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## \$1,50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXVII.

## PUBLISHED BY THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

DOVER, N. H., JUNE 23, 1852.

MORNING STA

## NO. 11.

For the Morning Sta CLINTON COUNTY, Iowa, May 8th, 1852.

Bro. Burr :--It is now nearly eleven month nce I set foot on Iowa's fertile and healthfu

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, The open communionist differs from Pedo-baptists on the form of the rite, and if you

MORNING STAR More a sume set and the set of the sume set of the se

into the subject here, but simply indicate the train of thought. The essential nature of Bap-tism by immersion can never on these grounds be made a plea for close communion. Since Baptism and the Supper are not so connected as that the former is the door to the latter, the qualifications for the Supper are Christian graces, not a previous ordinance. This is the ground taken by Robert Hall, and by a greater and more renowned name, John Butnyan...-These great and excellent men, though im-mersionists, were not close communionists, and both of them in their day bore much reproach from their brethren, because they could not adopt the principles of close communion. The hallowed memory of such names ought to pro-tect these who follow in their footsteps from opprobrium. More is a logedur fair to represent the opposed to the whole body of other denominations have usually held the two continuous of a seriously optote the whole body of other denominations have usually held the two continuous of a network. For though this were address the held body of the denomination the support. The denomination of the series in the second of the field of the Baytist denomination of the general eet in the two in the provide the form of the risk is not the second of the s opprobrium. Nor is it altogether fair to represent the advocates of open communion as seriously op-posed to the whole body of other denomina-For the Morning Star,

For the Morning Star THE BROKEN FAMILY.

Tis strange but true; for truth is always strange, Stranger than fiction. If it could be fold, How much would novels gain by the exchange ? How differently the world would man behold !!!

<sup>14</sup> Provide a transfers, and the sectors of the sector of the sector

ter into the holiest by the blood of Him who

· Va B/aulana

Love thus perfected in knowledge and dis-crimination, embles its possessor to distinguish the good and the bad, and thus "to approve be draway. He is thus able to choose the prop-er sphere of action; to call all his resources into his work; to avoid all wasteful demanda-upon any of his resources as well as to avoid their application to improper purposes. This embles him to atter the "word fidy spoken," which "is like apples of gold in pictures of silver "; this properly blends the wisdom of serpents with the harmlesness of doves; to the obsence of the discrimination and knowl edge from the love is the dead flies in the comment of the apothecar. Where genuine love to Christ is directed has by knowledge and judgment, enabling on thus to choose the excellent and avoid the im-find one who is filled with the fruit flat function in an one cases, the fruit of rightoesness, fruit which is by Christ since it springs from hys to kin. from an englightessed and discrim-ing and mexits lettered that a due and magnetic perverting them entirely from the end for which hose energies were given by God. The result of conflicting motives but of one to withs bese energies were given by God. The seame one fruit by Christs to the day of the result of conflicting motives but of one with the seem the sunlight; such a character full developed will be free from the gald of time and the bonds of iniquity in which Simon we store a character full developed will be free from the gald of their all the monts diage and the fruit of right one one with the seem the sun fight; such a character full developed will be free from the gald of their and the bonds of iniquity in which Simon we store a character full developed will be free from the gald of their and the onders character full developed will be free from the gald of their affections. But wasting disease scied upon in prize a character will, as the word full developed will be free from the gald of their affections about each onersite, the in with the family circle yet remised, thouge

was found even before the sun of the day of Christ had risen. But, hastly, in that day-the man of this char-acter is without offense; he is irreproachable; he has neither stumbled nor caused others to stumble. Being tried, he is found with the positive virtues and also the negative and shall therefore be Christ's in his own day. Can reason and philosophy, aside from rev-elation, conceive of a character that thus fully satisfies the yearnings of every honest soul? In these brief notes on this fruitful passage, it has been my object to suggest thoughts, not to follow them out. D, M. GRAMAM.

tim. She oreathed out her he while yet has morning sun was shining, and the now little circle wept and grieved anew. For though they hoped their friends were sharing joys in the family of Heaven, they vished their company here, for *friends* give home its life and happiness. Half of the children had bidden them farewell and been followed to the grave,

For the Morning Star.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> soil, since which time I have travelled on the West bank of the "Father of Waters" some 30 miles, and over the Counties of Scott, Clin-So miles, and over the Counties of Scott, Cult-ton and Jackson quite generally, through Jones into Delavan, finding a similarity of land—prairie more or less rolling. I am now passing through the fourth season of the year, passing through the fourth season of the year, so that of its climate I have some knowledge. Though all the old settlers say that the last winter has been the coldest, and the spring more backward than any they ever knew be-fore, .yet, compared with a New England winter, it has been fine and mild. We have, fore, yet, compared with a New England winter, it has been fine and mild. We have, had but three or four cold spells of a few days each. For travelling, it has been the best por-tion of the year. You could pass over creeks and unfenced prairies in any direction, there being no grass or snow to obstruct. You could go 20 or 30 miles on almost a strait line. from place to place. There is no great difficulty at any time in making roads in this country. You have only to make your path through the grass over the prairie and bridge the slues, and you have an towa-road. To me, the past winter was short indeed. Yet all hare are telling how long it has been, and how it has used up their hay and grain, compared with common winters. When I compare this winter here with the statements of all my eastern correspondents, I find our winter must have been very mild, warm and pleasant, compared with that of the

the statements of all my eastern correspondents, I find our winter must have been very mild, warm and pleasant, compared with that of the Eastern States, though the wide spread prairies are bleak and cold to pass over in raw or cold weather. There has been very little sickness here. I have wondered that no more were sick, from the openness of the houses and the careless habits of the people, and am confirm-ed in the healthfulness of this State. The California fever has prevailed here this spring to a great extent, and thousands have growth of these new States. This emigration has opened the way for new comers, and the present season will be a good one to come on and purchase with cash, as farms can be had very cheap.

My health has been and is now good. I have enjoyed some good seasons in preaching among the people the past winter. I baptized three last month at the "Alger Settlement," and am to baptize two in Fulton city, Ill., tomorrow. I have never seen anything but the best of attention and manly conduct in worship from all persons and characters.

Tam, &c., J. S. MOWRY.

### THE LIGHT OF ETERNITY.

THE LIGHT OF ETERNITY. Some of the saints of God have had won-derful manifestations of glory, as they were about to die. Light, brilliant, almast dazing, has burst upon their eyes while the light of the sun was fading, and the night of death, was closing in upon them. John Holland was list-ening to the word of God, and suddenly he spoke to his friend who was reading, "Stay; what brightness is this I see? Have you light-ed up any candles?" "No," said his friend, it is the sunshine." "Sunshine," said he, "word, welcome be aven. The day, star from on high, hath visized my heart. O speak it when I am gone, and preach it at my funeral; God dealeth familiarly with man. I feel his mercy; I see his majesty; whether in the body or out of the body, I cannot tell, God knoweth; but *I see things that are* mutterable." These mith a cheerful look, and a soft owert voice; but what he said could not be under so.

stood. Dr. Payson's dying vision is familiar to eve-rv reader of the time to the state of the state of the state in This of the state of the state of the state of the state the Rev. Thomas Scott; "nothing now remains but salvation with eternal glory." Mrs. Hervy, the youthful wife of a devoted

these words shew when young, way dying the threshold of her work : and when a fri expressed the hope that the Savior would be with her in the dark valley, she replied: "If

" Faith almost changes into sight,

While from afar she spice Her fair inheritance in light, Above created skies.

"Had but the prison walls been strong And firm without a flaw, In darkness she had dwelt too long, And less of glory saw.

" But now the every shifts hills Through every shifts appear, And something of the joy she feels, While she's a prisoner here.

"The shines of Heaven rush sweetly in At all the gaping flaws, Visions of endless blass are seen, And native air she draws."

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Iv. Already I seem to hear you cry out,
"How blest the farmer's simple life, How pure the joy it yields, Par from the world's tempestions strife, Free 'aid the scented delds."
There is a purity, and life, and freedom that bless their farms and the homes of farmers.— And this family shared them all. Peace and sufficiency were the well carned rewards of their labors ; they partook of joys abroad, they lived in happiness at home.
Industry of the standards of the standards of the standards of the standards.
"And Oh, the atmosphere of home I haw bright

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

ak to them the bread of life, have ing ourselves and others for a better. backslidden, and brought a reproach upon the cause of God; and some churches have lost

their visibility. Our brethren in the ministry, aged, middle

aged and some in the morning of life, are falling from the walls by the stroke of death; and, alas! where are the young men to fill up the ranks that death is thinning? We also find, by turning to the Register, that there are the ranks that death is thinning? We also find, by turning to the Register, that there are 257 churches more than there are ordained preachers, (and without doubt quite a number of those, by age and infirmity, are unable to preache, except occasionally) and but 165 li-centiates, so that there are about two bundred churches destitute of regular preaching. And why is all this? There must be a wrong somewhere. The Savior commanded the gos-pel to be preached to every creature. I wish to inquire, 1st, If the churches are not grossly negligent of their duty in furnishing the means for young brethren to qualify themselves for the Lord, to which no doubt the Lord is call-ing them. But-not-fiaving suitable encourage-ment, and means provided, many young men-who believe in our faith and practice, unite is such, that for them to appear as teachers with out being spiritually and intellectually qualified would be vaim--that their efforts would be of bu-little avail, and their success small. Dear breth-ren and sisters in Christ, the earth is the Lord's and the fulness threeof, and the cattle on a thous-and hills, and we must scoon give an account

STLVANUS. For the Morning Star.

## SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. No. 221. Lhave compared these, @ my love, to a company of horses in Piaroah's chariots," Solomon's Song, 1:9.

with her in the dark valley, she replied: "If this is the dark valley, it has not a dark spot in it, all is light-light." At one time, she said, she wanted words to express her view of the majesty and glory of Christ. "It seems," said she, "that if all other glory were anni-hilated, and nothing left but his bare self, it would be enough; it would be a universe of close." horses in Pharoah's charicts." Solomon's Bong, 1:9. Solomon's wife was the daughter of Pha-raoh, king of Egypt. 1 Kings 3:1. He might have his mind upon her and be attempting a description of her in this and the following verse, but its important application is to the thurch, which is the bride of the Lamb. How is the church compared to a command of here would be enough; it would be a universe of glory." These gleans of glory breaking through the veil of the flesh, and appearing to the eyes of the dying, have been regarded by some as evi-dence of a wandering mind, produced by dis-ease. The rapturous declarations have some-times been cited in courts of justice to prove the incompetency of the dying person to make a will. But no doubt there is a foretaste of heaven, kindly granted to the believer, so that while his earthly is dissolving, the soul sees the celestial in which she is soon to dwell. "Frith alreat chibrer into fight.

WILLIAM BURR, AGENT.

## POETRY.

DEATH-BED OF THE RIGHTEOUS. The death of the just is yet undrawn By mortal hand; it merits a divine. Is it his death-bed? No, ht is his shrine; Behold him there, just rising to a God.—Young.

40

Behold him there, just rising to a God. -1 oung. Instruct me, genius of the solemn hour, How mortals leave life's insulated shore; For thom hast seen the fliring scale clope, Elate with triumph, or tereft of hope. When waiting on the bick of worlds of blies, Say, what rich blessings crown the good in this 3. Say, what prich blessings crown the good in this 3. Say, what prich blessings crown the fore his eyes, While in the vertibule of Paradise T He waits the coming hour with steadfast faith, And as a friend salues the munci, Death; But are on earth the mortal dama ends, And the sweet bird of Paradise ascends, Each latter grace more luminous appears, Each latent grace more luminous appears, Each rose of Eden richer beauty wears; o Hooms the violet before a blast, ad execter sings the dying swam at last. of patience soothes his pains, and hopes arise vithin his breast, the flavor of the skies. Within his breast, the flavor of the skies.
See on that pale, enaciated face,
W hat looks of mechanes, gratinde and grace;
No murmur, all is placid and serene;
An angel sweetness in his emiles is seen.
Peace is not absent now, that fairest flower,
That sheds her fragrance on man's final hour;
She makes his easy couch, at twe and morn.
On softest roses, freed from every thorn;
Save one short pang to end the mortal strife.
Approach his bed, ye acoffers, and profane;
Is this the man ye branded as insane ?
Go, infield, thy hrouler rakes arquaint !
Sin makes the fool, but piety the saint !
No fear, no doubt, the viper takes inded;
A heam of, glory plays around his bed; No fear, no doubt, the viper race is neal, A beam of glory plays around his bed. But does he feel a self-elating thought, As he the work, the finished work, had wrought ? No; less than nothing in his own esteem, The cross his glory, and the Lamb his theme; He deems the throne of bliss a sovereign gift, And dreads as dealth and misery to lift The crown divine on any but his Lord. Oc speak of morit—this a term abherred. The crown divine on any fut his Lord, Or speak of merit—tis a term abhorred. Humility, the lily-likened grace, With imiles and tears adorns his dying face; While brightly glows the fite of love within, And burns the dross of every latent sin; Glows in his breast, and glistens in his eye, And like an eagle emulates the sky; Life him alove this charactel strife. Lifts him above this elemental strife. Lifts him above this elemental strife, And gives a foretaste of immottal life. Thus, standing on the awful verge of fate, Between a mortal and immortal state, He looks serene across the deep abyss, To streams of pleasure and to howers of bliss; Hears sounds melodious float along the air, Hears sounds melodious float along the arr, Sees migel bands the flaming car prepare; " And all his prospects brighten to the last," His heaven commences and his woes are past. MARSDEN.

### DEFENCE OF THE NORTH AGAINST THE CHARGE OF AGGRESSION.

From a Speech delivered by Mr. SMART, a Dem ocratic Representative from Maine, in the House of Representatives, April 23, 1852. The Federal Government has power, under the Constitution, to bestow office and emolu-ments upon the citizen. What share have the South had in the administration of Govern-ment, and in the execution of the laws? Have they, in this respect, been the victims of Northern domination and oppression? From what sections have the Chief Magistrates of the nation been taken? At the close of Mr. Fillmore's term the Presidential chair will have been filled— Years the South

49 years. From the South From the North

Let it be remembered that, from the first formation of the Government to the present moment, the North have had a decided preponderance of numerical strength; and yet they have forborne, with few exceptions, to use that strength for the elevation of their sons to the first place in the nation. There have been sixteen elections of President; and how many times do you suppose, sir, a majority of the North have voted for a man of Southern South voted for a native of the North? Let me answer. "but once - only once in sixty-four years. In the sixteen Presidential elections, 3,456 electoral votes have been cast; 790 votes have been given by the North for Northern candidates; 1,190 by the South for Southern candidates; 1,155 by the North for Southern candidates, and 321 by the South for Northern candidates. The South have stood with their serried

ranks for their own men, generally asking, and seldom yielding; and now some of their

Massachusetts 53; Kentucky 47; North Car-olina 44; Maine 42; New Jersey 41; Con-necticut 39, &c. " Of the 136 foreigners, 34 were born in Ireland; 13 in England; 21 in Germany; 8 in France; 7 in Scotland; 3 in Spain; 2 in Canada; 1 in Wales, and 29 in other foreign countries. " In the table showing the number appoint ed from each State, we have excluded the cus-tom-houses, as those employed in them are al-ways appointed from the States in which they are located. This table shows that of 1,608 persons, 631 were appointed from the free, and 930 from the slave States; the difference in fa-vor of the latter being 299. Of these, 1,177 were employed in the city of Washington, 369 being from free, and 729 from Slave States, showing that in that city there are 360 more Government officers from Slave States, than from the free. The number employed in Washington city, appointed from each State, is as follows: From Maine 20, New Hamp-shire 10, Vermont 10, 'Massachusetts 30, Rhode Island 5, Connecticut 13, New York 81, New Jersey 15, Pennsylvania 100, Ohio 40, Indiana 15, Illinois 12. Michigan 8, Iowa 4.

New Jersey 15, Pennsylvania 100, Ohio 40, these a majority of the Southern members Indiana 15, Illinois 12, Michigan 8, Iowa 4, have voted for twelve, and against only nine. Wisconsin 5, California 1; total from free I hold in my hand the votes of Southern mer States, 631. Appointed from Delaware 6, Ma-bers upon these acts. They are as follows: Yeas.

March 3, 1791

2, 1791 3, 1797

8, 1797 26, 1804 27, 1804

1, 1812

29, 1813

27, 1816

20, 1818

22, 1824 19, 1828

24, 1828

1833

May 29, 1828 July 14, 1832

# 11

44 25

19

19 17

44 65

54

33

24

31

May March

July March

March

July July

April

April May

May May

ryland 96, District of Columbia 326, Virginia 163, North Carolina 25, South Carolina 10, Tariff of August 10, 1790 Georgia 16, Alabama 12, South Carona 19, Louisiana 8, Texas 3, Florida, 6, Kentucky 16, Tennessee 18, Missouri 10, Arkansas 3; total from slave States, 729. Not reported Let me say here that the idea of filing a

list of the offices in the local custom-houses at the North as a "set off" to these places is simply ridiculous. The people of the South are entitled to fill their own local offices, and the citizens of the

North are entitled to discharge the duties of offices in their section, but the offices at large should be filled from all sections in proportion to population. If the experience of the past is worth anything, it certainly affords no ground for gloomy apprehensions on the part of South-

1842ern gentlemen, and no reason for a dissolution of the Union. But I go forther. If the North should hereafter claim their share of consider-ation in these matters—and I hope they will the state of the South, has remained long on the state of the south, has remained long on Such is the vote given in the Journals of ation in these matters—and I hope they will have spirit enough to do 'that—Southern gen-tlemen cannot complain, unless they can show that they have a divine right to the first pla-ces. Any right, founded on any superior ca-pacity or intelligence, I trust they will not mrge upon us at the present day. It will be southern vote. It is easy to talk of Northern observed that the distinguished gentleman, to whom I have referred, considers a participation in the Government of the country, by the 'oc-cupation of high official stations, as an imporcupation of high official stations, as an impor-tant matter. So do I. To take the Govern-ment from the King of Great Britain, and to

ment from the King of Great Britain, and to give it to our own citizens, was one important design was to give it to the whole country, and not to the South or North exclusively.— The "first places" in all Governments, among all people, civilized and uncivilized, have been deemed objects worthy of the most ardent as-pirations, and of the most tremendous strue. deemed objects worthy of the most ardent as-pirations, and of the most tremendous strug-gles. It may be in accordance with human nature for one section to desire them all, but having obtained nearly all, it is certainly not reputable to pour out murmuring accusations. Without adding more upon this point, I beg the indugence of the House while I call attention to the powerto the power to the power-

POSTS, AND EXCISES. Texation has ever been regarded with jeal-it can be demonstrated that the North bears

Taxation has ever been regarded with jeal-ousy by the Anglo-Saxon. Charles I, it has been said, lost his head by the levy of a two-penny tax of ship money. I propose to look into the manner in which the power of taxation has been wielded in this nation. First, of direct taxation. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, a contest arose between the North and the South, as to the basis of representation. The North contend-ed that the Government should be one of free people exclusively, and that the representa-tion in Congress should be based wholly upon free population. The South, however, suction in Congress should be based wholly upon free population. The South, however, suc-ceeded in obtaining a "compromise," by which three-fifths of the slaves are added to the whole number of free persons in the several slave-holding States, as the "representative population." As an equivalent for this con-cession of the North, the South consented to prescribe in the Constitution, that direct taxes, when laid, should be apportioned among the

# THE MORNING STAR.

highly favorable to Southern domination and as much population as the six-free States, and prosperity. In 1802 we purchased the Terri-have received, not ong-half, but more of the public domain. If, indeed, a citizen in a free states is equal to a citizen in a slaveholding State, then the land States of the South have 1842, from three to five millions of acres of little reason to complain. But what of the Northern territory were surrendered to Great future? I ask a moment's attention to the do-Britain by the treaty establishing the North-Northern territory were surrendered to Great Britain by the treaty establishing the North-eastern boundary. In 1845 we annexed Tex-as to the United States. In 1847 we surren-dered our claim to about one-half of Oregon, extending five degrees on the Pacific. Here three great acquisitions and two grand re-ulinows 250,000 Louisians 1,803,780 Ohio 302,195 Florida 5,862,860 are three great acquisitions and two grand re-linquishments. The acquisitions were all slave territory, and relinquishments free terri-tory. So far, all the acquisitions were for the This use of the South, and all the relinquishments at the expense of the North. For these acquisitions our Government paid from the common Treasury of the nation-

To France . To Spain To Texas Total It is true that a part of the Louisiana pur-

chase is now free, but by far the larger part of this is waste territory, and of no value.— To give a just idea of the benefits derived by the free and shycholding States relatively, in consequence of our acquisitions, I ask gentle-men to consider the value of real and personal property, according to the late census, in the States acquired from foreign countries. I hold in my hand an authentic statement, which I will read : Slave States. Free States.

Free California Iowa Total 43,568,052

have realized the benefit of foreign acquisi-tions under this Government. But I have not done. Much complaint has been made by some of our Southern friends, at the disposi-tion of our "Mexican acquisition?" But how is this? Texas is a slaveholding State. Cal-ifornia is free. Utah and New Mexico are open to slavery. This, I believe, is not de-nied by any ghe. Henry Clay has stated such has very recently affirmed. Our whole acquisition of Mexican territory

priated as follows: . Territory open to Slavery. 237.321 square miles. Texas New Mexico

219,774 " 187,928 " 645,018 Total

California

isconsin

 Free States.
 Acres.

 Ohio
 11,152,523

 Iudiana
 3;566,667

 Illinois
 3,515,341

ichigan

693,203,97, 812,576,70, 128,132,90, 586,405,42, 699,297,05, 515,932,84, 711,422,02, 462,337,99, 965,403,04, 120,066,29, 88,015,45,

1,137,431 00 798,926 00 1,832,226 00 866,485 00 529,103 00 556,352 00 834,336 00

14,716,761 00 8,601,026 09

tion is, in truth, open to slavery propagandism. Even California was not made free by North-Colonel Benton, upon the annexation of the Platte country. In a speech delivered in the United States Senate, he uses the following language :

Missouri Compromise line, one hundred miles of it on a straight line, was abolished, and a new line substituted, nearly three hundred miles long on its two sides, cutting deep into free soil, and converting it into slave soil.— The six beautiful counties of the Platte counmiles long ou and free soil, and converting it into The six beautiful counties of the Platte coun-try were gained to Missouri by this operation —gained to a slave State, and carved out of —gained to a slave State, and carved out of —storritory, made free by the Compromise of —beln of Northern votes." Sir, if complaints are to be made in the premises, Southern gentlemen are the last per-

word in relation to the Northwest Territory.—
We are often told by Southern gentlemen, that Virginia gave up this Territory for the exclusive use of the North. In reply to this, I ask gentlemen to reccollect that Massachuset, Connecticut, and New York, claimed the same Territory, and those States, together with Virginia, ceded their rights to this tract of country. It may be said, further, that even if Virginia had the best claim, her cession was a voluntary act of her own, and not a Northern aggression. But has the South been deprived of the use of this tract of country in consequence of the cession? Not at all. The sons of the South have enjoyed it in consequence of the cession? Not at all. The sons of the South have enjoyed it in consequence of the North. There are at this Territory, in proportion to the population of each section of the Union.
I am now naturally brought to quote again from the Constitution: "" The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needfol rules and regulations of, and make all needfol rules and regulations."

not expressly granted by the Constitution ; but we have on several occasions exercised the right of making territorial acquisitions and re-linguishments. These acquisitions have been the same number of slaveholding States. aquishments. These acquisitions have been ghly favorable to Southern domination and reserve on the six slaveholding States have one-half as much population as the six free States, and participate the second states have one-half as much population as the six free States, and the second states have one-half as much population as the six free States, and the second states have one half the second states have one-half as much population as the six free States and the second states have one-half as much population as the six free States and the second states have one-half as much population as the six free States and the second states have one-half as much population as the six free States and the second states are second states as the second states are second states as the second states are second states as the second states are sec

> Acres, 311,760 599,010 3,107,417 802,195 35,000 Slave States. Missouri Arkansus Alabama Florida Louisiana 5,8821880 4,385,412 / Total 23,361,699 This is the programme of legislation for the

present session. Let gentlemen study these figures, and remember that even Northern men can be found to talk of aggressive legislation

upon the South ! So much for donations, grants, and reser-15,00,000 5,000,000 10,00,000

vations of lands. But I have not yet explained the whole con 30,000,000 nection of the Government with land matters. Our Government has been a land purchaser from the aborigines of the country. It is per tinent to this discussion to make a brief exami It is pernation of the extinguishment of Indian titles. To whom have the benefits and advantages of this Government accrued in the extinguish-ment of Indian titles?

The number of acres of land purchased from the Indians since the establishment of the Federal Government, according to a statement kindly furnished me by the Commissioner of Indian affairs, amounts to 481,644,448 acres. 
 State
 States

 22,131.914
 Louisiana
 227,029,092

 21,436.158
 Texna
 227,029,092

 49,568,052
 Dissorti
 29,193,114,428

 Arkausas
 29,193,194
 Dissorti

 49,568,052
 Total
 425,675,694

 Total
 425,675,694
 which the Indian title has been extinguished by purchase, to 293,889,091 acres of Southern territory, and to 187,759,351 acres of Northern territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, by the provided to 182,759,451
 I ask honorable members, who seem to is 106,125,746 acres. At \$1.25 per acre, the grudge even California, to look at this statement, and then decide for themselves who have realized the benefit of foreign acquisi- tent is more than twice as large as all New

o be the fact, and so, r turns, so and is appro-our whole acquisition of. Mexican territory and in consequence of which the whole South-mounts to 834.000 square miles, and is approern country was freed from the presence of hostile Indians.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES NORTH AND

Not open to Slavery. 168,982"square miles the unfortunate character of this charge of ag-It is not an answer to this statement to say that Utah and New Mexico will remain free, According to the provisions of their Territorial Government, they are to be admitted with slav-ry, if adjacent States will have it so; for, rom their contiguous position, they have the from their contiguous position they have the power to settle it. Four-fifths of this acquisi-that Congress has been pertined, year after year, for a branch at New York, and the peti-tioners have been denied their reasonable reern votes, against the votes of the South. She made herself free. But this is not all. The Water of the votes of the South and the votes of the southern establishments have been brought into existence by Northern votes; and made herself free. But this is not all. The Massouri Compromise line has been altered to give territory to the State of Missouri. Hear Colonel Benton, upon the annexation of the be visited with a Southern aggression of a similar character. It cannot be said that the business of coining will not be done as cheap-"By that act of annexation a part of the ssouri Compromise line, one hundred miles it on a straight line, was abolished, and a ument, sent into Congress from the Treasury Department, shows the mint operations of the United States, during the year 1851, to have been as follows:"

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

 
 No. of Pixces.
 Value.

 24,985,736
 \$52,669,478 43

 3,527,000
 10,122,600,00

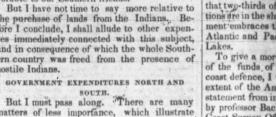
 106,366
 324,454 00

 83,556
 351,592 00
 28,701,958 \$63,488,524 43 Total

power and influence of the Union, not by its suffering of her disease, that she was enabled to dia-



INTERESTING TO THE CONSUMPTIVE. Total 7,032 By the facts here presented it will be seen in more than one thousand miles less than that of the free states and Territories; and yet they in the slaveholding States have received to orthor account, and still a filter support the second state that in the construction of nava vessels, &c., the larger amount has been ex-pended at the North; but with very good rea-that may appear upon the record down to the same whatever other items of a similar charac-that may appear upon the record down to the ing into consideration the expenditures of every description, they are very far from fur-nishing our Southern friends any decent reason-tor complaint. Before concluding, I must briefly allide to one other causes of the massings. It has been said that the people of the North make money out THE following facts are communicated of Con Mitchel of Boston, who has been cared of Con



nation and aggression." Men sometimes complain to obtain more than their rights. Sir, J am reluctant to bring myself to believe that our Southern friends are actuated by a similar policy.

Several of the important places have been

Several of the important piaces have been filled as follows, up to March 4th, 1849: From the North. From the South. Presidents 12 years 48 years. Chief Justices 11 " 48 " Secretaries of State 20 " 40 " Attorney Generals 20 " 39 " Speakers of the House 23 " 37 44 With about one-half the white population, the slave holding States have had, if an not in error, a majority of the Cabinet, of the mem-

bers of the Judiciary, of the Foreign Legations and of the officers of the Army and Navy.and of the officers of the Army and Navy.--They have now the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Commanding General of the Army, the Chief Justice of the Supremé Court, and a majority of the Cabinet officers. There have been from the South twenty-one Presidents pro tempore, of the Sen-ate, and from the North thirteen. These are the facts, and this is the answer to the charge of Northern aggregation. of Northern aggression, that is forever sound-ing in our ears. I ask attention to these facts, and ask gentlemen to remember that there are 13,000,000 of white people at the North, and only about 6,000,000 at the South. I have alluded, sir, to the first places under the Government. Thave not mentioned see

the Government. I have not mentioned sec-ond and subordinate officers. Now, I ask, what justification can there be for the complaints of a distinguished Senator, made in the late convention of Southern Rights Associa-tion, held at Charleston? Hear him:

tion, held at Charleston? Hear him: "The Southern States can no longer be the nurse of great statesmen. The ambition of the eagle's flight will be no longer scen—we may have crows and ducklings who will be ready to be satisfied with the crumbs and gar-bage of office. There are those who will be willing to make an easy transition to degrada-tion by being<sup>66</sup> andidates for the secondary and subordinate offices. Suppose there were and subordinate offices. Suppose there were a provision in the Constitution that no man from the South Atlantic States should be eli-gible to the Presidency; it would not change the present state of things. Such a clause might as well be inverte Constitution for all

might as well be inverte Constitution for all practical purposes." "The young men of the South, throwing off the ties of trained politicians, should look to their own destiny. They need took to no Federal pre-ferments that are worthy of their ambition. Third and fourth places they might attain, when they would be entitled to the first if they were in their rightful nosition." rightful position." These extracts were cut from the newspa

pers, and I suppose them to be correct. This able and ardent champion of what I regard as factitious grievances, modesly claims that the rightful positions of the young men of the South are the "first positions" under the Government. But, sir, I cannot understand how they have any exclusive right to be on the list of important places. They have a right to an equality of condition under the Government, and nothing more. But admit-ting what seems to be the modest claim of the distinguished Senator, and the facts show that their names have commind on the first mages their names have remained on the first pages of the Blue Book, first, last, and all the time. Why, sir, they have not only had the "first places," but their " crows and ducklings" have been well cared for. Here is a list taken from "final taken from

official tables: "From these tables it appears that of fifty-one principal officers of Government, heads of Departments, bureaus, chief clerks, &c., there were 24 born in free States, and 25 in slave States, nine of the former being born in Penn-sylvania, and eleven of the latter in Virginia. Two are foreigners, namely, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and one of the Assistant Pathemeter Generals. Postmaster Generals. " Of 1,698 clerks and other officers, (not in-

cluding custom-houses,) 1,442 were natives of . the United States, 136 foreigners, and 120 whose place of birth was unknown. Of the 1,442 Americans, 632 were born in free States and 810 in slave States; 275 were born in Virginia which is 50 and ello in shave States; 2/5 were boin in Virginia, which is 79 more than from any oth-er State. Maryland has 196; Pennsylvania 177; New York 144; District of Columbia 128;

prescribe in the Constitution, that direct taxes,<br/>when laid, should be apportioned among the<br/>States in the same manner as représentatives.<br/>The equivalent, however, has proved to the<br/>North wholly fallacious. But four compara-<br/>tively inconsiderable taxes have been laid<br/>since the adoption of the Constitution. "The<br/>slavebolding States," in the language of anoth-<br/>er, "have enjoyed the benefits of this Compro-<br/>mise, without feeling any of its burdens."<br/>The slave basis of representation is equal to<br/>some twenty-four Congressional constituen-<br/>cies, and how much has been received by the<br/>Government in direct taxes? McGregor, in his<br/>Progress of America, puts down the whole<br/>amount at \$12,000,000. Not only has there<br/>been little resort to direct taxation, but when re-<br/>been little resort to direct taxation, but when re-<br/>the above articles are griven as the wholeIn the rate of the manngement of one of the best<br/>plantations in South Carolina. There are up-<br/>on this plantation two hundred and fifty-four<br/>slaves, upon which the following cash expen-<br/>sees were incurred in one year:<br/>Two hundred guito to soft taxes in the anguage of anoth-<br/>woman and girlTwo hundred and fifty-four<br/>slaves, upon which the following cash expen-<br/>sees were incurred in one year:<br/>Two hundred guito conton and weellen cloth<br/>been hundred guitons of molasses\$275 00Bill of cutom and weellen cloth<br/>been hundred guitons of molasses\$25 10\$25 10Calleo dress and handkerentief for each<br/>woman and girl\$20 00Challen and the state taxes?<br/>Browner and the taxes in the whole\$100 00Total\$125 00

been little resort to direct taxation, but when re-sorted to the South have had comparatively few slaves for which to be taxed. In 1798, the few slaves for which to be taxed. In 1795, the period of the first direct tax, the slaves enu-merated, for purposes of taxation, amounted to only 393,219. But when the subject comes up again, the South will find the North for direct taxation, and itself against it, whatever has been said upon the subject to the contrary not withstanding. MR. CARTTER, (in his seat.) That is true.

with standing. MR. CARTTER, (in his seat.) That is true. MR. SMART. It is proper that I should al-lude to another fact, immediately connected with this subject. In 1836, an act of Congress was passed, depositing the surplus revenue with the States; and about \$27,000,000 were constantly distributed to the several States, in

was passed, depositing the surplus revenue with the States; and about \$27,000,000 were actually distributed to the several States, in proportion to their respective representations in the Senate and House of Representations. This was money in the Treasury of the Unit ted States, and was distributed according to representation, while we were collecting revenue, not according to representation, but upon a basis, in fact, much more favorable to the South to about eight hundred free population. I Such are the accommodations furnished. And who pays the bills for this branch of the public service? Why, sir, the men, women, and children of the North pay an immense sum for transporting the mails for the benefit of contributions. The distribution to the South was undoubtedly greater than their contributions. They received, by this act of Government.
They received, by this act of Government, more money, in virtue of their slave basis of representation, than they ever paid in direct taxes. It will be seen, therefore, that, under the compromise of "taxation and, representation, "they have never sacrificed a dollar; that they have obtained the advantage of slave representation, which and no resorts of if for the purpose of taxation. During all this time the slaves to be enumerated, for the purpose of saxation, have mumbered from 2000,000 to 30,000,000. Here, sir, is a clearly constitutional right which might be made to fall heavy 199,0646 00 299,114 44 Minoria 199,06478 37
A word of indirect taxation. The expense
<l

Statement, showing the cost of transporta-

a thinking people. Thus much for direct tax-ation. A word of indirect taxation. The expense of collection of duties upon imports and ton-mage in the North has been exhibited as an instance of Northern oppression! This view of the subject has been taken without any re-gard to the amount of revenue collected in the free States. Let us see how the matter stands, I hold in my hand a statement showing the to-tal amount of revenue derived from customs, and the expenses of collection, from 1791 to 1850, as appears by McGregor's Progress: of America, and from a statement kindly furnish-ed me by the Secretary of the Treasury. I respectfully ask for it the attention of the House: the form tax table to the treasury. I thouse the table takes to the the table House: Whole amount of revenue \$1,169,299,265 Arkanasa Expense of collection 54,257,320 Amount of revenue in free States 932,222,911

Amount of revenue in free States 237,076,354Amount of revenue in falve States 237,076,354Expense of collection in slave States 237,076,354Expense of collection in slave States 33,894,926Defit  $\overline{6,115,734.91}$ It will be seen by these figures that the South have collected only about one-fourth of the whole duties on imports and tonnage. In fine, sir, the expense of collecting one han-dred dollars in the South has been nearly double that of collecting the same sum in the North. These facts, when thus presented, without any sophistry, really, furnish our South tern friends, they being judges, with no just cause of complaint. But to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, is one of the most important acts  $T_{3,5}$  and excises, is one of the most important acts

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States." Under this provision it is contended that we are authorized to make regulations concerning the public lands. How have we exercised this authority? Has any injustice been done to the Southern States in the action of the Government, or in the conduct of the North upon this matter? How does the case stand? The lands have been held, among other pur-poses, as a source of revenue to the Govern-ment. The receipts for public lands have been as follows:

the Secretary of the Treasury of January 17th, 1835, and March 16, 1838.

Free States. State 1 20.853,694 33 Misaouri na 21.870.855 57 Alabama na 2.491,177 17 Misaiusippi igan 11.704.907 76 Louisiana 4 3 402.878 88 Arkunsas consin 6.243,521 13 Florida Slave States. ouri 13,674,258 62 anna 17,722,124 74 issippi 13,353,247,49 siana 4,405,389 31 insas 4,071,121 73 da 1,294,893 52 By this data the expenditures have been : In the slave States \$5,614,113 \$5,614,113 60 In the free States Excess in the slave States \$1,321,520.37

Total 84 565,934 84 Total 54,521,035 41 54,521,035 41 The suns expended in the District of Co-lumbia are included, amounting to about \$500,-000; but I have excluded from the statement 30,014,889 49

30.014,889 49 Showing that there have been received for the sale of public lands from the free States, 330,044,899.43 more than from the slave States, up to the 30th of September, 1851. I obtain this information from a statement furnished me by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Thus much for the revenue from the sales of public lands, and the men who have furnished that revenue. Sirs I shrink from nothing in this investigation ; and I now ask the attement furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the dona-tions, grants, and reservations of land to the several States, for all purposes whatever, up to September 30, 1851: Free States, Acres. Stave States, Acres. 19,723,940 37 September 30, 1851 :

1791 to 1837 
 Acres.
 1791 to 1837

 3,310 694
 In the free States

 4,4.3,233
 In the slave States

 3,895,466
 In the slave States
 Missouri Alabamu Mississippi 
 3.639,469
 The appropriations made for light-houses, 6.488,357

 2.096,664
 In the free States and Territories 90,300,729

 Add these appropriations to the free states and Territories 0,412,850

 Add these appropriations to the free states and Territories Add these appropriations to the free states and Territories Add these appropriations

Road, for the benefit of several slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. 110,687 I have been made to six slaveholding and six, free States. If there is any propriety in mak-ing them, they should be made according to population. This proposition is, I think, appar-ent. If one State has 500,000 children to be traught in schools and colleges and another between them from the Indian state. If the schools and colleges and another between them from the Indian state.

ent. If one State has 500,000 children to be taught in schools and colleges, and another has 1,000,000, lands should be given to each State, if given for educational purposes, in the same ratio. So, if they are given for any oth-ladian wars, and to keep up commerce with the ladian tribes, in the South and South-west, came from the common Treasury of the in-tion? Now, I ask gentlemen who say this indian wars on the Southern at the deal in thores. *Free States*. *Slave States*. *Slave States*. *Slave States*. *Slave States*. *Slave States*. *State* 4,715,353 Total 2,869,283 Total 2,869,283

7,032

 Before concluding, 1 must briefly allude to one other cause of uneximes. It has been and that the pople of the North make mony out of the commerce of the contry. This is popting the state of privances. But as there were the state of the commerce of the control of 4.292,593.23

\$5,203,083 05 2,511,265.39 2,691,817 66

Died in Manchester, April 1, 1852, FLORA E. Ext RSON, aged 4 years, 6 monthe and 5 days. This was the only child of most indulgent purcets. Its pickness was short, but most severe. It has left the parents in the deepest mourning and unreconciled to this call of God, "Be ye also ready" to meet thine angel habe in heaven. May God comfort the parents, and may they be as well prepared for heaven as was sweet little Flora. Sleep, sweet child, in Jesus' arans, Surrounded by all heaven's charms, Until the gaints from dust arise— Then come and meet as in the skins. J. B. D.

Then come and meet as in the J. B. D. Died in Harpswell, Me., Jan. 16, Mrs." BETSEN RICH, aged 73. Truly for her to die was eternal gain. Jan. 30, Mrs. PATIENCE SNOW, aged 77... Her end was peace. Mr. DAVID RIDLEY, aged 75. He had made a profession of religion for a number of years, was greatly revised last fall, preparing truly for his exit. He died in the full hope of a blessed im-mortality. May 16, Mr. MARK SMASL, aged 88 years, 4 months and 11 days. He rests in hope. L. H.

best known to them for affections of the Lungs, sret President Perkins, Vermont Med. College. Prof. Stillman, Xule College. Prof. Valentine Mott, New York. Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College. Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med. College. Canadian Journal of Medical Science. Boston Med. & Surg. Journal. Charleston, S. C. Med. Revlew. New Jersey Medical Reporter. Hon. Henry Clay, U. S. Senator. Hon. Geo. P. Marish, Am. Ambassador to Tarkey. Geo. Emanuel Bulnes, President of Chili. Rt. Rev. Ed. Power, Lord Bishop of Toronto. Rt. Rev. Bishop Keese, of the M. E. church. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Obio... Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries. Not only in the more dangerous and distressing dis-casses of the Laings, It also as a family medicine for occasion: I use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world. Pregaiest and Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Druggist and Chemist, LOWELL, MASS. For Sale by D. LOTHROP & CO., Dover, and Druggists everywhere.

<sup>5000.729</sup> Add these appropriations to the expenditures already stated, and we have this result: 101.632 69 1.067,7296 45 1.237,298 45 1.237,298 45 1.237,298 45 1.237,298 45 1.237,298 13 received 52,121 acres more than the free States 409 518 10 693,288 97 tral Railroad is not included in this calcula-in slave States \$3,375,392 3,486,979 110,687

6,310,317 Lousiana 1,997,445 Arkansas 3,318,476 Florida 500,000 Tanta Total 30,360,729 Total

tion, it being of a character of the Cumberland Road, for the benefit of several slaveholding Excess in slave States

# R MORNING STA PUBLISHED BY THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. \$1,50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. WILLIAM BURR, AGENT.

## VOL. XXVII.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR.
In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St., Kear the Town Hall, Dover.
Of All communications and business letters should be aptists on the form of the rite, and if you lease with the majority on the relation of the does not make the first essential to a lawful observance of the second. He admits his pedo-baptist brethren to the Supper on the grounds of Christian character, though unbaptized in his view, i. e., unimmersed. He believes the celebration of the Supper numersed. He believes the celebration of the Supper and Lawful observance.
T. S. BURASK, J. M. BURK, DOVER, N. H.
B. BURASK, J. M. BURASK, B. B. M. M. H.
B. BURASK, J. M. BURASK, S. Curtis, W.
B. BURASK, J. M. BURASK, S. Curtis, W.
B. BURASK, J. M. BURASK, B. BARK, M. H.
B. BURASK, J. W. Martinask, C. Hatt, N. W. Hull, T. Stevens, G. H. Balt, N. W. Hull, T. Stevens, G. H. Balt, N. W. Hull I.
B. BURASK, J. W. Martinask, C. H. H. M. W. Hulling and provide the sacconvolution base trained and the symmetry of the relation of the rise sacconvolution of the

All obduaries, accompanied with the proper analysis of revivals, and other matter many plants, must be accompanied with the proper analysis of revivals, and other matter many of the writers. MORNING STAR, and the recent of the peds-baptist is unqualified for the local system. Berner the more analysis of the star and less of the temper of controversial, and we cannot but think the great injustice is done both the work and its author by the imputation of the spirit of bit.

or controversial, and we cannot but think that great injustice is done both the work and its author by the imputation of the spirit of bit terness or ratiling. So far from this, that think no uprejudiced reader could fail to be impressed by the Christian kindness, courtey, and charity, which evidently animates its pages Surely difference from a party in itself ought not to be considered as defamation. So much for the temper of the work ought in truth to be said. On such a theme, indeed, bitterness would be almost impossible, and I should have no fear were all theological disedssions con-ducted in the spirit of this volume of any in-jury from such a canse to that charity which is the bond of perfectness. As to the argument of the work, we com-struct, edify and convince. There is on point requiring especial note, and that is the argument on the relation of the Christian ordinance.-Baptism is an individual and personal matter with the believer. We cannot enter further are not necessarily connected. But on the other hand, are independent of each other-Baptism is an individual and personal matter with the believer. We cannot enter further are intaglies subject here, but simply indicate the train of thought. The essential nature of Bap-tism by immersion can never on these ground be made a plea for close communion. Since Baptism and the Sopper are not so connected as that the former is the door to the lattery is of a provide the subject here, but simply indicate the train of thought. The essential nature of Bap-tism by immersion can never on these ground be made a plea for close communion. Since Baptism and the Sopper are not so connected as that the formers is the door to the lattery from the subject here, but simply indicate the train of thought. The essential nature of Bap-tism by immersion can ever on these ground taken by Robert Hall, and by a greater and more renowned name, John Buryän,-These great and excellent men, though the subject nere as ubiget of the ground taken by Robert Hall, and by a greater Then many who scruple on the subject mersionists, were not close communionists,\* and both of them in their day bore much reproach from their brethren, because they could not Baptism, and rather incline to immersion, will feel free to consult the slightest scruple of that conscience without being compelled to bind, violate or offend that conscience by the forced adoption of the principles of close com-munion, which day may God hasten. adopt the principles of close communion. The hallowed memory of such names ought to pro-tect those who follow in their footsteps from

## DOVER, N. H., JUNE 23, 1852.

· Va W/aulana

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For the Morning Star THE BROKEN FAMILY. \* The strange but true; for truth is always strange, Stranger than fiction. If it could be told, How much would novels gain by the exchange? How differently the world would man behold !"

tim. She breathed out her life while yet her morning sun was shining, and the now little circle wept and grieved anew. For though they hoped their friends were sharing joys in the family of Heaven, they vished their com-pany here, for *friends* give home its life and happiness. Half of the children had bidden them farewell and been followed to the grave, and they waited where european would next

But many verse ago, in a retired part of Row enformany years ago, in a retired part of Not many years ago, in a retired part of Not many years ago, in a retired part of New-England, lived a family consisting of the parents, five sons and five daughters. The parents, five sons and five daughters. The parents, five sons and five daughters. The mother was a good-hearted, whole-souled woman, who well understood her relation and duties, and labored faithfully to secure and economize for their domestic necessities and comfort. With unceasing concern and carre had they watched their increasing family unit childhood, had indeed cost them many wearing and cease. But now some of the sons were and the daughters to assist their mother in her some days and sleepless nights, but a parent's love, a mother's love and watching never the mother's love and he home-duties of woman. The youngest was a little son of two years. And such a family circle is not often found, were always engaged in earnest, honest labor; and, " From labor health, from health contentement spring", " The many energy of the sons were; and, " From labor health, from health contentement spring", " The many energy of the sons were always engaged in earnest, honest labor; and, " From labor health, from health contentement spring", " The many energy of the sons were always engaged in earnest, honest labor; and, " From labor health, from health contentement spring", " The poungest was alliel son of two years. The youngest was all the one sonset

ter into the holiest by the blood of Him who

The into the holiest by the blood of Him which the perfected forever them that are available of the substance, such as evidence, beggs a conditioned which half great recomparison to the consideration. Personal Holiest, and the substance, such as evidence, beggs the total consideration. Personal Holiest, and the substance is performed for the consideration. Personal Holiest, and the substance of things how the total substance, the substance of things how that have substance of things how the substance of things how the substance of things how the substance of the subject, let us look to the pattern of the alting in the havens of the things in the havens for the holiest the substance of the subject, let us look to the pattern of the alting substance of the subject, let us look to the pattern of the alting substance of the subject, let us look to the pattern of the alting substance of the subject, let us look to the pattern of the alting substance of the subject, let us look to the pattern of the alting substance of the subject, let us look to the pattern of the alting substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look to the substance of the subject, let us look

their bodies a living sacrifice -laying all on the altar, receive the seal of the Spirit, and Christ is made unto them, "wisdom, rightcons-ness, and sanctification," and they became the temple of God,—"The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are "—through that faith which is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Is not this Holiness? Who shall displease the Almighty by doubting his word in regard to the sanctifice being "holy and acceptable"? Wherefore holy? By faith it is laid on the altar, and "whatsoever toucheth the altar shall be holy"—" the altar sanctifieth the gift"— " the tabernacle shall be sanctified by my glo-ry." S. S. C. The following is formed to the gospel, and yet are making no preparation for the close of their earthly existence, and their

Corinth, Vt. The following is from one of our aged breth-The following is from one of our aged breth-

The following is from one of our aged breth-ren, and we hope it will be read; and that his worthy example will be followed by many.— The importance of providing our young breth-ren whom God is calling to the ministry with the means of education-cannot be overrated. For the Moming Star. The importance of gravity and the word of God, if the Lord of the vineward does not require your efforts

For the Moming Star. Bro. Burr :--I have for a long time been looking over with sorrow the desolation of some parts of our beloved Zion, not only in the far west, but also in many places in our New England States, where many of our fa-thers in the ministry, who have now left the walls of Zion and gone to receive their reward, have, in years gone by, labored and toiled through much privation, to build up churches and gather souls into the fold of Christ, many of whom, we have reason to feat, for want of a faithful servant of Christ to feed the flock and break to them the bread of life, have backslidden, and brought a reproach upon the cause of God; and some churches have lost their visibility.

For the Morning Star

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CLINTON COUNTY, Iowa, May 8th, 1852. Bro. Burr :--It is now nearly eleven months since I set foot on Iowa's fertile and healthful soil, since which time I have travelled on the West bank of the "Father of Waters" some 80 miles, and over the Counties of Scott, Clin-ton- and Jackson quite generally, through Jones into Delavan, finding a similarity of land--prairie more or less rolling. I am now passing through the fourth season of the year, so that of its climate I have some knowledge. Though all the old settlers ay that the last winter has been the coldest, and the spring more backward than any they ever knew be-fore, yet, compared with a New England winter, it has been fine and mild. We have had but three or four cold spells, of a few days fore, yet, compared with a New England winter, it has been fine and mild. We have had but three or four cold spells of a few days each. For travelling, it has been the best por-tion of the year. You could pass over creeks and unfenced prairies in any direction, there being no grass or snow to obstruct. You could go 20 or 30 miles on almost a strait line from place to place. There is no great difficulty at any time in miking roads in this country. You have only to make your path through the grass over the prairie and bridge the slues, and you have an Iowa road. To me, the past winter was short indeed. Yet all here are telling how long it has been, and how it has used up their hay and grain, compared with common winters. When I compare this winter here with the statements of all my eastern correspondents, I find our winter must have been very mild, warm and pleasant, compared with that of the Eastern States, though the wide spread pairies are bleak and cold to pass over in aw or cold weather. There has been very little sickness here. I have wondered that no more were with for the spice of the here are the index of the been very little sickness here. I have wondered that no more were

For the Morning Star.

CLINTON COUNTY, Iowa, May 8th, 1852.

NO. 11.

weather. There has been very little sickness here. I have wondered that no more were sick, from the openness of the houses and the careless hubits of the people, and am confirm-ed in the healthfalness of this State. The California fever has prevailed here this spring to a great extent, and thousands have gone to the land of gold. This will check the grouth of these new States. growth of these new States. This emigration has opened the way for new comers, and the present season will be a good one to come on and purchase with cash, as farms can be had

very cheap. My health has been and is now good. I have enjoyed some good seasons in preaching among the people the past winter. I baptized three last month at the "Alger Settlement," and am to baptize two in Fulton city, Ill., tomorrow. I have never seen anything but the best of attention and manly conduct in worship

from all persons and characters. I am, &c., J. S. Mowry.

### THE LIGHT OF ETERNITY.

THE LIGHT OF ETERNITY. Some of the saints of God have had won-derful manifestations of glory, as they were about to die. Light, brilliant, almost dazling, has burst opon their eyes while the light of the sun was fading, and the night of death was closing in upon them. John Holland was list-ening to the word of God, and suddenly he synta brightness: is this I see? Have you light-ed up any candles?" "No," said his friend, it is the sunshine." "Sunshine," said he, "word, welcome heaven. "The day star from on high, hath visited my heart. O speak it when I am gone, and preach it at my funeral for dealeth familiarly with man. I feel his marcy; I see his majesty; whether in the body or out of the body, I cannot tell, God knoweth; but *I see things that are* nuuterable." Thus ravished in spirit, he roamed towards heaven with a cheerful look, and a soft sweet vice; but what he said could not be under-soice; but what he said could not be under-

Dr. Payson's dying vision is familiar to eve-ry reader of these lines. "I have done with darkness forever," said the Rev. Thomas Scott; "nothing now re-mains but salvation with eternal glory." Mrs Herry, the youthful wife of a devoted mains but salvation with eternal glory." Mrs. Hervy, the youthful wife of a devoted missionary in Bombay, whom the writer of these words knew when young, was dying on the threshold of her work: and when a friend expressed the hope that the Savior would be with her in the dark valley, she replied : "If this is the dark valley, it has not a dark spot in it, all is light—light." At one time, she said, she wanted words to express her view of the majesty and glory of Christ. "It seems," said she, "that if all other glory were anni-hilated, and nothing left but his bare self, it would be enough; it would be a universe of glory."

probrium. Nor is it altogether fair to represent the advocates of open communion as seriously op-posed to the whole body of other denomina-

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tions. Because these other denominations have usually held the two-ordinances of Bap-tism and the Supper, the one as introductory to the other. For though this were admitted, yet this difference has never been a contested one between these parties. The discussion of the relation of these two colligences on their Phil. 1:9-11. After Paul had given his brethren at Philip pi various assurances of his friendship for them, and after he had called on God as witto the other. For though this were admitted, yet this difference has never been a contested one between these parties. The discussion of the relation of these two ordinances or their independence, has for the most part been ex-clusively confined to the Baptist denomination. Other denominations have found "scope for their charity in communion in the general sen-timent that the form of a rite is not as essential as the rite itself, believing, in the language of Robert Hall, that "he who mistakes the na-ture of a positive rite, is in a different predica-ment of error from him who rejects it alto-gether." Hence, though there may be a diff

Porthe Morning Star. PAUL'S PRAYER FOR THE PHILIPPIANS.

their charity in communion in the general sen-timent that the form of a *rite* is not as essential as the rite itself, believing, in the language of Robert Hall, that "he who mistakes the na-ture of a positive rite, is in a different predica-ment of error from him who rejects it alto-gether." Hence, though there may be a dif-ference between the position of open commun-ion Baptists and other denominations on this point in the relation or independence of the two ordinances, it is a difference that has nev-er been a subject of contest as between Bap-tists and Pedo-baptists and the thorough discus-sion mightlead to perfect manimity. Thought ful Pedo-baptists we believe are coming to look with increasing favor on this position of the open communionists, viz : the independence of the two ordinances. It is therefore exceedingly minuonist to utter this rallying cry of denom-inational prejudice, on a point which has never been brought into controversy. Whether Pedo-baptists, had they felt con-

develing; for they all had sufficient to do, and
were always engaged in earnest, honest labor; and,
"From labor health, from health contentment springs, Contentment opts in source of every jor."
They were a family remarkable for their health, no member hardly knew what it was to the knew that God doeth all things well.—
With a weak but heavenly voice she gave her dying blessing and prayer, commending them to divine love and' protection, and asying she would welcome them to heaven, bade a last adie to earth's woes and sins, and wout to be at rest with God. They gazed upon that motify and there are only found beneath the shelter of home. The family relations are instituted and bies are outy found beneath the shelter of home. The family relations are instituted and blessed by God, "the offy bliss of Paradise of human mature, and affections that cause amortals to forget the toils and woes of earth and make it pleasant to live. And so within the family circle of which we write. Here the family circle of which we write. Here were parents and children, brothers and sisters to forget the toils and woes of earth and make it pleasant to live. And so within the family circle of which we write. Here were parents and children, brothers and sisters to encourage each other with kindness "and love, to assist each other in their respective who lowes. And if you wish to see reat live worke here y were, indeed, a sadly diminished circle—a *broken family*. Only one lonely sister was spared to iless her father and yoy, go live in a farmer's happy family. Already I seem to hear you cry out, "Free Taid the scented fada."
There is a purity, and Hie, and freedom that bless their from and the sore or y strike a. "Free Taid the scented fada."
There is a purity, and Hie, and freedom that bless their from and the abors it hey partook of joys abroad, they live hard pilpringse. In hope soon to greet their from the sho are gone before them, in a supy land, where the affections and

less their farms and the homes of farmers.— And this family shared them all. Peace and ufficiency were the well earned, rewards of heir labors; they partook of joys abroad, they broken by death. Augustus. Hanover, N. H., June, 1852. ed in happiness at home.

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their visibility. Our brethren in the ministry, aged, middle

their visibility. Our brethren in the ministry, aged, middle aged and some in the morning of life, ar falling from the walls by the stroke of death; and, alas! where are the young men to fill up the ranks that death is thinning? We also find, by turning to the Register, that there are 257 churches more than there are ordained preachers, (and without doubt quite a number of those, by .age and infirmity, are unable to preach, except occasionally) and but 165 di-centiates, so that there are about two hundred churches destitute of regular preaching. And why is all this? There must be a wrong somewhere. The Savior commanded the gos-pel to be preached to every creature. I wish to inquire, 1st, If the churches are not grossly negligent of their duty in furnishing the means for young betteren to qualify themselves for the Lord, to which no doubt the Lord is call-ing them. But not having suitable encourage-ment, and means provided, many young men-who believe in our faith and practice, unite-ing. And is this to be wondered at ? Not at all. They welk know that the improvement is such, that for them to appear as teachers with-out being spiritually and intellectually qualified ing. And is this to be wondered at ? Not at all. They welk know that the improvement is such, that for them to appear as teachers with-ittle avail, and their success small. Dear breth-ing them thines there of, and the cattle on a thous-and hills, and we must soon give an account

and the fulness thereof, and the cattle on a thous-

For the Morning Star.

would be enough; it would be a universe of glory." These gleams of glory breaking through the weil of the flesh, and appearing to the eyes of the dying, have been regarded by some as evi-dence of a wandering mind, produced by dis-ease. The rapturous declarations have some-times been cited in courts of justice to prove the incompetency of the dying person to make a will. But no doubt there is a foretaste of heaven, kindly granted to the believer, so that while his earthly is dissolving, the soul sees the celestial in which she is soon to dwell. "Faith almost changes into sight, While from afar she spies Her fair inheritance in light, Above created ships.

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"But now the everiasting hills Through every chink appear, And something of the joy she feels, While the's a prisoner here. "The shines of Heaven rush sweetly in At all the gaping flaws, Visions of calless blics are seen, And native air she draws."

" Had but the prison walls been strong And firm without a flaw, In darkness she had dwelt too long, And less of glory saw.

# 42

bed ; that scene of feebleness, when the poor nan cannot help himself to a single monthf when he must have attendants to sit around him, and watch his every wish, and interpret his every signal, and turn him to every posture where he may find a moment's ease, and away the cold sweat that is running over him, and ply him, with cordials for thirst, and sickness, and insufferable languor. And this is the time, when occupied with such feelings, the time, when occupied with such agonies as these, you pro-and beset with such agonies as these, you propose to crowd within the compass of a few wretched days, the work of winding up the concerns of a neglected eternity!"—Chaimers.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1852.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The past week we have received 27 subscri bers, and discontinued 15; increase 12; total. net increase 1906.

REGISTER FOR 1853.

Returns for the next Register should be forwarded without delay, as we wish to put it to press by the 1st of July.

We would again say to Agents, if you wish the package of Myrtle sent you discontinued, or any change made in the No. of copies, please notify us immediately.

POSTAGE ON THE MYRTLE.

As some Post Masters do not yet understand what the Postage on the Myrtle should be, we again publish a letter on the subject, which we received about a year ago from the Post Office Department :

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Appointment Office, July 8, 1851. Sin :- Yours of the 2d instant has been re

ceived. The "Myrtle" being printed on a sheet con taining less than 300 square inches, if published *only* twice a month, would be subject to the rates of postage indicated by you, viz: For any distance under 50 miles, 2 1-2 cents a year; over 50 and not exceeding 300, 5 cents a year; over 300 miles and not exceeding 1000, 7 1-2.

numbers in the course of a year than is con templated for a semi-monthly paper.-To avoid all controversy, it would be best for you to confine your issues to semi-monthly, as stated in your letter.

Wery respectfully. Your obedient servant, FITZ HENRY WARREN, Second Ass't P. M. General. WILLIAM BURR, Eso.

NEW HAMPSHIRE YEARLY MEETING .--- A refreshing season was enjoyed at the N. H. Yearly Meeting, recently held at Great Falls. There was a good attendance of ministers and brethren from all parts of the State ; and several ministering brethren from other States were with us-among them Elders J. Woodman, S. Curtis, and D. P. Cillev, from Mass.; and Elders C. Phinney, E. Knowlton, J. L. Sinclair and G. P. Ramsey from Maine, and their presence added much to the interest of the meeting. The word of life was faithfully dispensed by Elders Sinclair, T. Perkins, J. B. Davis, J. Woodman, E. Knowlton and C. Phinney. On the Sabbath, the desks of all the ministers in the place, at their request, were filled by ministers of the Yearly Meeting .- heart. Ample provision was made for the accommodation of the meeting, the doors of many Chris-

place, generously opened his house for the en- will, he shall know of the doctrine." Perver- to show one's self an approved work

tates, hoard up millions of gold, and grudging- since that time the kingdom of God is preachy bestow a trifle to works of benevolence to ed." Luke 16:16. And the preaching of keep the conscience quiet. Professors' hearts the gospel will confinue to the end of the are on the world, and when they shall be world. Matt. 24 : 14. . It will also be attendcalled away from earth they will be beggars, ed with the Savior's presence and influence: "Lo I am with you alway, even unto he end and driven away in despair.

If the church doved more they would do of the world." Matt. 28: 20. Happy will he There is ability, but not a willing be who, by the Divine appointment, has been more. mind. If we would conquer the world, we must inducted into this sacred office-attended with the Divine presence-and made successful by not make it our idol.-G. H. B. the power of the Holy Ghost, when Christ

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CROSS. This doctrine has ever been an offensive bne rejoicing, sparkling with many a bright star,

the pride of man, which accounts for its shall adorn his brow. God grant, young brethren, that this rich being so generally either neglected or perverted. Discourses upon the dignity and excelreward may be bestowed on many of you. In lence of the powers of nature are pleasing and my next, I will attempt to show what we may opular ; but the idea of relying upon the suf- understand by a call to the ministry .-- J. w. erings of a reputed malefactor savors too uch of the low and superstitious to find

THE CHRISTIAN CONNECTION.

untenance in the proud heart. So it was in Through the kindness of a minister of this the dawn of Christianity. To the Jew the order, we have received the "Christian Regisdoctrine of the cross was a stumbling block, ter and Almanac for 1852;" having a design directly in the way of his worldly aspirings. To the self-sufficient Greek it was foolishness, furnish the general statistics of the denomi simple object of ridicule. Those who knew tion. These, though not so full as they are t best, however, put upon it a very different expected to be given in future numbers, yet estimate. "Unto us which are saved," said contain a large amount of information. Th he renowned apostle, " it is the power of God." connection is spread over most parts of New And on another occasion : " God forbid that I England, New-York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Je- Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, and portions sus Christ." The Scriptures, especially of of several other States. From the statements the New Testament, are full of it. It is the made, we should judge that their number of

centre and theme of their teaching. Remove churches, ministers, and members, was nearly, is doctrine and you destroy the vitality of if not quite as large as our own. We are gospel-you make the Bible little better pleased to find them giving increased attention For pathos and power the story of the crossing of benevolence. They have numerous misnequalled. The heathen may have legends more sionary organizations, though their operations marvellous: but none so fitted even as a narrative are confined at present to our own country,move the heart. The Danish Missionaries to They have two or three flourishing Academ e Greenlanders rehearsed abstract truth to a College in contemplation, to be located in the natives for seven long years, without effect Ohio, for the endowment of which we underpon a single soul; but when they came to stand they are laboring with good prospects o dwell upon the history of Jesus, hard hearts success to raise \$100.000. Their churches helted, and multitudes were subdued. Ora- represent themselves by delegation to the tors have often swayed thousands at will; yet quarterly or annual Conference, and the Connow feeble the impression produced, compared ferences to the General Convention, held once

how feeble the impression produced, compared terences to the constraint of the cross has been in four years. appear, that said publication is issued once in every two weeks—this would give two more preached without miraculous manifestations, tions, rests on ns when the doctrine of the cross has been Our hope of this, as of all other denor ached without miraculous manifestations, tions, rests on their keeping the evangelical as at the Kirk of Shots, in Scotland, when un- element in the ascendency. They are particder amingle sermon five hundred persons were ularly exposed to the influence of Unitarian converted. It thus strikingly evinces in its ism, which, if not carefully guarded against, history the wisdom and power of God. But what is there in the doctrine that has stitutions and other sources, undermine the such efficacy? It is this, that Christ died for foundations of their prosperity. While seek us, and that through him we obtain deliverance ing for improvement, as the spirit of the age on guilt and the power of sin. We are sin- demands, let them be careful to build on Christ ers, without sufficiency to atone for our past as the chief corner-stone, and adhere to experffences, or to meet in the future the demands imental piety, and they may exert a great of the divine law. We stand condemned at good, and enduring influence. They have our the bar of our own consciences, as well as in best wishes .-- J. J. B.

the sight of God, and exposed to endless ruin. In this state of our extremity and desperation. STUDY YOUR SERMONS Christ comes to our relief. He who had glory This heading is either a command or a dewith the Father before the world was, descend mand, addressing all pastors of churches and ed to earth, assumed human nature, lived as a all evangelists in the church. Timothy, and all man among men, suffered, died on the cross a his successors in the Christian pastoral office, sacrifice for us, and rose to heaven, there to are commanded, "Study to show thyself ap-

intercede in our behalf. Thus he prepared the way whereby God could be just and the justifier of him who believeth in Jesus. It is 'rightly dividing the word of truth' addressed not the mere narrative of the cross then, but its relation to us, its connection with our sal; vation, which gives it such power over the that "study to show thyself an approved workman" as a preacher, has some direct cor

It is of the highest importance that this doc- tion with going to the work with some trine be well understood, and faithfully taught. suitable preparations, and you make our captians of other denominations being open for the reception of company. John A. Burley, ... Not that mere speculation can 'accomplish much in this direction. Christ himself point- a positive command. And we must confess to Esq., the Agent of the Factory Co. in the ed out the only way: "If any man will do his a real conviction in the opinion, that to study

# THE MORNING STAR.

pel, it seems justly to be expected that min- ville, Iowa, says of them, that they stop neithisters should study to be ready to preach profitable and instructive sermons to their people. So shall the faithful under shepherds days; their practice of polygamy is notorious; feed the flock of God, guiding them into the they believe that God will destroy all of this green pastures and beside the still waters of nation who do not embrace the Mormon faith.

green pastures and beside the still waters of a data who do who d reading of sermons, or even the using of skel-ctons. We have often heard excellent sermons, is not necessarily compared by the system is like the leprosy—it cleaves to its victim even if he renounces it; their leaders are despots, and the people fear their sermons that would read well from the press, if shall call him to his high reward. A crown of sermons that would read well from the press, if printed just as delivered, without manuscript fear those of the Pope; nearly all of them are or any sketch at all. But all will allow that such sermons were arranged and matured be-the man of gray hairs down to the prattling such sermons were arranged and matured be-forehand. We recollect some eight years ago, when lots of ministers and other travellers were detained by the cars, between Springfield and Albany, and it required some 40 min-fanaticism has the church to contend in these

utes to obtain another engine, one of the ministers, by invitation, preached an out-door ser- and destroy it except by the simple and heaven mon extempore, and yet that sermon, without ordained instrumentality of a preached Gospel. any written sketch whatever, was a beautiful —*The Congregationalist.* ermon, and one that word for word just as desermon, and one that word for word just as de-livered, would be fit for the press. Yet will any doubt bat the sermon was a studied and prepared sermon. For ourself, and we presume it will hold of people generally, it mat-trust to?" Alas! nothing to trust to but the Almighty ters not where the sermon is studied and pre-

ed from the Christian connexion, where he had to trust to but God Almighty! shone for years as a burning and shining light. revealer of the system which gave it birth .- Ex. "In preaching, his sermons were always de-In this case, as in many other extemraneous speakers, no doubt the fact that rian Assemblie Eld S, was for years an editor, and was in the RAILROAD SABBATH BREAKING .-- Jan

r and thinking. Here then, we rest. Extemporaneous preach-

Christ -P. S. B.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The variations in the text and punctuation of says, the recent irruption of the Jes

the new State of Wisconsin the last year for THE ZEAL OF ERRORISTS .- A private letthe Bible cause, and thirty-three thousand Bi-the Bible cause, and thirty-three thousand Bi-three and Testaments were put in circulation. The cause regularly advances. The little leav-" In the house where I live, is a gentleman by the name of B---n, an American, a Moren shall leaven the whole lump. REV. G. C. MOORE .- This brother, who mon and a prophet. He is one REV. G. C. Moore.—This brother, who has labored indefatigably and successfully in securing the removal of a large number of Baptists from unhappy Ireland to this country, has entered the service of the American and Foreign Bible Society, as an agent in New Hampshire.—Watchman & Reflector. INCREASE OF BAPTISTS.—Rev. Mr. Brown of Pennsylvania, said that one hundred years are there were not see many Baptisti in Ameri ago there were not so many Baptists in Amer-ica as there are now in Germany, and 50 years cupation of translating the Mormon Bible into French, and when I tell you that he has been a as there are now in Germany, and so years ence will see a greater proportional advance five each day, with a prospect of four more be

A ROMAN CATHOLIC IN DESPAIR .- A Cath-

ters not where the sermon is studied and pre-pared, on the road or in the study, by a half day's or a half week's study, if only it be the gospel in its fulness of blessing. God! The remark reveals in a single word the real spirit of the Roman system. It is Christianity perverted till there is nothing left of it but the sound. Bible Christianity trusts. gospel in its fulness of blessing. We chance to see a few just remarks made by Eld. D. Millard in an introduction to the by Eld. D. Millard in an introduction to the "Memoir of Eld. Elijah Shaw," lately deceas-sinks into awful despair when it has nothing

Jands ; augaria

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS .- This large In preaching, as sermons were always de-ivered extempore. I doubt whether he over preached a written discourse in his life, and probably he very rarely used what is called a skeleton. Indeed, most of them would have been fit for the press, had they been taken their General Assembly at Pittsburg. Though lown word for word, as he delivered them .--- originally a small body, they have grown to down word for word, as he delivered them.— Often, as he warned up with his subject, his language became sublime and his oratory thrilling. His gift of language, as an extem-poraneons speaker, was uncommonly full and free. It is not to be supposed, however, that, although he spole extemporaneously, he made o preparation for the pulpit. His sermons al-ways gave evidence of previous thought and This assembly has ecclesiastical correspon-dence with one or both of the other Presbyte-

equent habit of writing for the press, im- Boorman, Esq., President of the Hudson River oved his style of speaking; and gave out- Railroad Company, has resigned his office in e and plan, as well as style and flow, to his consequence of the determination of the Di thoughts. It will be so always. Frequent writ- rectors to run a train on Sunday, and has adg will improve one's method, both of speak- dressed a firm remonstrance to the Board. He savs :--

Here then, we rest. Extemporaneous preach-ing, for ourself, we prefer to written sermons. But in extemporaneous preaching, let there be plan, arrangement, study. In our place of se-cret prayer, in our retired study, with our God and the Bible before us, let us assure ourselves, the in this respect then (and yet, I believe,) that when we come unto our people, we shall' prevailing in the New England State<sup>3</sup>, my inthat when we come unto our people, we shan come to them in the fulness of the gospel of Christ.—P. s. B. retire from the direction.

THE JESUITS IN FRANCE,-Mr. Fry, lose and impartial observer of men and things the six standard editions of the Scriptures, the colleges has unseated the most illustrious the six standard editions of the Scriptures, collected by the Bible Society's committee, Cousin. Fourteen are turned adrift from their collected by the Bible Society's commuter, fall little short of twenty-four thousand; and yet, not one among them all "mars the integ-rity of the text, or affects any doctrine or pre-cept of the Bible." Fifteen thousand dollars were collected in

For the Morning Star

DEATH OF ELD. JOHN W. COLWELL.

Our beloved brother Colwell closed his earth-

enjoyed revivals-others have declined in num-3. Resolved, That by his humility, his freeas and sympathy with the whole people, he ad specially endeared himself to our hearts. *Resolved*, That we remember with gratiitade his carnest, unremitted and self-sacrifie-ing labors to plant and sustain a church in this place upon the true principles of the Gospel of Lisbon Q. M.-"Has enjoyed some

purity the past year. Some churches have been favored with revivals. The various mor-al and benevolent enterprises are receiving increased attention. Our sisters are doing something for the cause of missions." Rock'm Q. M. "God has blest this Q. M. during the cause Christ. 5. Resolved, That we recognize the fact, that it was for that which he had devoted the energies of life, that he sacrificed life itself,— it was for the church he labored while here or the interests of the church he, left home, iends and pleasures, for the church he during the past year. Nine churches have re-ceived additions by baptism. Every church haa stated preaching and a Sabbath school.pleasures, for the church h

6. Resolved, That the death of one so much Missions are supported and the enslaved an nterested for our welfare should awaken us to ar responsibilities, and stimulate us to more Wentworth (

not forgotten." Wentworth Q. M.—Reports an increase of religious interest. Has ordained one minister. A full report was not received. Belknap Q. M.—" Has enjoyed some pros-perity. Most of the churches have stated preaching and flourishing S. schools. They have very generally been favored with revival interest st and faithful efforts in the cause of God to follow him as he followed Christ.
7. Resolved, That the remembrance of the ovenant yows we made with him at God's al-

tar, should prompt us, renewedly, to consecrate ourselves to Christ, to each other and to the work in which we have engaged. Then when our turns come to die we shall join him in his heavenly home. 8. Resolved, That we most deeply sympa-thize with the afflicted widow and fatherless bildene de ante d

children of our late Pastor, and pledge to them our prayers, counsels and assistance, so far as hey shall need and we be able to best

### NEW HAMPSHIRE YEARLY MEETING

The preaching was excellent, able, mpres-sive and we hope its effects will be continuous and glorious. The choir performed their de-lightful part most admirably. Our brother and sister Smith, missionaries elect for India, were present, were introduced to the meeting and each made some remarks —while every heart, as well as theirs, heaved with unuttorable evention while they are a so -Met at Great Falls, N. H., June 11th, and, the standing Clerk being absent, Eld. Simeon. Dana, being the oldest member present, called the meeting to order, after which the 198th with unutterable emotion, while they spoke of home, friends, joys and dear delights, all sac-rificed on the altar of foreign service, in the cause of their dear Redeemer. But when our beloved brother Eld. Folsom, the father of sis. hymn of the Christian Melody was sung, and he throne of grace was addressed by Eld. A. R. Bradbury. 1. The Conference was organized by ter Smith, arose, presented and surrend the up his daughter to the Society, and comm ed her to God, amidst the sobs and sympathi of multitudes-we thought here is an instan oice of the following officers. Eld. Thomas Perkins, Moderator.

Eld. Nahum Brooks, Ass't Moderat Eld. L. B. Tasker, Clerk and Treasurer. Eld. B. F. Parker, Ass't Clerk.

The following is an abstract of the min-ites of the Conference, 2. Voted that Eld's A. R. Bradbury, D. S.

Frost and A. Caverno be a Committee to draft 3. Voted that all Cor. Mess. from Yearly Meetings be respectfully invited to sit in Conference, and participate in the delibera-

From the Maine Western Y. M., appeared Eld's C. B. Mills and E. H. Hart-from the Eld's C. B. Mills and E. H. Hart-from the Vermont Y. M., Eld. G. Sanborn-from the R. I. & Mass. Y. M., Eld's D. P. Cilley, S. Curtis and others.

Western Y. M.; Eld's A. Caverno, T. Perkins and M. A. Quimby to Vermont Y. M.; Elders E. Hutchins, W. P. Merrill and M. W. Bur-would praise God for his great goodness, and ngame to Mass. & R. I. Y. M. During the session the following resolutions

ON TEMPERANCE. Whereas the evils of intemperance are

mong the most alarming and heart-rending hat curse the church and the world, and are. ing untold miseries for time and eternity ; whereas the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage is one of the most fertile s f crime, misery and shame that exists in our

death; therefore, 1; Resolved, That the manufacture and sale tion to support a good minister."

of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, promote evil and only evil and that continually. 2. Resolved, That we recognize as the letimate object of the present temperance ovement, the harbinger of great good to the use of God, and the removal of the vile and

bibitory law for the suppression of those fac-tories of infamy, misery and death, familiarly known as tippling houses and drinking shops. CHRISTIAN UNION.

ion may be promoted by personal correspond-ence and delegation to the established anni-versaries of the average local demonstration of the second delegation to the established anni-and they have united with the Free Baptist

of Christian magnanimity—yea, of grandeur and moral sublimity. The collections taken up for the cause of missions amounted to about \$83,00. Note. The next session of the Y. M. is to e held within the limits of the Weare Q. M. L. B. TASKER, Clerk. 'Great Falls, June 15, 1852. REVIVALS, ETC. Bro. Burr :--God has, in great mercy, re-

The preaching was excellent, able, impres

vived his work in Mercer, Me., where I hay been laboring one quarter of the time for the year past. A number of precious souls have Chose for corresponding messengers to oth-er Yearly Meetings-Eld's M. W. Burlingame, N. Brooks and E. Hutchins to the Maine Western Y. M.; Eld's A. Caverno, T. Perkins our prayer is that the work may yet spread gloriously. Yours, in gospel bond WENTWORTH HAYDEN.

New Sharon, Me., June 12, 1852.

WESLEY, ME .- Bro, B. RACKLIFF writes us as follows : "We are sadly in want of preaching here. It has been sickly here the past winter, and some have been buried without land; and whereas the manufacture of intoxi-cating drinks for indiscriminate sale, stands at the gateway of this mighty stream of moral people and property here, and now a disposi-

SCHR@PEL, N. Y., June 14, 1852.

Bro. Burr :- The Lord has remembered and arming cause of intemperance. 3. Resolved, That it is our duty as Christians backsliders came forward, confessed their wanof a truth. Sabbath evening, some four or five & deepening of the work of grace in the hearts 1. Resolved, That in our opinion, Christian un- of the brethren and sisters, and 20 or 25 were

tertainment of company, and his stable for the accommodation of their horses.

### POWER OF LOVE

When a man comes thoroughly to love the Savior and his cause, he has won a victory over the world But this love must be more than admiration, more than approbation; it must be an carnest, hearty, active espousal of Christ as Savior and his work as the greatest of causes. Many persons suppose they love the Savior when they are only gratified that He, as they suppose, is profitable to them. They love him gives him fat offices. Such persons will do admit them to life, and every sacrifice they . themselves of no comfort, bear no burdens, run no risks, encounter no enemies of Christ, make no sacrifice for his cause with a cheerful heart, but rather shun all these things as much as possible. Such have no real, scriptural love for Him at all. Their hope is a delusion, their religion an empty profession, a shadow .----No love is genuine unless it is supreme, regulates the life, appropriates the talents, wealth, and time of the subject to the cause of truth He that loves Christ more than all other beings, and his cause more than all other things, so that he would do more, suffer more, for it, than life and safety.

Love wants exercise in order to live and grow, as well as the lungs air. The converts who spend their love in words and wishes will faint and die. The cagle pines away in his cage, and love dies out without it can go forth to valiant deeds, and raise up the wounded race, and urge on the glorious cause of redemp-

Water purifies itself by its own action, and love grows strong and is filled with life, with undying blissful energy, by working bravely.

Many persons thirst for holiness, pray for it with agony, and still fail to obtain it, because they do not give themselves up to earnest sacrificing labors to save men from perdition .--They give up the world, and return to it again, assert their liberty, and resume their bondage, promise to live wholly for God, and again fall victims to their worldly, selfish desires, and come to regard themselves as most miserable. And indeed they are. But let them show their faith by their works, send out their good purposes into objective, life, bend their necks to the yoke of Christ, and they will surely find rest. When they will make sacrifices, devise means of usefulness, put themselves to trouble, assume- heavy burdens to forward the Lord's designs, they will be astonished that their victory is won so easy .---When men attempt to take care of themselves, God gives them enough to do, but when they consecrate themselves to the work of saving the world, He takes care of them.

. The deficiency of love in the church is alarming. The Cross seems not to crucify men to the world, but the world is crucifying Christ and his cause. They are not the Lord's freemen, but the world's slaves. Christ is not the first in their affections, but the world. Every worldly profession is crowded, jammed full of competitors, the ministry of the cross is neglected. Millions come at the first call for worldly schemes, but the treasury of the Lord is not half filled. Christians hold large es-

sions of it should be exposed. One of them preacher, as much refers to study in our preparis, that Jesus suffered merely as a martyr to ations for the pulpit administrations as it can rethe truth he proclaimed. He did suffer as a fer to study in any other department of the martyr, but not as a martyr merely, or he could ministerial office and functions. So much for never deliver us from sin and hell. Another the command.

perversion is, that he suffered the same in kind But one thought comes up and begs to and degree that the sinner must otherwise have mentioned in the transition from the command suffered. Then he was really a sinner, per- to the demand of our subject, and it is this-the sonally guilty and self-condemned; which is very poor sermons we have sometimes preachfalse and blasphemous, for he was without sin. ed when meeting the people at a week day In opposition to both these extremes, we un- lecture and sometimes on the Sabbath, have derstand that he suffered in our stead, or as a uttered and muttered in our ears on retiring substitute for us : he suffered what was suffi- " Study your sermons," both commanding and just as the demagogue loves his superior who - cient to render it proper for pardon to be ex- demanding, till the resolve has been madetended to sinners on the terms of the gospel. and, alas ! broken too-that hereafter our serjust as little for Christ as they suppose will. Possessing divine as well as human nature, his mons should be better prepared than that was, sacrifice could have that efficacy to meet the And we have the charity to think, that even it make for his cause is a hardship, as much as demands of the violated law. Though he bore quite a number of our ministerial brethren to pay their neighbors' debts. They deprive our sins in his own body on the tree, and was would confess up, they would acknowledge the made a curse for us, himself being pure ; yet same short-coming, and the same resolution .he did unconditionally deliver us from the pen- And here is seen a single chance that a pool alty of the law. But he provided a way where- sermon may do good, demanding and comby we might be delivered on the terms pre- manding better sermons, crying to us, study vour sermons. scribed in his word .- J. J. B.

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN

But seriously, the very nature of the work and the responsibilities of preaching the glo-ONNECTED WITH F. W. BAPTIST CHURCHES. rious gospel of Christ, demand that the mer

No. 1. who stand up to preach, should bring to the Dear Brethren :- I wish to address you on work all the efficiency they can command .the subject of the Christian ministry. If Chris- The messages of mercy with which they ad. tianity be true-if the Scriptures are inspired dress the same congregation week after week -if experimental religion is a reality-there should be premeditated, arranged and studied for anything else, has reached the true point of is no calling so high, so holy, and so profitable beforehand. How can one preach except he as the Christian ministry. This calling stands be sent, how can be teach except he know ntimately connected with all that is lovely in Either the text and sermon of that man of God man society. It is God's chosen instrumen- who is to preach to hundreds of his fellow tality, to purify, to elevate, and to raise, socie- men Sabbath after Sabbath, should be studied ty to that degree of perfection which shall fit and arranged beforehand, or they should not men for an eternal inheritance in his kingdom. be. 'If not, then the preacher must rely upon Nor can this calling ever be superseded by special inspiration of God, to prepare him to any human institution-upheld by Him who give his people a new sermon on a new scriphas all power in heaven and in earth, and at- ture, or on the ever present and always full tended by his presence, it will flourish to the stock of knowledge of his own capacious mind end of the world, and in the day of judgment adequate to preach the gospel in all its parts. will stand honored as the chief instrumen- on the sppr of the present moment. But what ality of the salvation of the blessed in heaven. warrant can any minister have, either too kaz Young men, will you enter this calling ?- to study his sermon, or too all-sufficient to us Perhaps you will say, there are insuperable means, that God will do for him what he should biections in our way. What are, those ob- have done for himself? And how unlike were ctions? The first which may be urged with such presumption to the instruction, study to ansibility is this : We are not sure that we show thyself a workman ?

are called of God. To answer this objection Men go from one extreme to another, very atisfactorily, two important points must be naturally. The Congregationalists, years ago, ettled. 1st. What a call of God to the gos- did not usually ordain a man unless he had pel ministry is, 2d. How such a call may be been through a college and a theological sem inary ;- Free-will Baptists, years ago, ordain

There is little room to doubt that God does ed a brother, without asking a single question all particular men to the work of the gospel on the subject of what his education might be istry. All his own work, so far as this \_\_the former, years ago, were hard on parish world is concerned, both of creation and provi-taxes from even the poor; the latter, years dence, stands related to it. It is the great ul-ago, went forth preaching the gospel, taking matum of his eternal counsel and unchanging money from neither rich nor poor. From these purpose, standing forth in the whole phemena of nature and of grace-the great link to a just medium, at length. So in respect of in the chain of events, which connects time sermonizing, the one extreme, is always to and human destinies with eternity; and is it be confined to written sermons; the other, is adeed contingent, indefinite, and without a Di- to preach on and on, with texts good enough, vinely appointed agency? Did the Almighty but without previous study and previous arance descend in awful grandeur on Sinai's rangement, and of course without any just trembling mount, and, amid the lightning, the plan or proper sermon. Now as it has pleased thunder, and the trumpet's sound, make known God to place gifts in the church, pastors and his Divinity, while the affrighted multitude ex- teachers, for the edification of the body; and claimed, " Let not the word he spoken to us as in these churches the usage is that the pasany more, lest we die "? He harkened to tors are to feed the flock of God, dispensing eir request, and there he made his ordination the gospel statedly as the Lord's day return known, that henceforward he would speak to man and as a portion of the week saved from all by men. Nor has he ever changed that order. their other duties may be devoted to a prepar-"The law and the prophets were until John ation for the public ministrations. of the gos-

in Germany than the same time has seen in fore the work is completed, you must acknowl-edge that it is no small task. I must confess that I have been perfectly amazed, when in his company, to think that such a man could believe in such a tissue of nonsense and mon-WORTH REMEMBERING .- Rev. Dr. Jackson, clergyman in Vermont, in parting with a daughter who had been married, said, "I want strosify."-Ex. Paper. you to remember this one thing: all you can RELIGIOUS FREEDOM .- A private letter get out of life is usefulness."

states that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas 10 THE SOURCES OF THE NILE .- At the last as Governor of Buenos Ayres, had authorized meeting of the Bombay Geographical Soci- the reading of the Bible in schools, and made etv. says the Bombay Times of Feb. 18th liberal appropriations for their support. last, a paper was read on the discoveries of the

East African Missionaries, on what appear to he the sources of the Nile. This mysterious river is said to arise from two lakes, one of which is of great dimensions, nearly under the which is of great dimensions, nearly under the line, and they seem fed by the melting snows years. He died on board the Steamship Monof the gigantic range, which rises to the alti-tude of 22,000 feet, at least, close by. The description of this long-looked-for locality co-waves of the far off Pacific, while his soul description of this long-looked-for locality codescription of this long-looked-for locality co-incides exactly with that given by Ptolemy, ed for those who live Christians to the end.-2 000 years ago.

America.

His disease was the Isthmus fever. He was not considered dangerously sick but four hours before he died, most of which time he was un-RELIGIOUS LIBERTY .- The Methodist Conerence, recently held in Boston, adopted the conscious, but he expressed unfaltering confi-dence in God, and a deep interest for his following resolution : Resolved. That a special committee of three family. appointed by the chair to take into consid-

Bro. Colwell was ordained at Rehoboth eration the propriety of attempting to obtain, without war, bloodshed, or any unjust or unristian means, the same religious privileges r Protestants in Rome, Italy, and other Cathc countries that Catholics enjoy in the Inited States. ton, R. I., where there was no church, and "Worship the Lorp."-Mr. Clay.-The preached constantly there for over 5 years,

following extract is taken from the sermon of the Rev. Theodore Clapp, of New Orleans, on the Rev. Theodore Clapp, of New Orleans, on worship. It derived additional interest from the extreme illness under which Mr. Clay is in the hearts of all who knew him.

be freed from debt, and he himself be able to of heart which divines call the new birth.— But I trust in God and Jesus, and hope for im-mortality. I have not for years retired without prayer for the blessing of Heaven; and that, in His infinite mercy, he would be pleased devote his time wholly to the work of the ministry, presents his case as that of a martyr in the cause of Christianity. We hope that the meeting

to prepare me for the joys of another and bet-ter world. I have tried the world and found We hope that the meeting house which he with so much effort succeeded in erecting, and to pay for which he sacrificed his life, will now be immediately freed entirely from debt. D. R. WINTTEMORE. its emptiness. It cannot fill and satisfy the human mind. My dear sir, how utterly disconsolate should we be without something bet-ter beyond the grave!" Instructive spectacle! Providence, June 9, 1852. ter beyond the grave "Instructive spectacie! The following Resolutions were adopted by the church of which Bro. Colwell has been nation had fairly idolized for nearly half a cenation had fairly idolized for nearly half a cen-

nation had fairly idolized for nearly half a cen-tury—whose name has floated across oceans and reached the utnost boundaries of the civilized world—who solemnly assures us that all terrestrial glories to him appeared a great loss ess than nothing in comparison with a hope in the mercy which Jesus Christ has revealed."

THE MORMONS.—More daring enemies of the strictest moral integrity in all his interrighteousness than these victims of delusion are probably not to be found in this or any oth-er land. Rev. Mr. Rice, missionary at Kanes-to declare the whole counsel of God.

ersaries of the tions ; and, 2. We recommend this Yearly Meeting to some additions. The converts are strong and ppoint corresponding messengers to the Con-faithful. To the great Head of the Charch be regationalists, C. Baptists, Methodists and all the glory. J. WILLSON. tian Baptists in their respective anniver

Saries, to be held the present season. Pursuant to the above resolutions, appoint Eld. M. W. Burlingame to Congregationali Eld. Nahum Brooks to C. Baptist. Eld. — Smith to Methodist. Eld A. R. Bradbury to Christian Baptist. Resolved, That we recommend the Ameri-can and Foreign Bible Society to our churches,

is worthy of their sympathy and aid. ANTI-SLAVERT. 1. Resolved, That the operation of the Slave law in procuring the return of so many slaves to perpetuate slavery at such an immense ex-pense to our National Treasury, is an element

tian and Constitutional means to procure its

ment as his memory deserves, and information was received that the lot might be purchased, was received that the lot might be purchased, and suggestions were made that it should be-come the property of the denomination. The whole subject was referred to a committee of eight persons, one from each Q. M., who made the following report, which was adopted. 1. We recommend the appointment of a committee, consisting of one from each Q. M., whose duty it shall be to introduce the subject to their several Q. M's and collect funds for the desired object.

forwarded.

We recommend that a committee of three be appointed to procure and crect at Eld. Randall's grave such a monument as the means at their disposal will allow, and make such

Bro. Colwell was ordained at Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 3d, '41, by a council from the R.I. Q. M. Ministers' Conference, chosen by re-quest of the Rehoboth church. He continued Pastor of this church some four years. He preached one year with the Charleston & Richmond church; and then removed to Cransimplovements around his grave as they may deem expedient. 4. We recommend that a notice be inserted in the Star, extending an invitation to all the Q. M's throughout the denomination to engage with us in this movement, and also that an in-vitation be extended to all interested to render such assistance as they may feel disposed.

such assistance as they may feel disposed. In pursuance with the above recommenda-tions, chose the following persons to present the subject to their respective Q. M's. Eld. E. Place, New Darham Q. M. Eld. T. Perkins, Sandwich Q. M. Eld. D. Moody, Weare Q. M. Eld. S. Coffin, Wolfboro' Q. M. Eld. C. E. Blake, Lisbon Q. M. Eld. S. Barket, Backla Q. M. Eld. P. S. Burbank, Rock'm Q. M. Eld. S. Morgan, Wentworth Q. M. Eld. D. S. Frost, Belknap Q. M.

Chose Eld. E. Hutchins, Treasurer, Eld. E. Place, Commi Eld. E. Place, Eld. E. Hutchins, Eld. N. Brooks, Voted that D. S. Frost, John Chick and I Committee

in this Y. M. REFORTS OF Q. M'S. New-Durham Q. M. "Some of our churches have cheered us with revival intelligence.— Harmony both in sentiment and feeling gener-ally prevails in the ministry and membership, Most of the churches manifest an interest in Most of the churches manifest an interest in the honovalent institutions of our day." Per the Meening Star. I spent last Sabbath with the brethren in Augusta, Me.,—had an interesting season in administering the word and ordinances. Two were baptized, and two others received to the observed.—others will upite soon. The good REPORTS OF Q. M'S.

Bro. Burr :--God is blessing the people in Pittsfield and Canaan, Me. Unhappy divisions have been healed, and a number of souls hopefully converted, among whom are two of my children. We have five children, all of whom are now numbered among the people of God. JOSEPH STINSON.

STERLING, COND., June, 1852.

Bro. Burr :--- I am happy to inform the read ers of the Star, that God has been pouring out pense to our National Treasury, is an element that threatens our dearest liberties, and is a burning disgrace to the statute book of a free Sterling for a few months past. I have preached here the most of the time since the first 2. Resolved, That we will use every Chris- of last Oct., and my heart has been made to rejoice in the Savior, while I have seen the backslider reclaimed, and the youth rallying The condition of the resting place of Eld. Benj. Randall was represented as being in a di-lapidated state, and as wanting such a monu-Our meetings have been attended with a good degree of interest. I am sorry to say that there is no evangelical church in the town :

the desired object. 2. We recommend the appointment of a Treasurer, to whom all funds received may be

H. A. LANB

# ORLAND, Me., June 9th., 1852. Bro. Burr :-- I have just returned from the Ellsworth Q. M., which was held at Ellsworth, Abeir disposal will allow, and make such provements around his grave as they may em expedient. 4. We recommend that a notice be inserted the Star, extending an invitation to all the Star, extending an invitation to all the

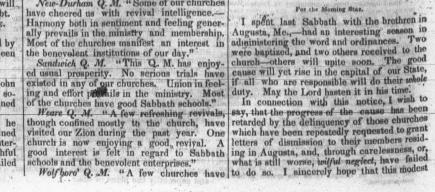
fore. They went away rejoicing and praising God for his goodness. God has revived his work in Ellsworth the God has revived his work in Ellsworth the past Spring. Eld. A. Turner, of North Ban-gor, has preached with them, and God has blest his labors in the conversion of souls.— Some have been added to the Caurch. The brethren are doing what they can in this Q. M. for the spread of the goospel. A Female Foreign Mission Society was organized at this session. S. M. HAGGETT.

JOHNSTOWN, Rock Co., Wise (

June 8th, 1852. § Bro. Burr :- In the allotment of Divin providence, 1 am now in Wisconsin, and by request of our beloved Bro. Carey, in connection with the church here, have agreed to take charge of the church after have agreed to take charge of the church for the present. Bro. Carey is very much afflicted with a serious bronchial difficulty, and has not been able to preach for months. My Post Office address will be Johnstown Centre, Rock Co., Wiscon AMOS C. ANDRUS

sin.

## B. Tasker be a committee to appropriate cer-tain funds received from the N. H. Charitable Society for the support of itinerant preaching



# THE MORNING STAR.

hint will have its designed effect on all our vored with the very acceptable labors of Eld. churches, who claim the credit of consisten-cy, in precept and practice. June 9th, 1852.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Reported for the Star.

Athens Quarterly Meeting

was peculiarly interesting and solemn. Chose Elders Bennet, C. Arnold, L. H. Park and Bro. M. McDonald, delegates to the next, Ill. Central Y. M. at Livingston, Adams Co., on Friday previous to the fourth Sabbath in Au-enst. -Held its May term with Alexander church, Ohio, on the 22d and 23d. The churches re-Resolved, That this Quarterly Meeting recmmend to the churches within its bounds, to rm themselves into a Home Mission Society, ith proper officers and a constitution, obliported that union and steadfastness prevail throughout the Q. M. One or two churches have had some revival. Elders Hecox, J. Kittle, and Thos. Blanden were present as cor. mess. from other Q. Ms. Eld. J. Carpengating themselves to pay a stipulated su quarterly, to be disposed of by the Q. M. Next session to be held with the Pontoosu church, Aug. 27-29. MILTON MCDONALD, Clerk pro tem. ter was appointed cor. mest. to Meigs Q. M., and Eld. I. Z. Hanning to Scioto Q. M., Chose the following brethren delegates to

Chose the following brethren delegates to Y. M.: I. Z. Hanning, J. Carpenter, S. G. Bassett, J. Wakeman, J. C. Nie, and B. Tewkisbury. Received a new church into the Q. M., recently organized by Eld. I. Z. Han-ning. The meetings of worship were inter--Held its last session with the Newville church. The churches generally were report-The meetings of worship were inter-

ed as enjoying some prosperity. The usual business was done in harmony. Bro. John J. Allen, a member of the church at German Flats, was licensed to preach the gospel for ning. The meetings of worship were inter-esting. Next session will be held with the Columbia church, commencing Aug. 28-Conference at 10 o'clock. WM. P. LASH, Clerk. Flats, was incensed to preach the gosper for one year. The next session was appointed to be held at Whitestown, the first Saturday and Sabbath in September next. J. J. BUTLER, Clerk.

### Harmony Quarterly Meeting

-Held its June term with Union church, O., on the 4th and 5th. Most of the churches reported that there was a good interest felt in ported that there was a good interest felt in the cause among them. Our meetings of worship were quite interesting. Eld. Higgins, from Marion Q. M., preached with us on the Sabbath to good acceptance, and our Confer-ence and prayer meetings were seasons of refreshing. We are praying the Lord of the harvest for more faithful laborers. Our next session will be held with the York church, in Union Co., Ohio-commencing Fri-day preceding 1st Saturday in Sept. next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. ERASTUS HARVEY, Clerk.

The funeral services on account of the death of Eld, Jons W. Couwnut, will be at the meeting house lately occupied by the deceased, Wednesday, June 32d, at 9 belock, P. M. D. R. WHITTEMORE.

### Ellsworth Quarterly Meeting

Ellsworth Quarterly Meeting. The June term of Ellsworth Q. M. was held with the church in West Ellsworth, Me. Elders S. Gross and J. S. Penney were ap-pointed delegates to the Penobscot Yearly Meeting. Eld. S. Gross wis appointed cor, mess. to Prospect Q. M. The following pre-amble and resolutions were passed in Confer-ence, in favor of the CHURCH MEMBERS' BOOK

mole and resolutions were passed in Conter-nce, in favor of the CHURCH MEMBERS' look :--Preamble, Whereas, having read this book, and believing it to be something that every BOOK :--and believing it to be something that every church member should have in his hand, and

LAZARUS GOTT, Clerk.

. Sweden Quarterly Meeting. The last session of this Q. M. was held with be Welling church, Allegany Co., N. Y .--And containing 19 members. A good season was enjoyed in Q. M. The next session will be held with the church in Sweden, Friday and Saturday before the first Sabbath in Sep-This church was received at the previous ses-F. W. STRONG, Clerk.

Washington (Pa.) Quarterly Meeting Washington (Pa.) Quarterly meeting —Held its May session with the church in Washington, Erie Co., May 28—30. Eld. J. Smith presided. Churches reported steadfast-ness. A comfortable season was enjoyed in worship. Next session is to be held with the branch of Sparta church, at Spring creek, Crawford Co., commencing Friday, Aug. 27. C. GRISWOLD, Jr., Clerk.

French Creek Quarterly Meeting —Held its last term with Clymer and Har-mony church, N. Y., June 5 and 6. There was a full delegation, and the reports were more encouraging, some of the churches hav-ing rescined adjuices. The debate on the bill giving further remedies to patentees was continued till 3 o'clock by Messrs. Under-wood, Miller, Seward, Bradbury and Toucey in favor of the bill, and by Messrs Borland, Butler,

arrays us against the country and its Consti- were given to melt a loaded bombshell, which Mr. Gove, of Weare, with the zeal and fer-ior which mark all his public addresses, re-isted the repeal of the law of 1846, and earn-estly invoked the House to stand fast by the twas supposed, and a wedge placed in the sisted the repeal of the law of 1846, and earn-estly invoked the House to stand fast by the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and never bow down, at least unasked, as in this case, to the behests of Slavery. He in-voked members, by their love of liberty, by the shade of its martyrs, here and in the moth-er country; the Hampdens, and Sydneys, and other patriots, to vote against the repeal of the law under consideration. Mr. Wheeler, of Newport, also addressed the House, in favor of expunging the obnox-ious law—a law, the obliteration of which, he said, is immediately demanded, lest the State stand in a treasonable position before the coun-try; a law, the repeal of which had been so forcibly urged upon their consideration by the

forcibly urged upon their consideration by the gentleman from Portsmouth (Mr. Bartlett,) and would convict him; but it was no go. When which is a reproach to New Hampshire. Some disposition being manifested to/press the question, and proceed before *adjournment* to a test vote, Mr. Chamberlain, of Keene, hoped that no undue haste would be had, as it

to a test vote, Mr. Chamberian, of Keene, hoped that no undue haste would be had, as it was a question creating some feeling, and up on which probably other gentlemen wished to be heard. At his suggestion the House at 1-4 to 1 adjourned to the afternoon hour. Aftersmoon.—The order of the day, being the bill repealing the act of July 10, 1846, known as the law for the Protection of Person al Liberty, coming up, Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement, and said he would call for the yeas and nays on the question of its passage to a third reading. On the call for yeas and nays, Mr. Dodge, of Nashua, addressed the House against the repeal of the law of 1846, and earnestly and forcibly presented his views upon the question. Mr. Dodge, even were he disposed to revoke the law, would not do it now, since it appeared to him too much like peace-offering to the South; and while that

now, since it appeared to him too much like a peace-offering to the South; and while that portion of the Union enacted and enforced laws whereby free blacks, going to the South in merchant vessels, were restrained, he would not sanction the occupancy of northern jails by fugitives from slavery. The third reading of the bill was also op-posed by Messrs. Harris, of Nelson, and Chase, of Milford, and at half past 3 the Clerk pro-ceeded to a call of the yeas and nays, which were—yeas, 158; nays, 112; so the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. most rapid news we have yet had from India, state is The select committee, to whom was referred say twenty-five days from Bombay.

e petitions for the enactment of a law for the Mr. H. A. Johnston, a bondholder, has bro't ression of drinking houses and tippling suit against the State of Mississippi in the Sushops, reported a bill similar to the Maine Law. On the 16th, the report of this commit-\$2000 bond, issued by the State on account of e came up for consideration. We copy from the Mississippi Union Bank-one of the famous repudiated bonds-by which the question of The question discussed was, the submission the State's liability will be brought to a legal

of the bill to the people at the November elec-tion, the bill to be published, in the mean time, ROTECT YOUR FAULT THEES FROM INSECTS tion, the bill to be published, in the mean time, in all the newspapers authorized to print the laws of the State, and the sense of the people to be taken upon its adoption. This mode of disposing of the subject was advocated by Messrs. Chase of Conway, Weeks of Canaan, Wheeler of Newport, Burron of Sanbornton, Eavrs of Merrimack, and Glidden of Unity, and opposed by Messrs. Abbott of Manchester, Preston of New Ipswich, Mason of Tamworth, Pillsbury of Henniker, Flanders of Manches-ter, Norton of Sallivan, and Gove of Weare-On the question of passing the resolve from the Select Committee, the yeas and nays were or

lect Committee, the yeas and nays were or-ared; and the House decided, 145 to 124, to man arrived at Place. The battle lasted six On the 17th, after various unsuccessful ef-On the 17th, after various unsuccessful ef-forts to amend the bill, the House fixed upon other two. The color of the flags could not be distinguished. It is thought by some that they the 20th of Nov. as the time when the law shall take effect, unless otherwise determined were transport ships with political exiles sent from France by Louis Napoleon for Cayenne, by the people at the Presidential election. and that there had been a mutiny among them. Mr. Glidden proposed an amendment, in-tending that the law shall reach those who deal in what is called "spurious liquor," which ing difficult for the passage of large vessels.— The ship Winchester, from New-Orleans for A motion was here made (20 minutes past The ship Winchester, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with the largest cargo of cotton ever

6.) to adjourn, but the friends of the bill man-ifested a determination to carry it through the House at its present sitting, and successfully resisted the motion. mer bar motion. The bar ocean. the bar ocean. itting the manufacture of cider for mechani-l or medicinal purposes, which was rejected. The Iowa papers concur in the opinion that,

on of notwithstanding the backwardness of the sea-

The Whig National Convention, which met in Baltimore on Wednesday last, had not succeed-id in making a nomination for the Presidency. The state of the vote ed in making a nomination for the Presidency up to Saturday night. The state of the vote through all the ballotings had not varied much from the following :-Scott, 132, Fillmore, 131;

Webster, 29. A child four years old, daughter of Jeremiah Myers at South Boston, died recently in conseuence of swallowing the stone of a prune, more an a month before. It lodged near the left ung, which was found mortified.

George Stephenson, the father of the English cailway system, confessed that he had once vorked for two pence a day at a pit mouth.

The population of France is 35,781,821 per-

The ignorant Catholics, in some parts of Nornandy, dare not bake their bread till they have made a cross on the dough, lest the devil slip

into the oven and burn the bread ! FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.-The N. Y.

FREE TRADE WITH CANDA.—The N. Y. Chamber of Commerce have resolved to ask Chamber of Commerce have resolved to ask Congress to establish areciprocal free trade with Canada.
CHOLEMA.—We learn 'from the New Orleans papers, that during the week ending on the 5th of June, there were one hundred and thirty-nine deaths from cholera in that city.
LAKE MICHIGAN.—The Racime Advocate of the 9th states that "the Lake seems to be getting higher and higher, and if it goes on much longer, will run over and find an outlet in the Mississippi, that's all.
There have been already ten or twelve deaths by lightning this season. Two sons of Thomas Finney were killed in Halifax, Pa., under a tree, where they had taken shelter, during a storn which destroyed buildings and erops.
Col. Julius Cæsar Jackson was killed at Nelson, Ohio, by one of his neighbor's heifors, which he was assisting in milking.
All the whalers at Hong Kong believe in the safety of Sir John Franklin. The Esquimaur, go from the Asiatic continent and back constantly.
Seven hundred and six thousand people reitors.

go from the Asiate continent and back ton stantly. Seven hundred and six thousand people re-ceived in-door relief in Ireland during the past year. The importation of tea from China to England is on the increase; that of silk, however, is on the decrease. Chors in LLINOIS. Accounts from all points of Illinois, represent the wheat crop to be in a most flourishing condition.

The crops throughout England are luxuriant. Between Liverpool and London the country is clothed with the richest verdure, and similar accounts reach us from other parts of the island and from Ireland. The Wheat crop is especial-ly thriving. Other grains look well, and so do Potatoes. There is a prospect of a fair Hay crop. Hops have a strong growth, with the ap-pearance of being untouched by blight. CROPS IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukie Sen-tinel of the 7th gives a highly encouraging view of the grain crops in Wisconsin. In the region ed.

tinel of the 7th gives a highly encouraging view of the grain crops in Wisconsin. In the region through which the Milwaukie and Mississippi nrougn which the Milwaukie and Mississippi ailroad passes, the winter wheat looks better han it has done in any previous year. There was not so great a breadth sown, but there is an ncrease of spring wheat, rye, oats, flax and bar-Increase of spring wheat, type, oats, hax and oar-ley. The farmers had also increased their stocks of cattle and sheep. Shearing was in full blast, and the clip was expected to be from twenty-five to forty per cent. greater than last year-While the price of wool has fallen off, butchers pay more for carcasses.

aturday, 5th inst., since which 26 cases have

Saturday, 5th inst., since which 26 cases have occurred, 20 of them proving fatal; 4 are now sick, and not expected to live. All the deaths but one have occurred within a half square, and there have been but three cases outside this in-fected district. No more Layor IN PORTLAND.—At a meet-ing of the Portland Board of Aldermen on Sat-urday vening, a vote was passed, abolishing the City Agency for the sale of spirits—closing the City Agency for the sale of spirits—closing the barrel of brandy, and a keg of rim.—*Portland* 

Cholera. This terrible disease made its ap-pearance in this city on the morning of the 13th, and in the space of forty-eight hours had num-bered eighteen or twenty victims. No new cases have occurred for the last twenty-four hours.—Dubuque Daily Herald, 8th.

MELANCHOLY EVENT .- Rev. W. A. Thomp-MRLANCHOLY EVENT.—Rev. W. A. Thomp-son, pastor of the Congregationalist church at Port Byron, was drowned in Meredosis Slongh, near Albany, of Monday, the 3d inst. He had preached at Albany on the day preceding, and was on his way home when the accident occur-red. It is supposed that he took a cance to cross the Slongh in search of the ferryman, and that on approaching the channel, he found it hazardous to proceed further, and impossible to return against the wind, and that tying the

return against the wind, and that tying the cance to a tree, he was drowned in attempting to wade to the shore. At the last accounts his body had not been found.—Galena Adv.

to

STORM OF FIRE.-Such was the calamity which on Saturday last befell the little manu5 facturing village of 30 houses' called Franklin

hamber of Commerce have resolved to ask Falls, on the Saranac river.

The crops throughout England are luxuriant. A letter from St. Louis states that a des

In Milwaukie, on the 2d inst., Patrick Mc-Donal and James Connaughty, indicted for the murder of John Gallen, were found guilty of murder of John Gallen, were found guilty of murder in the first degree. In the exercise of the discretion now allowed by the law of Wis-consin, the Jury also adjudged that the punish-ment for the crime should be death. The pris-oners were both taken by surprise by the ver-dict, and Connaughty rose at once, vehemently contexting bin incourse. protesting his innocence. McDonal, in turn, declared that so far as he knew, Connaughty was innocent, but he did not say as much for himself.

The cholera broke out at Marysville, Ky., on

Home Missi Bome Mission. David P. Maxfield, Fitsfield, Contribution of N. H. Y. M. at Great Falls, Mrs. J. J. Long, Canton, Ms., Odlection at Catraragus Q. M., N. Y., Collection at the annual meeting of the Wheelock Q. M. Fem. Miss. Soc., Whitestowa Q. M., N. Y., Hanmah B. Hutchinson, Fayette, Me., for life mem-berghin. Harman B. bership, Dolly Leavitt, N. Hampton, J. Brown, 255 L. & L. Brown, 505 H. Holm Bradford, 1,007 B. L. Knight, Starkaboro', VL, Henry Beiden and wife, Patnam, N. Y., Monthly concert, W. Buxton, Mo., Collection at Parsonafield Q. M., Collection at Maine Western Y. M., A friend in Lawrence, Ms., "

91,49 WILLIAM BURR. TH

43

5.07

5,00 3,00 18,29 1,00

Foreign Mission. doses Kimball, Dover, danchester S. S. and congregation, (5,90 to consti-tute Zilpha W. Davis a life member of Fem. Miss. Society.) Society) 67,00 Dolly Wiggin, Wolfboro', 1,00 Collected by Mrs. S. Sawyer, 2,25; Mrs. D. Sawyer, 50; Mrs.W. Harlin, 1,30; Miss Hurlin, Alton, 1,02, 5,07 Daniel P. Marfield, Pittsfield, Collection at the N.H. Y. M. Female Miss. Soc., to constitute Eld. M. Folsom a life member, and Mrs. Dorcas. Smith a life member of Fem. Miss. Soc. 15,18 10. Jordan Smitha a ne memore of Fem. Mass. Gor, anna Marks, Central St. church, Dover, E. Hutchins, G. Tasker, T. Burleigh and M. M. s. Chick, 2d Osaipee church, aon Cotton, Gilford, letcled by Mars, F. Moulton, Northwood, atribution of N. H. Y. M. at Great Falls, ends in Wiscasset, Me., to constitute Mrs. Mary J. Ayet a life member, I. N. W. Bixby and wife, Lodomillo, Lowa, ronie S. S. Class, Lawrence, Ms., S. Mission Society, Lyndon, N. Y..

Sanborn, " " Mission Society, Lyndon, N. Y., ompton, 1,00; C. Swift, 1,00; S. Ault, 25; Dea. mes, 59; W. Clark, 12; Rushford, N. Y., Joiney Lewis, Columbia O., Fomale Mission Society, Charleston, Vt., towards the support of a heathen child, (his name previ-ously sent.) A friend in Maine, Natianoile Roberts, 24, Lyman, Me., Mrs. Phobe Burbank, Springvale, Me., Whitescour O. M. N.

 Mrs. Phobo Burbank, Springvale, Me.,
 Mrs. Phobo Burbank, Springvale, Me.,
 Whitestown Q. M., N. Y.,
 Dolly Leavitt, N. Hampton,
 First church in New Hampton,
 Lois Ayres, Newbury, 50; L. Newton, 50; J. Newton, 25; H. Newton, 25; M. Newton, 25; M. J.
 Newton, 10, Sunapee; J. Hrown, 25; L. & L.
 Brown, 50; H. Holmes and wife, Bradford, 1,00,
 B. L. Knight, Starksboro', VL,
 Henry Bolden and wife, Patnam, N. Y.,
 Sally Meader, 1,00; Matilda J. Meader, Manchestor, 10, Sunton & Newark, VL, Female M. ter, I.a., I.00, jutton & Newark, Vt., Female Miss. Soc., donthly concert, W. Buxton, Me., Jollection at Parsonsfield Q. M., Jollected by ladiest in N. Berwick, Me., to consti-tute Mrs. Ann M. Mills a life momber, Jollection at the Maine Western Y. M.

5,00 18,29 238.37 WILLIAM BURR, Trea

2,17 1,00 3,00

6.17

Education Society. Whitestown Q. M., N. Y., Dolly Leavitt, N. Hampton, Eld. C. B. Mills, amount of subscription

WILLIAM BURR, Treasure

Books Forwarded.

a package to Eld. A. Randlett, New Hampton, N. H. express, package to John H. Nickerson, Tamworth I. W., N. H., by express. One package to Eld. S. Morgan, W. Plymonth, by express. De package to Tobias Scruton, Saco, Me., by Langley & Co. Co. ne package to Eld, R. D. Richardson, Sutton, Vt., by

express. De package to Eld. J. Johnson, Callacoon Depot, N. Y.,

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

### MARRIDD

In Sutton, May 24, by Eld. Hanc. Pensiee, Mr. Moses Blaisdell and Miss Mary Jane Johnson. June 10, Mr. Jonathan H. Whittier and Miss Mary Andrew, all of S. Feb. 23, by Eld. S. J. Fitman, Mr. Charles Chase of Groton and Miss Sarah Boynton of Meredith, March 13, Mr. Jaremiah M. Smith and Miss Eliza Ann Dolloff, both of Meredith. March 16, Mr. Walter S. Plaisted and Miss Mary A. Thompson, both of Center Harbor, May 11, Mr. Albert F. Quimby and Miss Rosetta S. Jenness, both of Meredith.

Meredith. In Bowdoin, Me., 13th inst., by Eld. Elisha Purinton, Ar. Asabel W. Hamlen of Gardiner and Miss Mary E

Mr. Asabei W. Hamieh of Gardiner and Miss Mary E. Buker of Bowdoin. In Pascoag, R. L., May 2, by Rev. D. P. Harriman, Mr. Edward M. Salisbury and Miss Mary A. P. Hawks, both of P. May 23, Mr. Daniel Wilbour of Blackstone and Miss Lavina Ballou of Burrillville. May 25, Mr. Geo. Jepherson of Douglass, Mass., and Miss Mary D. Scarbor-ough of Brooklyn, Ct. June 3d, by-Eld. H. Meader, Mr. Ahira A. Smith and Miss Matilda Jane Meader, both of Manchester, Ia.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET-June 17.

At market 600 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 27 pairs Work-ing Oxen, 68 Cows and Calves, 1650 Sheep and Lambs, and 800 Swine.

nig Otan, 66 Cows and carves, 1050 Succept and Lamos, and 800 Swine. Parces-Beef Cattle-Extra §7; first quality §6 50; 2 do §5 75; 3 do §4 50 485. Working Oxen-Sales §89, 90, 100, 105a116. Cows and Calves-Sales §17, 2, 2, 50a3. Extra §5, 550a6. Swine-6 1-2a7, 1-2e, Retail, 7, 1-2a8 1-2e. Small Pige 10c. Fat Hogs, 6 1-3c. That is not

church member should have in his hand, and the principles of it in his heart. And whereas, believing it would promote the cause of Christ, union, order, discipline, and true picty, in our churches, therefore, *Resolved*, That it should be in the hands of all our church members. *Resolved*, That it should be in the hands of all our church members. *Resolved*, That it should be in the hands of all our church members. *Resolved*, That we recommend to all the church members composing the Ellsworth Q. M. to procure a copy as soon as convenient. The next session of the Q. M. will be with the Orland and Dedham church, September 3-5. I would here state, —to answer the inquiry of some, —thit the Ellsworth Q. M. is compos-ed of seven small churches, six of which are within the precincts of Hancock County. Me e Statesman.

3 o'clock.

itely postpone it.

and then adjourned,

nent which their crimes deserve.

Oct. next. - fand himsel and

A Cano. The brethred, sisters and friends in Colebrook met at our residence May 11, 1852, and after a social visit and rich repart of their own providing, they retired, leav-ing sixty deliars, for which we render them our grateful thanks, and assure them that they will have our prayers. Stast Wasmuuxs, CRLINDA WASHEURS.

# Post Office Addresses

Eld. F. H. DICERT, Meredith Bridge, N. H. Eld. GARDNER CLARKE, Attleborough, Mass. Eld. J. E. DAVIS, Montrose township, Dane Co., Wis. Eld. K. R. Davis, Montroello, Green Co., Wis. Eld. Smith Thompson, Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y.

## General Intelligence.

A QUESTION. Does genuine repentance precede savin (or justifying) faith, or does it precede either ? A scrip tural answer is desired. An Inquingen. Will some one of the editors of the Star give an expo-sition of the 30th verse of the 11th chapter of Hebrews and oblige An Anxious Inquingen and oblige

Whitestown Quarterly Meeting

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC. 27 Free Baptist church in Rochester, N. Y., is an street, near the Depot.

gerFree Baptist church in Buffalo, N. Y., is on the orner of Pearl and Genesee streets.

An explanation of Matthew, 18th chapter, 10th verse, solicited in the Star. J. L.

Whitestown, June 15, 1852.

Funeral.

sum

The next term is to be held with Ripley The next term is to be held with Ripley church, Sept. 10 and 11. A general attend-ance is requested. Moszs STEBBINS, Clerk. Genesee Quarterly Meeting. The May session of this Q. M. was held with the church in Warsaw, N. Y. Churches gen-erally reported. It was resolved that the names of Bennington, Alexander, and Iowa churches be omitted in the records of the Q. M. those churchs sharing lost their visibility. One new church was received, called the 2nd F. Baptist church, in Eagle. The business was conducted with harmony, and the meet-ings for worship were interesting and profit-ble. The conference passed the following :— Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Con-termine the committee of ways and profits matter. The conference passed the following :— Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Con-termine the committee of ways and profits matter. The conference passed the following :— Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Con-termine the committee of ways and profits the present the committee of ways and profits matter. M. Jones of the committee of ways and profits the present section of the committee of ways and profits the present section of the committee of ways and profits the present section of the committee of ways

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Con-ference, it is proper to receive members into our churches by a loss thirds vote. The next session is to be with the Middle-ing a branch mint in California. It was merely

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The next session is to be with the Middle-bury church, 3d Wednesday in August next. L. HITCHKOK, Clerk. Varysburg, N. Y., June 11, 1852. Stanstead Quarterly Meeting The March term of Stanstead Q. M. was held with the first church in Stanstead. Bros. M. Hill, R. D. Richardson, and — King, cor. mess. from Enosburgh Q. M., were present, and we felt happy and solemn, while they taught as those having authority. The church seemed to be revived, and we hope some back-

seemed to be revived, and we hope some back-sliders were reclaimed, and some sinners con-verted. Bro. Roberts has labored with us since to good account. There has been some revival in the Massawippi church, (where I preach a portion of the time,) and also in the mainly back of the time, bells of the time of the tim preach a portion of the time,) and also in the neighborhood of Burroughs Falls. I think it was good for us to labor for a revival before the Q. M. commenced. Many complain that there is not as many revivals now as formerly on Q. M. occasions. But let me inquire, if a part of the blame does not justly rest on the churches where they are held? Still I fear that some of us, professed embassadors of Christ, do not go to the Q. M. with the same faith and zeal that we once did. May God forgive us all, and create within us clean

forgive us all, and create within us clean hearts, and renew, within us a right frame of ed to the order of the day, being a bill to re-

-Held its last session with the first Alton church. The session was one of ordinary in-

Belavore & Clayton Quarterly Meeting
Has just closed an interesting session at Volga Bottom. In Conference, voted to alter the Constitution, so as to change the time of holding several terms of the Q. M. Hereafter the constitution, so as to change that time of the introduction of the bill from the terms will be on the 2nd Saturday in Sept. The next term will be with the Cox-creek church, on Saturday the 11th day of September next. N. W. Bixny, Clerk. Lodomille, Iowa, May 31.
Hanceek Quarterly Meeting Church and May 20.
Hanceek Quarterly Meeting Church and May 20.
Hanceek Quarterly Meeting Church and mether might be the present week, these gend that as one citizen of New Hampshire has already been nominated for the Presidency, and sculating position of being natives of a steadiastness prevail generally. We were fact that upon whose statute book is a law which
Held its last session with the Pilot Grove charter and position of being natives of a steadiastness prevail generally. We were fact that upon whose statute book is a law which
Held is taut approved that any one charter here humilisting position of being natives of a steadiastness prevail generally. We were fact that upon whose statute book is a law which
Held is taut approved to the constature into the might be the present week, these gend that are one charter to the laministic for the present week these gend that are one charter to be independent of their status of the turn while he thumilisting position of being natives of a steadiastness prevail generally. We were fact that upon whose statute book is a law which
Her fact of the fact of the present week the south foot the present week these gend that upon whose statute book is a law which
Her fact of the fact of the present week these gend that upon whose statute book is a law which
Her fact of the fact of the present week these gend that upon whose statute book is a law which
Her fact of the fact o

more encouraging, some of the churches hav-ing received additions. One church of 14 Bayard, Hunter, Felch and Grier in opposition. Mr. Grier moved to recommit the bill to the pa-tent committee, lost. Mr. Mallory moved to recommit it to the judiciary committee. Lost church, Sept. 10 and 11. A general attend-received addition of the second se

of the vote, we have not been informed. Concord.

ied to be revived, and we hope some back- Friday, on account of the Whig National Con-

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature of this State adjourned on

shire, took place at Concord, according to ap-

hearts, and renew within us a right frame of spirit. Little Sciote Quarterly Meeting —Held its spring session with the Porter church, May 15 and 16. The churches were general ly represented—nothing special. The next session to be held in Wheelers-burg, O., August 21 and 22. JAMES GIBBENS, Clerk. Wolfbero' Quarterly Meeting Held in an attitude to find pair if the day, being a bill to re-de to the order of the day, being a bill to re-the Protection of Personal Liberty." Mr. Prestön, of New-Ipswich, moved the in-definite postponement of the act reported by Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Sargent, of Wentworth, hope the motion would not prevail, and that a law, so repugnant to the Constitution, and which places New-Hampshire in an attitude hostile to the general government, would be no longer upon our statute book, and that the longer would promptly pass the bill now be-fore it.

fore it. Mr. Preston, of New-Ipswich, who advocatchurch. The session was one of ordinary in-terest. The next session will be held with the sec-ond Ossipee church—Conference Friday Sept. 3d, at 1 o'clock, P. M. B. F. PARKER, Clerk. Wolfboro', June 14, 1852. Detayage & Clayton Quarterly Meeting —Has just closed an interesting session at Volga Bottom. In Conference, voted to alter

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After various moti Atter various motions, can's for a division of the House, motions to adjourn, &c., the House, at 15 minutes to 7, ordered the bill as amend-ant. A new light was introduced to the public at

The bill passed the House on Friday, by a Washington, sometime since, by E. W. Hall, the patentee, supplanting, and cheaper than the patentee, supprising, and the pres-rote of 172 to 105. It is to be submitted to the people on the second of November next, the day of the Presidential election, and if were unanimous in their expression of its superatified by their votes, will go into effect on rior merits.

the 20th of November. P. S. We learn that, on Saturday, the Sen-Contemplation the erection of a new factory the ate refused to pass the above bill. Of the state present season. It is to be situated on the Salisbury side of the Powow, opposite the large

factory. The house now occupied by Mr. Gorfactory. The house now occupied by Mr. Gor-Gor. Martin was nominated for re-election at don and owned by the company, is to be rethe Democratic Convention recently held at moved to make room for it. It is to be one hundred feet long by fifty wide, and three stories high.

The work of incendiarism has been commenrecently been burnt, which no doubt were set on fire. Last senson three barns were burnt, which no doubt were set on fire. Last senson three barns were burnt, (Madagascar) hetween the 25th and 28th of Dec., the fire originating in the same manner. It is and all hands murdered by the natives.

toped that the perpetrators of these outrages One hundred and fifty Indians, men, won will soon be detected and receive the punish- and children, were recently killed in California by a company of men under the command of Sheriff Dixon. It was supposed that they The operators of the mills at Amesbury, Mass., have turned out, and at the last accounts the mills were lying still. The occasion of this The British army in India has taken Rangoot uitting work was, that the Agent (recently dian.

ppointed) had deprived the operatives of a UNCLE TOM'S CABIN .- Ten thousand copie eccess of some 15 or 20 minutes in the fore-noon, which had been allowed them for more than not supplied. It is said, that when the work a quarter of a century. May the right prevail, first appeared, a copy was purchased for the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, U. S. Minister to Eng. Mercaptile Library in New York ; that soon the and, has resigned his place, to take effect in demand became so eager that thirty copies were procured, and these not sufficing, fifte en more John L. Hadley has been elected by the were added, making 46 copies circulating among Yew Hampshire Legislature, Secretary of State; those who are to be the successors of the Castle Edson Hill, State Treasurer; and Butterfield & Hill, of the New Hampshire Patriot, State Prinwho are not already bankrupt, had better raise The great demonstration in favor of the en-

The great demonstration in favor of the en-actment of the Maine liquor law in New Hamp-

DEAR POSTAGE .- Three persons in Utica have pointment. A procession, with music, formed at the depot at 12 o'clock, marshalled by Ex- recently been fined \$50 each, for re-using post-Gov. Williams, and walked to the State House age stamps. This is a pretty dear way of payyard, where speeches were made by the Presi- ing three cents.

dent of the meeting, Judge Harvey of Concord, Neal Dow, Rev. E. H. Chapin and others.— London is, roundly, 2,862,000. If the aver-The monster petition, bearing 70,574 names, of which 23,850 are legal voters, was exhibited in one years from this time it will be double, or he procession, and was about a foot in diame- nearly 5,000,000 1

ter, and was presented to the House on the fol- The wheat crop of Wisconsin bids fair to be ter, and was presented to the House at a sev-lowing day by Mr. Abbot, of Manchester. Sev-eral companies of firemen walked through the A young girl by the name of Henrietta Bart-

principal streets of the town. lett, of Hooksett, N. H., died a short time since The Free-Soil National Convention for the The Free-Soil National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President is to be held in Cleveland, from her leg.

Ohio, Aug. 4th. It is expected that arrange-MAINE LIQUOR LAW DEFEATED .- In the ments will be made to carry delegates and oth-ers to the Convention for half the usual fare. MAINE Liquoit haw Distance day, the bill was lest, 114 to 105. Connecticut House of Representatives on Thurs-

The propellor Forest City collapsed one of her flues recently, when near Cleveland, O., kill-Californiaward overland, says the Galena Ad-

Jotham Goodnow's house, barn and outbuild-ings th Sudbury, Mass., were burnt a few days ago by a child playing with matches. A most terrific explosion, resulting in a seri-ons accident, took place at the South Boston Iron Company's Foundry, recently. Orders

barrel of brandy, and a keg of gin. ad mance of love was over: for two or three Advertiser. NEW YORK SCHOOLS.—The annual report of on the little property the bride was possessed of; and since that at the Sault, where she

NEW YORK SCHOOTS.—The annual report of the Board of Education in New York, states that the whole number of schools under the ju-risdiction of the board, on the lst of January last, was 213, of which 113 are public schools, and 19 corporate schools. The whole amount of money drawn from the City Chamberlain for the purposes of education was \$434,107 82, and the number of children taught during the year was 116,627, which is an increase of 9,264 on that of the year before.

was 116,627, which is an increase of 9,264 on that of the year before. JAFAN.—The empire of Japan consists of three large and thirty small islands, the whole territo-ry being about 90,000 square miles. The popu-lation is about thirty millions. The capital, Jeddo, has a million and a half of people, and the city next in rank, Meaco, half a million... The scabord is longer than the Atlantic coast of the United States. Should the U. S. squadron open the direct trado, the route will be by steam-ships from New York to Aspinwall (Navy Bay,) by railroad to Panama, and thence by steamers, via the Gallipagos, and Marquesas Islands. SAD.—Our readers will remember that we when used promptly on the appearance of the first symptoms. We advise our readers to pre-serve the recipe. Take equal parts of— Tincture of Laudanum, of Cayenne pepper trable to the

inclure of Laudanum,
of Cayenne pepper, treble strength,
of Rhubarb,
Essence of Peppermint, treble strength,
Spirits of Camphor.
Mix in a bottle. Dose from five to thirty

Na the Gampagos, and Marquesa Islands. SAD.—Our readers will remember that we published the death of the youngest of the two sons of Mr. Ogsbury, of Guilderland, who were bitten some weeks since by a mad dog. We now learn, through the Schoharie Patriot, that the eldest boy died last week, and that the nephew (a graduate of the Normal School) who was also bitten, was ill.—Alb. Jour. ops, according to violence of symptoms; to orepeated every ten or fifteen minutes, if seded, until relief is obtained.—N. Y. Sun.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

manageness of the Action Action Section 1 with a milding a Mildon Action and 1 Action Action and 1 Action and 1 Action and 1 Action and 1 Action and

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET June 14. Beeves, 2250, mostly Southern & Western, were offered to-day and all sold, at prices ranging from 71.2 to 91.2c for retailing qualities; prices firm. Cows and Calves-Sales of 100 at from \$20 to \$55. Sheep and Lambs-5650 were offered and sold at prices ranging from 2 to \$7 for the former, and \$175 to \$550 for the latter.

BOSTON MARKET-June 18.

BOSTON MARKET-June 18. Provisions-Moderate sales of Pork, Prime at \$17 50; Mess \$18 50; Clear \$19 50 per bbl, 4 mos, Beef is firm at \$15 at 50 for best brands Western Mess, 4 mos. Lard is in good demand at 10a10 1-9c in bbls; and 12a10 1-9c in kegs; Hams 12 1-9c per lb, 4 mos. Flour-The market is fram, but the business doing is very limited; small sales of Genesce, Michigan and Ohio superfine at \$4 \$254 \$37 1-9; fanicy \$437 1-345 50; exits Genesce, \$555 75 per bbl, cash-Southern is firm at \$475 per bbl, 4 and 6 mos. Corn-The market is not very brick; yellow is sulling at 655 for prime quality; mixed \$5c; white 61c; ord. and poor mixed plenty,at 50a00c per bu. Oats in fair demand at 43c for Northern and 40c for Nova Scotia. No Kye here; it would bring 85c per. bu.

NEW YORK MARKET June 18

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MEDICAL & SURGICAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the "DOVER MEDICAL ASSO-CLATION" will meet at PIXISTCLAN'S HALL, Cochece Block, on the first and third Tuesday of overy month, and receive patients from three to for o'clock, P. M. All prescriptions and operations for the poor without charge. June, 1852. parties and the second

> TO FARMERS &C. DERVEY & HAYNES,

PATENT SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKE: A to bervey's Patent Spring Tooth HORSE RAME. The subscriber has parchased the right of extension in Carroll County, New Hampshire, and in York, Cumberland and Oxford Counties, in the State of Maine.

Maine. All persons are hereby notified that hay infringe-ment on said Rake, either to make, vend or use? with-out authority from the subscriber, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law is such cases made and provided. GEO. W. BICKFORD. South Parsonsfield, Me., June 1, 1862. Steep11

### COCHECHO RAIL ROAD.

Shoriest and most Direct Route to Lake Winni-piscogec and White Mountains ! ON and after Monday, June 28, 1852; passenger Itrains will be run over the Cochecho Rail-roud daily, as follows : Leave Dover for Alton Bay at 9 3-4\* A. N. and 5 1-4

Leave Alton Bay for Dover at 8 1-4+ A. M. and 3 1-2;

P. M Passengers leaving Boston by the 7 o'clock, A., M. train over Boston & Maine Railroad, will reach Dover at 9 3-3, and Alton Bay at 10 c'clock, A. M.; thence by Steamer Dover to Wolfborough and Center Harbor, arriving at Wolfborough at 11 1-2 and Cen-ter Harbor at 1 o'clock, F. M. From Wolfborough and Center Harbor stages run daily to Convay and White Mountains. The Steamer Dover leaves Meredith Village and Wolfborough daily in the morning and Center Harbor and Wolfborough daily in the morning and Center Harbor and Wolfborough daily in the afternoon for Alton Bay in senson to connect with trains to Boston. \* Or on arrival of 7 o'clock A. M. train from Bos-100.

ton. † Or on arrival of Steamer Dover from Meredith and Wolfborough. ‡ Or on arrival of Steamer Dover from Center Har-bor and Wolfborough. Dover, June 18, 1852. 11

Dover, June 18, 1882.

## 44

## POETRY. For the Morning Btar.

The following anecdote suggested the acc

Lines. "A Bit or Editinity.—During the French Revolution, Jean Bon Et. Andre, the Vendean Revolutionist, remarked to a peasant: "I will have every one of your steeples pulled down that you may no longer have any objects by which your may may be reminded of your old supersti-tions." - You cannot help leaving us the stars," replied the humble peasant, 'and we can see them\_further. cff than our steeples.'"

"LOOK UP ! LOOK UP ! THE STARS WILL SHINE."

Yes! VENDEAN, Ses ! the Peasant 's right-Your mind is veiled in cloud and night. O'erthrow the temple's glittering spire, To quench devotion's holy fire 1. O'erinow the course holy firs 1 Look up ! look up ! the stars will shine, And sparkle cut the NAME DIVINE— The name of HIM who placed them there, The objects of his constant care, Whose power sustains, and tolls them on, Nor will they fall hat with his throne ! Uncome hands can undring do, Nor will they full but with his throne 1 Here; pumy hands can nothing do, Those orbs will glow in spite of you; And as they shine will still proclaim The GOD of love, the great 1 AM, As FATHER of the human tace; The GOD of Providence and grace, Of the wide universe the soul, Whose counters works own his control. What though they form no angel guard As cheruban with flaming sword— Their gen-like arch is heaven's own gate, The portal to the MONARCH'S seat. The portail of the MORANCH 5, Sect. A vanut 1: ye falls one of earth, Who, by your sins, bettay your birth— Who, fallen from a high esture, Hawe lost the true, the good, the great ;— Pinck down the spires which point on high ? The stors will shine, and man cefy ; Will raise our thoughts to Jottier skies, Where bloems the heavenly -puratises, In which the traven we will appear In which the rarson ed will appear With palms, and harps, and crowns they wear Pluck down the spires that point to heaven ? The wave a spice that point to neave a Behold ! you gualted oak is river. The unseen hand that laid it low, Will soon an arrow speed to you, Go ! write your epitaph in dust. 'T will te'er Le found among the Just ! A. B. Providence, June 8, 1852.

For the Morning Star LONGINGS.

O aball 1 ever wee The glories of that targhter world, Where all from sin are free, Beneath a Savior's lanner wide unfurled?

O shall I ever roam, Enfranchised, free, the wide domains Enfranchised, irre, the more, Of that eternal home, Where never-ceasing pleasure reigns?

My yearning spirit fain Would mount above this sinful earth, Foreverfreed from pain, By virtue of the beavenly birth.

And could she filome her wings, And upward take her heaven ward flight, How soon would carthly things, Like airy phantoms, pass from sight !

But this may not be now, Earth may my home still longer be, And I would feel to bow To Sovereign will sutmissively.

And ever would 1 pray, That I, through grace assisting me May walk the narrow way, Till death shall set my spirit free !

That mine may be the lot. To stand at last, among the throng Through tribulation brought, To tune to God a censeless song.

Then shatting soul have joy Unspeakable, and full of peace, And from that Elest employ Through endless ages never cease ! ane, 1852. LILLIAN.

# MISCELLANY.

From the Christian Press. REFLECTIONS OF THE PAST.

VISIT TO SACKET'S HARBOR. "Oh, no, no- let me die " Not on the field of battle, when I die ! Not on the field of battle, when I die : Let not the ign trad -Of the war-borse crush my helmed head; Nor let the reeking knife, That have drawn sgamst a brother's life, Be in my hand when death Thunders along, and tramples me beneath His heavy squadron's heels, Or gory felloes of his cannon's wheels." Pran

PIERPONT Sacket's Harbor was a place of great i portance during the last war with Great Britain. Here is one of the best harbors on the lake. Its superior is not perhaps in the world. The harbor curves round. forming a basin, so that the land breaks the wind off from all directions. The harbor is sufficiently large to accommodate any amount of shipping that will ever be needed on the lake, and sufficiently deep to enable the largest ships to ride in safety. The shores are bold, and there is a perpendicular rock, about fifty feet high, for a number of miles along inter the channel, where the vessels have to pass in entering the harbor; and no vessel can land until they get around the point and enter the basin, and then the shore is gradually sloping to the water's edge. The channel is so narrow that a hostile vessel would be con-stantly under the power of the cannon on shore, while the shore is so high that it would be very difficult for a ship to throw her balls to the top of the bank, and then passing round a small peninsular, or rather a promontory, it expands into a broad circular harbor. The ter in the channel, as in the harbor, is deep; there are no shoals to endanger the shipping in entering, or while at anchor in the harbo In entering, or while a particle in the harbor. The land from the lake, cs obarnel; grudually descends toward the harbor, so that the village and shipping are entirely concealed from the view on the lake. For beauty, strength, and convenience, I doubt whether it could have been improved by the best engineer in the world This was the seat of the war on our Northern frontier. Here the shipping of the lake lay for safety. Here, too, was a deposit of military and naval stores and materials for increasing the navy on the lake. This was the most important spot in the United States dur-ing the war. If Sacket's Harbor could be taken, the enemy would have command of the lake, and our whole Northern frontier would was appreciated by the British commanders, and a number of fruitless attempts were made in the early part of the war to take it by the shipping; but they were able to throw but one ball to the top of the bank. At length, however, the Americans became presumptuous; relying upon the natural strength of the harbor, and flushed with victory at York, the capital of Upper Canada, and at Fort George, General Dearborn took the most of the United States soldiers into Cana-da, and left the harbor almost defenceless.— Sir James Yeo, the commander of the British navy, taking advantage of this defenceless of Sacket's Har or, sent a thousand of his picked men to take possession of it. On the 27th of May, an alarm was made, and the militia were called out to defend Sacket's Harbor. And on the 29th, the enemy land d on Horse Island about three miles. from the town. Under the fire of their gun-boats, they marched across the island to with-in a few hundred yards of the main land.— Here they re-embarked, and came to the main Brigadier-General Brown, of the New York militia, took the command, and stationed the regulars, consisting of four or five hundred, and militis, about six hundred, near the shore, under a natural embankment, where, by lying down, they were perfectly secure from the ene-my's fire. Knowing that they would not be able to stand the superior force of the enemy, he ordered them to lie still till the enemy should land, and then rise and fire while the memy was till it be been addressed to the enemy was still in the boats, and retreat to the fort. This they did with tremendous effect.— The energy sent back to the shipping boat-loads of killed and wounded. Recovering from this shock, the energy soon formed and marched towards the fort in good order, forming a line from the water's edge to the hereacter. As they approached the best the barracks. As they approached the racks, a desperate engagement ensued. Here must the decision be made. The destiny of the North-Western frontier, depended on a few feet of ground, and a few moments of time. General Brown contended for every inch—he rode from one end to the other of his army, encouraging his men. He had one or two horses shot under him, but still he exposed himself to the hottest of the battle.

with desperate courage. And our little army overcome by numbers, fell back, and then on the point of surrendering or retreating, began to spike the cannon, to keep the enemy from turning them upon them. Lieutenant Chaun-

cey of the Navy, who was placed at Navy Point, with orders to set fire to the barracks that contained a large amount of property tak-en at York and Fort George, and naval stores, if the harbor was taken, supposing the fort taken, executed his orders, and half a million of property was consumed. The Ship General Pike then on the stocks, not finished, was fired, but put out. I can never forget the awful horror which

I can never forget the awful horror which seized my youthful mind, when 1 saw the smoke arise, and news came that the harbor was taken and burned, and our soldiers either were taken and burned. The men were mostly served my youthful mind, when I saw the smoke arise, and news came that the harbor ware taken and burned, and our soldiers either were taken or retreating. The men were mostly gone to defend the harbor. The women and children gathered into gaups. The horid fruits of war were now ploaded on my mind.— The country raveged, properly destroyed, vil-lages burned, fathers and brothers killed, and mothers and sitters ravished, and the whole country laid waste. All business was sus-pended. All was confusion; one looked upon mothers and sitters. If such was the indication of an Indian, who attempted to ford the river on horseback, although entreated to desist by his companions, who crossed at a shallow place higher up. He reached the country laid waste. All business was sus-pended. All was confusion; one looked upon mothers and sitters. If such was the indication of the stream, and was laughing at the others for their prudence, when the alligator came upon him. His teeth encountered the sadle, which he tore from the horse, twill but all were in distress. If such was the indication of the stream, and was laughter, disregarding means victorious army invades a county? General Gray at this juncture pulled off his hat and cheered his men, saying " come on, my boys, the day is our own." He had had. sooner spoken, than he fell, shot, as was said, by a foy twelve years old, from the window of a barrack near which the General stood. The fall sent confusion and dismay into the right wing of the arimy. They halted. General Brow noberving them hesitate, had recours to strategem, which turned the victory in favor of the Americans. He marched a few hun-dred militia along through a skirt of woods, as though he would flank the cnemy; they seeing this, and fearing to be surrounded, retreated precipitately, and re-enbarked, aboard theff shipping. The Americans had 136 killed and mouted, and the British had many more, gether with the gallant General Gray. But the base dat and mangled corpses,—some with the loss of a leg.—sown an arm,—s mortally wounded, and Oh, the groans and cries, it is enough to make the heart sick to think of Theorem was one exhibition, especial-firmation of the death and burial of their comthink of. There was one exhibition, especial-

block houses, filled with implements of death, for hours with only his nose above the surface, block-houses, filled with implements of death, there are now three beautiful temples dedica-ted to the living God, where men learn the way to eternal life. The "dogs of war" are all shut up. The barracks and forts are all removed, except one, and one block house guarding Navy Point, and they are so enclos-ed by houses and a high board fence, that the stranger would not notice them. The new. stranger would not notice them. The navy, which at the close of the war consisted of a which at the close of 'the war' consisted of a large fleet of the first order of ships, are all rotted down, except one on the stocks, destin-ed to carry 120 guns. This was not finished when the war closed, and there it is yet on the stocks, and a large house built over it keep it from rotting; waiting for another war to bring it into requisition, which I pray may never come. The harbor is now alive with merchant ves-sels and steam-boats, instead of war ships.—

The harbor is now alve with increases what men they contained, who were ready to any solution the sets and steam-boats, instead of war-ships.— The plains that were once covered with twen. The plains that were once covered with twen ous neighbor. The terror which he had in-spired, especially since the death of their com-spired, especially since the death of their comnow covered with industrious and enterprising citizens, extending the blessings of civilization an effort to get rid of him; but they gladly availand peace.

" Ah 1 soon may War and its unhallewed spirit Nursed by Revenge among the nations cease, And enrit in one vast brotherhoed inherit, Freed from its wild alarms---the reign of Peace."

# THE MORNING STAR.

"In the course of the year 1831, the proprietor of Halahala, at Manilla, in the Island of Luconia, informed me that he frequently lost horses and cows on a remote part of his plan-tation, and that the natives assured him they

crites, it is enough to make the heart sick to think of. There was one exhibition, especial-ly, that mede a deep impression upon my mind; while the surgeons were dressing the wounds, amputating the broken limbs, etc., one man was brought in that had his face shot off, his eyes were out, his nose and upper jaw were gone, and yet by putting his finger upon his tongue, he could make himself understood. He begged the physicians to dress his wounds, and let him live. They however decided that he could not live, and concluded to bleed him to death, fo get him out of his misery. Such are the horrors of war! are the horrors of war! This place, that was then consecrated to the god of War, is now a beautiful commer-cial town; where formerly stood a range of for hours with only his nose above the surface, The stream, which a few hundred feet from the lake narrowed to a brook, with its green

ed themselves of our preparations, and, with the usual dependence of their character, were willing to do whatever example should dictate

to them. Having reason to believe that the alligator was in the river, we commenced oper-

force with me, we managed, by the aid of the women and children, to drag his head and part of his body on to the little beach, and, giving him the coup de grace, left him to gasp out the remnant of his life. Thus does the hero of a thirty years' siege in the Senate talk like himself and a man. With a 'nzov', and 'then cut his own. Neither was the question of the extension of with a 'nzov', and 'then cut his own. Neither can recover. Cause: Doyle had been a father. Matthew man, and had for a long time in the Senate talk like himself and a man.

ORIGIN OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. We copy the following from a correspon-

THE DEFORMED. "Father, see that poor man who is going y. How frightful he looks!" said Richard to ence of the Carson League, written from Al-

dence of the Carson League, written from Al-bany, New York: "On Wednesday evening we attended a large Temperance Mass Meeting, which was addressed by the celebrated Hawkins, of Bal-timore. He gave the occasion or cause of the Maine Law. He said at a Washingtonian Meeting in Portland there was a confirmed drunkard, who was impoverished and bowed to even fault "

Meeting in Portland there was a confirmed drupkard, who was impoverished and bowed to the dust by drinking, came up to sign the pledge, followed by his miserable wife. When him back to his seat. After this the drupkard (Sweet was his name) went to work and pick-ed up a piece of furniture here, and another there, and supplied his house with necessa-ries and comforts— then he bought him a little footneres. ed up a piece of furniture nere, with necessa-there, and supplied his house with necessa-ries and comforts—then he bought him a little ries and comforts—then he bought with "He looks quite cheerful," said Richard, "He looks quite cheerful," said Richard,

ries and comforts— then he bought him a fittle cottage, and lived for seven years happily with his little family. After so long a time he en-tered a splendid drinking saloon in the city, and they prevailed on him to drink and he was made drunk, dead drunk. It was given out that he was dead. They laid him on a truck that he was dead. They laid him on a truck and took him home. His wife came to the fort."

and took him home. His wife came to the door to receive his corpse, but as soon as she saw he was drunk, she screamed in agony--He was carried into a chamber and put on a bed, and she sat by his side until he came to his senses. She then asked him where he got his liquor. He refused to tell. She locked the door, and threw the key out of the window to her little boy, and directed him not to un-lock the door until she told him to. She then told her husband he should not leave the chamber, neither would she leave it, until he told her where he got his liquor. For a long time he refused, but finally told her she yot it at Cole's. Cole kept a splendid saloon, and he got poor Sweet in and got him drunk. She then ordered the door open, and put on her bonnet. "Where are von going 2" said She then ordered the door open, and put on her one's own fault."

She then ordered the door open, and put on her bonnet. "Where are you going?" said Sweet. "I am going to Cole's." "Don't go there," said he, "you will but disgrace your-self." "It shall not disgrace me so much as you have disgraced me," and off she went to Cole's. She found some young men in this splendid rum-hole. She told Cole who she was and commenced begging him not to sell her husband linuor and told her melting sto:

her husband liquor, and told her melting sto-ry. He cursed her and told her to leave. She refused, and fell upon her, know and horsel refused, and fell upon her knees and begged n the most pitiful terms. He began to talk bscenely to her and argument her is a storted. There are then a "Yes, sir, there are a storted in the storted in the storted in the "Yes, sir, there are a storted in the stor

in the most pittul terms, the began to tak obscenely to her, and aroused her indignation. She then seized him by the collar, and held him in one hand as in a vice. With the other hand she slapped his face, back and forth until he was severely chastised, and then left for the tac and the tac and the other of the tac and the tac a

In the case hand as justice. With the draw matched is the constraint of the case of the case of the constraint of the case of

with a razov, and then cut his own. Neither were dead, but it is hardly possibly that either can recover. Cause: Doyle had been a Father Mathew man, and had for a long time kept his pledge, until about ten days ago since which he has been drinking, and the re-sult is as stated above. Could all this, and thousands of as tragical cases, have occurred had the Maine Law been in existence, and here enforced?

DARE TO DO RIGHT.—One pleasant Sab-bath morning in the city of New York, a boy neatly dressed, with books in hand, was seen walking briskly along the Avenue, on his way to the Sabbath school. As he approached the corner of the street which led to the church, EUZABETH FRY; The Christian Philanthropist. corner of the street which led to the church, he heard the voices of several boys, and on turning, found them, busily playing at marbles! They at first tried to persuade him to join them; then they ridiculed him; and finally as the part is the street way of the state of the street is the street then they ridiculed him; and maily as he-went steadily on, they should after him, "You dare not stop; you dare not stay away from the Sabbath school?" "No?" said the boy, turning round and looking at them full in the face, "no; but I dare go, even if you do laugh at me. A TEACHER. A TEACHER.

The Fugitives in Canada .- We have received,

and read, with conflicting emotions of a marking the rest of the Relief of Destitute Colored Fugitives; pleasure, because it shows that an active plinter of the rest of the ouribly creek land, from which they have es-aped basely with their lives—pain, because it eminds us of our national shame and infamy, specially in the operations of the Fugitive lives Law

especially in the operations of the A.S. I Slave Law. "The following are the offlee-bearers of this U Association :--President, Mrs. Arnold; Treas-urer, Mrs. Dr. Willis; Secretaries, Mrs. Esson, T Mrs. Henning, Miss Macaully; what a highly respectable Committee. During the year, one hundred families have been visited, and more or less aided. Several

vody, b a been visited, and more or less aided. Several aigh affecting cases are copied from the Visitors Book. The history of Mrs. P---'s escape with her sister, (Mrs. T---,) is most interesting, be-ing pursued by the man-catchers. In one place, only one individual was found bold enough to help them on their way, and that a weakly won man, who, in spite of danger, put them into margon, laying one of them in the bottom of it, covered with a buffalo skin, and drove them herself thirty miles on the road. Never desfair, W1-

Never despair. Where God sends cold he sends lots of fire to keep it company. To si-lence an atheist, point to our coal mines.

### OBITUARIES.

NEW BOOKS

pages, 18mo., 20 cents, in Monares, with nine Illus, engravings, BUNYAN'S PILORIM'S PROGRESS, With nine Illus, BUNYAN'S PILORIM'S PROGRESS, BUNYAN'S PHOREN'S PROGRESS, WID Has Hua-bations, 644 pp., 18mo., price 49 cta. THE LORD A STRONG TOWER. Hinstrated in the History of Joseph of Daniel and his compations, and d Lazaros. 132 pp., 12mo, with three cogravings on steel, 40 cts. THE JESUITS, A Historical Sketch. 192 pp., 16mo.,

CARL. THE Month of the several cuts, 50 cts. with several cuts, 50 cts. THE HIVE AND ITS WONDERS. 126 pp., 18mo., THE HIVE AND ITS wonders, ditustrated with 14 cuts.

THE HIVE AND HIS WONDERS, Has pp., 1900, price 20 cts. in units wonders, has pp., 1900, THE LIPE OF LUTHER. With spacial reference to its Earlier Periods and the Opening Sceness of the Ref. ormation. By Barnas Scars, D. D. 1200, 528 pp., 51, and 18000, 458 pp., 50 cts. S vo., mus.in, \$145, Lis-brary style, \$1.50. LiPE 1 x T. E WEST. 258 pp., 12000., in muslin, 50 control.

BOOKS PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY BI, 1851, by the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL USION USID IN THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL OWN II UP? NO, Never. Half board The Taiking Hible 8 Telescope & Microsome 2

20 Life to the Weet 21 do do 12 m 21 Hy Barly Days 21 My Barly Days 21 Light and Love 21 Life of Luther, -11 Life of Luther, -H. HOYT, 9 Corm.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, To canvass for New Pictorial, Standard, His-torical and Religious Works. THE subscriter publishes a large number of most Valnable books, very popular, and of such a mor-al and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their fabor.

General Gray, commander of the right wing of the army, marched at the head of his army his army

What are the glories of a nation in arms, in ations by sinking nets uprig comparison to the blessings of peace! Sack-et's Harbor was never half so prosperous in The nets, which were of great strength, and the time of war, when twenty thousand sol-diers were stationed there, and millions of pub-fastened to trees on the banks, making a comdiers were stationed there, and millions of pubthere were stationed there, and minious of pub-lic money expended there, as now under the reign of Peace. And then what is to compen-sate for countries laid waste; cities and vil-"My companion and myself placed our-

lages saced, inhabitants murdered; yes, mur-dered! for as Robert Hall justly remarked, stream, while the Indians with long bamboos "the time is coming when it will be seen to felt for the animal. For some time he refused be just as really an act of murder to shoot to be disturbed, and we began to fear that he be just as really an act of murder to shoot down a fellow man at the command of a col-onel or captain, as to play the part of an as-sassin, and stab him at midnight. What mat-ter is it to the victim, whether his life, so dear to him and his family, be taken in one way or the nets, which he no sooner touched than he the other." And then the stream of moral pol-quietly turned back, and proceeded up the the other." And then the streem of moral pol-lution that always follows in the wake of an army; the same author remarks, "war is peated, bill, having no rest in the inclosure, nothing less than a *temporary* repeat of the principles of virtue;" and another remarked, ceiving a ball in the body, he uttered a growl it is a perfect school of hell, where devils like that of an angry dog, and plunging into

"it is a perfect school of hell, where devils teach men to hate their enemies instead of loving them, to corrupt their friends and ruin themselves." Is it not time, for Christian nations, at least, to stop buichering one another? Should not those who profess to love their neighbors as themselves; to do to others as they would have those who profess to to be their neighbors as themselves of attacks of the banks; but whatever part of him appeared was bored with bulkets, and, finding that he was hunted, he forgot his. themselves; to do to others as they would have others do unto them; who teach the doctrine of forgiveness and not revenge; is it not time for such to sheathe the sword? "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be added the children of God." Oh, that this sentiment children of God." Oh, that this sentiment were inscribed upon the pillars of our Capitol, and hung in golden letters in every parlor, written upon every cabin door, and sounded from every pulpit, " until the nations shall learn war no more." How much more glori-ous to see a nation engaged in winning souls to Christ, spreading the blessings of civiliza-tion, and an uncorrupted Christianity, than to see them conquering kingdoms, and spreading death and destruction wherever they go. thrust violently into his mouth, which he ground to pieces, and the fingers of the holder

ere so paralyzed, that for some minutes he

e little hamlet had come down to the shore

was incapable of resuming his gun.

to share in the general enthusiasm. crowded to the opening, and were so unmind ful of their danger, that it was necessary to

The na

" Oh, the temple of God is the undying soul, Redeemed from its sins by the block of the Son; What are myriads of worlds though in brightness th

roll, Compared with a heart the Savior has won! Let peace ful that temple,—be Jesus alone. Its lustre, its glory, its chief corner stone." Yours, for righteousness and peace, J. CABLE.

LORD JEFFREY AND THE QUAKERS.

drive them back with some violence. Had the monster known his own strength, and dared to have used it, he would have gone over that In Cockburn's life of Jeffrey is a curious passage relating to the English Quakers.— There are many of this sect in Liverpool, and its neighborhood, and at Liverpool Jeffrey, when he came to America some thirty years since, was detained a considerable time.— Here he wrote a letter, from which the sub-In Cockburn's life of Jeffrey is a curious

Here he wrote a letter, from which the sub-joined passage is taken: Did you ever hear that most of the Quakers die of stupidity—actually and literally? I was assured of the fact the other day by a very intelligent physician, who practiced twenty years among them, and informs me that few of the richer sort live to be fifty, but die in a sort of atrophy, their cold blood just stagnating by degrees among their flabby fat. They eat too much, he says, take little exercise, and, above all, have no nervous excitement. The affection is known in all this part of the coun-try by the rame of the Quakers disease, and try by the rame of the quakers disease, and the source than half of them go out so.

affection is known in all this part of the coun-try by the name of the Quaker's disease, and more than half of them go out so. In this country, says the Philadelphia Ar-gus, we never hear of the Quaker's disease; on the contrary, the denomination of Friends are remarkable for their longevity. It is bar-cause in this country the mental excitement to which the majority of the population are sub-jected, is too great for health, while among the Quakers it is kept at the healthful point? In England, where life is not worn out, as here, in the eager and restless pursuit of for-tune, it may be true that a more quiet and apathetic state of mind than is common among the people of that country, will be positively unwholesome to the body. Life may stagnate for want of that play of the emotions which are given to keep its machinery in due action; it may go out like a lamp in foul air, for want of a breeze to sweep away the damps. go out like a lamp in rout any portunity. My companion on the other side now tried to haul him to the shore, by the nets

Let thy child's first lesson be obedience, and the second will be what thou wilt. and the second will be what thou wilt.

destroyed everything, she went into the street for home, and methy and two or three policemen; and said to them, " how have you done your duties? You are in office to pro-tect me and my husband and our children, and

you have left us to be murdered by this man, and if you won't protect us I will take the law into my own hands." The multitude cheered The multitude cheered her, and the Sheriff returned acknowledging the justice of her complaint. The wide spread story of this transaction, Mr. Hawkins said, begat the "Maine Liquor Law." 

### HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.

1st. He despises the Compromise, and the

Ist. He despises the Compromise, and the getters up of it. Proof: "I do not believe in the Compromiae made by politicians, candidates for the Presidency. I have seen too much of such work. The Compromise of 1850 is, in the first place, a deception, the Compromise bill having failed, and its conglomorated measures passed sepa-rately, as independent measures, and with very little help from their present assumptu-ous guardians. In the second place, it was contrived upon the avowed ground that it was ous guardians. In the second place, it was contrived upon the avowed ground that it was to make its champions Presidents, and is now stuck to upon that principle; and if it fails to do the job, it will take the track of its two de-funct predecessors, and soon be with them, 'IN THE TOME OF THE CAPULERS.' This is my experience of Congress Compromises and tives had now become so excited as to forget all prudence, and the women and children of

askns, but in Justice—in doing justice to all the members of the Union. "I do not believe in a guardianship over the ecople; do not believe in the mission of any an, or set of men, to save this Union. That cred helongs to the political party who bereed belongs to the political party who be-

"It is a libel to say of the authors of our Constitution, that they did such bungling work that it cannot hold together without periodical patching; and it is another libel, and upon the people, to say that they cannot take care the Constitution which their fathers made for them."

tinct.

"I am an enemy to the institution of Slav-ery. I got my principles on the subject of Slavery out of the Virginia school of fifty years ago, out of Tucker's Notes to Blackstone'a shall not, since I see the new political evils which it brings upon our country, destroying the harmony of the States, poisoning the leg-islation of Congress, and hurting the cause of democratic government throughout the world." 4th. He is against the extension of Slavery, "To conclude this head of Slavery, and to Another Rum Tragedy was- lately enacted

4th. He is against the extension of Slavery. 4. To conclude this head of Slavery, and to sum up all in one word, I have to say that the whole practical question in dispute—the only thing to differ about in action, all the rest be-with whom he boarded. He cut her throat

saw a box of loys and sugar things, and car look there, a trap, for our children, to draw them here and make them drunkards. She found an old jug with some liquor in it, and emp-deforms his mind, and nothing deforms it more

tied its contents all over the toys and ruined them. She then saw a large 'looking-glass... "There," said she, " a thing put up for drunk-ards to see their faces." She took a jug and hurled it against the glass, and broke it to hurled it against the glass, and broke it to

harder to correct the deforming of man data of body, is it not ?" About this time another rum-seller rushed in and addressed the audience, "why will you stand here and see so much property de-stroyed ?" The woman then rushed at him,

### EMINENT SHOEMAKERS."

Linnœus, the founder of the science of bota celebrated professor of theology at Heidelberg, Germany, was at one time apprenticed

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON. This veteran statesman ought to make northern serviles blush. See what he says on accepting a nomination for Congress. Ist. He despises the Compromise, and the through life, the trade of a shoemaker. Hans Sachs, one of the most famous of the

my experience of Congress Compromises, and nobody need to set up these little clay gods for me to worship, especially when those who set them up do it for a purpose, and knock and elegant writers of the age; and Bloom-field, the author of the Farmer's Boy and other tor me to worsnip, especially when those who set them up do it for a purpose, and knock them down when they don't answer it." 2d. He declares the Union in no danger from the agitation of the slave question, and says its safety is to be found in doing Jus-guarian Society, and author of several learned "The salvation of this Union is not in the contrivances of politicians, but in the love and affection of the people; not in force or cata, be members of the Union is not in the members of the Union is not in the love and be members of the Union is not in the love and the love

was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and found ample time, during his minority, to acquire a stock of knowledge that assisted him in the acquisition of fame and fortune.

RUM AND CRIME .- These. Siamese twins stream." 3d. He hates Slavery by education and in-the figure largely in our City Items 'to-day. One woman mauled to death by a drunken husband ; one man stabbed and another's skull broke by "I am an enemy to the institution of Slav. two drunken sailors; several men and boys

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