the Society, and engaged in Christian declined to receive it.

When the Rev. Jesse Lee, the father of there were no doctors of divinity in his denomination, he promptly replied, "Because our diton, New Haven, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, vinity is not sick."

A Roman Catholic editor, who has changed the Tom Paine school.

plied the applicants, "but we had a fire in the of the world.

tiles. One room as well as another may be ing his lively interest in the extension of used for cooking, and the floors are often seen work in Africa, and recommending two staburned in spots, where coals have fallen upon tions, Cape Mount and Bexley, where white

da of Spain with bulls and excommunications, year, there were in the 28 universities of Gerand joined its thunders to the cannon of Louis XIV. It blessed Louis, the well beloved, in his amours, and played at give-and-take with Harley and with Bolingbroke, with the Stuarts, with Frederick, with Suwarrow, and with cal economists, 4182 medical men, and 2644 with Frederick, with Suwarrow, and with Catherine. It pressed an ultramontane despotic Jesuitism upon France, in obedience to the interests of its supporting despots, till the interests of its supporting despots, till the interests of its supporting despots, till the invincible. French people gross in their agony the interests of its supporting despots, the distribution of the winds, and chopped its head off on the guillotine. It broke the Cave of the Winds; and let out on Camillo.

Camillo.

Vienna, 6940; Berlin, 1171; Munich, 1961; Prague, 1346; Bonn, 1912; Breslaw, 864; broke the Cave of the Winds; and let out on Camillo. the world Mirabeau, Doumouriez, Camille obsmoulins, St. Just, and Marat. It opposed, ruckled to, excommunicated, and crowned or it is oils and the iron tonsure of Italian sov-Graetz, 399; Friburg, 331; Marbough, 315; reignty, Napoleon. It compelled the aban-omment of Josephine, seated an Austrian girl Greisswald, 204; Zurich, 200; Berne, 119; n the neck of the Empire, sold itself to the loly Alliance, raised up the younger Pitt and Kiel, 141; Rostock, 106; Bale, 65. The num astlereagh to the rule of England, leagued in ber of professors amounts to 1660; of whom 851 are third partition of Poland, gave Lombardy are ordinary professors, 348 extraordinary, 40 honorary, and 427 private.

nated its thunders against the Irish rebels of Union' of their country with the English mon-rchy, and endorsed the hideous desolation of that land. Doubtless for the benefit of the The National Religious Societies of this country have at this time in their employ, upwards of 1,800 missionaries and colporters, exclusive of those who are laboring in other caith was all this done; but then it follows hat the faith is a political object, and the pacities.

Vienna and Sicily once more to Naples, ful-

sented to us in these days. We have not

oughteit—it is pressed upon us; and not being owards, we meet it. We are called on to

REGISTERS. REGISTERS.

back Now.

We are entirely out of Registers. If any of

Rev. S. Souther, an Agent of the Ameri-

can Sunday School Union, gave a lecture at

e Town Hall in this place on Sabbath even-

ing, 14th inst. His lecture was a good one,

llustrated by appropriate anecdotes, well adapt-

ed to interest and instruct the crowded audito-

ry, and promote the cause of Sabbath schools.

We understand that Mr. S. has but just enter-

several years past, where he has been very

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The American Board has 161 ordained missionaries, besides assistants, physicians, &c. The American Home Missionary Society eld our intellects to a dictum which arrives has not far from 1060 missionaries.

at the absurd and vain conclusion of demand-ing our bodies for the uses of despots. We The American Tract Society has in its sere seen this Church in our own day purchasvice about 500 colporters, scattered through ing the Papal trara, one time from a French the States, rison by administering the sacrament of biga-ny to a Bonaparte, and again from the lap of The American and Foreign Christian Union

my to a Bonaparte, and again from the lap of a Holy Alliance, the majority of whose members, Talleyrand, Castlereaf, George III., Prince Regent, and Alexander, were, according to its own decrees, schismatics or infidels. We have all read the secret treaty of Verona.

We have all read the secret treaty of Verona, and protocols attached, and know how grateful tyrants were for the services of the Papacy against the people, and how earnestly they guaranteed the States of the Church to the Vatcan, if the Vatican would continue to act in seilles, France, and one at St. John's. New

their service. Again, we have seen it, in 1848, restore itself to the Eternal City by the bayonets of an usurper. We have seen it believely its promises of an usurper. lie all its promises of years, accept the hospipapers has challenged Dr. Nast, of the Methotalities of a Neapolitan Lazzarone, shed its dist church, who is editor of the Apologist, in vestments over Lord Russel, over Queen Vicvestments over Lora Rassel, ver Frances Joseph, ligion. Dr. Nast has accepted, and as soon as

Radetzky, Swartzenburg, and hail with unmiting the first of the success of the vile and mean murderer of an innocent and unarmed people, and praises God, with highest masses and processions of the Eucharist, for the same. We have seen it everywhere protecting infamy and opposing right; and with brazen impudence it presses on us even in this land, and, in its character as a political scheme of men fibhorred from end to end of this continent, demands that end to end of this continent, demands that ficer, Miss Sexton, Miss Maguire, and Miss we swallow it, cross our paws reverently, Aldrich. Rev. Mr. Blakelee and wife sailed for and whisper, in solemnist accents, 'We be-San Francisco on Monday. Rev. Mr. Briggs and Miss Howe have also embarked for Jamaica

ANTI-SLAVERY CHURCHES SOUTH .- We see the fact stated that in North Carolina th ir friends have more than they can sell, they American Missionary Association has a miswill oblige us by returning them proceed and the state, a native of the State, a native of the State, and the s ometime next Spring, but send them right covenants preclude the admission of sla ers to their communion. The missionary reneighboring counties having an aggregate membership of 350, to whose communion slaveholder is admitted.

Rev. James Forbes, a Roman Catholic priest of Glasgow, has renounced Romanism, and embraced Protestantism; he is in the prime of life, frank, energetic, talented, and seems thoroughly to have made up his mind. He has ofhas been engaged in the work in Maine for burg.

The bishops and priests, (Roman Cath-

pecially in places and neighborhoods which are and New Orleans, in great numbers are poscomparatively destitute of the means of grace. sessing themselves of the Scriptures, and reading them with lively interest; may they prove to them "the power and wisdom of God."

BAPTISTS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.-In the Bro. Burr :- Under a sense of duty, I re- United Kingdom there are 1,895 churches, and urned to Vermont in October last, and found 1,391 of these churches embrace 140,600 memthe churches, as I expected to, in a low, scat- bers. Three-fourths of them are in England, tered condition, many of them entirely desti- and one-fourth in Wales. Ireland has only 31 tute of the stated means of grace, and some churches, 14 of them having 521 members. quite extinct. Much labor has been bestow- The Baptists have but few churches in Scoted on our people in this State, by many faith- land. The 1,391 churches from which returns ful ministers, who have gone to their rest, among were received, report a clear increase of 4.875 members; a great falling off from that of the whom were Colby, Moulton, two Norrises, Boston, Nelson, Quimby, Jackson, Bowles, preceding year-12,000. The number of vil-Woodworth, Maynard, Hackett, Robinson, lage stations reported is 1,464, and of children Pope, Flagg, Messer, and last, our much es- in Sunday schools, 161,110,

emed Eld. King. Many others, whom I do INTEMPERANCE IN GERMANT .- At one of the not recollect, have died in the triumphs, of the last meetings of the congress of pastors of the faith of that gospel which they have faithfully Protestant church, held in Bremen to discuss preached to the people of this State. For the such moral and social questions as come withsake of the memory of the dead -for the sake in their sphere of activity, Mr. Wald, the suof the labors of their hands, into which we have perintendent of Kouigsburg defended the tem entered-for the sake of the work of the Holy perance societies, and, to show the necessity Spirit, through them and their coadjutors, and, for them, stated that drunkenness was the r the sake of souls, I design to try once more greatest vice of the lower classes of Germany. for the restoration of these churches.

There are annually he says, throughout Germany, 40,000 deaths from delirium tremens: y labor and success (if the Lord please to in the Zollverein alone, 360,000,000 quarts of make me successful,) for the columns of the brandy are sold and consumed, and in Hesse Star. And I would now be peak the fervent one-half of the grain produced is used for disprayers of all our brethren, that God will be tillation. From some quotations from the wrieased to bless us in our efforts; and also ask tings of Luther, adduced on the occasion, the the co-operation of our brethren in the ministry, great Reformer appears to have been no sparresiding within the State and elsewhere, as far ing denouncer of the "heavy headed revels" of his countrymen and contemporaries. According to the reports of the temperance societies, many of his reproaches have too much force still.

JEWISH MISSIONS.-The annual report of izing the Jews, to be seven; colporters six, and students in training, four-all of whom are Methodism in New England, was asked why there were no doctors of divinity in his denomination. New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Bos-Cleveland, Charleston, Columbia, and a few other places. The number of Jews who have professed the Christian faith since May last, is faith three times, says, that "Bible or is six, among whom are two Rabbis; the num-Protestant religion neither clearly teaches ber within two years, 20; the number of Jews who God is, nor what he commands." Quite in the United States, more than 100,000; of omforting this announcement, to the infidel of , whom, it is estimated, that 150 are converts. The number of Jews in the world the report A clergyman, being applied to in less than estimates at fourteen millions-of whom some year after his appointment, to put a stove in 10,060 are openly professing Christianity. The the church, asked how long his predecessor whole number of Christian missionaries to the and been there, and when answered, "Twelve Jews is estimated at 150. The Secretary, Mr. years," he said-" Well, you have had no fire McGregor, thinks the Jews in the United n the church during his time." "No, sir," re- States more accessible than in any other part

CHINESE Houses.—Chinese houses have no turned from West Africa, a missionary of the WEST AFRICA.-Rev. Eli Ball, lately rehimneys, and the smoke of successive gener- Southern Baptist Board, has written a letter to tions accumulates on the walls, timbers and the Baptist Missionary Union, Boston, expresshem. The houses seem designed and con- missionaries are very much needed at this time, tructed to receive dampness, dirt, discomfort, with prospects of great usefulness. He adds disease and death.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—
During the last six months of the scholastic which I would sooner choose to go. White

emasculated gospel."

admire these sponges and regard them as an infallible remedy. They are delighted at seeing the committen press an expection of the

Dear Bro. Burr: —When I wrote last, I had just completed my tour in R. I., Blackstone of little Chinese who will every year ascend to heaven (!) In Europe, perhaps surprise will be felt at so great a disposal of pills in China. But the astonishment will cease as soon as it is known that the Chinese have a taste for medicine, just as Europeans have for tea or coffee" (!) "Children sent direct to heaven by baptism procured by pills! Such is full grown sacramantalism! a venerated pill and a miraculous sponge, as means of effecting Christian conversions!

At Blackstone the pastor took a particular interest in the cause, and though the church was not so wealthy nor the congregation so large as some others I had visited, the collection exceeded any I had taken in those Quarterly Meetings.

At the more central sponge, as incanced the same unworthy kind are employed. Thus in missions of Tong-king the Romish Bishop and Vicar Apostolic, Retord, after reporting the baptism during the year 1849, of 9649 infants of the infidels,

parts of N. H., mostly in the neighborhood of the railroads. Owing to the difficulty of getfing out appointments, my visit to those churches was very partial.

"A collection is made and a small capital acquired. This capital is employed in trade,

supported and non-educated ministry are almost invariably in the back ground. Some have disappeared altogether; some are tum-

well trained, well organized and systematic, surrounded by truth's impregnable barriers, and when, with all its buttering rams, it came thundering down upon them, they remained ton!"

This poor systematic discussion of eternal happiness, intercede with Jesus Christ in favor of his countrymen and become the guardian angel of his nation!"

necessity of the active co-operation of the pastors in order to secure any considerable inferest in our benevolent operations. Our church mission Societies do little without it, and without it our cellections are very meagre. I have noticed, on some occasions, that a few remarks from the pastor at the time of taking the collections has seemed to double the amount.

been considerable neglect in giving out my ap-pointments, so that the people had come togeth-er without understanding definitely the characer or object of the lecture, and not anticipating ter-or object of the fecture, and not anticipating a collection. I begato call the attention of the pastors particularly to this subject. My lectures usually embrace a description of idolatry, (illustrated by the exhibition of a number of idols, some of which have long been actually worshipped,)—the obstacles to the introduction of Christianity among the heathen, sand some account of the success that has at-tended the operations of our Society. A col-lection is invariably expected in aid of our Yours as ever, O. R. BACHELER.

Hanover, Dec. 1, 1852. From the Oriental Baptist for July, 1852.

ANGELICAL MISSONS. Robinson's History of Baptism contains a vast number of curious facts, which sufficiently Show that the sacred ordinance of Christian Baptism has been strangely perverted at different times of the world's history. Jesuit Missions in the East furnish many rich examthriteen or fourteen young men and women ples, few nowever, more absurd (we had almost said; profane and disgusting) than those of the Chinese Missions of 1850 and '51. We know not whether the subjoined examples can be exceeded—they are taken from the April number of the "Journal of Sacred Literature," pages 23—25. The authorities on which the extracts are given may be regarded as unex-ceptionable. The names of these Angelio Ceptionable. The names of these Angelic Missionaries are Perrochean, Vicar Apostolic of Su-tchuen; Retord, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Tong-King; Micke, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Dansare. The authorities are the Annanies de la Propagation de la Foi; 1850 and '51, pages 127, 141, 273, seq.

An the Chinese Missions Perrochean, Vicar Apostolic of Su-tchuen; Reported for the Star.

Whitestown Quarterly Meeting

Whitestown Quarterly Meeting

Held its last session with the church at Poland, N. Y., Dec. 4th and 5th.

Bro. Richardson, of Whitestown church, was examined; and licensed to preach for one was examined; and licensed to preach for one

Apostolic of Su-techuen, under date Sept 4th, 1848, writes to the conductors of the Society for the propagation of the faith at Rome, in the following pregnation of the faith at Rome, in the following terms:

Whereas, there is an effort being made in our denomination to raise a permanent fund to darins throw in the way of the conversion of aid young men who attend our Biblical School the infidels, we have received as catechamens to obtain an education for the purpose of better

men and women can and do labor in Africa, 1280 neophytes, and baptized 888 adults in and enjoy as good health and as much vigor of the year. God be praised. But our angelical

men and women can and do labor in Africa, and enjoy as good health and as much vigor of constitution as in Hindostan, Burmah, Siam, or the lower parts of China. There are about seventy, white missionaries on the western coast of Africa, some of whom I have seen."

White price of the truth of the old adage, "where there is a will there is a way." Knowing that there was a physician in the neighborhood who was something of a naturalist, he went and engaged to procure for him a number of rattlesmakes at a stipulated price. The rattlesnakes were caught in a neighboring mountain. The money was received; and the books bought.—And thus the head of the old serpent may be brusied by the weapons indirectly furnished by his own tribe.—Hatch. & Obs.

The Religious Herald of Hartford, Ct., charging the American Board of Foreign Missions with a pro-slavery policy, utters the following oracular prophecy:

"As certainly as the world continues to revolve, will the policy of the Board be reversed associn as a few of the old men have died off, and a new generation succeeds to place and power. We are not prophesying so much as pointing to causes, which already exist, and the operation of which any one may observe. The Prudential Committee may issue appeals and the returned missionaries from among the Cherokees and Choctaws may wander at the apathy of the churches and the worldliness of the ministry, but it will be more and more difficult to obtain men to go to those missions.—The students in our theological seminaries have too much religion to go and preach an emasculated gospel."

A New Work.—Dr. J. Addison Alexander is food to the properties of their children lack seen and a fer easily allowed to baptize the perishing admired the reference to other, and the returned missionaries from among the Cherokees and Choctaws may wander at the apathy of the churches and the worldliness of the ministry, but it will be more and more difficult to obtain men to go to those missions.—The students in our theological seminaries have too much reli

And Work.—Dr. J. Addison Alexander is about to commit to press an exposition of the Five Books of Moses. Few items of information could be so interesting to scholars. The Princeton Professor is a critic of the highest authority at home and abroad.—N. Y. Obs.

Per the Mosang Star.

MISSION AGENCY.

ing the forcheads of their children laved with so marvellous an instrument. We hope that next year the number of our baptized infants will reach a hundred thousand; by and by it may amount to two hundred thousand a year, if you send us good support. In no other part of the world can your money achieve the salvation of so many souls. After the conversion of China, which contains more than 300,000,000

"A collection is made and a small capital sew was very partial.

I found pastors and people more interested than in R. I. I mentioned that the collections there amounted to about two cents on an average for each individual present—in N. H., they have averaged about eight cents.

My visit to the churches in the Lisbon Q. M. was particularly interesting. Brethren Blake and George had made all necessary arrangements for my appointments, as request
"A collection is made and a small capital acquired. This capital is employed in trade, or laid out in the purchase of a piece of land. With the income we purchase boards to make coffins (!) and religious and funeral tokens; then when the children of the Pagan die, the society gives them a solemn interment, with music and a drum, and a troop of little children of both sexes who follow the procession. The heathens are ravished with this pomp; so that when one of their children falls sick, they Blake and George had made all necessary arrangements for my appointments, as requested in the Stat and either conveyed me from place to place themselves, or secured my conveyance without expense to the Society.—

Though the churches are rather small, and the weather during the time of my visit was unfavorable, the congregations were generally good, and the collections fully equal to the N. H. scalé, eight per cent.

A few thoughts have occurred to me while making these tours—

The heathens are ravished with this pomp; so that when one of their children falls sick, they of their own accord entreat us to go and bapping tize it. There is in the mission at present a great zeal for the work; but to sustain the same travished with this pomp; so that when one of their children falls sick, they of their own accord entreat us to go and bapping tize it. There is in the mission at present a great zeal for the work; but to sustain the same travished with this pomp; so that when one of their children falls sick, they of their own accord entreat us to go and bapping tize it. There is in the mission at present a great zeal for the work; but to sustain the same travished with this pomp; so that when one of their children falls sick, they of their own accord entreat us to go and bapping tize it. There is in the mission at present a great zeal for the work; but to sustain the waste of their own accord entreat us to go and bapping tize it. There is in the mission at present a great zeal for the work; but to sustain the waste of their own accord entreat us to go and bapping tize it. There is in the mission at present a great zeal for the work; but to sustain the waste of their own accord entreat us to go and bapping tize it. There is in the mission at present a great zeal for the work; but to sustain the waste of their own accord entreat us to go and bapping tize it. There is in the mission at present a great zeal for the work; but to sustain the tize in the waste of their own accord entreat us to go and bapping tize it. There is

A few thoughts have occurred to me while making these tours—

1. Our well organized churches, where system in their various operations prevails, are generally interested in missions, and are constantly doing something for the cause; but where they are in an unsettled state, or where there is a want of system, they do little.—Among such there are generally no auxiliary Societies, and my collections have been small. To secure anything like hearty co-operation in the work seems impossible.

2. I have noticed that these churches which.

China the saved souls are so numerous because for a considerable time, have been supplied with preaching gratuitously, even though that for a considerable time, have been supplied with preaching gratuitously, over though that preaching may have been efficient, have not enjoyed prosperity—and not being accustomed to assist themselves they are prepared to render very little assistance to the cause of God generally.

3. Churches that have advocated the nonsupported and non-educated ministry are also considered from another Mississance and which proceeded from another Mississance and supported and non-educated ministry are also considered from another Mississance Bishen and proceeded from another Bishen and proceeded from another Bishen Bishen Bishen "Micke, Bishop of Dansare:"

they will all soon have passed away. May a these savages, I perceived a woman carelessly better class of churches spring from their stretched on a mat, and near her lay an infant stretched on a mat, and near her lay an infant 4. I have visited some localities where Mil-4. I have visited some localities where Millerism has exerted its worst influences. There were some of our churches, that, from their peculiar character and organization, or rather want of oganization, were exposed on every side to these influences—and when it came, like a hideous monster, careering through the land, it "stove them up" with a fearful trash. There were others that were well trained, well organized and systematic.

single church of the latter class that has sustained any material injury from this peculiar heresy.

"Well, he might be as fit and render services as good as many others who hold the same post in the Romish

ces, of infant baptism.

After the above specimens of convert mak-

ing, who can be astonished at the great numerical strength of the Romanists, of which they are so fond of boasting,

Jellasore, July 26, 1852.

REVIVALS, ETC.

JACKSONVILLE, Switz'd Co., Ia.,

Bro. Burr:—The cause of God is yet prospering with us. We enjoy much of the life and power of religion in our meetings; and Foreign Mission cause—a collection, too, the people, the occasion and the cause. These points should be distinctly nothere seems to be a good interest in favor of fugitive slave law is looked upon with perfect contempt. Since my last I have passed through some glorious revivals. God lives here with us of a truth. I have had the privilege of baptising twelve happy converts.

ples, few flowever, more absurd (we had almost have, we trust, been hopefully converted, and

ASA LIBBY, Clerk.

ive churches.

Agreeably to vote of the conference, the next

Axen's Cherry Perconal.—We have but li session will be held at Plainfield, commencing March 5, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. J. BUTLER, Clerk, Whitestown, Dec. 8, 1852.

Held its last term with Mill Creek church, Juion Co., Ohio, Dec. 3d and 4th. The reorts from the churches were generally encour-M. attended with us and preached to good aceptance. Christians were not inactive, but ke as the Spirit gave them utterance, and it as a time of refreshing from the presence of

Our next session will be held with the East Liberty church, Logan Co., O., on the first Saturday in March next—Conference Friday preceding, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ERASTUS HARVEY, Clerk.

E. Liberty, O., Dec. 7, 1852.

Windham church, of the Owego Q. M., a questouncil commenced with them on the 9th inst., r the examination, and, if thought proper, the dination of Bro. S. L. DIMMICK to the Gospel inistry. The examination proving abundant-satisfactory, both to the council and church,

he was ordained by prayer and imposition of hands after a discourse from 2 Tim. 4: 2.

"Preach the word."

For the Council, O. T. MOULTON.

Caroline Center, N. Y., Dec. 13, '52.

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Exeter Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be held in Corinna—Conference Friday, Jan. 7, 1853, at I o'clock, P. M., at the White school house, and meetings of worship at the Union meeting house at Moor's Mills on Saturday and Sabbath following.

N. J. ROBINSON,

Corinna, Me., Dec. 15, 1853.

Will hold its next session with the church in East Ran olph, Vt., commencing Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock, P. M. M. C. HENDERSON, Clerk.

1. A skelefon of a sermon from each member, 2. Subject for discussion, Characteristics

CORRECTION. In my report of the Female Mis. So M. M. HUTCHINS.

General Intelligence.

Monday, Dec. 13. Senate.—The Secretary ad a letter from Hon. Wm. R. King, who is requesting Mr. Atchison to take the chair.

Mr. Chase moved that the Senate proceed to the Legislature upon the subject. Il vacancies in committees. Mr. Underwood loved that the Chair proceed to fill vacancies fr. Hale objected. The Chair was finally aur. Hale objected. The Chair was finally au-orized to fill the vacancies. Mr. Hale said he understood that the honora-

tween the United States and foreign powers, as will secure the same liberty of religious were ship to all Americans residing under foreign flags which is guarantied to all foreign citizens residing under the flag of our Union, and the in all treaties hereafter to be made the commissioners shall secure, if possible, a similar provision. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Tursday, Dec. 14. Senate.—Mr. Adams presented a petition from Mississippi, praying congress to interfere to prevent American citizens abroad from being compelled to observe forms of religious worse.

gress to interfere to prevent American citizens abroad from being compelled to observe forms of religious worship contrary to their conscientious scruples and convictions. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts called the attention of the Senate to that part of the Message which related to Mr. Webster's death, and spoke in eloquent terms of the character and merits of the deceased. He was followed by Messrs. Cass and Seward.

The House spent the day in committee on the character of the House spent the day in committee on the character of the House spent the day in committee on the character of the House spent the day in committee on the character of the work, to suit the pockets

referring the various branches of the President's Message to appropriate committees, and was addressed by Messrs. Meade, Stanton, and Giddings. Mr. G. delivered a speech in reference

tance was done in the Senate. House .- Mr. G. T. Davis of Mass., pronounce propriate resolutions were adopted and the rious manufactures of cotton.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15. Senate.-Mr. Chase in oduced a bill ceding to Ohio the public lands in that State remaining unsold and unappropriated.

On motion of Mr. Clemens, the Senate took up the joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieut. General by Brevet for meritorious services, upon General much as both together. Scott. Some verbal amendments were made. and it was postponed till Monday.

The House went into committee and occupied the day on the Resolution to refer the President's Message to committees.

PUNCTUALITY AND ITS OPPOSITE. - Mr. Reuben election-day, travelled on foot one mile in the is certainly liberal. rain, and deposited the first ballot at the opening of the polls. On the same day, about sunset, there came into the village a young man, by inflammatory rheumatism. apparently just old enough to vote, with horse apparently just old enough to vote, and wagon, hired for the purpose at the expense London, on the 16th of Nov., discovered and een closed some 15 minutes before his arrival! By this delinquency, Gen. Pierce lost a vote, which, however, he did not need—but the poor Mars and Jupiter. fellow lost \$2,00, which, judging from his shabby A bill has passed through the committee appearance, he very much needed, to say nothing the whole of the Ohio House of Delegates, to of the waste of patriotism, with which the chap protect the fights of persons claimed as fugiseemed pretty freely charged. Not utterly tive slaves. Its provisions are somewhat similost, however, if so be the laggard fellow shall lar to the famous Vermont law.

preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and whereas our Anniversaries have commended this subject to us; therefore—

Resolved, That we as a Quarterly Meeting, and as individuals, do heartily sympathize ing camphene and fluid for sale, says, "not with this enterprise, and will do all we can to rward it.

Appointed a committee of one in each will caution his customers not to attempt solicitous for the safety of others as himself, he arch to present this subject to their respec-

tle confidence in the long list of patent medicine advertisements which crowd the columns of our newspapers, but having used the above medicine in our family for some two or three years, we do not hesitate to say, that for colds, coughs, hoarseness, and other similar affections, incident to our climate, it uniformly affords more immediate and more decided relief sorts from the churches were generally sorts from the chu ngs of worship were very interesting. Elders observed as the complaints, are afflicted with throat and lung complaints, especially at this season of the year, might do. well to give it a trial .- s. F.

The HUTCHINSON FAMILY favored the people of this place with one of their inimitable Concerts on Friday evening last. As usual, all who

Governor Martin, of this State, has issued his proclamation, announcing the property qualification stricken out of the Constitution of New Hampshire by a vote of more than two-thirds of the legal voters of the State voting on the

A despatch from Washington says that Hon. William R. King, President of the Senate and Vice President elect, is in a very critical situation with regard to health. His lungs are very much diseased, and his cough is incessant. It is thought he never will resume his seat in the Senate.

An attempt in the Vermont Legislature at its ecent session, to repeal the habeas corpus act relating to the Fugitive Slave Law) was de-

RIOT AT TAMMANY HALL .- A riot recently took place at Tammany Hall, New York, in which we learn that Mr. Schell, Chairman of one of the Democratic Committees, was felled to the floor with a chair, in the hands of some of the assailants. He has since been confined to his house, under the treatment of several skilful surgeons, and now lies at the point of death. The injuries he received were principally about the temples.

A civil war has broken out in Tobasco, which a large number of citizens opposed to the present government, had taken up arms and succeeded in taking two small towns. There have been two battles, in which about 400 government troops have been killed.

Louis Napoleon has been declared Emperor of France by an overwhelming majority-7,200,-000 to 250,000. He was crowned on the 2d inst. He has announced that there will be no change in policy or administration.

ENTICING SLAVES .- John Sinott, who was victed of enticing a slave to run away, was sentenced in the Baltimore County Court to six years and five months imprison

PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER STATE.—The division of Texas has been in agitation in that State for several years past, but recently the people seem to have become more earnest in the matter .-The advocates of division are mainly in Eastern Texas. The Houston Telegraph states that the scheme is rapidly growing into favor, and that it is even proposed to hold an extra session of the Legislature upon the subject. The Telegraph opposes the division, for fear of the west-

PROPOSED NEW TERRITORIES .- In the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst., the Comof Representatives, on the 7th inst., the Committees in its hand. He desired to know the names of lose committees which were to be appointed. In the expediency of dividing Oregon Territory, long debate ensued.

Mr. Bright, in answer to Mr. Hale, said he lumbia river, to be called Columbia Territory. to submit to the Senate, and that they stood with leave to report a bill or otherwise. Mr. nearly the same as last year. Where there Hall also gave notice of his intentian to introwith leave to report a bill or otherwise. Mr. re vacancies caused by change of members, nators of the political party having the ma-CHOLERA IN CUBA .- A letter from Havans

sons on each committee of five and two on each committee of three. Ahe list was then handed to Senator Pearce, and the Whigs named the remaining members. The Senator from New Hampshire was not on any committee, because the Democratic majority conceived that that Senator was outside of any healthy political organization. ganization.

Mr. Hale replied that he was glad to be relieved from the labors of committees, and proud of the cause given for his exclusion.

The rules were suspended, when Mr. Bright offered the list of committees.

The Committees are precisely as last session.

Commences are precisely as last session in the comment of the comment at foreign courts be instructed to urge such amendments to the existing treaties between the United States and foreign powers,

cheaper form of the work, to suit the pockets of the less wealthy. SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO.-It is said that a

chemist has invented a substitute for tobacco.to slavery and kindred topics.

It is made of guano, and will doubtless soon supercede the weed, as it is just as nasty and a good deal cheaper. Three millions and a half of the inhabitants

ed an eulogy on the character of Daniel Web- of Great Britain, or one-eighth of the whole ter. He was followed by several others-ap- population, depend for subsistence upon the va-PROFITABLE .-- A Mrs. Dakin, in London, whos

house commanded a fine view of the funeral procession in honor of the Duke of Wellington, let the upper part of it for one thousand guineas

Nelson's funeral, in 1809, cost about seventyfive thousand dollars; William Pitt's, thirty thousand. Wellington's will probably cost as

ed to the Maine Law, that it would not permit the manufacture or use of cider in any quantity The Vermont Law provides that any one may make as much cider as he pleases, and sell as much as he can, provided the quantity sold is not less than five gallons. He may also manufacture any Wilcox, aged 91, the oldest man in this district, fermented liquors to any extent for his own use. (Whitesboro', N. Y.,) on the morning of last To private manufacture and drinking the Law

gress from New Hampshire, is detained at home

other planet, the seventh first seen by him, and

siderably increased the size of the burn.

. After pacifying her as well as he was able, Foreign.—The Africa arrived on Friday last. he returned to his couch and his slumbers, Nothing of any importance from England. from which he was again aroused in the course France.—The votes were counted on the 2d of an hour, by the frightful screams of the little one. Springing instantly to her bedside, down from the child's body jumped an enormal down from the child before the child by the down from the child's body jumped an enormous rat, and bounded away out of the room the 3d, because the people have bestowed it upon me with their acclamations; because the for purposes of ventilation. The forefinger of the little hand was bitten entirely through, the little hand was bitten entirely through, the mation has ratified it. Receive here my oath that no sarrifice shall be wanting on my part to the prosperity of my country, and that

EMIGRATION PROM NEW. HAMPSHIRE.—From the Report of the last census, we are informed that the number of emigrants from New Hampshire then living in other States, amounted in press; also 219 political convicts.

France."

At 1 o'clock, Napoleon made a public entry, as Emperor, into Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon has signed a decree, pardoning all persons guilty of offences of the press; also 219 political convicts. 1850 to 110,000. Of these 40,000 were living in Massachusetts, 20,000 in Vermont, 14,000 in
New York, 13,000 in Maine, 4,800 in Ohio, 4,200 in Illinois, 2,700 in Michigan, and 2,500

THE VERMONT LIQUOR LAW.

The following are the material provisions of the Liquor Law recently passed by the Vermont Wisconsin. If all the population born in Legislature: Chief of the New York Police, in his last report nal, chemical, mechanical and sacramental purto the Mayor, says that the daring manner in poses only.

2. Such town agent shall, if required by the which robberies are committed almost exceeds

which robberies are committed almost exceeds belief:—

"Cattle are butchered and dressed on farms adjoining the city, and brought to this market for sale; while droves of sheep are carried away in the night from the immediate neighborhood of the farm-house without alarming the owner; ships are boarded and robbed of cables, rigging, &c., while the officers are sitting in their cabins; the cabins of vessels are entered at night, and the pockets of the sleepers rified of their contents; and other like offences are of such frequent occurrence as not even to excite supprise when related."

2. Such town agent shall, if required by the commissioner, give bonds in the sum of \$600, to transact the business of his agency according to law.

3. The penalty for violation of this law is, on the first conviction, \$10 and costs; on the second, \$20 and costs; on the third, the same, with imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months.

4. No appeal from justice shall be allowed, without good and sufficient bonds (not less than \$100) that the appeal shall be prosecuted to effect, and that all costs, fines, &c., shall be paid; and also-bonds (not less than \$200) that the appeal shall be prosecuted to effect, and that all costs, fines, &c., shall be paid; and also-bonds (not less than \$200) that the appeal shall be prosecuted to effect, and that all costs, fines, &c., shall be paid; and also-bonds (not less than \$200) that the appeal shall be prosecuted to effect, and that all costs, fines, &c., shall be paid; and also-bonds (not less than \$200) that the appeal shall be prosecuted to effect, and that all costs, fines, &c., shall be paid; and also-bonds (not less than \$200) that the appeal shall be prosecuted to effect, and that all costs, fines, &c., shall be paid; and also-bonds (not less than \$200) that the appeal shall be prosecuted to effect, and that all costs, fines, &c., shall be paid; and also-bonds (not less than \$200) that the appeal shall be prosecuted to effect, and that all costs, fines,

such frequent occurrence as not even to excite surprise when related."

Anthracite Coal.—When the anthracite coal was first discovered in Pennsylvanis, it was supposed to have little or no value. Some of the blacksmiths tried it in their forges, about the beginning of this century, with some advantage. In 1808 Judge Fell, of Wilkesbarre, first used it for warming a house in a grate of his own construction. About 1812, Mr. George Shoemaker, of Wilkesbarre, got out a quantity of coal, and took nine wagon loads to Philadelphia. The greater part of it he was compelled to give away, in order to induce people to make trial of it. The result was unsuccessful. Those who tried the coal pronounced it worthless, and Shoemaker an imposter!

Wasteful Procuring of Gutta Percha.—In 1845, Great Britain imported only 20,000 lbs, but in 1848 the quantity brought in amounted to 3,000,000 lbs., since which time it has been constantly increasing, and if it can be had will continue to indicase. The mode of obtaining gutta percha is most wasteful; instead of tapping the tree are cut down; so that unless their artificial cultivation be taken up by civilized people, the supply will soon be shortened. Dr. Oxley, who wrote in Singapore, whence all we get at present comes, says, that for the quantity which was exported between January 1st, 1845, and July, 1847, nearly 70,000 trees must have been destroyed.—English Paper.

The Parshat Day.—What a wonder-work in each of the contrary to law is and all jupors so found, unless proved to be in the packages in which they were actually imported, shall be destroyed. It was exported between January 1st, 1845, and July, 1847, nearly 70,000 trees must have been destroyed.—English Paper.

The Parshat Day.—What a wonder-work in a definition of this cut.

The Parshat Day.—What a wonder-work in a definition of the country of th

destroyed.—English Paper.

The Present Day.—"What a wonder-working age we live in!" quoth the Toronto Examiner. "One hundred and fifty-seven heavy railway cars, all of them filled with coal, dragged swiftly along an iron road in America, in 1852, by one locomotive steam engine! Men in Quebec writing to men in New York or Toronto, and getting an answer in half an hour!—Printers pressing off ten thousand newspapers on one side, with but one printing press, and within one hour! Light sent to every store, factory, dwelling, and street in a great city (in the midst of Egyptian darkness) through iron or tin pipes, and weighed or measured out like

factory, dwelling, and street in a great city (in the midst of Egyptian darkness) through iron or tin pipes, and weighed or measured out like whale oil or camphene! Propellers flying across the Atlantic by the power of compressed hot air! The fut of a fine lady's countenance taken, in a moment, in the face of day, truthfully, and without the aid of the limner, by machinery."

"Stitch! Stitch!"—Extensive preparations are making in New York for a fair in aid of the shirt-sewers—the most poorly paid of any class of workwomen in the city. A writer in a New York paper says that with constant work, early and late, they cannot earn more than 25 cents per day. For calico shirts they receive 50 cents a dozen; white muslin shirts, linen bosoms, with 14 plaits, 18 cents each; three-ply linen collars, with three button-holes, stitched all round, 3 cents each. God speed the movement in aid of these poor women!

Had until he shall disclose, or shall be dischargeded by the justice before whom he is brought.

14. Officers refusing or neglecting to act under this law, on the proper application being made to them, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than three hundred dollars.

16. It is made the duty of grand jurors to inquire into and present all violations of this act not otherwise prosecuted.

16. Any State's Attorney who shall settle with or release an offender against this act, while his trial is pending; shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

This act to be voted on by the people, on the second Tuesday of February; and if a majority of the votes are "yes," the law is to take effect the first of May; if "no," on the first of December following.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

A THANKSGIVING GATHERING.—One of the largest and probably the most pleasant family gatherings in the State took place in the village of Hampden, Me., at the home of Benjamin Sweet, on Thanksgiving Day, when forty-six persons sat down to dinner. There were present the father, aged eighty-three years, all his sons and daughters, (seven of the former and six of the latter,) twelve of whom are married, and had their wives and husbands with them; fifteen grand-children and two great grand-children. A elergyman and his wife and another neighbor completed the list. They all formed about the old hearth-stone and received the old man's blessing. The cradle in which the thirteen (the number of the original States of the Confederacy) were all rocked was brought forth; and the whole scene, as related to us by a participator, was most impressive and joyous.

Loss of A Kennebec Whaler.—A very beautiful alleges hard.

of the Confederacy) were all rocked was brought forth; and the whole scene, as related to us by a participator, was most impressive and joyous.

—Bangor Merciury.

Loss of A Kennebec Whaler.—A very beautiful clipper-built whaler, rigged as a schooner, was built in Hallowell, or rather in Chelses opposite steamboat wharf in Hallowell, or rather in Chelses opposite steamboat wharf in Hallowell, a couple' of years ago by Captain Job Pierce of that town and others, for the purpose, of making a whaling voyage in the Atlantic ocean between America and Africa. She was commanded by Capt. Pierce himself, a most excellent man and officer, who had then just returned of the were defrom a five years' whaling cruise as commanded of the control o

Consumption of Liquous,—It appears by the census, that the consumption of spirituous and malt liquors reaches the enormous quantity of 86,000,000 of gallons annually, equal to six gallons for every adult person.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A child in Fredericton, New Brunswick, a few days ago, burned its leg against a stove. The mother immediately applied linseed oil and cotton wool, with a tight bandage over all; in a short time the screams of the child induced the mother to remove the bandage, when it was discovered that the cotton wool had taken fire, and had considerably increased the size of the burn.

brother, viz., Wm. Drew of Chelsea, a boy about 16 years old; Wm. F. Underwood of Hallowell; Albert Randall of Vassalboro, and several others of Kennebec origings. She had obtained a cargo of oil and was on her way home, when she was fallen in with a little this side of Bermuda, on the 10th of October, by the Bremen bark Anna, bottom up and with no signs of human life remaining. Doubtless the "Lively,"—for that was her name—was capsized in a gale of wind that occurred two days before, and there can be little doubt that all on board perished, not one being left to tell the tale! This is sad tidings to this neighborhood, and brings severe affliction home to many mourning families.—Gospet Banner, Augusta.

The Oyster Business in Baltimore.—The BaltimoreAmerican of the 4th inst., says that one of the largest and most enterprising establishments in the oyster trade in that city, is now forwarding daily to the West, by way of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad and the Pennsylvania improvements, 8 tons of oysters in cans. The operations of this one concern comprise the opening of 2500 bushels of oysters per day, giving constant employment to 150 men and boys.

Labrador.—It is stated that Labrador, with a population of 20,000 inhabitants, has neither COL. BENTON ON CUBA.-A late number of a

LABRADOR.—It is stated that Labrador, with a population of 20,000 inhabitants, has neither Governor, Magistrate, Constable, nor Lawyer; yet violence and disorder were uncommon among them, a fact highly creditable to their morals. Their chief occupation is hunting and fishing, the produce of which is sold chiefly to the traders from the United States, from whom they receive the most of their supplies.

Disease.—The Homesville (Pike county, Miss.,) Southron says, that a disease, worse than the cholera, had appeared in that neighborhood, and that there had been upwards of forty deaths within four miles square.

Rats.—The Portland Eclectic gives the following: A gentlemen in this city was awakened one night, recently, by the sudden outcry of his little girl, sleeping, in another bed in the same room. Upon going to her, he discovered spots of blood upon her clothes, and presently found a small puncture in the child's heel, the appearance of which he was unable to account for. After pacifying her as well as he was able,

blood flowing with great freedom, and the im-pression of the animal's teeth was so deeply fix-ad that many weeks will not remove it. France.

this State and still living, had remained within 1. A commissioner is to be appointed by the the State, the result of the last census would make a much higher figure than it now does.

INSECURITY OF PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.—The sell intoxicating liquors to be used for medici-

Mich., 54; G. G. Gilbert, Coldwater, Mich., 50; E. Cook 5,00, (to No. 42, Vol. 39); C. C. Ambler, Spencer, O., 4,00 (to No. 52, Vol. 37); B. Smith, Saco, Ma., 50; J. W. Dar ling, Borodino, N. Y., 1,60; E. Tyler, Weeks Milla, Me. 5,00; U. E. Dildine, Urbana, N. Y., 1,00; I. Stone, Coopers ville, Ia., 1,75; B. G. Reynolda, Earlville, N. Y., 1,75 (to No. 17; Vol. 26); S. Barrett, 5,00, (to No. 53, Vol. 28, G. Limbocker, 37; H. Leonard, 1,6; Wid. Achinson, Sal mon Creek, N. Y., 1,00; D. Alley, Freedom, 5,00.

Subscribers for the Star. J. B. Davis, 2; E. P. Tamson, 1; T. W. Eddy, 2; J.W. man, 2; D. Jackson, 1; M. Barstow, 1; A. H. Chase, 1 W. Burlingame, 1; R. Haskell, 1; M. Cole, 2; J. Jewet A. P. Whinney, 1; S. Wire, 1; H. A. Barker, 1; M. Mor 2; H. Belden, 1; H. S. Limbocker, 1; H. Jenkins, 2; Bathrick, 1; 1. Plumer, 1; J. Bragdon, 3; T. B. Fairch 1; H. Gilman, 1; W. Hayden, 1; O. T. Moulton, 1; J.+33.

bership,
. Williams, Galen, N. Y., for Canada mission,
. S. Poss and wife, Lyndon, Vt., collected by O. R. Bachelet,
H. S. Limbycker, Jackson, Mich.,
A. Ayers, Lebanon, N. Y.,
Exeter Q. M., Me.,
Chenango Union Q. M. collection, N. Y., towards
Eld. C. Cook's life membership, True Hill, 94, "tarksboro", Vt.,
Martha L. Tucker, Bristol, Vt.,
Nancy G. Tucker, "to finish the life membership of Olive Knapp, Buntington, Vt.,
Towards. constituting Catharine Hill, Starksboro",
Vt., a life member,

Sell Wilder WILLIAM BURR, Treas

Exeter Q. M., Me., Ladies Bible class, Meredith Center, toward consti-tuting their teacheer, Lane Plummer, a life mem-ber, Chenango Union Q. M. collection, N. Y., towards Eld. C. Cook's life membership.

Eld. C. Cook's life membership,
COLLECTED BY SETER LOIS HILL.

Starksboro', VL, 1st church and friends.— A friend,
1,00; Lois Hill, for life membership, 5,00; to finish the life membership of Lemuel Hill, 4,50; H.
Brown, 13; Lydia Brown, 21,
COLLECTED BY O. R. BACHELER.

Gilford, to constitute Freeman Burns Frost a life member. member, leredith Bridge, to constitute Levi W. Sanborn a life member, W., to constitute Rebecca King a life, member of Fem. Mis. Soc., Vheelock, Vt., a friend, heeffield Hollow, Vt., yndon Center, Vt., to constitute Benj. Sanborn a life member.

life member, \$
orth Danville, Vt.,
yndon, Vt., A. S. Foss and wife, yndon, Vt., A. S. V., vyndon Hill, Vt., sutton Cornet, Vt., to constitute Mark Hill a life member of Parent F. M. S. and Mrs. S. A. Hutchins and Miss Martha Blake life members of Fem. Mis. Soc., atton N. Ridge, Vt., to constitute Mrs. Ann Eaton a life member of Fem. Mis. Soc., atton, Vt., Eid. Cross,

> WILLIAM BURR. Tre WILLIAM BURR, Trea Books Forwarded.

One package to Rev. S. P. Fernald, Bristol, by express.
One package to Rev. James Stevens, care of Rev. O. B.
Cheney, Augusta, Mo., by express.
Two packages to Dutton Stiles, Condersport, Pa., by mail.
One package to Rev. Thos. Dimm, New Haven, O., by
mail.

MARRIDID

wu, 13th inst., by Eld. E. Hutchins, Mr. Georg Kennebunk, Me., to Miss Arvilla H. Huntress ughter of Eld. Mark and Mrs. Arvilla Hill o In Standish, Me., Nov. In Standish, Me., Daniel Moulton, Jr., of Gorham and Daniel Moulton, Jr., of Gorham and Shaw of Standish.

In Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 7, by Eld. G. P. Ramsey, Mr. Nehemiah R. Pierce of Salem and Miss Anna M. Aller

DIED In Concord, Oct. 3d, of typhoid fever, Grongs Hiram only son of the late Elder Hiram and Sarah Jane Brooks, aged 12 years. At the time of his death, his mother was seriously indisposed, and his two little sisters were very sick with the same fever. Providentially they are restored to health.

stored to health.

In Newport, 2d inst., Isabel York, infant child of Bro.
John Feich of Sunapee, aged about two months.

Will the Herald of Gospel Liberty please copy.

The obituary to which the writer refers in his letter, we have not seen.

1200 Swine.
rices—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$6,50; first quality, 6;
nd quality 5,00 a \$5,50; third do \$4 a 4,50; ordinary, \$3,75.
Stores—Yearlings, \$4,5.a 6; two years old, \$7,8 a 9; three years old, \$18,90,93,95 a \$27.
Working Oxen—Sales at 65,70,85,87,90 a \$100.
Cows and Calves—\$22,24,97,30 a \$35.
Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$3,4,6 a \$7; by lot, \$1,25,1,50 a 1,75.

-6 a 7c; retail, 7 a 8c; Fat Hogs, 6 a 6 1-4c. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET-Dec. 13. At Washington Drove-Yard—At market, 2,000 Beeves (500 Southern, the remainder from this State.) Demand. good. Safes were made at rates ranging at from 6 to 9 cents per lb. About 190 head left over unsold.

At Browning's—(Lower Bull's Head)—Offered, 6,003 Sheep and Lumbs. All sold. 22 prices varging at from \$2.50 to 3.50 to 155 for the former, and \$2 to 3.50 for the latter. Cows and Calves—35 offered, and all sold at from \$2.25 to 4.55 fo.

At Chamberlain's—(Hudson River Bull's Head—Offerd—500 Beaver on solt of the particle ranging.

Provisions—Moderate sales of Prime Pork at \$16.59; Mess \$18,50 a 19; Clear \$22 per bbl. Western Mess Beef \$12.50 a 15 per bbl. Lard 13c. Hams 13 a 13 1-3c per lb, 4 mos.

Flour—The receipts are small and the stock in the ands of receivers is light; prices are firm with a moder-

NEW YORK MARKET-Dec. 16. Flour and Meal—There is increased, firmness and buoyancy in the low grades of State and Western Flour, with a better demand, in part speculative, and rather more doing for export. Occasional lots have been picked up at \$5 12 19 for State, but the bulk of the transactions have been at \$5 15 a 5 18 24. The better grades are without improvement, but are more active, in part for export. The interior grades are in request, at better prices, for shipping—The sales of Western Canal reach 13,000 bbls at \$5 15 a 5 25 for common to straight State, the latter an extreme price; \$5 31 14 a 5 44 for mixed and fancy Michigan and Instana, and \$5 31 14 a 5 37 14 5 in common to good Ohio. Rye Flour is quiet and more pienty at \$4 37 12 a 4 30 for fine. Corn Meals is more abundant and less firms—sales of 130 bbls Jorsey at \$2 87 125 a 4 30 for fines. Flour is fair demand and is firmer—sales at \$2 a 2 5 ber 100 lb.

THE highest price will be paid for Load Warrants.

Also, Land Warrants obtained, for Soldiers of the War of 1812. Address, (post paid.)

For the Morning Star. THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION

BY J. W. BARKER. estimated that forty thousand hundred wagons, and sixty thousand cattle have crossed the plains, going to California, this year, and it is said that parts of the route are strewed with graves and human

On, on they rush o'er the desert plain,
To the old Pacific shore,
Tho' death, stern death, mark all their train,
And dearest friends in the graye are lain,
To return, to return no more.

Still on they press, for a golden light The burning day and the starless night.
But urge them on in their western flight
And brightens their tearful eye.

O far away from the track of men, By the side of some mountain stream Foll many a flower, full many a gem, Of humau life hath died unseen, In childhood's fairy dream. The mother hath left her darling child,

The mother ham left her darring chind,
The pride of her gushing heart,
She hath closed his eye in the lonely wild,
As he upward gazed, and sweetly smiled,
And hasten'd to depart,
To that other clime, that verdant shore,
Where the lust of gold deceives no more. Where the dismal wind howls fearfully Where the dismal wind how is learning.

Along the rocky glea,
And the mountain cloud hangs tearfully,
Far away from the haunts of men,
There whiten the bones of the loved and dead,
There the new made graves are found,
Where never a tear on the turf is shed,
O'er all the scene around.

There the fearful yell of the savage bounds There the fearful yell of the savage bounds
On the stranger's timid ear,
Or the facerer cry of the panther sounds,
Thro' the stillness of the woods around,
And fills the heart with fear.
But still they come, like an endless tide
To the great and boundless sea,
Whate'er of good or ill betide,
With the light of gold for their constant guide,
O'er the desert wild they flee.

Sometimes the light of their distant home Sometimes the light of their distant home,
Darts up in fancy's eye,
And they hail with joy the peaceful dome,
Where their youthful feet were wont to roan
'When childhood flitted by;
And they hear the voices, soft and kind,
That ring in the home they have left behind.
Still hope, sweet hope of wordly gain,
Speaks to the fainting heart,
And little they heed the joy or pain,
As they sing along on their loaded wain,
To the specious golden mart.

O bleat are ye, who may plant your feet O bleat are ye, who may pain your leet.
On that beight and golden shore,
If the balmy gales and odors sweet,
In your golden dreams ye were wont to greet,
Shall bless you evermore.
But better far is the glorious part,
The priceless wealth in the Christian's heart.

Thus, thus should the faithful pilgrim toil, To gain his glorious rest;
In the wiklest storm, in the darkest night,
Let him struggle on till the morning light,
And be forever blest.
Kendall, N. Y.

For the Morning Star. THE CLOSING YEAR.

The closing year, the closing year; And can it be again so near? But late, we heard the farrewll tone That spake its predecessor gone. Yes, time with never tiring haste that benefad its course. Yes almost Hath marked its course, 'tis almost past. A little while, a few days more, And 'twill have gone with those of yore.

But carelessly it hath not fled A strict account, which must be read Before assembled worlds, it bears, ranscribed in fideless characters Methinks that record speaks of those
Who thought their bliss would never close;
Who deemed the world a fairy scene;

It also speaks of Virtue's care That warned them of the siren's snare, And pointed to the "shining way" hat leadeth to eternal day. They heeded not, and Death's dread power Came o'er them in a sudden hour; Rifled the cheek of Beauty's bloom Stole the young life, and gave the t

Another record, sweet though brief, Is written on that fadeless leaf,— In guileless mirth, devoid of care,—
Their parents' loving pride and hope. Death came, and took the fair buds up To warmer climes and brighter skies, To bloom with flowers of Paradise.

Ance more, we read upon that scroll, the record of the pious soul; ife's duties done, with zeal and faith the Christian calmly meets his death. But of the youth, who this year's dawn Saw fresh in health, now faded—gone, Or the sweet child death could not spare Or the good " man upon his bier,"

That scroll speaks not alone .- ah no! Dur names are there, and bliss or wo day follow us, in endless train,
When this year's deeds appear again. Yet still a remnant of it stays,—
Oh let us seize the fleeting days;
Yea, live this day, the morrow's sun
May see our earthly labor done.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

ANNIE LEE. On the banks of a lovely river, in the interi-or of the State of New York, where the long flowery lawn sloped down gracefully to the water's edge, and sheltered beneath a cluster of lofty and spreading trees, with here and there a mountain ash, showing its brilliant perries of red, and its leaves of delicate green there stood a beautiful cottage, which seeme to be the abode of peace and love. The blinds were partly concealed by the running vines, climbed up over the trellis, and grace fully hung laden with flowers, where the bee humming-bird often made acquaintance in the soft music of their busy wings. ance in the soit music of their oney wings.—
In front, a tastefully laid-out garden, where
the flower-beds were kept with the micest
care, and well filled with lovely plants, showed the skill and industry of the inmates of the cottage. It was a picture of natural and rural loveliness, which attracted every one who pass-

It was here that Annie Lee, a sweet child of about eight years of age, found a home. Her father she had never known, having died when she was but a prattling infant; and her mother had been taken away by the hand of death, when she was about seven years of age.— Left thus alone in the world, she was commit ted to the charge of her uncle and aunt, who resided in the beautiful cottage, and became almost all to her that a father and mother could

Annie had been blessed with a pious moth-Anne had been blessed with a pious moun-er. Often had she taken her daughter upon her knee, and as the sun was sinking behind the western-bills, throwing its last tints up the blue vault, taught her of the things of heaven —of that brighter world where there is no need of any sun, nor of any moon nor of stars, but where God and the Lamb are the light of the great city, and of the eternal fields. In the tenderest words, she taught her to pray for that grace, and meekness, and love, and purity of spirit, which should fit her, in a life of holiness here, for the life of sinlessness and hapness here, for the fire of simessness and nap-piness hereafter. Teaching her-the strains of several beautiful melodies, she impressed upon her mind a number of hymns and sacred songs, which Annie loved to learn, and afterwards ned to love more than ever, for the memory

of her mother.

On the other side of the house, following a little path which led across the fields, where a little stream flowed gently into the river, a quiet glen welcomed Annie often to its peaceful shade; and there she wandered, gathering wild flowers and berries, weaving them into wreaths and boquets for the vases of her pleasured. wreaths and boquets for the vases of her pleasant home. She would often spend a long time here, reading in her books, or thinking of her mother and the lessons she taught her in her younger years. The thought would wake up within her, and the verse she had often heard her mother repeat, "Oh, that I had the wings of a dove, then would I fly away and he at rest," would fill her heart with a feeling of sadness and hope, of foneliness, and yet of pleasure, in thinking of the time when she would be with her dear mother in heaven, forever.

Annie frequently sung the hymn which com-

"There is an hour when I must die,
Ner do I know how soon 'twill come;
A thousand children young as I
Are called by death to hear their doom,"

her disposition and her dutiful conduct. She The Worcester (Mass.) Spy:—
loved others with a gentle and affectionate the About thirty years since, a loved others with a gentle and affectionate heart, that waited to make those around her happy; and the piety and serenity of her life made her as lovely as the flowers which, filled with the sparkling drops of dew, shed around them the perfume of the morning.

The last time I called to see her, she spoke to me in a heautiful manner, when I talked by. She was an intelligent woman, was well to me in a heautiful manner, when I talked by. She was an intelligent woman, was well to me to the word of the morning that the word of the many her took for his mistress one of his slaves. He was an intelligent woman, was well to me in a heautiful manner, when I talked by. She was an intelligent woman, was well to me to the word of to me in a beautiful manner, when I talked with her of her mother, and of that heaven which we all felt sure she had gone to enjoy. She looked up at me with a loving glance, and a

One year passed away, and again I stopped to pay a visit to the family in the cottage.—
They were all there but one. The garden bloomed as brightly as before—the river flashed the sunbeam as it did in summers gone by—the honeysuckle strewed its festoons around the trellis and the blinds, as it did when last I called. But there was a sadness which was soon under the peculiar institution. But now comes ed. But there was a sadness which was soon explained. The tripping, lovely Annie, who explained. The tripping, lovely Annie, who ran down the lawn with me, or sat and sung, or talked with me of "the Happy Land," had gone to be with her mother and the angels.—
The frost of winter had cut off the lovely flower, and in the village church-yard I went and sat by her grave, while I prayed that my heart might be as pure and my spirit as fit for heaven the same of the case, and represented them to the Northern heirs. The children were at their mercy. What said those heirs? They sold the mother and children, separately, at a cutoff the lovely grave my spirit west. Little Silverstring.

Let me, however, be just to them. Three of the heirs once signed a paper liberating the

et indelibly, would the moral lesson of prayer be in-

scribed on the heart; GOOD MORNING Oh, I am so happy!" a little girl said.

As she sprang, like a lark, from a low trundle bed;
"I'is morning—bright morning! good morning,

papa?
Oh, give me one kiss, for good morning, mama!
Ohly just look at my pretty canary,
Chirping his sweet good morning to Mary;
The sun is peeping straight into my eyes—
Good morning to you, Mister sun, for you rise
Early to wake up my birdie and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be." Happy you may be, my dear little girl,"

"Happy you may be, my dear little girl,"
As the mother struck softly a clustering curl—
"Happy you can be—but think of the One.
"Who wakened this morning both you and the sun.
The little girl turned her bright eyes with a nod—
"Ma, may I say, then, good morning to God!"
"Yes, little darling one, surely you may,
Kneel as you kneel every morning to pray."
Mary knelt down, with her eyes
Looking np—eartsstly—into the skies;

And two little hands that were folded together, And two little hands that were folied together, Softly she taid on the lap of her mother, Good morning, dear Father in Heaven," she said—I thank thee for watching my snug little bed; For taking good care of me all the dark night, And waking me up with the beautiful light; Oh, keep me from naughtiness all the long day, Dear Father, who taught little children to pray!" An angel looked down in the sunshine and smiled, But she saw not the angel, that beautiful child!

MISCELLANY.

THE LOST DAUGHTER-A THRILLING

A letter dated Detroit, Oct. 14th, in the Cleveland Plaindealer, says:

An incident occurred on last Thursday af-ternoon, which filled the town with much excitement, and which called forth many a legend of the kind, remembered by the oldest

A few boys, who had been out on a hunting the firing, and ran into the woods.

In a short time she was missed, and it was

but night came on, and with it rain, which rendered further search for her that night impossible. Morning came, and yet the little wanton of the Common Law and the Statutes of a sible. Morning came, and yet the little wanderer had not returned. Its frantic parents, with one other child, made further search till the sun had passed the hour of twelve, and yet no tidings of the lost one were had. The neighborhood was alarmed, and dogs, horns, and every instrument of the rustic kind, were marshalled, for the search, but again night, with its Egyptian horrors, set in, without restoring the little cherished one. Minutes seemed hours, withits distracted mother.

At length the long wished for morning came, and with it a hundred men and boys, who, notwithstanding the still continued storm, went forth into the depths of the woods, in search of the child, with an eagerness that was committed hereafter to enjoy their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It is added, that this is the case with one half of the daily mewspapers of that city.

In the extracts above referred to, the demand distinctly put forth, that the laws of the slaveholders may bring their slaves within its limits, and continue, here, to hold them as such,—in other words, that New York shall be for the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the Statutes of a trong the common Law and the statutes of a trong the common Law and the common Law and the Statutes of a trong

and with it a hundred men and boys, who, not withstanding the still continued storm, went forth into the depths of the woods, in search for the child, with an eagerness that was commendable beyond the compass of words to express; and yet again night set in and still the lost one was not found. What the agonies of the mother were, as the marshalled force returned without her little charge, tears, shrieks, groans, incoherent ejaculations, and a picture of despair, can only portray, words are inadequate. Another dreadful night was passed. An increased force was raised, who marshalled themselves with the dawn of the Sabath, before the door of the bereaved parents. Prayers were offered to Almighty God, and the march renewed. Hour after hour passed, and not avestige of the missing was discovered.

Every tree, stump and log, possessing a suspicious cavity, underwent the closest scrutiny; every bush and thicket, thickly foliaged, every fir and credle knoll was visited as the band pressed onward. Long and ardent was the search, and wany fears for the lost little ong were entertained. The sun hald far passed the zenth, and was hastening behind the western hill, when an elderly man and his son, partly discouraged, as well as wearied with the search, are drawn as by the hand of an invisible pilot, in an opposite direction, far from the band, and while standing and discouraing upon the propriety of abandoning further search, are drawn as by the hand of an invisible pilot, in an opposite direction, far from the band, and while standing and discouraing upon the propriety of abandoning further search, are drawn as by the hand of an invisible pilot, in an opposite direction, far from the band, and while standing and discouraing upon the propriety of abandoning further search, are drawn as by the hand of an invisible pilot, in an opposite direction, far from the band, and while standing and discouraing upon the propriety of abandoning further search, are drawn as by the hand of an invisible pilot, in an opposite direction, far f

sat, in her tattered dress, sobs and sighs heaved her little bosom, and large tears rolled down her swollen cheeks.

As she caught the first glimpse of her deliverers, she asked for something to eat. "Oh," said she, "I have been obliged to go to been nights without my supper: please to give mesomething to eat." They took up the little sufferer, and started for home, which was about four miles distant. While passing through a sparl of tall grass, they asked the girl if she had passed through any such grass. "Oh, yes," said she, "I have travelled a great way through much taller grass than this, and I would call for my father to come and get me, but he would not; I would call for my mother to come and get me, but she would not; then I would call for my little brother, and he would not come after me. So I trayelled on." On being then asked if she slept warm at nights, said "yes," but the first night my little brother went to bed with me, and in the night he pulled off all the clothes, so I got cold." Arrived in sight of the house, the districted mother rushed forth, her haggard countenance now irradiated with the gratitude of the serieved and pressed the little wanderer to her breast, exclaimed, "my daughter is safe."

The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden. The more we help others to bear their burden.

The more we help others to bear their burtude 34, to Wide Bay, in latitude 26 south

A STORY OF SLAVERY.

Rev. J. W. Higginson, in a call for funds to set a family of slaves at liberty, gives the Annie was loved by all, for the sweetness of following touching history. We find it in

which we all felt sure she had gone to enjoy. She looked up at me with a loving glance, and a sad softness in her eye, as she told me she wished to be with her, where she could see wished to be with her, where she could see it was but the glowing of her heart's love it was but the glowing of her heart's love towards her mother, and told her to live as she knew her mother would wish her to live, and these statements, in fact, came from that quarter. It was commonly supposed, however, by those who knew the father, that he had made a will emancipating his children and their mother, and leaving

which I cherish as dear as the memory of the bright flower over whose early grave my spirit of the heirs once signed a paper liberating the west.—Little Silverstring.

Let me, however, be just to them.

Let me, however, be just to them.

The fourth, who held his share in family. The fourth, who held his share in family. wept.—Little Silverstring.

We take the following lines from an exchange paper.

They are strikingly beautiful. Were each child at early dawn, to repeat these lines, how imperceptibly, their share of the money.

I have seen that man whose avarice thus

sentenced to bondage and wretchedness the children of the individual whose property fell thus strangely into his hands. He bore the outward aspect of a man, but God had written a terrible retribution upon his shameful lips and down cast eye. I visited him eighteen months ago, in company with that slave mother, and I never saw anything more pathetic than the way that base man cowered before the just indignation of that wronged woman. It seemed the foreshadowing of some terrible Day of Judgment, when the black race shall rise up before the Anglo-Saxon, and point the finger of eternal reproach, and say, "Thou art the man!"

Fortunately for this wretched family, they

were all bought at auction by one benevolent man; he bought them in hopes that the heirs might redeem them; or rather, he bought the man; another man paid \$1,250 for the son. Since then, by the noble efforts of the mother and daughters, (aided by one heir, who advanced \$500,) the son had been liberated, and is now in California. But that mother and those daughters are still in slavery.

An effort is at last being made for the release of these women. Of the four heirs, one

is poor, and can pay nothing; another (the guiltiest) refuses to do anything; another promises \$200; the fourth died some years since, leaving \$100 in the hands of a trustee, who is now poor, and utterly unable to pay it -though it may possibly be recovered from a bondsman. The family have been allowed by their master to accumulate \$650 toward their freedom. And there has been subscribed in the neighborhood where the father of these children originated, about \$260. This leaves \$290 to be raised in addition, before the whole sum of \$1,400 can be paid; unless (which is probable) the above bequests be recovered.

SHALL NEW YORK BE A SLAVE STATE ?

The result of the late slave case in the city of New York has had the effect to develop the excursion, called at one of their neighbor's and began shooting at a mark. A little girl about tion of its Daily Press. In the last National eight years old, who had formerly had an ill-ness that had affected her head, got alarmed at of extracts from the Journal of Commerce, Day Book, Express, Courier and Enquirer, and Herald .- " the editors of every one of which." the woods, and consequently a search began, or less strongly, regret that eight human be-

dens, the lighter our own will be.

Surely some people must know themselves; that is, eight degrees of latitude or about 550 statute miles, there are not fewer than thirteen they never think about anything else.

and all presenting a greater or less extent of rible circumstance in this disaster is, that sevand all presenting a greater of less extent of real of the would have already died of hyof cotton and other semi-tropical products, on
their banks. In other words, there is a river available for steam navigation every forty miles along this whole line of coast; and on

Pride and folly cost many persons more than the banks of these rivers, three of which have their necessities. the banks of these rivers, three dominication with already a regular steam communication with the colonial capital, there are millions of acres the colonial capital, there are millions of acres the virtue of adversity is fortitude. of the finest land—much of it ready for the plow—in one of the finest climates in the

OBITUARIES.

SIMPLE CURE FOR THE CROUP.

We find in the Journal of Health the following simple remedy for this dangerous discusse. Those who have passed nights of great agony at the bedside of loving children, will treasure it up as an invaluable piece of information. If a child is taken with the croupinstantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chost with a saponge. The breath will instantly be relieved. So soon as possible, let the suffered drink as much as it can; then wise it dry cover if up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the partone anxiety, and lead the heart in thankitalness to the Power which has given to the clear gushing fountain such an edical equal to the clear gushing fountain such an edical equal to the clear gushing fountain such an edical equal to the clear gushing fountain such an edical equal to the clear gushing fountain such an edical equal to the clear gushing fountain such an edical equal to the clear gushing fountain such an edical equal to the clear gushing fountain such an edical equal to the clear gushing fountain such an edical education of the disease will be supposed to the clear gushing fountain such an edical education of the disease will be supposed to the clear gushing fountain such an edical education of the disease will be supposed to the clear gushing fountain such an edical education of the disease of the control of the disease will be supposed to the clear gushing fountain such an edical education of the disease of the such as a susual. The relief is the best article and only after relief in the gust we years, and it has never failed. It is equally efficacions in quinty, if taken and the gust of the gus

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

They are derived from certain objects of worship, as Sunday from the sun; Monday from the moon; Tusico, the same with the Roman Mars, gave name to Tuesday; Wednesday from Woden, their god of battle; Thursday from Furanes, the same with the Danish Thor, the god of winds and weather; Friday from Firga, otherwise called Venus, who was sometimes worshipped as the goddess of peace and plenty; Saturday from Seator, the god of freedom, or from the planet Saturn.

The Romans named nearly all the months from some of their divinities or emperors, viz.:

Died in Meredith, N. H., Nov. 13, of consumption, sister Sarah P., daughter of Bro. James G. and

The Romans named nearly all the months from some of their divinities or emperors, viz.:

January from Janus, who was represented with two faces, one looked towards the new year, the other towards the old; February named by Romulus from Februa, the mother of Mars, March from Mars, the god of war; April from Aperio, a Latin word, signifying to open the year or blossom; May from Maia, the mother of Mercury; June from Juno, the wife of Jupiter; July was named by Mark Anthony, in honor of Julius Cæsar, a celebrated Roman; August from Augustus Cæsar, a Roman emperor; September from Septem, the seventhmonth of the Roman year; October from Octo,

ter; July was named by Mark Anthony, in honor of Julius Gesar, a celebrated Roman; August from Augusts Cesar, a Roman emperor; September from Septem, the seventh month of the Roman year; October from Octo, the eighth month; November from Novem, the ninth month of the Roman year.

The Roman commenced their year in March, and consequently December would be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the tenth month; but we were a mass of calcedone, butter was cut with a chise, beet with pickase and crowbar.

It is in year and the deck, peaches became a mass of calcedone, butter was cut with a chise, beet with pickase and trowbar.

Walking out, you are conscious of a bracing atmosphere. Whiskers and face are glazed with ice. Put out of the pickase with the sum of the pickase with the calculation of the

Dries her last sickness, she gave a dollar for Mission.

THE FOOLISH FASHION.

Is it not ridiculous? The pew is nearly filled. Three or four gentlemen are quietly seated in the assembly, attending to, the devotions of the sanctuarty. A lady comes, and what a sensation! As she reaches the pew, all the occupants rise, face the aisle, open the door, and march out. The lady passes to the seat occupied by the first gentleman in the pew. The gentlemen all face about, march in again, and the pantomime is over, until lady number two comes, when it is repeated.

The Lewiston Journal very properly inquires,

"Can any one give us a single reason why gentlemen must get up and walk out of a sequinchinch, in order that a lady may pass into it? Would it not answer just as well, and save annoyance to the parties concerned, as well as the congregation generally, for the person first entering a seat, to move to the end of it, and remain there until the close of the services?"

It is a good adage of ours, "Blessed is the man that stayeth where he is;" and when we see a late comer to church, drawing "a whole pew-full out into the aisle, while she—for it is most generally she, and not he, that exerts such magnetic power—quietly walks up to the head of the pew, we are inclined to repeat our adage with special emphasis. We are not aware that any particular-steal in the pew is the sacie.

A Mad Worr—Letters from Smyrna of a late date give an account of a terrible dissert of the sacie with processory and the comment of honor; and if there is, sit certainly does not belong to the one who comes late.

Bristol, Dec. 11, 1852.

Diel in Boston, Oct. 16, 1852, while visiting fields, sister SARAH H... wide of Bro. John Hatch of the devotions of the devotions of the devotions of the devotions of the serior scale size of the search of the serior scale size of the serior of the se

nediately "gold tried in the fire," that they

A Mad Wolf.—Letters from Smyrna of a late date give an account of a terrible disaster which occurred at Adalia some days before. A furious wolf suddenly appeared in the midst of a market-place, and bit several persons most severely, but, taking fright at the cries which arose on all sides, he jumped over a wall, and got into a large garden where several hundred persons, who had come to town on account of the silk crop, were sleeping in the open air. Here he wounded 128 persons, but, being again frightened away by the cries of the people, he got, into a sheepfold, where he killed 35 sheep and wounded 75. Unfortunately the Governor had caused the whole population to be disarmed a few days before, so that the unfortunate people were without the means of defence; but on the following day arms were distributed and the wolf killed. According to the report of the physician of the place, the wounds inflicted by the animal are hideous; but the most hor-

by the animal are hideous; but the most hor- secure into

nay be truly rich. Mr. E. Lund, who faithfully stood by him until the last, will ever have the gratitude of the friends of the deceased. His funeral sermon was preached in the F. W. B. church at Contoocoukville, Nov. 28. Text, Job 19: 21.

Whilst Temperance is the great Preserver of health, it may be truly said, Experience teaches us the rem dies the CREATOR has DESIGNED for our unavoid

REV. BENJ. WEBBER'S IMPERIAL BOTANICAL PILLS.

THESE Pills are purely Vegetable, and warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury in any orm; nor any Mineral substance of any kind. They have been found to be one of the best remedies known for BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, and Diseases of the Digestive Organs generally, and all that train of distressing NERVOUS Affections that result 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 subscript of the subs

congst the working classes of Europe and America, subscriber can conscientionally declare, that he has and his IMPERIAL BOTANICAL PILLS the st medicine for the above diseases. They have en restored persons to health who seemed past all covery. They are a most excellent

Family Medicine,

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

DOSE—From two to four at bedtime, for two or here successive nights for Cold, or any recent deangement of the liver, stomach, or howels. For lineases of long standing, take two every night till

bief is obtained.

DOSE FOR CHILDREN.-1, 2, or 3, according DONE FOR CHILDREN.—1, 2, or 3, according to age. (CF Repeat his dose, in all cases, till a free action of the howels is produced.

No restriction as to diet is required while using these Pills; yet the subscriber would say, don't take too much animal food. Those families who will make a proper use of these Pills; will find that they seldom need a Doctor.

Sold in Boxes, 25 cts. each, by Wm. BURR, Marking Star Office, DOVER, N. H., and by the Proprietor, at West Lebanon, Me.

3m36

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4000 bush. Turks Island Salt; 1000 bags Ground Rock Salt; 230 qr. Pollack Fish; 100 qr Bayoof Furdy Cod Fish; 20 bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; PORK, LARD & OIL.

25 bbls. Mess PORK; 10 "Extra Clear; 10 "Boston Leaf Lard; 22 "Winter Bleached Whale Office Herds Grass and Clover Seed. 100 bush. Herds Grass Seed; 2000 bs. Northern Clover Seed. SUNDRIES.

500 bags Shorts - White and Yellow Corn Meal Constantly on hand by GEO. D. VITTUM & CO.

many unprinciped persons are imposing until the property from common whale or spering oil, or that of other fish, bleached to resemble in appearance the Oil from cod's liver.

An impure oil, or that prepared from stale or diseased livers, may be productive of deleterious consequences, causing aggravation of disease, derangement of the digestive economy, &c., &c. It is of the utmost importance that the article should be not only Coll Liver Oil, but prepared from fresh and healthy Livers, and of this nature the advertiser warrants the article offered by him as especially worthy the attention of medical men, and others who suffer from the disease above specified.

NOTICE.

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The properties of the Properties of the Area constantly received in the order of the disease of the project of the project of the disease of the public. Generally, the first dose gives relief, and a single Bottle effects a cure, and in no case since its introduction into this country has it been known to fail when a consequence of the public of the directions accompanying the properties of the diversions accompanying

NOTICE.

SFBAFFORD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

We have the subscribers, hereby give notice that we as body politic and comporate, by the nume of Strafford, agreeably to Changing and establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose Company in the town of Strafford, agreeably to Changing and establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the town of Strafford, agreeably to Changing and establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the town of Strafford, agreeably to Changing and establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the town of Strafford, Stra 5 5 N 100 84 40
1-4 7 5 N 25 27 13
1-2 8 5 N 50 62 25
10 5 N 105 211 100
Charles Church 22 3 N 100 316 150 Owner unknown 1212 Simon Brown 1-234 Jonathan Warner John Hill, out of the 10,000 acres 6168 949 450 Oliver Roberts, west part

State of New Hampshire, CARROLL, 88. Conway, Nov. 29, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that so much of the following real estate in the town of CONWAY, in said county, belonging to persons not resident in said town, as will pay the following taxes assessed upon each tract respectively, for the year 1852, with incidental charges, will be sold at Public Auction, at Leander S. Morton's Store in Conway, on Thursday, Feb. 17, 1853, at ten o'clock, A. M., unless prevented by previous payment.

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y previous payment.

55 59 28 laws a longs of we

70 73 35 14

It dot No. 21, right of Samuel Ingalls, formerly owned by S. H. Chase, supposed to belong to E. B. Usher, 1,05,35 (Charles Walker, for 50 acres of land, right of John T. Mason, 1,57,52 (Trom Portland at 81.2 A. M. and 3 r. M.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 51.2 r. M. Sias Gerskell, for 20 acres land near Musten Long's, 35 acres land, said to belong to David Shirly and Jonathan Hardy, 1,17 (The pond lot, so called, formerly owned by Richard Odell, 2,11, 71 (From Dover at 7, 10 1.2 A. M., and 5.08 r. M. September 1, 10 1.2 A. M., and 5.08 r. M. September 2, 11, 171 (From Exeter at 7, 12, 11 1.4 A. M., and 5.3.4 r. M. THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Ao 7.

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tions, counsels, cautions, and examples.—By BURNS. 225 pp. 32 mo. Price 25 cts. A fine b

may read it with profit.

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real life to the mind.

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and rules of Order for concrees, Ecclesistical, and other Assemblies. 42

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BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD. Depot in Haymarket Square. Fall Arrangement-Commencing Oct. 4.

Trains will run From Boston as follows, six;
For Portland, Saco and Biddeford at 7 a. m., 21.2
F. M.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 F. M. for Portland, Express, stopping only at Lawrence, Exeter and Dover, and connecting with Steamboat for Bangor. (This Boat train will be discontinued early in November.)
For Great Falls, Dover and Exeter, and Stations East of Haverhill, at 7 a. m., 12 1-2 and 21-2 F. M. train does not go to Salmon Falls.

The 121-2 F. M. train does not go to Salmon Falls.