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For the Mo mag Star STUDY OF THE LANGUAGES.

Bro. Burr:—In looking over Bro. Caverno's sion without which no man can account reply to the inquiries forwarded by "an eshalf that he can with them. Not that st reply to the inquiries forwarded by "an estemed brother in the West," I am impressed that the advice given in relation to languages may lead some ministers of "thirty" to a decision very detrimental to their influence as heralds of the cross. Bro. C. will be glad to have any other suggestions on this important it in its own dress by will sentence as the suggestion of the cross. Bro. C. will be glad to have any other suggestions on this important it in its own dress by will sentence and the suggestion of the cross.

question, the Hebrew and Greek. At least I desire to speak of these only at present. Bro. C., notwithstanding he cannot understand why many neglect to avail themselves of their knowledge after acquiring it, does not object to the study of the languages only under certain circumstances. In short, his advice is, that ministers of thirty, who are not more than common geniuses, had better not commence the study of the languages. It is this advice which, unless qualified, we think injurious in its tendency.

The second reason assigned for the correctness of this view, viz: that, "most if not all that would be useful to a minister in those tongues, is translated into our own, and that too in a manner better than he could hope to second reason assigned for the correctness of this view, viz: that, "most if not all that would be useful to a minister in those tongues, is translated into our own, and that too in a manner better than he could hope to second reason assigned for the correctness of this view, viz: that, "most if not all the subject for the present.

I will add, that almost every minister of "thirty," who has any aptitude to study and has force of character enough to master the elements of English grammar in a year or two, had not better decide at once against the study of one of the languages in which the sacred Book is written; the explanation and applica-

The second reason assigned for the perrectness of this view, viz: that, "most if not all that would be useful to a minister in these tongues, is translated into our own, and that the second of the second property age, whether possessed of much or little genius as it is against power person, of every age, whether possessed of much or little genius as it is against his work of whatever genius or sag need enter upon the study of the languages will away hope of being able to translate the libble, (or indeed anything is sendy any hope of being able to translate the libble, (or indeed anything is sendy or the second property of whatever genius or sag need enter upon the study of the languages. It is sealing, because the sealing of the

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OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR,
In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St.,
Near the Town Hall, Dover.
27-All communications and business letters should be directed to

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

AGENT IN BOSTON.—P. CONANT,
Transcript Office—ST Congress St.

BDITORS:

WM. BURR, DOVER, S. H.

EDITORS:

WM. BURR, DOVER, S. H.

BULLONTON, M. J.

BULLONTON, M. J.

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CUSTIS.

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For one year, in advance,

For one year, in advance,

For one year, can acquire such a knowledge of the Greek and Help from a teacher, Lag can make so much progress in the Greek, that, with the help for such works as Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, The Englishman's Greek Concordance, Stuart on Romans, and Hackett on Acts, his study of the Bible as is very rarely obtained in any other way. If one year rarely obtained in any other way. If one year or even five thus devoted will accomplish as much progress in the Study of God's precious book, what must be said of those who, in ordinary circumstances, after acquiring a knowledge of the season and toolecting and forwarding monies. A great and the study of God's precious book, what must be said of those who, in ordinary circumstances, after acquiring a knowledge of the season and toolecting and forwarding monies. A great in the study of God's book? It will do much to cells and representation of the writers.

MORNING STAR.

MORNING STAR.

study of God's book? It will do much to deliver him from the fear of man, which bringeth a snare; in other words, it will do much to con-fer that modest self-reliance and self-posseshalf that he can with them. Not that such a

iessen their esteem for the common version by his hasty emendations. But by his own fresh heralds of the cross. Bro. C. will be glad to have any other suggestions on this important question go with his; at least, any suggestions made from love to the Kingdom of Christ, and not from a spirit of controversy. That I may be perfectly free from the fear of misrepresenting his views, allow me to quote his entire reply so far as this question is concerned. (Star of Feb. 4.)

"Respecting the languages, L. could not recommend a minister 'after arriving at the age of thirty' to commence their study, so for two man edge in the study, sepecially if he is a man of family, or has much professional care. His attention must of necessity be called for, in directions which will leave him little room to engage in the study of other languages. Secondly, most if not all that would be useful to a minister in those tongues, is translated into our own, and that too in a manner better than he could höpe to accomplish after commencing his study at so late a period. I know that it is arged, that the study of the hanguages sociatives greatly to the discipline of the mind. This may be true; but how much more it contributes greatly to the discipline of the mind. This may be true; but how much more it contributes greatly to the discipline of the mind. This may be true; but how much more it contributes greatly to the discipline of the mind. This may be true; but how much more it contributes greatly to the discipline of the mind. This may be true; but how much more it contributes to this end, than a thorough and critical knowledge of the English, with mathematics, it may be true; but how much more it contributes to this end, than a thorough and critical knowledge of the English, with mathematics, it may be true; but how may necessary to the discipline of the mind. This may be true; but how may necessary to the discipline of the mind. This may be true; but how may necessary to the discipline of the mind. The mind the mediately lay it aside upon

ination, are in the habit, when they speak or write of us, of calling us "Free-will brethren" and "Free-will church." Among others, I perceive that Bro. Merriam, the Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, has acquired this habit, both in speaking and writing. I do not think he intends the least disrespect by it. He has no doubt caught it from others. There is no more propriety in calling us "Free-will brethren," or "Calvinist from others. There is no more propriety in calling us "Free-will brethren," or "Calvinist church." The truth is, we are Baptists, as much as any people in the world; and that is our name; and we are called Free-will Baptists only to distinguish us from other parts of the Baptist family.

I have not made the above remarks to promote any sectarian feeling, nor to prevent, in any degree, that union and brotherly love which now exist among the different sects of Christians, and which I pray may increase more and more, but I wish to have persons and things called by their right names.

A FREE-will Baptists.

Bro. Burr:—I saw a communication in the Star a few weeks since in which it was stated that there "was some revival in the first F. W. Baptist churchs" in Dover, N. H. It is also stated that "there have been occasional conversiona in the Central street F. Baptist churchs in different parts of the country which are called Free Biptist churches. I know of one in Boston and one in Charlestown which is known by that name. I have heard brether the read of the world part and heard of the world part and made it for himself. Baptists or not, as I understand they have churches in different parts of the country which are called Free Biptist churches. I know of one in Boston and one in Charlestown which is known by that name. I have heard brether the read of the same of the amounts. I have heard brether the read of the same of nation, are in the habit, when they speak or

are called Free Baptist churches. I know of one in Boston and one in Charlestown which is known by that name. I have heard brether in different Q. Ms., state that they were dissatisfied to see our denominational title changed or confounded with the name of another denomination.

A F. W. B. from New Durham Q. M.

About 17 years after, the calamities began to fall. He sent an army influences there, but his

leave the subject to more able and talented brethren.

Dear Brethren and Sisters in Christ:—Will you permit me, one of God's most feeble instruments, to send you a few lines, advocating this all important theme—Holiness of heart.—It is one about which I love to talk, and have long been impressed to write upon it, for it is certain we cannot do too much in this good cause. I thank God this moment, that he ever sent his Spirit to open my blind eyes, and show me the right way, the highway of holiness, in which, if I walk not, I never expect to show me the right way, the highway of holiness, in which, if I walk not, I never expect to see God in peace. Just the thought that he saved me by his mighty power while living a half hearted professor, having a name to live, and yet dead, inspires my heart with inexpressible gratitude to him, meantime melting it into tenderness to hear him now whispering, in tones of love, "Thou art mine;" and blessed be God, I can reply, I am thine. What peace, consolation and holy triumph fills my soul while holding this secret communion with such a holy being. This my soul, in an unsanctified state, knew nothing of, except occasion lly a heavenly breeze wafted my bark onward and brightened my prospects for a season. But, or my salvation. Of times the waves hearly overcame me. I hardly knew where I was or which way I was steering, expecting every moment to be dashed in pieces against the rocks; and had it not been for his kind care parted as to the awful consequences of pride? and mercy, which were extended to me, de-struction would have been my eternal destiny.

moment to be deabed in pieces against the rocks; and halt it not been for his kind care and mercy, which were extended to me, destruction would have been my certain desting. Upon looking about me, where the struction would have been my certain desting. Upon looking about me, where the struction would have been my certain the general members, I had lost in the storm. Not so with that soul that destree honly to know more and more of God. After being I fear not; my certain the structure of God; and I know that he will bring me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through. During all pins, did I certain me safely through the safely saf Upon looking about me, where was I? I had

A F. W. B. from New Durham Q.M.

We usually print Free-will as a combound word, with a small w to will. Hence 'F.' represents Free-will as well or better than 'F. W.'; and as it looks better to our eye, and is shorter, we generally use it rather than F. W.

Bro. Burr:— A request has been made through the columns of the Star, that some of the writers who have had some experience in the blessed doctrine of entire consecration, or Christian holiness, would give a few plain articles upon this subject, of which there is so much taught in the holy Scriptures. Although I have never written for the Star, and perhaps may never write again, permit me to say a few words on this all absorbing subject, from experience, for the benefit of its readers, and then leave the subject to more able and talented brethren.

About 17 years after, the calamities began to fall. He sent an army into Libya to suppress some opposing influences there, but his force was defeated and cut to pieces. The Egyptians in that place then became jealous of the king, and resolved to throw off his government. He sent Amasis, an officer, to exhort them to obedience, but they else the wing, and resolved to throw off his government. He sent Amasis, an officer, to exhort them to obedience, but they else they obedience, but they else they of the king, and resolved to throw off his government. He sent Amasis, an officer, to exhort them to obedience, but they else they of the king, and resolved to throw off his government. He sent Amasis, an officer, to exhort them to obedience, but they ease detend and net to prees some opposing influences there, but his force was defeated and cut to pieces. The Egyptians in that place then became the king. The Egyptian monarch became exapperated and more tyrannical, so that his people flocked to the standard of the rebels, and he was obliged to fly to upper Egypt.—But his troubles were not at an end. Neburties and he was obliged to fly to upper Egypt.—But his troubles were not at an end. Neburties and he was obliged to fly t

hrightened my prospects for a season. But,
alas! how soon I forgot to trust in the Captain of the prophesies. Who could know the meanof my salvation. Of times the waves nearly ing of the 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32d chapters of

ghost or recoiling from a rattlesnake.

As he rose and stood for some time before commencing his prayer, making the strangest contortions—now one shoulder and then the other, raising as if pulling with its utmost power to get out of its place—clenching his hands and stiffening his arms as if in convulsions, at the same time every feature of his face, every muscle of his body, and even every hair of his head seeming to have taken some violent dislike to his neighbors, I was really startled for fear the min was crazy or in a fit. At length he commenced in a hirsh, shrill voice, much like the sound of a highland bag-pipe, while as each successive word jumped, not came, from his mouth, his upper-lip would spring back as if in fear or hatred of its fellow; this withing of the body, with the convulsive action of the hands and arms, and violent lifting of the shoulders, all the while continuing—of the shoulders, all the w

which, the preacher gave out as his text the much earnestness and sincerity, as to impress 28th verse of the ix of Rom.; quoted by the our minds. We histened down. He said a few words to us, and then requested as to kneed and pray. This request was made with 80 minds. We histened down. He said a few words to us, and then requested as to kneed and pray.

which, the present give out as his text the which the present give which the present give out as his text the 22th ware of the it of Rom. quoted by the 22th ware of the it of Rom. quoted by the 22th ware of the it of Rom. quoted by the 12th and 1

MISSIONS.

THE MISSION FIELD. NO. 10.

sacrificed unto devils, not to God." Deut. 32 : 17. This statement is true of the heathen at the oresent day, as a few extracts from the reports of missionaries will show.

The Rev. C. Mead of the London Missionary

The Rev. C. Mead of the London Missionary
Society stationed in Travancore, India, says:

"Though many thousand natives have abandoned the worship of devils in Travancore, yet demonology still exists to a considerable extent. Annual festivals are held at the shrines of the evil spirits, when all castes visit the temple and present the offerings called nerchi, i. e. conditional vows made at a time of personal or relative affliction. One of the principal shrines of demonology in Travancore is situated at the village of Mundicandoo. The feast begins in March; and, when the sun enters Aries, the 'Tookam,' or swinging commences. This absord and degrading practice is a common appendage to demon-worship in India."

This kind of worship is much practised in the island of Ceylon.

This kind of worship is much practised in the island of Ceylon.

The Rev. Mr. Callaway, a Wesleyan missionary in that island, says: "Devil-worship seems not sanctioned by Budhist books; but it is now so generally associated with Budhism, as almost, in some places, to threaten its supersedure. The rewards and punishments of transmigration are uncertain and remote; those of demonology are immediate, and apparently within the scope of popular observation. The Capua (devil-priest) pretends to inflict, continue, or remove-bodily pain, and the bondage in which the people are held by these impostors is almost incredible. In a time of general sickness they have full employment."

The following is an extract from one of the incantations offered. "Come thou furious devil, who art playing and standing in the air, at the height of twenty-eight miles—come and accept me!"

"He plays in the pool of blood. He loves the blood and the purpose."

and accept me!"

"He plays in the pool of blood. He loves the blood and the smell of food made by burning. Accept thou the offerings made with fried fish, and take away the sickness thou hast caused. O befriend me, thou blood-thirsty devil!

"Come, thou sanguinary devil; I will prepare, and give thee the blood on my

breast?"

The Rev. B. Clough, another Wesleyan missionary in Ceylon, says, "I now state, and I wish it to be heard in every corner of the Christian world, that the devil is regularly, systematically and ceremoniously worshipped by a large majority of the inhabitants of Ceylon."

"In the form of devil-worship established in Ceylon, this chief of devils, in his own real character, is also recognized and acknowledged. Under him is a succession of subordinate devils, of different sizes, dispositions and col-

ed. Under him is a succession of subordinate devils, of different sizes, dispositions and colors! These all have to do with human affairs. In a word, the world, and all things in it, is under their control and government. The demon-worship of the Greeks and Romans acknowledged good as well as evil demons. But from all I have been able to collect, I have never yet heard of a benevolent being in the worship, as practised in Ceylon. They are all evil; exercising a most wicked and malicious influence over the affairs of men: and on this account the natives are in continual fear of ount the natives are in continual fear of

trus Panddetta Sekera preach out of doors to a large congregation, against the worship of dev-ils, he made a solemn appeal to his congrega-tion, and said, that he feared almost every intion, and said, that he feared almost every individual who heard him that day was living in
the practice of devil-worship. He stated, also,
a fact which shows to what an extent the superstition prevails:—That when he was a
priest of Buddha, he commenced a journey to
the city of Randy, with a number of other
priests, to attend a celebrated festival. They
arrived at a certain place, one evening, said to
be under the government of a very noted devil; and all his companions feared to pass
through that part of his dominions, without through that part of his dominions, without making some offering to him. Petrus, heathen as he was at the time, remonstrated with his fellow-travellers, but in vain: every one of them went to the place where the devil was worshipped, and by an act of devotion, acknowledged their submission to his power."

The Rev. John Williams, missionary in Polynesia, says of his visit to Keppel's Island: "As we were proceeding our attention was attract-

we were proceeding, our attention was attracted by a singularly hollow roaring, which was we were proceeding, our attention was actually ed by a singularly hollow roaring, which was blended with clattering of sticks. This I found on inquiry to proceed from a party of Jaka devolo, or devil's people, who were dancing. On reaching the place of their wild performance, we saw about forty men, ranged in two lines, and facing each other as in a country dance. Most of them had a stick between two and three feet long in each hand; but a few, at regular intervals, held instead a long switch. Their appearance was most singular and savage. Some were completely besmeared with charcoal and oil, which rendered them, not only black, but shining characters in the exhibition. Others were fantastically touched off with the same pigment, having a broad ring round each eye, a large circular patch on each cheek, and another on the forehead, whilst the other parts of the body were adorned with rings, stripes, and daubs of various size and device."

As an appendix to this and the last paper,

other parts of the body were adorned with rings, stripes, and daubs of various size and device."

As an appendix to this and the last paper, an extract may be given from a recent communication of Rev. Mr. Bailey, General Biptist missionary in Orissa. who says, "Since I came to Khunditta, I have seen more of idolatry and idolaters than I saw in the south, or rather some new forms of idolatry. The natives here regularly worship the road every morning; you may see them prostrating themselves to the road; and when asked why they do it, they reply, 'O this is the road on which the pilgrims walk to Pooree, and therefore it ought to be worshipped by us.' Devil-worship is also very prevalent in this district. About a fortnight ago, at the Doorga festival, might be seen the weaver worshipping his loom, the merchant his weights and measures, the writer his pens, the carpenter his tools, the blacksmith his tongs and hammera, files, &c., the laberer his spade, the boatman his ours, the farmer his plough, bullocks, &c. By these implements, they all say we obtain a livelihood, and therefore we ought surely, once a year, to worship them; standing corn is also worshipped; before it is reaped they offer sweetmeats to it; in short, the people are so superstitious, that they worship everything."

Is it not necessary for Christians to arise as one man to deliver these people from this idolatry and demon-worship? Is it not time that they should be delivered from the dominion of the Prince of darkness and be brought under the mild and benignant rule of Prince Immanuel? Their system is not as often represented a mild and benignant one, but one of fear and terror. Let us resolve to rescue them, and sending missionaries to preach the gospel to all of them, be the means of bringing them "from darkness to light, and from the power of satan unto God."

Thus we shall be benefiting them, be bringing glory to God, and in obeying his will, be ing glory to God, and in obeying his will, be securing blessings to our own souls.

MISSIONS.

The efforts which are now being made to reform and evangelize the world, should receive the hearty support of every man, and particularly of every Christian. All true followers of the Savior should be especially active in the great and glorious cause of Missions. Those who have the gospel, and who know how to prize the infinite blessings which it brings, should remember the multitude of souls who are perishing because they lack knowledge. Some seem disposed to deny the doctrine contained in this sentiment; but such should remember that, although the Spirit of God lighteth every man," yet the light which this affords, without the assistance of the gospel, has proved, in but very few instances, to

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be sufficient to produce in man a moral recti-tude and an upright character. It does not carry with it that divine power, to check the waywardness of the disposition; to restrain the by the scripture doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments. But to return. Philanthropy, as well as Christiani-ty, urges to activity in this cause. The voice of the wretched worshippers of Juggernath is wafted to us by the ocean breezes, as, in accents of wo, they ask for the "water of life." The question now arises, shall we slight this call? Shall we disobey the dictates of philanthropy and of our duty towards God and man? Let the earnest, heartfelt, practical re-sponse be, NO. Let each one who is able to do any thing for missions, remember that he has a work to do; that, as the ocean is made up of drops, so it depends, in part, upon him to decide whether the glad tidings of salvation shall be sent to those who dwell in darkness, or whether they shall be withheld. Oh that Christians could feel the weight of the responsibility which rests upon them with regard to this subject.

J. R. V.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1852.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The past week we have received 29 subscribers, and discontinued 16; increase 13; total net increase 1772.

INCREASE OF SUPSCRIBERS-THE NEXT

It has been sometime since we have said much about efforts to increase our circulation. Indeed, the most of our friends have done so well that there has been no necessity for itthey have been doing what they could, and they have our thanks. But as we are drawing near the close of the present Volume and the commencement of another, we will now say a word or two. It is very desirable that our net increase should be brought up to two thousand, at least, by the commencement of the next Volume. Is this possible? We believe it is. If each of our ministers, Agents, and other friends who feel an interest in the matter, will spend a day or two in soliciting subscribers, the work, we have no doubt, will be accomplished. Who of them will not do it? All who subscribe prior to the commencement of the next Volume shall receive, free of charge, the Nos. of the present Volume which remain to be published when their names are received.

BE CAREFUL AND DATE YOUR LETTERS. Notwithstanding we have often requeste our correspondents to be careful and date their letters, we frequently receive those which are without date, and sometimes without even the name of the writer. We have one of this description now before us. At contains \$2.00-\$1.26 of which the writer wishes appropriated to the payment of Registers, and the balance Cr. to his book account. It commences thus: "Last Fall, I sent with Bro. H. B. Alger," &c. The writer will please send us his na

SARBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY WANTED. The Sabbath school in connection with the Free-will Baptist church in Big Island, Marion Co., Ohio, which is small and poor, is in great need of a Sabbath School Library. If any of our Sabbath schools have Libraries that they are about to lay aside, they will bestow a favor upon this church and benefit the cause of religion by sending it to them. Direct to Eld. G. H. Moon, Big Island, Marion Co., Ohio.

The fine speech of Rev. O. B. Cheney of Lebanon, recently delivered in the Maine
House of Representives in favor of the Bill
for the Suppression of Gambling, which some

"Innabits us without the soul of the guilty "as with a peal of thunder" to the will of Christ. What person was even
the soul of the guilty "as with a peal of thunder" to the will of Christ. What person was even
der "to strange horrors," and filling the good
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to like the soul of the guilty "to strange horrors," and filling the good
to strange horrors, "to strange horrors," and filling th publish, will appear next week-not received in season for this paper.

A "Young Preacher" will find his question answered in the communication of ' M.' on the

EARNESTNESS.

In all and every business of life, earnestness is more than one half the battle, and is sure to succeed. From his very earnestness that politician carries his listeners away with him: and for the same reason, the beggar goes not away empty handed from the rich man's door.

Earnestness is a capital quality in the writer. If one is to make a book or edit a journal, he should be prepared to wield the pen of a 'ready writer,' clothing thoughts that breathe in words that burn, and throwing off from his quill an earnestness which shall impart a positive glow to his compositions. If, on the one hand hand, he is earnest and vigorous, his readers will notice it, as readily as hearers in a speaker, and be moved or unmoved accordingly. It is Homer's sublime and earnest pathos, the impress of an earnest soul on his poems, which has made the Illiad the admiration of so many ages. What a writer conceives clearly, he will express strongly; and what has excited his own spirit will excite others. When his own soul goes out in his composition and himself becomes eloquently ardent, he will enkindle up a corresponding enthusiasm in his read-

inseparably connected with the best success of the cause attempted to be promoted. It little matters what the cause is, if you wish to promote that cause by the advocacy of the living voice in the public assembly, you must bring to it the ardor of a soul which feels. You may bring to it powerful talents and extensive learning, they may afford beauty and pleasure; but if you wish to carry a point and be efficient, along with these there must also be the fervent glow of an earnest soul. Whatever his subject, and whatever other qualifications he brings to its discussion, the public speaker, if he would win a battle and gain a victory, must speak from lips touched with a live coal, glowing and taken with tongs from Truth's altar. and throw off those scintillations which shall set on fire the hearts of his hearers. To enforce and powerfully impress truth on the minds of others, so that truth shall mould into its image and excite to new purposes, speakers must hemselves be deeply imbued with the living sentiment of that truth; must feel strongly and communicate earnestly what shall effectually carry along others with themselves.

The things here mentioned being admitted, it will be readily conceded that earnestness in the administrations of the Christian Ministry, cannot be too ardently sought for. After considerable observation and much reflection, we are prepared to say, let almost any other qualification for the pastoral office be subordinated to sincere earnestness. By earnestness we do not necessarily mean that a preacher's manner in his pulpit ministrations should be boisterous, vociferous, or abounding in to numerous gesticulations. These may all be where true earnestness is not. But the minister of gosnel truths should be hantized himself in the temper and spirit of those messages of love and mercy which he is to announce to

congregations of souls, on whose obedience to them or disobedience hang interests momentous as eternity and heaven. And if he be so immersed and baptized into the subjects gether unless we are agreed? We cannot which from Sabbath to Sabbath he brings to join a brother in doing what we believe to be ninister may attain to, and which his subjects is no reason why we should thrust him fro

en's legates to guilty men. An abiding sense of ministerial responsibili-Paul's was to the one idea of preaching Christ, the crucified—and a due preparation by much

cations for the great work .- P. S. B.

CONSCIENCE!

"Conscience!

Poor plodding priests and preaching friars make
Their hollow pulpits, and empty aisles
Of churches, ring with that round word; but we
That draw the subtile and more piercing air
In that splinned region of a court,
Know all is good we make so." * * *

Conscience is the primary distinguishing this article. It however refuses to be jeered brother, imposed the duty on us, of compell

"inhabits us without our leave," often awaking the soul of the guilty "as with a peal of thunfought, and bled, and died, and what is more, have refused to fight, and died. And again, have refused to fight, and died. And again, member of one church was refused communion.

"But a word that cowards use, Devised at first to keep the world in awe," by driving man into an abyss of unreal "fears and horrors." It has been laughed at as the bugbear of timid souls, frightening them away from the execution of bold and ambitious purfor the execution of bold and ambitious purfor worse days to see such a spectacle." (Noel.) poses, "sicklying" o'er the "native hue of resution, with the pale cast of thought,"-as a the evening shadows, in the eye of the school-

It was indeed "devised at first to keep the was devised by the great Deviser of the uni- the Supper.

they all agree, that right or wrong, mocks at all created force." *

"The spirit cannot always sleep in dust,
Whose essence is ethereal; you maytry to darken
And degrade it; it may sust dunly awhile,
But cannot wholly die; and when it wakens,
It will send its fires intensely forth and higher,"

AN INTERESTING SCENE. In giving an account of his visit to Cuttack ast fall to attend the General Baptist Annual in his pure, just, rational, impartial affections. Conference, Bro. Phillips thus describes a -G. H. B. communion season which occurred during that

nnual session: "This was a peculiarly interesting season. Here were persons of different nations and climes, of different complexions, grades, and occupations in life,—missionaries and their families, pious British officers and devout Hinhis hunger, and is designed for as wise a puramilies, pious British officers and devout Hindoo converts, all on a common level, bowing at the same foot-stool, of sovereign mercy, and partaking of the same broken body and running blood, which was shed for many."

The ordinance was administered by bretheren Lacy and Sutton.

COMMUNION QUESTION.

But it will be asked. How can we walk to-

his people, his will be earnest preaching.—

wrong, however much we may love him. But Such earnestness, such unction, as the gospel rom this very motive tend to superinduce, we us, and forbid his enjoying with us, privileges again say, must not be subordinated to any in cases where we are agreed. On this point other qualifications which one can possibly bring into the pastoral office. A simple earnestness, not necessarily declamatory or noisy, but which shows that a preacher feels his subrect; that he is seriously and faithfully laboring to save those who hear him, is what we the same thing." This is a common sense law; ere commend, and it cannot be too much com-beneded, nor too much sought after, by Heav-unite in all the services of religion in which they are agreed. Mark the instruction-so far as we have attained, so far as our knowledge ties, that the gospel we preach will be the saor of life unto life, or of death unto death in be united, continue in mutual fellowship, makhose who hear, much reflection on the duties ing just as little of our imperfect knowledge of the pastoral office as calling for the whole and difference of opinion as possible. Now mental energies of men ordained to the ministry

a holy and prayerful life, consecrated as

Supper,& are agreed too, in their practical& savprayer and study of the sermons we are next to thing, commune at the same table, have no schism each—these will tend to an earnest and at this sacramental feast. We know how the spiritual ministration of the glorious gospel of Christ. A writer has somewhere said, how nuch is comprehended in these three words, growth of Christian knowledge and the peace Be in earnest. And who else should, if not the of the church as Pedo-baptism. It was the cause of much bitter strife and bloody perse-Verily, if the danger of impenitent men, be cution, but never was made the occasion dered; if the motives, vast as eternity, thrusting a pious man from fellowship at the with which men are to be entreated to accept Lord's table. Now, unless it can be shown the gospel salvation, be considered: if the sol- that the error on baptism is more burtful to the nn responsibilities which Zion's watchmen truth, more repugnant to the peace and purity are to meet in the judgment, be considered; of the church, than circumcision, the example here is argument enough why Christ's ambas- of the apostles is authoritative in this case, & we dors sent out to win souls should be in earest. On this subject, what has not Baxter, cate division in the body of Christ at the com-Penelon, J. A. James, and others, already munion table as did the apostles, and to cultivate written? What does not the Bible itself the same toleration toward our brethren whom we teach? Beloved brethren, let us put on ear- believe to be in error. But if this error is deestness as a garment over all our other qualifical clared to be more criminal than that, we re quest our opponents to reconcile this assertion with the high encomiums they are forward to bestow upon Pedo-baptists, many of whom they do not hesitate to rank among the most eminent saints on earth. Says Booth, "It is not every one that is received of Jesus Christ. who is entitled to come to his table, but such and such only as revere his authority, submit haracteristic of man. It belongs to the deathess of his nature. It announces to him his house." If we are not to receive pious men ugh origin, and ever points him upward with to the table of our Lord, then it is in vain that he finger of its own mortality. It occupies God has commanded us to receive them as the high citadel of the soul, and makes all Christ receives them; in vain that Christ has eneath it conscious of its presence and its given unmistakable evidence that he approves ower. Yet it does not always rule. But in of their communing and meets them at his sunhe language of Butler, "had it strength as it per; in vain that a perfect example has been as right, had it power as it has authority, it set before us; and a rebuke for feeding a bro ould absolutely govern the world." But such ther whom God hath received recorded for our is not the case. Man in his ignorance and sin, instruction. If Booth's assumption is true. enies its authority, and sets up, or attempts then Christ receives those who do not reverto set up, the passions of his soul to reign over ence his authority, which is absurd. He would So that conscience falls, at last, to be also make out that a mistake in regard to one poken of as in the quotation at the head of ordinance of His house on the part of any away from the human soul by ridicule; nor him to wholly neglect another, making us recan it be induced to abate one lota of its claim sponsible for his disobedience in one case beto government, frowning sophistry. Men have cause through ignorance he made mistake,

fell into a formal irregularity in another. ence! conscience! man's most faithful friend, "But how can the godly Pedo-baptist be excluded on these terms? He is no more Thou art, ah, we is me! his deadliest fee."

and felt that it is a tremendous power which with the members of another? In what apos tolic church were ever such men as Baxter, Howe and Flavel, Doddridge and Whitefield, Edwards and Payson, Fletcher, Martin, Brai-

The fear sometimes expressed, that if we olution, with the pale cast of thought,"—as a commune with Pedo-baptists, we shall be parphantom, which, like that which glides amid takers of their error, is a mere shadow. Why the evening shadows, in the eye of the school-boy, along the skirt of the woods, might be is, who delights to meet with them, and smile laughed forever away by a little more courage.

But after all there stands conscience, in the select exclusive particular than Christ? Why very centre of the soul's coursels, heard un-heard, more perfect in his Christian' services, in order to attain to our fellowship, than Christ does? A man that is good enough to secure the favor trong in awe," but not the strong alone. It of Jesus, will not defile us by his presence at

verse, when he would organize the human We have now seen that the essential element kind, to "prompt, impel, restrain," and punish of religion, that without which no man can be nan, in ways most likely to secure his soul from a Christian, requires us to cherish and express the paths of sin, and the "mists of darkness" our love to the brethren under all circumstances slowly rising over the "pit that is bottomless;" and especially in that ordinance which symto which they all lead. It is the oracle and the | bolizes the dying love of Christ: that no right sword of God. But however people may gen- or ceremony concerning which a mistake may erally differ, or be indifferent, to conscience, leave a person in the full enjoyment of the favor of God, and an heir of glory, should interrupt the full development of this essential prim and though men "that draw the subtile and ciple, love, concerning which a similar mistake more piercing air of a court," may deem that deprives the soul of God's favor, and all hope "all is good they make so," and make the Bi- of salvation; that a position or assumption ble an elementary principle of virtue, the that does this, must necessarily be fallacious. mere weathervane of human legislation, still, and opposed to the harmony of truth, and should pulpits and church aisles, the winds and waves, yea, and their own hearts also, will ring fearfully "with that round word,—Conscience." Like the ghost of Banquo, only real, conscience will ever stalk across the stage of harmonic transfer and the body of Christ, even when dying love manity, and walk, itself unburt, along the burning floor of perdition, refusing to deny itself, or that the whole authority of the law of brother-to "down at the bidding of man or devils."—

that the whole authority of the law of brother-ly love imposes the duty of making baptism The conscience is the religious sentiment in subordinate to love, and all Christians cordially man; and well did Dr. Neal say, in his late "election sermon," "nothing is so difficult as that to repress." And well did he further add, "The tyrant may clothe his captive in chains, and lay him low in a dungeon; but it is not so easy a task to bind the free spirit. * * The ceive them just so long as we have evidence thoughts that wander through eternity, defy that Christ receives them; and while we may all bolts and bars, and an awakened conscience, we must walk together in all things wherein we are agreed; and as we are agreed in regard to the import and design of the Supper, we are bound to walk together there. Let these testimonies of our Lord prevail, until bigoty, sectarianism, division among the people of God, shall be melted away, and our different churches shall embrace each other in the arms of brotherly love, even as Christ embraces every pious soul

> Conviction .- There need be no more difficulty in deciding that conviction is of the right kind, than there is in deciding that hunger,

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17, 1852.

Bro. Burr:—Some little time since I informed you that the Maine Law was lost in R. I. for the present. And indeed it was so, but as fer to the people) was lost, and the Bill therefer to the people) was lost, and the Bill therefer to the people) was lost, and the Bill therefer to the people)

Numerous were the speakers, various their arruments, and not unfrequently strokes of wit how much nearer the Christian Conference is and pleasantry played about the room. Against to God, than is the Civil Legislature. As I decision, it was argued "that it was a misera-ble mode of legislation, employed only by men fears that the question was made so much a ferring the question to the people for their who timidly desire to shift off responsibility,— party one, that the Bill, if ratified by the Senate, that they had often passed laws involving the larly after the people's will—that they came there, not to ask the people to legislate, but to take upon the content of the co take upon themselves the responsibility which which suggest themselves. Yet I must add, they held by virtue of their position—that they must face the music, though it did not tickle their ears,—must be men, and as such, answer ally, apparently good, opponents often countries. It was furthermore argued, that they had only one allusion to the Bill passed, which to their constituents when they went home.

fact that there were but 17 members on that floor from towns which grant licenses. One speaker, Mr. Barstow, had never seen a person goes for its confirmation, or its doom. who was opposed to granting licenses who was not in favor of this bill. On the other hand, he had met with those who were in faper of granting licenses, who are not in favor of

Again, it was argued, that by the 25,000 Among these, too, were a number of voters, almost equal to the whole number of votes cast in any State election for a number of years past. It was furthermore argued, that it would be unconstitutional to refer regislation to the people. In this argument, legal decisions were extensively read, and a seemingly was the question asked, and he that would expend the second of the sec Among these, too, were a number of voters,

that of the lawyers as the heavens are higher were in the habit of exposing ther

could not be worth anything if it was passed the elective franchise was a curse, governby the people, because its constitutionality ment was a farce, officers were initiated in and Lieutenant Governor were understood to ness, bribery, and were poor hands to be a have the opinion that it would be unconstitu-

heart to enforce it.

ober, nor change their characters by law .sober, nor change their characters by law.— support candidates for office who will not That all the power which that body knew, was wholly repudiate such corruption. So general force, and that force could never convert men—that, therefore, one individual, acting as an ers, that we may be quite certain of a radical individual, could do more in a moral cause than reformation. May we realize all we hope for the entire Legislature. To which it was rein this work of reform! It should be the law plied, that as they could do the man, bent on suicide, good, by removing the means of death to vote or hold office who has paid out or rebeyond his reach, so they could do the rumdrinking community good, by removing the means of intoxication beyond their reach.

One of the opposition argued, that the House unfit to enjoy the emoluments of office, or the and not had time for reflection, and another, prerogatives of citizens, and should be treated to themselves, and to consider the Bill upon its own intrinsic merit, would be in favor of it.-To all which, replies were amply made. No one intimated a doubt that the Maine Law had thus far worked well; but some were well assured that in the long run it would prove a came out Saturday evening preached yesterfailure. It was said to be an invasion upon the day—return to Augusta this morning. Bro. people's rights, which, like every other similar Clements attended my appointment in Gardiner. nvasion, must end ruinously. To say what Wayne village is 16 miles west from Augusmen shall eat and drink, is to say too much— ta. Bro. Tarbox has already informed you of nore than legislation can long say, safely.— the prosperity of our cause here. A meeting some members were filled with fear that it was house has been built, that exceeds in neatness some memoers were fired would defeat and beauty almost any I ever saw. The singits utility, if passed. Other members thought ing is of this character—that one, in listening the members who had this fear, must know loses himself for the moment, and dreams himwhether it was being made a party question or not,—at least might know, if they would but hearts. Their house has cost them \$1700. look down into their own hearts. One member They have engaged a teacher of music to lead expressed his convictions of the insincerity their choir for \$36 per year. The sisters of some of the members who opposed the Bill have just formed a Sewing Circle, which alon certain grounds, and in turn was heartily ready embraces some sixty in thanked by those whom he suspected. And avails of the Circle being intended to aid in so the discussion run on from 10, A. M., till the support of a minister. Their conference noon, when a motion was made to adjourn.— was Saturday afternoon; and, I am told, it was This was lost. A member here remarked, that a heavenly season. The brethren and sisters

this motion, the fact was alluded to, that the for the State, by occupying the time of the House so much.

The motion was lost 30 to 25. A motion, we think of postponement in ome form being made, one member immediately moved to lay it on the table, and immediately thereupon, a call was made for the reas and nays on the motion to lay upon the table, with the humorous expression of the caller, that he should contend for it to the last

islature could act free from the many things

extreme. The House refused to call. a link in the chain. There was a motion or direction—it shows that our churches are be-

fion of the amendment from the Senate, which this. How would it do to have a convention Bill was proposed, which had something in it God that he would call our young men to the about rum-sellers being jurymen, which was in work of the gospel ministry. If some of those at this stage stated that his objection to the for advice, will lead off in such a convention, United States did destroy distilleries in the other matters, such an assembly of ministers

(provided his premises be searched,) knowing that the damage money is ready in case any

fer to the people) was lost, and the Bill thereis now seen its future was then near at hand.—
A bill similar to the Maine Law, passed the
House this afternoon, by a vote of 34 to 26.

The bill, as now passed by the House, came
up from the Senate, with an amendment to refer
it to the people. The principle discussion
turned upon the question of thus referring it.—

In the midst of a little
abouting, the members, the House having adjourned, put on their hats and walked away,
to discuss the matter further over beef steak,
but, we hope not wine! We went up to the Hall
where a few brethren were in ministers' meeting assembled, and felt, the moment we entered, ufficient evidence of the people's will, in the savored of scandal, and that was, the calling

Truly Yours,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1852. Dear Star: Western New York is now the theatre of great excitement in regard to Temperance. The friends of virtue are awake, and seem resolved to push on the cause, until and seem resolved to passengers, ared of what is the people's will in the matter. There indignation is just now finding vent, too, ons were extensively read, and a seemingly pend the most money was sure to get the nom-Against this last argument, it was argued ination, and usually the election. Groceries. that we had abundant precedents for such ref- to give intoxicating liquor to all who should erence of important questions to the will of the people. An appeal was taken from the point of the lawyers to that of the farmers, which were humarously said to constitute the righest tribunal known,—as much higher than ness, quarrelling, and shame. Multitudes than the earth—that the last appeal of all leg-the market for the highest bidder, and nothislation is to the people.

Some of the friends of the Bill, thought it

The moral sense of the people was shocked, ould be extensively doubted. The Governor their offices by means of dishonesty, drunkenthe any that do well." But against this the people are The opposition argued that, it is death to the moving; their indignation now finds vent: Femperance cause to bring legislation to its to unite to exterminate the evil, and to permi eming aid—that you could not legislate men no party ties or obligations to bind them to

WAYNE, ME., Feb. 16, 1852.

Bro. Burr :- I am on one of nature's lovely spots, in this beautiful village of Wayne-This was lost. A member here remarked, that some members had expressed their determination to vote, independently of all thought of holding their place there, but for his part he thought in this matter "prudence was the better part of discretion." He spoke this humorously of course; and the House laughed. He moved to postpone the whole matter till Saturday, there will be public exercises it the next session of the Legislature, and, in their meeting house, where a F. W. Baptist the mean time, he thought the sense of the church will be organized. But I must close people could be ascertained at their several this note with a painful heart. They have no town meetings. Having learned that, the Leghim. 'Tis not, then, the money, but the which now embarrass its action. Pending that is wanted—for, the former they have but the latter, oh, where shall they find him Temperance men were making a vast expense It is enough to make one's heart ache, my dear brother, to look out upon the desolations of Zion in this section of our State. There are places in abundance in Maine where calls are made for preachers of our connexion .-"We want a minister in our city," says one brother. " A minister in our village," says another. "Do tell us where we can find a minister," says a third. " We need four more preachers in our Quarterly Meeting," the fourth declares-and thus I might proceed: and they all would end with this assurance-A motion was again made to adjourn. Lost "We will give him a good support." "We The House then voted on the motion to lay will take good care of him and his family."the table—passed 32 to 22. Here we lost Now, this is encouraging, if we view it in one two which we did not sufficiently get to report. ginning to feel their wants themselves, and are The main question now returning, a member desirous to come up to their duty. But viewed its indefinite postponement. If the copie were disposed to pass a Bill so stringent, ingly so. My heart almost bleeds as I write, had no objection to their doing so. On this and I can truly "weep-over Zion." What motion the House was called, and it was lost shall be done, brother Burr? What shall be done, brethren in the ministry? We need the question again returning on the question again again returning on the question again aga was the main question, an amendment of the the object of which to be, to offer prayer to some way summarily disposed of. A member brethren to whom we are accustomed to look Bill had been removed by learning that the I will follow at some humble distance. Among Indian territories, and he should now vote for it. of brethren and sisters, coming together for

ogy for its length. O. B. CHENEY.

MAINE CORRESPONDENCE.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 18, 1852. Mr. Editor:—The Gambling Bill is taking at the great progress of the movement in the short nap upon the table, having quietly lain United States to introduce the lay element in here since Friday last. By general consent, the government of the Methodist church. iness demanding attention. After all other land, Scotland, and Ireland, is proposed. atters are disposed of, and there is nothing to An Irish Catholic lady, whose son is fighting to, then any gentleman wishing to speak upon at the Cape of Good Hope, is said to have paid This discussion will not, therefore, lengthen souls of the Caffres who may fall by her son's he session a single day. I think, however, that hand. ttle or nothing more will be said upon it, and The religion of Christ reaches and changes he vote will be taken in a few days. The de- the heart, which no other religion does. ance cause. On the contrary, it will add to A letter from Rome, in the Catalico of Ge-

use of Tobacco! We all understand the end aimed at in this move of the Anti Liquor Law men of Bangor. It can be nothing else than two monsters of socialism and revolution." men of Bangor. It can be nothing else than to bring ridicule and contempt upon that law. Let more of such petitions be sent in, if our opponents are so minded; yea, let them go farther, and ask for a law for which some of them are so ostensibly desirous, even an act, prohibiting the use of tea and coffee. All such efforts will re-act upon themselves, and raise up new friends to the Liquor Law. It is too late in the day to put down a good cause by such trifling. The people of Maine are not such trifling trifling trifling trifling trifling trifling trifling trifling trifling trif joking in taking the lead in the Temperance Reform. I have neglected to give you an important item of news; which is, that Mr.

Speaker Sewall, who voted against the law, shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in dew declares he is opposed to its repeal. Mr. rision. Cleaveland of Passadumkeag, a lawyer by proion, also stated in debate the other day, that he was opposed to repeal. Mr. C. voted

We have another important subject under

bers, divided as follows: 12 merchants, 9 far- Pratt offered the following preamble and res bers, divided as follows: 12 merchans, 5 tarmers, 3 lumbermen, 2 lawyers, 1 teacher, 1
shipbuilder, 1 physician, 1 blacksmith, 1 tratrue, that Rev. D. D. Whedon, one of the Protrue, that Rev. D. D. Whedon, one of the Pro-

Soil. In the House there are 93 Democrats, This resolution was afterward amended so as 49 Whigs and 9 Free Soil.

David Lemond-66. Youngest, John Goddell, walk in the shadow of the Compromise. We tured twice before the city. Lyceum, to a crow- University and is one of the ablest men in Michded house. I need not say that the author of igan. His removal is entirely owing to his own

did justice to himself and his subject. A serious accident happened to a member of igan politicians. The Michigan Christian Ad-

field, fell in the street and broke his arm.

took place between two of the students; an tempt at shooting was made, and discipline up the "Fugitive Slave Law," which, if it was

ped forward, and put a temperance tract over The Telegraph, a Democratic paper, published the mouth of the tumbler. The man took it up, at Jonesville, is equally explicit in its condemnaand looked at it, and the first words he cast his tion of the Regents; and, indeed, we do not see eyes upon were, "No drunkard shall inherit that their action is at all sustained by the Mich-

as destruction; its liberty as licentiousness; and guilty "of moral treason against the Government."

We seek to reform and not to please it; to convert not to flatter it; what it values we wish to despise, and what it most contemns are what we regard as the only infallible, sacred and most precious truths."

The Christian Intelligencer and the New York Recorder report that there are no less and unrebuked. every political mountebank

deep feelings on this subject, are my only apol- title of "candidates" for the ministry, but have no regular pastoral duties. They are doing nothing in their profession; and, though the moral vineyard is perishing for lack of culti-

vation, they are standing all the day idle." The British Banner expresses great plea

t is never taken up, when there is any other A great ANTI-PAPAL Conference of Eng-

e gambling bill, can have the opportunity -- a heavy sum to a priest to say masses for the

noa, contains the following passage: The city of Bangor has sent us a petition Holy Father, Prince Louis Napoleon has elating to another important reform, and the avowed his sentiments of filial devotedness in relating to another important reform, and the Legislature, holding to the sacredness of "the right of petition," have given it a respectful disposition—referred it to a special committee. The petitioners pray for a law forbidding the with him, in which the Prince said: "Undersity of the religion of the Pope."

HIGHER LAW IN MICHIGAN.

The Regents of the Michigan University have undertaken to settle the "Higher Law" question, after the manner of Louis Napoleon, by a sideration-that of a change in our mar-Methodist elergyman, formerly a Professor in ally the law of Massachusetts, doing away with the College at Middletown, Ct., but for the last 4 the present mode of publishing.

The committee on Rail-roads and Bridges the odious Fugitive Slave Law; and at the meet-The committee of team in a Bill prohibing of the Michigan Conference, was instrument ting Rail-road corporations to employ any tal in procuring the passage of strong resoluuctor, engineer, brakeman, or switchman tions condemning that measure and looking to uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage. its repeal. For this course of honest adher-I forward to you a matter of curiosity to some ence to duty he was marked for destruction; your readers, the occupations of the mem- and, at the last meeting of the Regents prior to bers of the Legislature. SENATE. 31 mem-delivering the seals to their successors, Judge

House, 151 members: 70 farmers, 18 tra-fessors of said Institution, has, during a period of time past, not only publicly preached, but otherwise openly advocated the doctrine called House. 151 members: 70 farmers, 18 tra-of time past, not only put of the doctrine called ers, 14 lawyers, 12 merchants, 6 clergymen, the "Higher Law"—a doctrine which is unau-thorized by the Bible, at war with the princiblacksmiths, 2 mechanics, 1 civil engineer, 1 clothier, 1 clerk, 1 editor, 1 tallow chandler, 1 wheelwright, 1 painter.

thorized by the Bible, at war with the plantage of the blacksmiths, 2 mechanics, 2 mariners, 2 ples, precepts and examples of Christ and his blacksmiths, 2 mechanics, 1 civil engineer, 1 clothier, 1 clerk, 1 editor, 1 tallow chandler, itizens—and, in effect constitutes, in the opinion of this Board, a species of moral treason against the Government. wheelwright, 1 painter.

Strength of Parties. In the Senate against the Government,
Resolved, That Rev. D. D. Whedon, for the reasons aforesaid, be and is hereby removed.

9 Whigs and 9 Free Soil.

The age of Gov. Hubbard is 58. The old-and to sink the charges; and in this shape it est member of the Senate, is Hon. Ebenezer was adopted, and 3 Professors dismissed by one Freeman-66. Youngest, Hon. Wm. R. Porter-27. The oldest member of the House is don, and thus teaching all future Professors to the celebrated sermon on the "Higher Law," course on this question, which he was not willing to shape according to the wishes of the Mich-

the House last week. Mr. Kezar, of Parsons-field, fell in the street and broke his arm. He was wanting in no qualification for the chair he filled—guilty of no neglect of duty, or VARIOUS ITEMS.

TROUBLES IN BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The
Providence Herald states that a quarrel recently took place between two of the students; an attempt at shooting was made, and discipline followed in the usual form. It is also said that three of the Professors have been dismissed in consequence of their giving permission to the students to attend lectures in the city, out of the University.

A MINISTER CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM.

—A correspondent of the Cleveland True —A correspondent of the Cleveland True

Democrat, writing from Columbus, says that

H. L. Richards, once a minister in good standing in the Epissopal Church, had just been received into full communion with the Catholic Church of that city. He has four children and an excellent wife, to whom he has made a formal proposition of separation, preparatory to becoming a Catholic priest. The matter has created much excitement.

A noble Boy.—"A boy came to me last Winter," says a Michigan colporter, "for temperance tracts." Of this noble-spirited boy I afterward learned the following fact: A relative of his in a grocery had poured out a dram of liquor in a tumbler to drink. The boy stepped forward, and put a temperance tract over

the kingdom of God." He dashed the glass upon the floor, exclaiming, "that is the last of my drinking liquor, God being my helper."—
He has kept his resolution.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Speech in the Michael Case. The Christian Advocate and Journal contains letters from Dr. Bond to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, calling upon him to retract the assertion made in his speech before Judge Nelson, in the great Methodist Church suit, in which he called the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church an "aristocracy."

that their action is at all sustained by the Michael in the thein and press. The Telegraph thus speaks of this digresceful transaction:

We deem it no excuse that the act whachone under the softer and more dissembling substitute offered by Maj. Kearsley. It only added insult to the injury. Judge Pratt's resolution and presmble stated the real feelings of the Board, and it was only hypocrisy doubly discladed to modify it by Maj. Kearsley's substitute. Henceforth the University is to be the nursery of such political sentiments as mad caps accidentally or improvidently placed in power shall see fit to tolerate-because the grounds of removal are political, disguise it as you may. Professor Whedon at a Conference of his own (Methodist) denomination, took strong anti-slayery grounds of the discrete density of the missing the providently placed in power shall see fit to tolerate-because the grounds of removal are political, disguise it as you may. Professor Whedon at a Conference of his own (Methodist) denomination, took strong anti-slayery grounds suit, in which he called the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church an "aristocracy." Whedon at a Conference of his own (Methodist) denomination, took strong anti-slavery grounds as an article of religious belief, but has he taught this as a Professor in the University? If these assertion of Mr. Johnson, which has found a champion in the Methodist Protestant of Baltisity from the december of the description of the descrip champion in the Methodist Protestant of Baltimore.

The Roman Catholic authorities of St. Louis have come out very strong against Kossuth.—
The adherents of the Church there have declared that they are opposed to the spirit of the age, for the age is Protestant. They say:
"Its wisdom we regard as folly; its progress as destruction; its liberty as licentiousness; we seek to reform and not to please it; to contain the seek to reform the say which such the day which is quickint to please it to contain the seek to reform the day which is quicking to rom the day whi

Indian territories, and he should now vote for it.

The main question again recurring, a member offered an amendment, that officers who search under this Bill, shall give bonds, such as shall make every person feel perfectly secure, long enough for "a letter." My feelings, my

LITERARY NOTICES.

NOYE'S "APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION." tions of Dr. Noyes' work against Episcepacy.

the dogma of the apestolic succession. Why will not Dr. Noyes give to the Christian public, a manual expository of the faith and mental philosophy of his denomination, in order that is position in the great family of Christ may be better understeed?"

MANCHESTER, Feb. 9, 1852.

The Puritan Recorder, says :

New Testament, is clear and conclusive, as is also his exhibition of the testimony from early ecclesiastical history. But the present point of the discussion is directed to this vulnerable part of the theory—the historical argument.—

A better specimen of the reductio ad absurdam we have seldom seen. Admitting that there

Pawtucket, R. I.; or to this office. Price, 1 It may be proper for me to say, that my

American Law. 5, Modern French Painters. Litchfield, Me., Feb. 17, 1852. 6, James Fennimore Cooper. 7, Eaton's An-

Brown, publishers, Boston.

the number. Published at Philadelphia, by

ARVINE'S ANECDOTES. The 6th number of this work is mostly filled with anecdotes of Painting and Painters—the 7th number, with anecdotes of Poetry and Poets. They are rich. Published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston—and for sale at the bookstores in Dover.—

Price 25 sts and poets. They are rich. Published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston—and for sale at the bookstores in Dover.—

Our place of worshin is a ball, in the 3d praise in the earth. Yet our rejoicing shall be in the Lord. We have desired numbers; but only such as have purity; and, on discovering mistakes, we have endeavored to improve; and yet we are not perfect, but going on unto perfection. From our commencement, the Lord has been with us graciously.

Our place of worshin is a ball, in the 3d

THE SCHOOLMATE—a monthly Reader for School and Home Instruction of Youth-Ed- to occupy the pulpit, aisles, and entry-the ited by A. R. Phippen, and published by settees being filled. George Savage, 22 John street, New York, for \$1,00 a year. Well adapted for the purposes intended.

REVIVALS, ETC.

Revival in the Roger Williams church,

The Lord has appeared in mercy for us, and thanks be unto his name. For a number of in the pardoning mercy of God; while many others are deeply serious. A good proportion of the converts are members of the Sabbath school. We have had no extra meetings, except an inquiry meeting at my study, and we religious solemnity. Feb. 16th.

cases and some of very peculiar interest, of been requested to visit other places, but at which I may furnish some account in future. E. N.

40,00

HAMLET, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1852. Bro. Burr :- The Lord has returned the captivity of his people in Villanovia, and in the Charlotte and Cary Creek church this Chautauque Q. M., New York, to some extent. The revival interest, which I mentioned tion with Bro. Losee, and God blessed the in my last, continues in this place. Although means of grace. The church was revived, the church for years had maintained regularly backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted the ordinances of the gospel, i. e., the preach- to God, for which we praise his name. God is ing of the gospel, at least a part of the time, now blessing the people in Gerry, where I lathe monthly conference and the Lord's Supper, yet for the last year or two the prayer meeting and some languished; but few attending and some days ago. God has been with us to

Bro. Charles Putnam, who, taking the over-sight of the flock, labored hard during the sum-among the people, and some are inquiring the mer to maintain a prayer meeting, with vari- way to Zion. Brethren, pray for us. ous success. As soon as the evenings became of sufficient length, prayer meetings were appointed more frequently and became more interesting, and our pastor, like Nehemiah of old, has labored assiduously night and day to been baptized. Elders Walley and Stites have build the spiritual walls of our beloved Zion.

the fruits of the labors of pastor and brethren, ing. TIMOTHY DENNISON. for the brethren have a mind to work. Some have already been baptized; others are candidates for baptism. The Chautauque Q. M. held its last session here upon the 7th and 8th the Stanstead Q. M. is not as prosperous as inst., and a blessed season was enjoyed; and we could wish, still I think some of our church-

it seems as though the work had received a new impetus.

My health, which has been feeble for some years, has been such as to prevent almost entirely my labors in the ministry for a few months past; but I have hope, ere long, I may be permitted again to be active in those labors which are dearer than life itself, and in which my health has been sacrificed; and I would the works and pleasures of that Eld. J. Morse will think so much of the conference of the Libson Q. M.

The Q. M. Conference received a request from the South-church in Wheelock, that Bro. George Kith, one of its members, receive literation to increase in interest. A few have sence to preach, and the forward soon. Bro. Wheeler, a Methodist, has labored with this people some to good account.

Now, allow me to say, that we have hoped that Eld. J. Morse will think so much of the "It is a sign of pleasant progress that a Religious body who were wont-to have many fears of learning in the ministry should have which are dearer than life itself, and in which contributed in this sermon one of the most learned and able arguments of the times against the dogma of the apostelic succession. Why

We have the greatest reasons to be humble "The Puritan Recorder, says:

"The author of this sermon has examined the Papal and Episcopal dectrine of "Apestolic Succession," and shown from the Bible and Ecclesiastical History, the utter groundlessness of this pretension. We recommend this sermon to all who wish to see the arguments on this subject in a condensed form."

Dr. Stow, in the Watchmam and Reflector, teacher in the Sabbath school converses with Dr. Stow, in the Watchmam and Reflector, says:

"The author is one of the most learned men in our country, and, in this sermon, he has brought his thorough and extended research to bear, with special ability, upon a question to which the remaining spirit of Romanism in the Episcopal church is giving increased importance. With great skill he reviews the arguments generally urged in support of the assumption, and shows their utter groundless. His examination of the teaching of the Now Testament's clear and conclusive, as is

A better specimen of the reduction ad absurdam we have seldom seen. Admitting that there has been a kind of succession, O, what a succession! The spiritual portion of the Episcopal ministry must feel rather uncomfortable, as they trace their pedigree through the many secondrels who, at different periods, occupied a place in the apostolic line."

"Atthe close of the pamphlet, Dr. Noyes gives a list of the Popes, taken from the "Goldon Manual" a Roman Catholic work, mublish, and list of the Popes, taken from the "Goldon Manual" a Roman Catholic work, mublish, and list of the Popes, taken from the "Goldon Manual" a Roman Catholic work, mublish, and list of the Popes, taken from the "Goldon Manual" a Roman Catholic work, mublish, and list of the Popes, taken from the "Goldon Manual" a Roman Catholic work, mublish, mublish, and list of the Popes. The part of the Popes was a list of the Popes, taken from the "Goldon Manual" a Roman Catholic work, mublish, and list of the Popes and the pamphlet, Dr. Noyes gives a list of the Popes, taken from the "Goldon Manual" a Roman Catholic work, mublish, and list of the Popes and the pamphlet of the Popes and th

en Manual," a Roman Catholic work, published "with the approbation of the Most Rev.

John Hughes; also, a lists of the English Archbishops, as gathered by Powell, from Goodwin's Lives of the English Bishops."

Revival in Litehdeld, Me.

Bro. Burr:—The good work of revival is still progressing in this place. Fourteen have been baptized, and several others are received as candidates for that ordinance. During the The following is from the Providence Post, as candidates for that ordinance. During the Fall term at our Institution (Litchfield Liberal a secular paper.

"We don't know much about theological Institute), two young men of the students, and "We don't know much about theological controversies, and hence have no opinion to express about the sentiments of this discourse.—
We do know, however, that Mr. Noyes is a fine scholar and an able man; and our perusal of the discourse has satisfied us that few men are more capable of properly discussing the subject than he."

Institute), two young men of the students, and one of our neighbors, indulged hope in the Lord. We afterwards commenced holding extra evening meetings, assisted by Bro. James Colby. The blessing of God attended the efforts, and the work has extended to different neighborhoods. It is indeed "a day of good" Orders may be sent to Bro. A. D. Williams, tidings."

dollar a dozen, or 12 1-2 cents single. Ten health has so far improved, that I am able to copies will be sent by mail, post paid, for one preach a part of the time. My heart delights in the work, and I rejoice that I can again THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, for Janu- unite with my brethren in preaching the gosary, is an especially valuable and interesting pel of Christ and administering its ordinances. number. Its articles are: I Latham's English Among the number who have been baptized is Language. 2, Pius the Ninth and the Revo- my oldest daughter; also, Eld. Dexter Waterlutions at Rome. 3, Campbell's Lives of the man's only son. I praise God that I live to Chief Justices. 4, Kent's Commentaries on see this glorious day. C. QUINNAM.

BUBLINGTON, N. Y .- Bro. S. S. CADY innals of Warren. 8, Commercial Intercourse with British America. 9, English Travellers forms us that the religious interest in this of Rank in America. 10, Newman's Political place, of which he recently wrote, still contin-Economy. 11, Critical Notices.

Those who know the value of this work will hardly be willing to do without it, and the gladdened to see the saints rally around the present is a good time to subscribe. Little & cross, bearing as their motto, "Victory or death."

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. The March number contains an article from John Neal, on Law and Lawyers, which is well worth the price of the number. Published of Day of the number of Omnipotence, and is destined to be a glory and

> Our place of worship is a hall, in the 3d story; but it is filled even to overflowing .-Last Sabbath evening, about 150 persons had Our membership has increased since our or-

ganization, (which was in Sept. last,) from the No. of 16 to 40, and they are not drones, but. active, and not (in my opinion,) the least in the land or city of Roger Williams, in talents and moral influence. Our Sabbath school is also lourishing.

Finally-Christians have been revived. backsliders reclaimed, sinners converted, and weeks past, there has been an increasing so- sixteen persons lately baptized, and our motto our congregation, and some ten, is sowerd "If God be for us, who can be males and females, have experienced a hope against us?" I remain yours and theirs truly, W. ARCHER.

W. A. Providence, R. I., Feb. 12, 1852.

Wolfborough, N. H., Feb. 16, 1852. Bro. Burr :- The first of this month, I rehave had nothing more than a natural excite- turned home, after an absence of seven weeks. ment, yet the Lord blesses our ordinary means Spent one day with my family : then went to of grace with a deep and constantly increasing Effingham, to attend the Wolfborough Q. M., Those who have been held with the first church. After its close, converted do not wish to die, and go to heav- Elder Foss, who is their pastor, and the brethen, but are exceedingly anxious to know what ren, requested me to stay. We protracted good they can do on earth. The spirit of the meeting through the week. The Lord prayer, that God may bless the preaching of heard our prayers, and revived his work in a the word to the salvation of sinners, is con-stantly increasing. E. Nores. | Glorious manner. All ages shared, from the hoary head of seventy-five, to the youth of ten years. The meeting continues. I expect to Feb. 17th. The work is going on powerfully, return do-morrow, and spend a number of About twenty-five persons met me at the in- weeks in the town, as request is made to have a quiry meeting last evening, the most of whom protracted meeting at the Falls, when the one were inquirers and converts. Several new with Bro. Foss' people shall close. I have Yours in gospel bonds, STEPHEN COFFIN.

> GERRY, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1852. Bro. Burr :- God has revived his work in

The church, last May, secured the labors of backsliders, and save sinners. The work is

Bro. Burr :- God is reviving his work in been with us. There is also some revival in Some twenty or more, we hope, are already Milan church, where Eld. Hathorn is preach-Feb. 11, 1852.

Bro. Burr :- I wish to say, that although

has labored will.

Now, allow me to say, that we have hoped that Eld. J. Morse will think so much of the country of his childhood, as to be led to visit us at the time of our next Q. M., which is to be held at our meeting house in the old Cass district, where he used to attend school in his boyhood. Our anxiety is great. May the Lord direct him and us in all things.

A. MOULTON.

A. MOULTON.

A. MOULTON.

The next session of this Q. M. will be held with the church at Burlington Flatts, commentation.

Bro. Bur: -The Ellsworth Q. M., lately

Bro. Burr:—The Ellsworth Q. M., lately held with the church in Mariaville, will doubtless long be remembered. Most of the inhabitants never attended such a meeting before.—It was truly solemn and interesting, especially the ordination of Bro. Lazarus Gott, and the administration of the Lord Dupper.

Order of Ordination.—I. Singing by the choir; 2. Prayer by Bro. J. M. Saunders; 3. Singing by the choir; 4. Sermon by Eld. J. S. Penney; 5. Reading of select scriptures, Ordaining prayer and charge, by Eld. S. Gross; 6. Right hand of fellowship by J. S. P. Methodists and Congregationalists came around the table of our common Lord with us. We had a melting season, and may the Lord sanctify it to all present. Jaavis S. Penney.

Clifton; Me., Feb. 1852.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Reported for the Star. Western Rhode Island Quarterly Meetin At the last session of the Western R. I. Q. M. held at East Killingly, Dec. 3, it was voted that the church now called Foster and Killingchurch. Also, agreeably to request, voted to receive the East Killingly church at East Killingly, as a member of this Q. M. The fol-

wing resolution was passed. have neglected to report their members cor-rectly to this Q. M. and for the Register— Therefore,

Resolved. That we recommend such churches

to make a more thorough investigation, and be more particular in ascertaining their true number, and report them accordingly.

Our next session will be held with the Glocester church at Chepachet, on Wednesday and Thursday, the third and fourth days of and Thursday, the third and fourth days of March next—commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ministers' Conference Tuesday preceding, at 1 o'clock, D. M., at the same place.

GEO. E. HOPKINS, Clerk.

in West Ellsworth, Me., June 4-6. LAZARUS GOTT, Clerk.

Lake County Quarterly Meeting -Held its winter term with the Austinbechurch, in Austinburgh, Ohio, Jan. 30. meetings of worship were well attended and very interesting, not withstanding the low state of Zion in our Q. M. Eld. J. B. Page, missionary of our Yearly Meeting, and Eld. S. Aldrich, corresponding delegate from Ashtabula Q. M., were with us. By the request of Austinburgh church, Bro. M. R., KENNEY was set apart to the work of the ministry—Exercises as follows: I. Singing; 2. Introductory prayer by Eld. J. B. Page; 3. Sermon by Eld. J. B. Page; 4. Consecrating prayer by Eld. S. Aldrich; 5. Charge by Eld. J. B. Copp; 6. Right hand of fellowship by Eld. S. Aldrich; 7. Singing. All was solemn and interesting. Eld. J. B. Copp was appointed corresponding delegate to the Erie Q. M.

The following preamble and resolution was passed:

whereas we have been bereft by the hand of death of our beloved Bro. E. M. Dodge.—
Therefore,

Therefo

church in Bridgton, on the first Wednesday be ascertained.

and Thursday following in June. Q. M. Con
Mr. Allen moved to amend Mr. Evans's ference at the meeting house, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. A. F. HUTCHINSON, Clerk.

* Our church worshin in a large hall.

ton church, commencing on Friday, before the 3d Saturday in April next.

J. F. Tufts, Clerk.

Butlerville, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1852.

Wheelock Quarterly Meeting.

Held its present winter session with the South church in Wheelock, Vt. We enjoyed a good season. Ministers and people appeared to possess a spirit of love toward God and one another. We were made glad by having the counsel and labors of Elds. W. Bartlett and A. Moulton from Barnated O. M. who have a power to distribute the proceeds of the public counsel and labors of Elds. W. Bartlett and A. Moulton, from Barnstead Q. M., who have labored long and efficiently in building up Zion's the vote-yourself-a-farm doctrine, and denounwalls, and in praying men to become reconciled the giving away of the public lands for in-

with the church at Burlington Flatts, commen-cing on Friday, April 9th, at one o'clock, P. M. D. M. MILLER, Clerk. Oneonta, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1852.

Jackson Quarterly Meeting.

-Held its last term with the Buena Vista church, Clinton Co., Iowa, Jan. 3-4. We had an interesting season in waiting on the Lord, and the reports from all the churches were very encouraging.

The next Q. M. will be held with the Monmouth church, Jackson Co., on the first Satururday in April, at 11 o'clock.

A. Donaldson, Clerk.

Maquokaty, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1852.

ORDINATION .- Bro. D. W. EDWARDS Was publicly ordained to the work of an Evangelist, at Bdena Vista, Clinton Co., Iowa, January 4, 1852, in the following order: Reading of the Scriptures and first prayer by Judson Jenkins;

Sermon and consecrating prayer by J. S. Mowry; Charge and right hand of fellowship, by A. Donaldson; Concluding prayer by the . A. Donaldson, Clerk of the Council.

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC. THE PREE-WILL BAPTIST MEETING IN NEW YORK IS

The Fare will Barrier Mearing in Boston, Mass., is held in the meeting house on North Boston, Hanover street.

Springfield Quarterly Meeting. The March term of the Springfield Q. M. will be he Springfield Mills, Me. HAMOR GATCHELL

GEO. E. HOPKINS, Clerk.

GEO. E. HOPKINS, Clerk.

Ellsworth Quarterly Meeting.

The Feb. term of the Ellsworth Q. M. was held with the church in Mariaville, Me., Feb. 6.—8. This session will long be remembered by the church, and by our Baptist, Methodist, and Congregationalist brethren in Mariaville. All mingled together like one band of brethren. Truly, we had a time of rejoicing in the Lord. In Conference, we passed the following resolves in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.

Preamble. Whereas intoxicating drink, as a beverage, is a curse to mankind—has broken up domestic happiness in the family circle,—has made fiends of husbands, which have abused their wives and children, and at last met a drunkard's grave,—their wives widowed; their children fatherless; their families beggared, and thrown upon the mercies of the world, in utter destitution:—And whereas, many of our young men are taking the same course,—and believing the Maine Liquor Lane, with the blessing of God, will be a good remedy for the evil: Therefore, Resolved, That we will use our influence to sustain it.

Resolved, That we will use our influence to sustain it.

Resolved, That we will vote for such men

religious in principle and practice, and are thorough going temperature men.

Resolved, That we will vote for such men for representatives to our Legislature, as are religious in principle and practice, and are thorough going temperature men.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to carry this law into effect.

The next session will be held with the church in West Ellsworth Me. Line 4.6.

Manchester, Feb. 10.

DONATION. We tender our best respects to our n Middlebury, Pa., for forty dollars' worth of the aries of life, conferred on us Jan. 22, 1852.

Post Office Addresses. Bro, George King, Lyndon, Vt. Eld. J. Runnets, Tamworth Iron Works, N. H.

Beneral Intelligence.

MONDAY, Feb. 16. Senate.—Mr. Clark presented the petition of 100 citizens of Rhode Island, stating that as Congress was about to interpose its kind offices in other countries, they

pose its kind offices in other countries, they hoped something would be done for those in prison in the United States. There were now in prison at Washington, Boynton and Sears, convicted of aiding slaves to escape. They asked Congress to interfere and effect their release. ed corresponding delegate to the Eric Q. M.

The following preamble and resolution was passed:

Whereas we have been bereft by the hand of death of our beloved Bro. E. M. Dodge.—

Therefore,

The following preamble and resolution was passed:

Whereas we have been bereft by the hand of death of our beloved Bro. E. M. Dodge.—

Therefore,

amendment by computing the mileage by the shortest travelled route. The amendment was debated.

Mr. Stephenson of Georgia moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—80 to 100. Mr. Sweetser moved to commit it. Lost—77 to 97.

Hiami Quarterly Meeting

Held its January term 16th—19th, with the Providence church. Eld. S. Hathorn, Moderator.

A good degree of prosperity was reported by most of the churches, though no extensive revivals have been enjoyed since the last session.

In Conference, the license of Bro. E. Woolley was renewed for one year. Eld. S. Hathorn from Maine, was with us, and assisted in the administration of the word of life.

The next term will be held with the Hamilton church, commencing on Friday, before the 3d Saturday in April next.

The service of the close of the subject, the House, on motion, adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 17. Senate.—The Chair late of the Cincinnati, Feb. 14th, returning thanks to the Government and Congress, for their hospitality, and enclosing a copy of his address to President Fillmore upon leaving Washington, which was read and referred.

Mr. Stephenson again moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—79 to 94.

Each of the votes was taken by yeas and nays. Without taking any further action on the subject, the House, on motion, adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 17. Senate.—The Chair late of the Cincinnati, Feb. 14th, returning thanks to the Government and Congress, for their hospitality, and enclosing a copy of his address to President Fillmore upon leaving Washington, which was read and referred.

Mr. Under 79 to 94.

The subject, the House, on motion, adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 17. Senate.—The Chair late of the Senate a letter from Kossuth, dated Cincinnati, Feb. 14th, returning thanks to the Government and Congress, for their hospitality, and enclosing a copy of his address to President Fillmore upon leaving Washington, which was read and referred.

Also to establish a line of steamers to that place.

place.

The bill granting land to Iowa for certain railroads, being next in order, the discussion was resumed.

Mr. Hunter defended himself from the attack

House.—The House refused to re-commit to the Committee on Mileage the bill reported by them yesterday morning, repealing the bill to limit to \$2500 the amount of mileage for the delegate from Oregon, and refused to order it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Fitch moved to re-consider the vote just taken, and addressed the House in favor of the bill, which he regarded as calculated to render strict justice to the Oregon delegate.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Toombs, Hibbard, McMullen, and Washburn, in opposition to the bill, and Stewart, Parker of Indiana, and Stanton of Tennessee, in favor of it.—Pending the discussion, the House adjourned.

Washington as follows:

"Judge Baker, one of Mr. Fillmore's New-Mexico Judges and a slaveholder, is here, and is said to be making purchases of negroes to take back to New-Mexico to work in the mines. A most righteous Judge he will make on the question of the right to hold slaves in New-Mexico."

Death Caused by Extraction of a Tooth. The Boston Post states that a lady in Winchester, named Locke, had a tooth extracted about a fort-night ago, and that the bleeding continued until Tuesday, when the lady expired from ex-Mr. Bayley moved to lay the report on the

Mr. Seward asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion was lost by 16 to 24. The question on printing then recurred. No quorum voted. A debate arose between Messrs. Badger and Butler against, and Messrs. Cass, Chase and Seward in favor of it.

Mr. Felch introduced a bill granting the right of way and land for a plank road from Milwaukee to the entrance to Mackinaw straits.

The Iowa Railroad bill was then taken up, and Mr. Underwood resumed his speech, which was chiefly in reply to Mr. Sumner, who advo-

was chiefly in reply to Mr. Sumner, who advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Felch then withdrew his amendment, with the intention of renewing it after the question had been taken on the committee's amendment. The subject was then postponed.

House.—The House, on motion, resumed the consideration of the bill granting to Missouri certain lands for railroads. Mr. Porter favored the passage of the bill, stating the advantage that would be gained by the contemplated railroads. Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, contended that Congress had the constitutional power to grant land from public lands, and spoke warmly in favor of the bill.

Mr. Rantoul argued for an hour in support of the bill, which he said was not confined to mere local or sectional interests. The disposition of the public domain was of great national importance, and should be managed in such a way as to build up the public interest. Railroads, he said, between the east and the west and the northeast, open an immense avenue of trade, lea it oan interchange of arricultural for managed in such a way as to build up the public interests. Railroads, he said, between the east and the west and the northeast, open an immense avenue of trade, lea it oan interchange of arricultural for managed in such a way as to build up the public interests. Railroads, he said, between the east and the west and the northeast, open an immense avenue of trade, lea it oan interchange of arricultural for managed in such a way as to build up the public interests. Railroads, he said, between the east and the west and the northeast, open an immense avenue of trade, lea it oan interchange of arricultural for managed in such a way as to build up the public interests. Railroads, he said, between the east and the west and the northeast, open an immense avenue of trade, lea it oan interchange of arricultural for managed in such a way as a to build up the public interests. The disposition of the bill, which he said was not confined to mere local or sections are the did not see for hours, either i

ne said, between the east and the west and the northeast, open an immense avenue of trade, & lea l to an interchange of agricultural for manufactured products, which would prove beneficial to both.

Mr. Ficklin followed. He spoke in favor of week, near Morrisania, in the presence of some

Foreign News.—The last advices bring ac-Forms News.—The last advices bring accounts of commercial things that admirably correspond with the political things of the day.—The Russian autocrat has issued an ukase for-idding the exports of breadstuffs from his dominions. This is done to keep bread cheap at home. Louis Napoleon, it is said, will soon such is ukase for a similar purpose. This cooks like a veritable return to olden times.

All this will come in well for American incrests. These, singularly enough, have generated to be hung for the murder of policeman Foster, on

terests. These, singularly enough, have generally been promoted by European troubles, the restrictive commercial policy for instance having played largely into our hands. These ukases will work the same way. Our agricultural interest will be in clover, if these despots go on attests will be in clover, if these despots go on attention will be in clover, if the clover is the clover in the murder of policients will be in clover. The clover is the clover in the clover is the clover in the clov

Through their minister at Constantinople the United States have made a treaty of friendship and commerce with the shah of Persia.

Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth banquet has provoked animadversions in several of the Paris Journals.

France.—The internal condition of France continued to be agitated by the anti-Orleans decrees of the 23d of January, confiscating the personal property of the late reigning Orleans family, and the public reprobation of the measure appeared to be expressed as loudly as the reign of terror permitted. The Constitutionnel of the 27th of January, announced that in consequence of the disaffection of his friends, and the shock sustained by the public mind by reason of those decrees, the President had resolved to submit their ratification to the Senate and Legislative Assembly; But the Patrie of the 29th denied the statement upon government authority, and upon the same day the former journal was placed under censorship for the article. It was represented in some quarters that although the President would not rescind or modify the decrees, he had promised an indemnity to the Orleans family; but the prevalent belief was that the original decrees would never be executed to the extent threatened. The testamentary executors of Louis Philippe had issued an opinion, signed by the most eminent members of the bar, declaring the decree illegal.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has been nominated

members of the bar, declaring the decree illegal.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has been nominated President of the Senate, and M. Meynard, a Senator, first Vice President. The President of the six sections of the Council had also been appointed. The Council would begin its functions immediately. The Consultative commissions are dissolved.

M. Deschanel, one of the Professors of the Paris University, had been exiled.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The President gave a grand dinner party yesterday to a party of English, at which forty-five sat down. He expressed great regret at the prevalence of the belief in England as to his warlike intentions. He had lived there long enough, he said, to acquire respect for its people and institutions, and he still had a great many friends there.

Day before yesterday a heavy silk house in this city, which has especially cultivated the Southern trade, and which was each enter trade, and which has especially cultivated the Southern trade, and which was one of the supplest worshippers of the divinity of slave-catching and an eminent supporter of the imous Union Safety Committee, went by the board.—Nor is this house alone in this retributive calamity. Many of the prominent dry goods establishments which went in for Southern patronage at the time when Castle Garden was in all its glory, and when the Union was to be saved by shouting for the Fugitive Slave Law, have fallen victims to their patriotism, and have smashed up by reason of too much of that custom for which they made sacritices so considerable.

Meanwhile another large silk house, which was violently assailed and made the special or the southern trade, and which has especially cultivated the Southern trade, and which whe the sum of the time cut of the fallon of the function of the supplest worshippers of the divinity of

RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Maine Law is killed. It came up in the Senate yesterday on the report of the judiciary committee recommending the Senate to non-concur in the amendments of the House. The main amendment of the House was the rejection of the provision putting the bill out to the people and substituting a provision that the law should not go into effect until after the May session of the General Assembly, giving to the people a chance to pass upon it, in the only constitutional mode, in the election of members of the General Assembly. The Senate were willing to put the law out to the people in an unconstitutional mammer, but when it was proposed to enact the same law, with a proviso that the people might pass upon it constitutionally, before it went into effect, they rejected it.—Providence Jour., 20th.

Meanwhile another large silk house, which was violently assailed and made the special object of proscription because its principles were not kept in market as well as its merchandise, had it in the enjoyment of unimpeachable prosperity and credit.

Far from us the thought of recalling such this case the disaster cannot claim to be private; it is the fruit of too large a share in a great public speculation; and it is pregnant with lessons of wisdom, especially for beginners in commerce who need to be warned against the danger of making patriotism and principle also a matter of traffic.—New York Tribuse.

HORRIBLE RIOT IN CLEVELAND.—An extraordinary commotion was occasioned by the discovery of certain portions of a human body. in

ternal improvements. Mr. Bell concluded by defending himself against the charges made by Mr. Hunter, that in some remarks previously offered by him he had spoken disparagingly of the South with their slaves for that State be the southern Rights party.

Mr. Underwood obtained the floor, when the further consideration of the subject was post-last trip, and it is reported that as many more House.—The House refused to re-commit to are being prepared to go the next time she

til Tuesday, when the lady expired from exhaustion. Several physicians tried in vain to

desars. Cass, Chase and Seward in favor of it.

The bill to regulate the mileage of the memper from Oregon was again before the House, shall take effect from and after sixty days after and occupied most of the day.

Thursday, Feb. 19. Senate.—Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, submitted a series of resolutions passed by the legislature of that state against any increase in the tariff, and in favor of local ry increase in the tarif, and in favor of local aproyements.

The House bill to regulate the mileage of the leavy bonds not to manufacture for bad pur-

The House bill to regulate the mileage of the elegates from Oregon was read twice and deated for examination.

Mr. Felch introduced a bill granting the right and for a plank road from Milwauland to loan its credit to the Atlantic and St. \$500,000, has passed the Maine Legislature.

Thurlow Weed, in his letters from Europe,

week, near Morrisania, in the presence of some onating the lands for the public interest, and longitity was the policy of the government to fifty witnesses. The result proved as unsatisfied upon every quarter section of land a factory in every respect as did the first trial, blace upon every quarter section of land a factory in every respect as did the first trial, and showed, moreover, that property may be damaged by the Annihilators as much as by ourned.

Nothing of importance done in either House second performance as quite farcical.

The trials of Capt. Waterman, of the ship Challenge, and of his mate Douglass, were slow-

All this will come in well for the murder of persents. These, singularly enough, have generated by European troubles, the condition that he immediately leave the councillation that he immediately le be hung for the murder of policeman Foster, on

is cheering news.

Since the beginning of December the rise in grain was estimated at London from 5 to 6s per quarter, and this upward movement was regarded as sound.

Clausen's method of preparing flax is extending itself rapidly in this country. In eight of the States the right of using it has been purely as the states of the states o da as sound.

A rumor is current among the Liberal party that Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Derby are about combining to form an administration.

Through their minister at Constantinople the Trough their minister at Party of friendship of Indiana, has sown five hundred acres with flax seed; and Col. Baker of Illinois, is largely angaged both in the cultivation and prepara-

might pass upon it constitutionally, before it went into effect, they rejected it. — Providence Jour., 20th.

The Maine Liquor Law has been defeated in the Indiana Senate.

Our thanks are due to Hon. John P. Hale and Hon. Amos Tuck for Public Documents.

The Mississppi Legislature has elected Walter Brook, a Whig, U. S. Senator, to fill the remainder of Gen. Foote's term.

HORRIBLE RIOT IN CLEVELAND.—An extraordinary commotion was occasioned by the discovery of certain portions of a human body, in a cesspool of Homeopathic College, and which were identified by friends of the deceased. To satisfy the public mind, a committee of five citizens were appointed to go through the building and examine every part. At dark the crowd around the College increased largely, and hundreds of people, with lanterns, bludgeons, &c. were congregated. Every door, from the first to the fourth story, was burst in by the committee; the mob, occupying the stairs, pasthe Brook, a Whig, U. S. Senator, to fill the remainder of Gen. Foote's term.

The Ohio Free Soil Convention, held at Columbus Feb. 14th, recommended Hon. John P. Hale for President and Samuel Lewis for Vice President.

The Willage of North Bennington, Vt., sustained serious damage by the breaking away of the great dam above the railroad on the afternoon of the 11th inst. The business portion of the village is in ruins. So sudden was the flood, that the people had only time to run out of their houses.

A machine for mowing, manufactured in the swetern part of New York, has recently been introduced into Dutchess county, which will probably prove of great advantage to farmers.

Sheriff has issued a proclamation, calling on all it is warranted to cut and spread an acre as hour of any kind of grass.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—M. Davis, Canterbury; S. Varney, Barrington; J. Cheney, Newport, A. Welker, Manchester; M. A. Smith, J. Mudgett, Metrotick Village: Mainten-III. W. Donton, Voolwich, J. F. Nason, (to No. 13, Vol. 28.) H. H. Hinkier, Hallowell; O. Lord, Elliott; J. Mathews, Lincolaville; M. Simith, Litchfield Corner; J. Bead, S. Drasden; A. Fermald, Newfield; B. Dodge, B. Dodge, Jr., E. Dixmont; Elisha Ayer, Limerick; O. Hancock, Solater's Milisy, J. Tuck, Livermore Falls; B. Berry, Wayne; T. Lennan, S. Montville; B. Fisanders, Cornyllie; N. Merrili, Skowhegan; M. J. Anderson, Sangeville; J. Anderson, Gilford; Vernosr-—H. Martis, E. Williamstown; M. A. Puller, N. Scittate, R. P. Goff, Coventry, E. B. Weld, Stinbridge; D. Salisbary, J. Walling, Jr., Paccoag; New York.—J. B. Hancock, (to Ne. 52, Vol. 26.) L. Roger, Liton, J. Cady, Noblesville; S. E. Shaul, Burlington Plats; H. W. Moors, Union Center, W. Bille, Apalachin; Ornan Startza.—A. Clark, Huron, O.; O. Andrews, Four Corners, O.; C. Wilcox, Middlebury, Pr.; S. Butler, Knoxylle, Pa.; S. Ruggles, Grand DeTour, Hi.; Z. Hayek, Caledonin, Pa.; C. Brockway, Hellen, Pa., (to No. 52, Vol. 26.) A. Reed, Gahon, O.; T. Thorp, Upton, Wis.; E. M. B. Dake, Hernon, Wis.; E. Pormar, Cookstown, Pa. N. G.

Pa., 1,75, J. Colby, Oconomewoc, Wis., 1,60; L. W. Wetherbee, Grafton, Wis., 59, J. Moses, Wellington, Me., 1,00; A. Mars, Gardiner, Me., 5,00, (to No. 20, Vol.-26,) J. Harvey, Eaton, C. E., 1,00, L. Bailey, Berlinville, O., 1,75, T. Dimm, New Haven, O., 75, H. Vantine, Monroville, O., 1,00; B. Fairchild, Warrenham, Pa., 5,24, (to No. 43, Vol. 97, 1). Receipts for Books.

W. P. Merrill, 50, C. Reynolds, 9,51; C. Quinnam, 52; S. S. Branch, 92; S. L. Julian, 50; C. Dolge, 2,50, J. Newb.id, 1,00; S. G. Sumtz, 1,00; W. C. Feck, by services, 30; S. Russell, 1,00; J. W. Hills, 9,75.

Subscribers for the Sta

7,09 WILLIAM BURR, Treas Foreign Mission. Foreign Mission,
Otisfield Q. M., Me, Feb. session,
Lois Libby, Central St., church, Dover,
Lydia, Tasker, Dixmont, Me,
Collection taken at Feb. term. Cattaraugus Q. M.,
N Y., held with the Fredonia church,

alker, Chester, C., anch, Orange, O. acted at Monthly Concert of church at Pine Orieck, Ill., Collected at Monthly Concert at Limerick, Me., Contributed by the Danville and Poland church Contributed by the Danville and Polanu church and congregation,
Collected by Mary Oliver in the Anson Q. M., Me.,
—Mary Oliver, 50; LaFayette Oliver, Starks, 16;
Humphrey Purington, 50; Deborah Purington,
Embden, 50; Albert Pearsons and wife, New Portland, each one dollar, 2,00; Betsey Peas, Norridgwock, 50; Harrietta Hanes, 25; Hannah P. Washburn, Madison, 50; Syrens B. Maxin, Starks, 10;
H. W. Moors, Union Center, N. Y.,
Collected by Isaac Ferree, Bellvernon, Pa.,

40,11 WILLIAM BURR, Treasu Joseph Hobson, Jr., Biddeford, Me., interest on his note to Dec. 1, 1851, H. Weilington, Limerick, Me., to redeem his pledge, 5,00

17,87 WILLIAM BURR, Treasur Books Forwarded. One package to Eld. M. Hill, Sutton, Vt., by express. One package to J. W. Hills, Jackson, Pa., by express

MARRIED

In Dover, 9th inst., by Eld. E. Hutchins, Mr. Samuel J. Smith and Miss Mary O. Gookin, both of Hollis, Me. 7th inst., Mr. Horace Wallace and Miss Joan Hodgdon. Sth iust., Mr. William Bissell and Miss Charlotte George, Bover.
Siddleville, N.Y., Jan. 21, by Eld. E. P. Tallman, Mr. P. Newberry and Miss Almira Haskell, but of In Poland, Me., Feb 4. by Eld. S. Hutchinson, Mr. of Auburn.
In Smithfield, R. I., Jan. 1, by Eld. D. P. Harriman, Mr. Mowry S. Steere of Burrillville and Miss Ellen M. Smith of S.
In Pascoag, R.-L., Feb. 2, by the same, Mr. Williard
Taft, Jr., and Miss Elma M. Cooper. Mr. James Irons and
Miss Phebe J. Young.
In Montville, Me., Jan. 11, by Eld. E. Knowlton, Mr. N.
A. Ripley and Miss Mary R. Prescott, both of M.
In Bowdoinham, Me., Peb. S., by Eld. J. Raymond, Mr.
Elias H. Crockett of Wilton and Miss Lettice J. Pratt of Jan. 1, by Eld. R. Gifford, Mr. George Smith of Sperry and Miss Pamelia Townsend of Elkader. Mr. Alexander B. Atwood and Miss Sarah Jane Patterson, both of El-kader, Journ

DIED At Great Falls, Jan. 8, suddenly, of dropsy, William Wischeld, aged 25, leaving an affectionate wife, to whom he had been married only two months, and other relatives, to mourn his sudden death. But in the midst of their deep anguish of heart in this bereavement, they are supported by the hope that their loss is his gain. In Bowdoinham, Me., Feb. 4th, Mrs. Mary

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET-Feb. 19. At market 575 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 8 pairs Working Oxen, 39 Cows and Calves, 875 Sheep and Lambs and 309 Swine. Wine.
-Beef Cattle-Extra \$6 50; first quality \$6; 2d

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET-Feb. 16. AcWashington Drove Vard—Offared 1,000 Seves (600 Southers, and remainder from this State.) Demand fair and prices firm. Sales good tertailing qualities at from 7 to 9 cts. About 100 head loft over unsold;
At Browning*—Offered, 60 Cows and Calves, at from 825 to 825 to 846. All sold. 4,000 Sheep and Lambs, on sale. Proces at from 92 a 875 to to 85 for the former, and 1871-2 a 82 50 a 83 57 for the latter.
At Chamberian's—Hudson River Bull's Head—Offered, 300 Beef Cattle, at 7 to 9c.; 50 Cows and Calves, at 322 51, 330 a \$45; 3,000 Sheep and Lambs All sold.—Prices of Sheep \$2 50, a \$375 a \$550; Lambs \$2 5) a \$3 to \$4.

BOSTON MARKET-Feb. 20 Provisions—A fair demand for the trade Prime Pork at 14,51; Mess \$16,51; Clear \$17,51 per bhl. Western Mess-eci, \$11 a \$1153; Eastern a 9 a 10 per bbl., 4 mos. Lard rather scarce, and sells readily at 9°5-te for bbls.

NEW YORK BLARKET—Feb. 19.

Flour and Meal—There is an increased business in our market for the lower grades of state and Western Flour, particularly on the part of speculators, and lower prices have been conceded to-day. The trade are firm and are not disposed to pressit on the market. The better grades are ingood domaind for the home and Eastern trade, at improving prices. The sales of Domestic reach 7,5 0 bbis. at \$4 94, \$503 1-4 for comma to straight State; \$5 a 5 06 for common Oho via New Orleans, \$5 a \$5 25 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana; \$5 06 a \$12 1-2 for favorite State and choice brands of Ohio—Flour is scarce, and the market is firm at \$3 69 1-2. Cora Meat is firm, with a light supply, and a fair demand; sales of 150 bbs. fersey at \$3 37 1-2. Buck wheat Flour is steady, with a fair demand, at \$2 18 1-9 a \$2 37 1-9 for 101 bb., and \$4 02 1-2 a \$5 for hole.

PORTRY.

A VOICE FROM THE SEASONS. When Spring cheers the landscape, and earth is ass

Her vesture of beauty, her garment of green;
Her vesture of beauty, her garment of green;
When Nature in gladness and glory is blooming,
And sil that is lovely adds life to the scene;
A voice seems to whisper of moments of childhood,
When all was so cheetful, so glad and so gay;
Of the wanderings by streamlets, of sports in the wild-

wood;
Of hopes that invited and then fled away.
Each flower, that ere noon-day, has prema er, that ere noon-day, has prematurely pe ished; Each bud that is blasted ere the blossom is born;

who flourished to wither in life's sunny morn. When Summer appears propitiously smiling:—
Her dark varied verdure, scorning change and de

Her dark varied verdure, scorning change and decay.

When all is so lovely, so bright and beguiling
That one fain would believe she always would stay;
This saddening sentence falls on the ear lightly,
As the sun, some mild morn, sheds his first level ray;
"Though the dawn be propitions, tho, the day arise
brightly,
Ere night much of beauty will wither away."
'A mower came forth when the sun-shone more brightly;
And he said, as he swayed his keen, cruel seythe:
"Stern manhood must perish as well as the eprightly,
The sober as well as the gay and the bitthe."

"T was a morning in Autumn, a beautiful morning; All silvered with frost was each leaflet and flowe But something, ab! softly, seemed to whisper warning:
"Like the frost-silvered blossom, man fades in an

"T was mid-day in Autumn; the wild winds were play-Through the forest, and mournful, oh! mournful was

all;
For each leaf that descended seemed thus to be saying:
"Ye mornals be ready, for thus ye must fall."
'T was even in Autumn; the daylight was dying;
And the gold tinted clouds floated swift in the sky,
While the breezes that bore them seemed sorrowfully

sighing:
"Thus man, mortal man, thou art hurrying by."

To end the sad scene, to tell the last story,
A form now advances, ah solemn and slow;
His visage is pallid, his locks are all hoary,
And the soul at his presence, seems sinking with wo.
T is Winter, chill Winter, so dismal and dreary—
It hears on its bosom a burden of gloom,
For it betokens last childhood, when, worn out and

weary, We descend, sick of sorrow, to the lone quiet tomb How changed is the landscape; all gone is its glory;

For the zephyr's soft whisper, the winds wildly rose.

And each gale, as it passes, wails this one mournfu

story:
"The places that now know us shall know us no more.
D. C.

MISCELLANY.

For the Morning Star. OLIVER CROMWELL.*

On the bank of the Ouse, in the northern extremity of Huntington, stood an old country mansion, surrounded by pleasant meadows and verdant pasture lands. In that house dwelt a verdant pasture lands. In that house dwelt a respectable Saxon family, who might have boasted of their connection with the famous Meauler (?) of Monasteries-Cromwell, Earl of

Meauler (?) of Monasteries—Gronwell, Larl of Essex, vicar-general under Henry VIII.

On the 25th of April, 1509, while Elizabeth yet swayed the destinies of England, and Shakspeare penned his immortal thoughts, a child was born in that house, who was destinated by the child was born in the content of the child was born in the child was born ed to do more than any other person of his age, to advance the cause of civil and religious liberty. On the 29th of the same month, this child was christened OLIVER CROMWELL. When Oliver was four years old, the banks

hunting party. James of Scotland, was com-English throne. Elizabeth, the last of the Tu-dors, was dead, and the son of her hated and persecuted rival, the unhappy Mary Stuart, was about to succeed to her crown. On his way to London, James lodged at Hinchinbrook, the stately mansion of Sir Oliver Cromwell, the paternal uncle to our young hero. It was at this time, that his quarrel and battle with the young prince Charles is said to have taken place. This Sir Oliver is said to have been an expensive man, and to have kept a handsome establishment. It would be no small pleasure if we were permitted to examine such an establishment closely, and to know what We are told that the houses of the rich at that period, were ample and stately. The enrances were decorated with richly carved pillars and canopies. The stair cases and landings were not wanting in grandeur. The floors were of wood, tessellated after the fashion of the French. The best rooms were hung with tapistry or wainscoted with cedar, an adorned with battles of gods and giants in frisco, or such other devices as might suit the taste or convenience of the builder. Those old wainscoted halls, where nobles and princes drank wine from golden goblets, have given place to a different style of architecture, which, if less grand, is no doubt much more comfort-able and convenient. In a home, perhaps somewhat like this, young Oliver grew manhood, at a time when every element in society was deeply moved, and seemed tending to a general commotion, when the rights o civil government, and the power of the Word of God, were engrossing subjects of thought

In 1620, Oliver was married. The next ten years were past in seclusion, the future hero and statesman busying himself in farming and social duties. Yet were those ten years, though overlooked by the historian, the most important in his life. It was during this time, that that change took place in his which he joyfully called conversion-a change which marked his whole life, and gave direct tion to all his mighty energies. Awakened to a sense of his lost condition as a sinner against God, we see him in the deepest distress. "Agitated and heart-wrung, uttering groans and cries as of a wounded spirit, he wandered pale and dejected along the gloomy banks of the Ouse." His health failed, and his strong frame was shaken by the agony which preyed on his spirit, so that at times he thought him self dying. But peace at length entered his soul, and he was henceforth a Christian man. To this call from on high, which so many souls despise, he had replied from the depths of his heart. A new birth had given him a new life, and amid the peace and seclusion of rural scenes, he learned lessons which are rarely taught in courts and camps. Hume and other historians have treated Cromwell's religion as the grossest hypocrisy, but it is difficult to ty of friendship, or the confidence of domestic Hear him say to his cousin: " Truly no poor creature hath more cause to put himself forth in the cause of God than I. I have had plentiful wages before hand; and I am sure I shal never earn the least mite. The Lord accept me in His Son, and give me to walk in the light. One beam in a dark place hath exceeding much refreshment in it—Blessed be His name, for shining upon so dark a heart as mine." This spirit of dependence on God and recognition of the "Higher Law," so contrary to the unrenewed heart, and so seldom found in the great men of the world, was always disin his public and private life. Whether in the domestic circle, the council chamber, or at the head of armies, he never forgot that he was the servant of God; and however misguided his judgment, or however bewildered by mistaking his own imaginations for the will of God, he always seems to have acted from a

of God, he always seems to have a conviction of duty.

England had enjoyed a Protestant government for seventy years. The spirit of religious freedom had grown strong in the hearts of the people. Hatred to Popery, nourished by the meaning of report wrongs, pervaded of the people. Hatred to Popery, nourished by the memories of recent wrongs, pervaded and united every class of Protestants, and when Charles I. placed a Catholic queen on the throne, the murmurs were loud and deep from every part of the kingdom. Stormy times were coming on. Already the clouds began to gather, but the fated king saw it not. In 1628, Charles summoned a Parliament, and in this Parliament Cromwell took his seat for the first time among the statesmen and politicians. this Parliament Croinwell took his seat for the first time among the statesmen and politicians of the age. His first words in the House were in opposition to the encroachments of Popery, which, through the influence of the queen, were beginning to be felt. Little did they dream, who smiled at his rustic manners, his

cure a quiet home for himself and family, he resolved to leave his country, and seek an asylum in the western wilderness. In 1637 he took passage for himself and family in a ship lying in the Thames. But as he was about to depart, he found the government lifting her strong arm against him. A proclamation was issued, forbidding all persons to leave the realm without license; so he took his baggage and his babes from the ship, resolved to abide such fortune as was in store for him. The government had profited by letting Oliver have his own way at that time. What trifling circumstances often decide the destiny of nations as well as individuals! Had Cromwell been permitted to depart, Charles might have kept his head, and England had the honor of

fanaticism, were mingled in one headlong torrent. A large part of the English nation sympathized with the Scots, and were more anxjous to sustain than to conquer them. This
state of things compelled Charles to summon
a new Parliament, which met on the 11th of
April, 1640, to the great joy of the people.—
But as soon as this body showed a disposition

What other general ever used such language?
—what other victorious army ever wished that
in the remembrance of God's praises they
should be forgotten?

Amid the cares and the confusion of war,
this great man never failed to find time for
reading the scripture and prayer. Those
who watched him narrowly, relate, that it was
wis deliver services after having read a chapter

April, 1640, to the great joy of the people.—
But as soon as this body showed a disposition to consider the grievances under which the nation was groaning, the king dissolved it with every mark of displeasure.

A few months intervened between the dissolution of this short-lived assembly, and the meeting of that ever memorable body, known as the Long Parliament, "during which," says the historiam, "the yoke was pressed down more severely than ever on the nation, and the spirit of the nation rose up more angrily than ever against the yoke."

In Nov. 1640, met that renowned Parliament, "which," says Macaulay, "in spite of many errors and disasters, is justly entitled to the reverence and gratitude of all who, in any part of the world, enjoy the blessings of constitutional government." This assembly proceeded energetically to reform abuses, and to prosecute those whom they considered the authors of the Public misery. The Star Chamber and the High Commission were abolished. Men who had suffered cruel mutilation, and long confinement in dungeons, were set at liberty. Loud was cast into the Tower, and Strafford was beheaded.

One day a member arose and addressed the either. To Cromwell and the other officers, wisched him narrowly, relate, that it was but who watched him narrowly, relate, that it was la who watched him narrowly, relate, that it was la who watched him narrowly, relate, that it was la this daily practice, after having read a chapter in the Bible, to prostrate himself, with his faces on, the ground, and with tears pour out his soul before God. Before an important engagement, the was accustomed to spend a large part of the night in prayer. Who can charge him with hypocrisy, or say that this was but the cloak of ambition and pride? "The wick-ed will not seek after God."

While Cromwell and his army were quartered at Cambridge, the learned and pious Richard Baxter was invited to that place, and a call to become their minister, signed by all the officers, was placed in his hands. This call, labelies to become

soven whom you see before you, nath no ornament in his speech, but if we ever come to a breach with the king—which God forbid—in that case I say, that sloven will be the greatest under hand with Ireland, Scotland and France, man in England." That sloven was Oliver Cromwell. Already had he begun to reveal the strength of his will, and the greatness of his genite.

The Concluded.

The faithless king added new provocations. o those which had already exasperated his eople, and in August, 1642, the sword was drawn, and soon the flame of civil war blazed fiercely in every part of the kingdom. lands, and earnest men who believed themselves actuated by the Spirit of God, were marshalling themselves for the strife. Cromwell found the Parliamentary army composed, as he said, "of old decayed serving men and tapsters and such kind of fellows." "How can we be otherwise than beaten?"—he continues—"but I will remedy this. I will raise men who will have the fear of God before their eyes, and who will bring some conscience to what they do; and I promise you they shall not be beaten." Such an army he did raise—"Men of decent station and grave character, fearing God and zealous of public liberty, and while he subjected them to a more rigid discipline than had ever been known before in England, he administered to their intellectual and moral nature stimulants of fearful potency.

with prayers and tears implored the aid of God. was in section in section in the development of the their knees, and they went forth to the battle of slavery.
with psalms on their lips. This army from the Nearly all these persons, whose only

stood. The sublime doctrine of overcoming evil with good, does not appear to have entered into the theelogy of any of the contending sects; but the characters of the Old Testament were held up for imitation. Moses and Joshua exterminating the Canaanites—Gideon destroying the hosts of Midian—Samson slaying the Philistines, were favorite themes of pulpit eloquence. Hugh Peters, the chaplain of Cromwell, preached frequently from the following text: "Let the high praises of God be in the mouths of His saints, and a twofold sword in their hands, to execute vengeance upon the heathen, and punishment upon the people; to bind their kings with chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron; to execute upon them the judgments written. This honor have all His saints." The milder virtues, which are the crowning excellence of Christianity, found little room in hearts under the influence of such teaching.

On the 2d of Jan, 1644, took place the battle of Marston Moor, in which the superiority of the Puritan warriors over the gay Cavaliers, who composed the king's forces, was manifested to wards the law, that the warm denunciation which it has encountered from so many generous which it has encountered from so many generous hearts, may dissuade the slave-hunter from attempting to molest them. But they live in constant terror. Every now and then there is a rumor, that their dreaded foe has been seen prowling about their dwellings, looking with evil eye upon their children. The announcement sends the blood rushing back upon their fainting hearts.

No pen can describe the sufferings which have been and still are endured. They feel that in the darkest night of despotism, a more tyrannical edict never crushed human hearts. Those who have escaped into Siberian exile, have encountered a fate almost as deplorable where they loved to meet, to esing and to pray, finding solace for the woes of life in the anticipation of immortal blessedness, they can never they enjoyed that social companionship which the affectionate race love so well, t

"His actions had all the rapidity and effect of lightning.

The following extract from a letter written by Cromwell to a friend who had lost a son in

greasy hat, and the bad fit of his country made coat, that they were listening to the man who was to overturn the government and seatly, says he, "England and the church of ing himself on the throne, to rule England God hath had a great favor from the Lord in with an arbitrary and unlimited power which her legitimate sovereigns had not dared to asall the evidences of an absolute victory, obsume.

After some violent controversy between the king and the Parliament, the latter was dissolved, and England was for eleven years without a Parliament. Dufing this time the storm-clouds thickened. Loud, Archbishop of Canterbury, restored many of the practices and ceremonies of Popery. The communion table was displaced by an altar, and pictures and crucifyes were restored in the churchs. The was displaced by an altar, and pictures and crucifixes were restored in the churches. The nation was in alarm; but when an attempt was made to force the English liturgy on the Scotish churches, and cruel persecutions were commenced against those who dared to speak or write against the high-handed proceedings of the archbishop and the king, there was a cry of indignation, and every where was heard a tone of determined resistance.

Intelligence of all these things reached Cromwell in his seclusion; and his heart throbbed at his country's wrongs—wrongs which affected her vital interest, and the interests of Protestantism in all countries. Despairing of the public peace, and anxious to secure a quiet home for himself and family, he resolved to leave his country, and seek an asy-

kept his head, and England had the honor of preserving an unbroken succession of her kings. From that time he felt that a mighty power was opposing his freedom and his manner of Godde blessing is, that in the preserving head of the succession of her was opposing his freedom and his manner of Godde blessing is, that in the preserving head of Godde blessing is there the form power was opposing his freedom and his manhood, and he summoned all his energies to
meet and resist it.

The first attempt to introduce the new ceremonies into the churches of Scotland produced
a riot. The Scots swore fidelity to their ancient institution, signed the Covenant, and
rushed to arms. Ambition, patriotism, and
fanaticism, were mingled in one headlong tormonies into the property of the Foundation symptoms.

What other general ever used such language?

What other general ever used such language?

erty. Loud was cast into the Tower, and Strattrated alternately with each, but had not the
ford was beheaded.

One day a member arose and addressed the
house in an abrupt but warm tone. Lord Digby leaned forward and inquired of Hampden
the name of the speaker. Hampden, who was
his cousin, and knew him well, replied, "That
sloven whom you see before you, hath no orstrate deterrately with each, but had not the
wisdom or virtue to observe good faith with
either. To Cromwell and the other officers,
he promised honors and preferments, but in a
letter to the queen, which fell into their hands,
he said, "Instead of a silken garter, I will
fit them with a hempen halter." Could they
sloven whom you see before you, hath no or-

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Although he was now more than forty years some facts in reference to the operation of the fold, and entirely unused to arms, Cromwell hasted with his two sons to the field. "I have given my money," he said, "I hope in God, I for obvious reasons I must omit the names of desire to venture my skin also." A terrible struggle was coming on, the issue of which would affect civil and religious freedom in all lands, and earnest men who believed them. It consists of 120 members. Of these, 60 had

This was the most singular army of which history affords us a record. Drawn together by a sense of duty, fighting not so much for their lives and homes as for their principles, they united the stubborn courage characteristic of the English, with the wildest enthusiasm. This army and its leader were adapted to each other. The fiery mass, which under a less strong and skilful hand, might have been as dangerous to friends as enemies, moved with out. The church, poor and foodle as it was a feeling as the strong and skilful hand, might have been as lave-hunter, like a bloodhound, was tracking dangerous to friends as enemies, moved with dangerous to friends as enemies, moved with the precision of a machine under the influence raised \$500 to aid their brethren in their help-of the master spirit which controlled it. That which distinguished this army from all others was the stern morality, and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality, and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the stern morality is the stern morality and the fear of God, the stern morality is the stern morality and the stern which pervaded all ranks. In the camp no oath was heard, no drunkenness or gambling friendlessness in Canada; or selling out, at any was seen. The general, officers, and soldiers, passed their leisure hours in hearing preach- weary way, with their wives and their little ng, or in social meetings, at which a corporal, ones, to the cold North, where there was no

with palms on their lips. This army from the time that it passed under the hand of Cromisthat it passed under the hand of Cromisthat they love liberty, have fled from the well, till it was disbanded, never found an ensure and the stripes of our free republic, to emy, either in the British Islands, or on the find protection beneath the banner of monar Continent, who could stand its onset. We are shocked to see men, professing themselves the disciples of the Prince of toiled along on foot through the drifting snows Peace, so ready and unscrupulous in the work to Canada. Some selling their little all, and of death. In order to judge them correctly, we have to take into consideration the spirit of the age. The teaching and the spirit of Jesus seem to have been very imperfectly under-stood. The sublime doctrine of overcoming the opposition which has been manifested to-evil with good, does not appear to have enter- wards the law, that the warm denunciation

which tolerates it? Is it not expecting too for language and construction of sentences; much, even of fallen human nature, to think but occasionally, when he desires to make a that Christians and patriots can contemplate it passage especially strong and impressive, it is with silent complacency? There is a God of written out at full length.—New York Mirror. ustice! He will cause even the wrath of man o praise him. But his ear will not forever be

city about as large, but by no means as plendid, as I now am in. There are more ommons in the heart of London than Uncle am has offered to all the cities of the Repubc put together. London has a resident pop-lation of 2,500,000. At this moment there are in it probably more than three million souls. It covers an area of 14 miles long, by 13 wide,

Facts worth Considering.—The correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing from San Francisco, under date of December 15th, presents the following considerations which those who are thinking of emigrating to California will do well to ponder:

A candid review of the actual state of affairs in California suggests many sober reflections to those about to emigrate hither. Those who bring out their families, and money enough to buy a homestead, and commence operations as farmers, are alone sure to succeed ultimately, for they are at no expense for living, are always ready to avail themselves of a favorable time, without running any risks. Single men, in whatever business they engage, are subject to from \$50 to \$100 expense for living only, which is sufficient to consume a large part if not all of their earnings. Those who calculate on engaging in commerce, navigation, mechanical trades, and especially manufactures, might as well make a business of gaming.—The conviction of this is what makes hundreds of garsblers in California. Those who come expecting to labor for a living, must rely only on transient employment, with long intervals of ideness, and expenses meanwhile trades of its and in the surviving relatives. Remarks on the correction of this is what makes hundreds of garsblers in California. Those who come expecting to labor for a living, must rely only on transient employment, with long intervals of ideness, and expenses meanwhile trades of its proposed to the surviving relatives. Remarks on the formal proposed to the surviving relatives.

In the avent where he will never suffer more.

A. F. Blaisder of Mr. A. F. Blaisder of Mr.

E. Swelt, and dauplet of Joseph and Savah Gannett, age 44 yrs., 9 months, and 18 days. She experienced treligion in 1821, and joined the Free Communion Baptist church in Nassad. N. Y., where she then cresulties in Nassad. N. Y., where she then eresulties days only the cause of religion in the neighborhood in which she liked, and ten engage and admonition of the Lord. Sh

Time by Telegraph.—A beautiful experiment we saw tried successfully, in the office of the Morse telegraph line in this city yesterday. The ticking of the clock in the office at New York was heard and seen, distinctly, here. The regular vibrations of the pendulum in New York were registered on the paper, at precise intervals, and heard by the striking of the pen-lever at the same instant. One of the wires is connected by a very fine wire to the pendulum of the clock partaking of its motion. The other is fastened to the side of the clock, the pendulum striking it, when swinging.—The two wires being brought together, a circuit is formed, the stroke of the pendulum making a dot upon the paper, whenever it strikes

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.—It is estimated

with silent complacency? There is a too of principation of the with case even the swith case even the with case even the with a foreward of the principation of the with the swith and the principal of the principal of the with the swith and the principal of the swith the swith and the principal of the swith the swith and th

ing thus brought together, with sufficient single passion or "subtle bosom sin," will pasciness to constitute one continuous 'setment,' and then he would have before him awaken the faculty and form the habit of re-

Died in North Bangor, Me., Oct. 3, '51, CHARLES ulation of 2,500,000. At this moment there are in it probably more than three million souls. It covers an area of 14 miles long, by 13 wide, and has more than 10,000 streets. The principal parks are St. James Park (87 acres;) Green Park, (56 acres;) and Kensington Gardens, (300 acres;) running into each other, all ranging westerly, and together covering 800 acres of land; there are also the Regent's Park, (450 acres;) Victoria Park, (300 acres;) Greenwich Park, (200 acres;) besides innumerable squares and commons of considerable area and much beauty."

Died in North Bangor, Me., Oct. 3, '51, Charles L., only son of Mr. Elisha and Mrs. Irene Prait, aged wish, genle in his disposition, lovely and beloved by all who knew him. He was a favorite in his school, and made rapid progress in his studies. He did not engage in sports and plays like other children. His thoughts seemed to be placed on something higher, hofter. He was always very careful to speak the tirult; and with so much simplicity that he would be spared to them, to be their joy and comfort through life. But their Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove him to a happier clime, where he will never suffer more.

tervals of idleness, and expenses meanwhile heavy enough to consume all they earn while Died in Parsfield, Feb. 12. Charles Merwin,

only on transient employment, with long intervals of idleness, and expenses meanwhele heavy enough to consume all they earn while employed; or else they must go to the mines, and there the average product for the past season has not exceeded \$2 per day. To permanent settlers alone can this country be truly srid to offer permanent advantages; and to them nothing equally tempting is elsewhere exhibited. But of transient adventurers we have already too many. They can do but little in the way of fortune making in the present excess of that class of population.

"Baptizing" the Apple Trees.—A correspondent, much scandalized at the old-fash ioned custom of blessing the apple trees on old Christmas eve, sends us the following.—The practice looks very like a piece of idolatry—a praying to Pomona, the goddess of or chards; and as idolators, these votaries of the false gods may find Mr. Ralph Barnes, the bishop's secretary, clapping his paw on them:

—"At Ide, on Monday evening, the 3th inst, being 'Old Christmas eve, about half-past o'clock, I was roused from quiet repose (being, as an invalid, early to bed) by a tremendous noise. On ringing the bell to ascertain particulars (fearing distress), we found the neighbors (**, wheleviright, and others) hallooing to the apple trees, as usual, according to an invalid, early to bed) by a tremendous noise. On ringing the bell to ascertain particulars (fearing distress), we found the neighbors (**, wheleviright, and others) hallooing to the apple trees, as usual, according to any the properity, often crossing fit-lis and pasture that the valid is a subject to sastain the mertings of the theory, and the particulars (fearing distress), we found the neighbors (**, wheleviright, and others) hallooing to the apple trees, as usual, according to any the particulars (fearing distress), we found the neighbors (**, wheleviright, and others) hallooing to the apple trees, as usual, according to a properity, often crossing fit-lis and pasture that the same time hallooing vociferously, praying

the pendulum striking it, when swinging—
The two wires being brought together, a cirThe two wires being brought together, a circuit is formed, the stroke of the pendulum making a dot upon the paper, whenever it strikes
at the wire at the side of the clock, and the ticking of the clock in New York is heard more
distinctly here than where it is in motion.

Last evening the experiment was tried successfully between Bangor, Maine, and Milwankee, Wisconsin, by connecting the wires of
Morse's and Speed's Lines at this point, and
proceeding as above mentioned. The distance
is between 2000 and 3000 miles.—Buffalo
Courier, Jan. 21st.

Rufus Choate, it is said, never made a speech
of any kind without having first written it out
and committed it to memory. His legal arguments are subjected to the same laborious
preparation. The same thing is said to be
true of Edward Everett. All his orations bear
marks of the most careful finish, especially in
language and the formation of their sentences.
Both these gentlemen are gifted with an extraordinary power of memory. It is said that
Mr. Everett will rend over a long address
twice, and then repeat it very nearly verbatim.
Mr. Calhoun prepared all his speeches with a
wonderful degree of labor, and seldom said
anything in the Senate Chamber, which he
had not first carefully considered, and shaped
in his study. Mr. Webster generally speaks
from full notes, in which the skeleton of the
speech is carefully developed and all statisticult statements, quotations, &c., distinctly set
down. He generally relies upon the moment

Died in Danby, Ionia Co., Mich., Dec. 27, '51, Bro. Orange Eddy, aged 34 years, 3 months, and 17 days He was a son of Bro. Jeremiah and sister Sarepta Eddy, who are worthy members of F. W. B. church of Eagle, Clinton Co., Mich. He was a member of the M. E. church. Had professed and lived in the enjoyment of religion twenty years. His last words were, "Lord, receive my spirit now."

C. REYNOLDS.

South Brookfield, N. Y., Felb. 4, 1852.

Died in Monroe, Me., Felb. 1, of consumption, sister NANCY RICKER, wife of Mr. Reuben Ricker, aged 51 years, 2 months, and 9 days. She experienced religion about twenty, years ago, and was baptized by Eld. E. Allen, Jr., and united with F. W. B. church in Newburg, Me. In her protracted and severe illuess, she manifested the resignation of a Christian. She loved to read the bleased Bible, and contemplate on the promises thereis contained. She would often say to the writer, what should I do if it was not for the Bible, that bleased book. The nearer she approached to the eternal kingdom, the greater were her ecstacies of joy. She would say, I long to depart and be with Christ. My soul is happy. Tell the world that religion is good to live by, and my soul is a witness that it is good to die by. Her companion has lost one of the heat of wives and the children a kind mother. Slater Ricker was truly a mother in lavael. She retained her reason till very near her death, when, like a shock of corn fully ripe, she was gathered into the garner of the Lord. Sermon by the writer.

Departed this life, in hope of a glorious immortality.

Departed this life, in hope of a glorious immortality.

Address DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N. Y.

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"Why do we moure for dying friends?"

He was conscious to the last; and with apparent peace and holy triumph he entered the "dark valley." May his best eavel widow share, largely in that grace which he so long enjoyed; and may the many prayers of a deceased father be speedily answered in the conversion of his two beloved daughters.

Will Zion's Herald please copy.

LEBANON ACADEMY. THE Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, and continue II weeks.

During the past year there have been no losses in either the first or third classes, and only one doller fifty-nine cents in the 2d class.

ICHABOD G. JORDAN, President.

HENRY Y. HAYES, Secretary.

(O'All communications addressed to the Secretary promptly attended to.

HOD. DAYID HENSHAW, Hon. Collas SUMNER.

O'Mee 68 State Street, Boston.

(O'All communications addressed to the Secretary promptly attended to. Property upon the principle of classification, each class liable for its own losses only.

During the past year there have been no losses in either the first or third classes, and only one dollar

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

Tithe well knows farm of Mr. Jether Otts,

I situated in Rochester, on the Dry Hill Road, so called, eleven miles from Dover and six from the Groat Falls. Said Farm consists of about fourteen acres of Tillage and Mowing Land, a good Orchard, in a bearing state, two wells of good Water, a House and Barn, which are not in a very good condition.

Also, a piece of WOOD LAND, containing eighty acres, and formerly known as the Factory Lot. Said lot is evered with a young and thrilly growth of Wood, consisting of white, red, yellow and black Oak, Birch, Ataple, Spruce, Pine, &c. One corner of said Wood Lot comes within four rods of the above Farm. The Dry Hill Road passes across the north Corner of said lot, and lies within ten minutes walk of the Farm.

The Farm, and Wood Lot must be sold together.

Also all the Stock and Farming Utensils belonging to said Farm.

Terms—One third or one half to be paid on the Kittery, Me., Dec. 29, 1881

467 Washington Street, 467

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,

RATCHET AND SPIRAL TRUSSES.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am
Very respectfully yours, JOHN J. CLARKE,
Rector of St. Peter's church.
With such assurance and from such men, no stronger
proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects
upon Irial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER. Practical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS-For Sile by D. LOTHROP & CO., Dover, and Druggists everywhere.

LIFE INSURANCE. THE GREAT FALLS

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Somersworth, N. H.,

Incorporated 1848,

CONTINUES to insure Real Estate and Persona
Of Property upon the principle of classification, each
class liable for its own losses only.

THE Union Mutual Life Insurance Company issue policies on his only a traduced rates of premium. This Company has lad great success and is a large busifiess on account of its low rates and safe investments. Dividend for 1851, 50 per cent.

Board of Reference: Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. Dayld Henshaw, Hon. Chas Sumer.

Druggists everywhere.

Depot in Haymarket Square.

Winter Arrangement, Dec 1, 1861. Trains will run FROM BOSTON as follows, viz: ortland, Saco and Biddeford, at 7 A. m. and

or Portland, Saco and Biddeford, at 7 A. M. and 21.2 P. M.

Great Falls, Dover and Exeter, at 7 A. M., 121.2 and 21.2 P. M.

Haverhill, at 7 A. M., 121.2, 21.2 and 5 P. M.

Also from Lawrence to Haverhill, at 4 1.2 P. M.

Manchester and Concord, N. H., and Upper RaiRoads, 7 3.4 A. M., 121.4 and 5 P. M.

Lawrence, (North Nide.) at 7 3.4 and 9 3.4 A. M., 121.4, 5, and 5.1.2 P. M.

Lawrence, (South Side.) at 7 and 7 3.4 and 9.3.4

A. M., 121.2, 21.2, and 5.1.2, p. M.

Trains will run To Boston, as follows, viz: rom Portland at 8 1-2 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Great Falls, at 6 3-4 and 10 1-4 A. M., and 4 8-4

Great Falls, at 6 3-4 and 10 1-4 A. M., and 5.10 F. M.

Dover at 7 and 10 1-2 A. M., and 5.10 F. M.

Exeter at 7 1-2 and 11 1-4 A. M., and 5.44 F. M.

Haverhill at 7 20, 8 1-4, and 11.55 A. M., 5, and 6 20 P. M.

Lawrence, (North Side,) at 7.05, 7 3-4 and 11 3-4

A. M., 2 and 5.20 P. M.

Lawrence, (South Side,) at 7.07 7 3-4, 8.35 A. M.

12 1-4, 2 and 6.35 P. M.

THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Sup³