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PUBLISHED BY THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

VOL. XXVI.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, Cornelius, (Acts 10:47,) some believed, and

crated to the work of the Lord, are still men dren, is in Mark 5: 39, rendered damsel, and is in the flesh, subject to like passions with their applied to a child twelve years old, as may be brethren; fully capable of being operated on seen by Mark 5: 38—42. The Greek word by human influences. No slight is put upon is paidion, and is variously rendered, as in the higher and more sublime motives under Matt. 2: 8, young child. In Matt. 14: 21 and which they act, by taking into account those of less note, motives which are seen to tell John 21: 5, and in the last place is applied to of less note, motives which are seen to tell largely on the actions and conduct of men in every other calling of life. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the physician, and professor, all feel that some good degree of permanency is essential to success in their respective avocations, and does "the ministry of the word," form an exception? Are the duties of the sacred office of that trivial character that they may be as successfully performed by one, who more resembles a wandering starthan a uniform, steady light, a hawker rather than a nouse-holder, prepared to bring forth out of "his storehouse, things new and old?" This were to place a very low estimate on spiritual things, and would indicate greater concern for the body than for the soul, nor does it comport well with Paul's charge to the Ephe-

the weak and wandering, the fearful and desponding, are by him sought out, and encouraged to unbosom their griefs, tell their sorrows with a degree of freedom and confidence which no comparative stranger could inspire. The words of such a pastor fall, like those of a wise reprover, on an obedient ear. He knows how and when to chide and when to encourage.

Are pious young men to be sought out, and brought forward, and encouraged to consecrate themselves to the service of the Lord, and take the necessary steps for preparing to enter upon their high and holy calling, who more fit, more likely to discern and encourage real, modest worth, and check pride and self-conceit, than such an overseer as we have alluded to above? Are not offir churches and mission stations, at this very moment, suffering grievously for want of this very kind of labor? The world is allowed to swallow up thousands, whom proper and reasonable care, might, in all human probability, have secured for the service of the Lord. Hence it would appear, that described where avactors are prest normal. of the Lord. Hence it would appear, that denominations whose pastors are most permanent, are most successful in obtaining the men of the right stamp as candidates for the ministry.

Is a church to be called upon to aid the missing the many. Suppose they did. If this could be plainly made out, which Martin Luther denies, and the latest the apostles."

allowed to supersede or take the place of set-tled pastors, if we would secure the greatest advantage to the church and the world from the gospel ministry. There need be no im-passable gulf between the two; but let them the Bible; but that we are under the necessity passable gull' between the two; but let them the Bible; but that we are under the necessity be separate and distinct, as far as cincumstances will allow; while, at the same time, they, by cordial co-operation and occasional interchange of labors, mutually aid and support each the graph of the property JELLASORE, Aug. 2d, 1851.

For the Blorning Star. CHRISTIAN BAPTISM. No. 7. "And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be bapt

Cornelius, (Acts 10: 47.) some believed, and Peter hearing them "speak with tongues, and magnify God, commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord." And at "Samaria, "When they believed Philip preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized, both men and women." Acts 8: 37. The Philippian jailor, in view of the power of God and his own simfulness, cried, "What must I do to be saved?" Paul said to him, "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved and thy house." After this he was baptized. See Curis.

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Corronators.—T. Perkins, I. Woodman, S. Curtis, W. Birr, P. Ford, M. Hill, T. Stevens, G. H. Ball, M. W. Burlingame, E. Fisk, D. Waterman, E. Hutchins, E. Place.

T. E. R. M. S.

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

For one year, in advance,

if not paid till after the close of the year,

if not paid till after the close of the year,

if not paid till after the close of the year,

Advantsements will be inserted in the Star at two dollars a square for three insertions; and at the same rate for any longer period.

3.—All Ministers, (ordained and licensed), in good standing in the Free will Baptist Connexion, are authorized and requested to act as Agents, in obtaining mulassibers, and in collecting and forwarding monies. Agents are allowed 10 per cent on all modies collected and remitted by them.

MORNING STAR.

MORNING STAR.

Acts 16: 30.—34. Before Lydia was baptized, "the Lord popted her heart, and she attended to the things which were spoken by Paul."—Acts 16: 14. At Corinth, "Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his house; and am many of the Corinthians, hearing, believed and were baptized."

Acts 16: 14. At Corinth, "Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his house; and and were baptized."

Acts 18: 8.

3d. There is not a New Testament instance for the baptism of an infant, (as the word in her word in fant baptism, for there are hundreds, nay, thousands of households which have no infants in them.—Let us look for a moment at those households which were baptized. The jailor, after his baptism, "rejoiced, believing in God." And in the 32d verse, we learn that Paul "spake the word of the Lord to all that were in the house." Mere infants a few days old were not the control of the corinthians.

MORNING STAR.

MORNING STAR.

"CHANGE OF PASTORS."

I have been much interested in reading Bro. Curtis' articles in the Star of last year, on this subject, and think he has done the denomination good service; in thus exposing the wils of a system, whatever may once have been its advantages, which may appropriately be called legion. It were to be hoped that a subject of such vital importance, both to the prosperity of the Connexion, and the influence it is destined to exert on the world, should not be allowed to pass out of mind, without some improvement being effected. Though late in the field, and far away, I would contribute my mite to the aid of so good a cause.

Our brethren hate hirelingism, and well they may. But which tends more to promote the very spirit of a hireling, the changing system, or the permanent relationship, between pastor and people? The former making the minister a mere bird of passage, almost compels him to feel himself to be a hireling, from the very nature of his engagements; while the settled pastor becomes himself a member of the community, and sees vastly more and greater inducements for becoming deeply interested in the people of his charge, and to seek in every way possible their highest good. He some in hope.

Ministers of the Gospel, although consecrated to the work of the Lord, are still men in the flesh, subject to like passions with their ministers of the Gospel, although consecrated to the work of the Lord, are still men in the flesh, subject to like passions with their ministers of the Gospel, although consecrated to the work of the Lord, are still men in the flesh, subject to like passions with their and the lard his hands on them and pray." according to a custom of the Jews, which attributed high value to the blessing of any person and predered denomination of the control of the least of the literature of the literature of the least of the large of the large

cern for the body than for the soul, nor does it comport well with Paul's charge to the Ephesian elders, viz.: "Take heed, therefore, to yourselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseer, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood."

Cherishing these sentiments, the settled pastor cultivates the feelings of a father and guardian towards his flock; he secures their confidence, becomes their tried and faithful friend and counsellor, interests himself in all that concerns their welfare, and thus secures to himself all influence for doing good, which it would be impossible for a stranger to command. "The sheep hear his voice." The tried and tempted, the weak and wandering, the fearful and desponding, are by him sought out, and encour-

Is a church to be called upon to aid the missionary or any other benevolent cause? The intelligent pastor knows where their strength is, and by what means it can be called forth. His voice, to second and support the pleading of an agent, is seen to operate like a charm in dilating both the purse and the heart-strings.

Evangelists and missionaries always have been, and doubtless always will be required in the Christian economy. But they should not be allowed to supersede or take the place of settled mastors, if we would secure the greatest lieve the sentiment of the autoations from them

ought not to retain them one hour." Christian
J. P. Ministry, p. 136.—(He includes the Christian
Sabbath in the same declaration. This is
why he uses the plural in the above extract.)
Gib. Pedo-Baptists themselves have no confidence in it. This I infer from the fact, that
Fedo-Baptists often baptize persons who have
been previously sprinkled or poured. I knew
a minister of that order who immersed a young Having spoken of the object and mode of baptism, I shall in the third place notice the proper subjects of this ordinance. We believe that true believers in the Lord Jesus Christian true believers in the Lord Jesus Christian baptism, and that when it is applied to any others, whether infants or aged, it ceases to be a Christian ordinance, because there is no command of Christ, or of his apostles which enjoins it. mand of Christ, or of his apostles which enjoins it.

That true believers are the only fit candidates, we argue,

Ist. From our Savior's command to his disciples. To this we feel bound to yield implicit and exact obedience. In his last command, he said to his disciples, "go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, (literally disciple all nations, for the same word is translated disciple in Matt. 27: 57,) baptizing them," &c. Matt. 28: 19. Here we learn that they were first to embrace Christianity, and after this they were to be baptized.

2d. The example of the primitive churches, or at least of those planted by the disciples of Christ, corroborates, this. In Acts 2: 41, it is said, "And they that gladly received his word were baptized." Again when Peter preached to

type.

1. In regard to the sacrifices offered.

These must be of animals the most mild and valuable, without blemish. So with Christ, the great sacrifice for sinners. He was harmless and undefiled, the son of the living God, exalted above principalities and powers, the well beloved of the Father—a lamb without

Dartmouth College.

DOVER, N. H., NOVEMBER 6, 1851.

condemned if Jerusalem, and then carried for "computing too much. Again, the quotation from Dr. Anthen, make him say," and to give such a translation, would be a gratuitous forgery of the Word of God," whereas he only say, "sprinkling, &c., are entirely out of the question."

NOBLENESS OF SOUL

Man, to a great extent, is the architect of the desires and feelings which form his moral mature. If he cherishes an affable disposition, meeting with a benignant smile and pleasing salutation his inferiors as well as superiors; however unnatural at first, at no distant ting, the habit will be one so confirmed, that he will be in reality, what before he had only assumed. To be a man then, in the manily sense of the term, we have only to so decide, and follow up the decision with persevering effort. But yet, though this is so, true nobleness of soul is sought for oftener among the fictitions herees of novelists and poets, than among the present living beings wearing the form of humanity. Why is it thus, that that which is the best calculated of all things to elevate the whole being both in the sight of God and man, which never fails to crown its possessor with laurels of the highest honor, and erect an imperishable monument to his memory, should be so little labored for as an attainment, till its discovery seems as hopeless as the diamond's buried beneath the sands of the desert? Is in the gospel. The sine must feel his need to Christ which carry and must willingly present of the highest honor, and erect an imperishable monument to his memory, should be so little labored for as an attainment, till its discovery seems as hopeless as the diamond's buried beneath the sands of the desert? Is in the gospel. The second play and the words God and faith in Christ. It is a ceadly error, "an error the words and the wanity of the heart, enticing the thoughts from what is truly valuable, and leading us on a will either whole heart of christ will dot the imperishable monument to his heart of the wanity of the heart, enticing the t the atonement, unless men first, as in olden times, columnarily came, as God required, and, thoughts entirely absorbed upon the possession of their gilded wings, which when obtained are crushed in the very obtaining? But nobleness of soul impels us upon no such ephemeral pursuit, nor is its value ephemeral. It is a beam from the Celestial Sun, illuminating the dark adversities of life. It enables one to rise above the temporal emoluments, to gazo

the dark adversities of life. It enables one to rise above the temporal emoluments, to gaze upon the eternal principles of truth, where sacred right sits enthroned, and to aim at perfection alone, looking down with contempt upon the bickerings of jealous partisans and scorning to succumb to policy for policy's sake, but boldly calling wrong wrong, however gilded the cloak that envelops it. It has no localities. It is peculiar to no age, sex or condition. The humble lad who refuses the proffered sixpence for the performance of a generous deed—the American savage, who never forgets the smallest kindness—woman on the field of battle, ministering to the sufferings of the wounded and dying—the prince pardoning the assassin attenapting his life—are enough to prove that mankind are not wholly actuated by motives of soul is not found in the bosom of the whining, canting bigot, branding the advocate of every principle, not yet canonized, with the mask of infidelity, as an Ishmaelite forthwith and forever; and lauding to heaven him who drags from beneath the dead rabbish of antients.

of seal is not found in the bosom of the whining, canting higher, branding the advocate of experienciple, not yet canonized, with the mask of infidelity, as an Ishmeelite forthwith and forever; and landing to heaven him who drags from beneath the dead rubbish of aniapity the dogmas of forgotten ages, and with Chinese veneration for Confluctus engrafted upon Amagirean superstition woreshipping them, as the oracles of the living God for the very god reason alone that they have been bepatied by montains in mole-lills—an accide—ready by the first of the consideration of the living God for the very god reason alone that they have been beginned to be considered to go in the space of the living God for the very sold to go into spassms at every slight derilection of a lellow brother from the minutia of what he considered. Now, this is no ready want to generate the considerate of the world by the fear of prison, and death. Battin one like him of whom very depend which counselled to let alone, for if it was of man it would come to nought of itself, but it of God it could not be overthrown. Nobitive the consideration of the living god and silver or any other earthly treasure beyond this world. We do not know how and the constitution of the living god in the god will call us hence, to be here on man it would come to nought of itself, but it is a subject of the living god will call us hence, to be here on man it would come to nought of itself, but it is a subject of the living god will call us hence, to be here on the will exist, without hadges or insignit to distingtion which were have a subject of the living god will call us hence, to be here of the living god will call us hence, to be horse of the living god will call us hence, to be horse of the living god will call us hence, to be horse of the living god will call us hence, to be horse of the living god will call us hence, to be horse of the living and the proposed will be a subject to the living god will call us hence, to be horse of the living and the proposed will b outwardly, be sure that we are not valued above our worth in their hearts—a consideration which should prompt us to be what we wish to be considered. And we can be so.—

Every one can be great in his love for the truth—great in soul—noble at heart, however humble his sphere of action—may feel in his bosom a consciousness of upright, honest dealings with all—purity of motives, which is elevating him to the dignity of a perfect man.

E. M. T.

Destroyath College. ry with us into the spirit world the objects that give us pleasure. Religion alone can lasting pleasure give. O then, do not say any more, "I pray thee, have me excused." O, that you would throw aside all these excuses, and come out decidedly on the Lord's side, and "spend and be spent in the cause of Christ." We want more in the ranks of Zion who will at all THE ATONEMENT: THE ANALOGY BETWEEN THE TYPE AND ANTI-TYPE.

It seems to us there is no way in which we It seems to us there is no way in which we can arrive at the truth, in regard to the atonement, so soon as to lay aside all prepossessions in favor of any theory and simply look at the analogy between the Types and the Antitype.

1. In regard to the sacrifices offered.

Want force in the ranks of Zion who will at all times and in every place and under all circumstances do all they can to advance the cause of truth without making any vain excuses.—May you engage immediately in the service of Christ and labor to induce others to do the same while you live.

D. W. Edwards.

Iowa.

BORROWING SERMONS.

Pupils in the schools, who depend pretty blemish.

The pils in the schools, who depend pretty much on their teachers or on others to solve their mathematical questions for them, never As salt is in its nature savory and preservative, unlike the corruptibleness of flesh with which it is combined in sacrifice, so in the sacrifice of Christ there was combined with human nature, which is corruptible, the Divine nature, which

ery of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Sermon of Mr. Parr, of Ithaca, N. Y. Another proof is, that many Pedo-Baptist families neglect to sprinkle their children. So prevalent is this neglect that it has become notorious. Now if they fully and firmly believed it to be a command of God, why do they carelessly neglect and trifle with it?

In my next number, I shall notice the argument which puts infant baptism in the place of circumcission, also the probable origin of infant sprinkling.

O. T. MOULTON.

Conrections.—In Chiestian Baptism, No. 5, "Now if thronos be the symbol of permanent, fixed power, surely thronos hould be throno. Again, below that, for "computing too much. Again, below that, for "computing too much to human weakness," read fine puting too much. Again, the quotation from Dr. Anthen, makes him say, "and to give such a translation, would be a graulious forgery of the Word of God," whereas he only says, "sprinkling, &c., are entirely out of the question."

Is incorruptible, and which renders his sacrifice so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so acceptable to God and so adapted to the die so a this principle. The iniquities of all who repent upon Christ, the great anti-type. Isa 53: 6. Who his ownself bore our sins in his own body on the tree, I Pet 2: 2.

24. For Christ also hath once suffered for us, the just for the unjust. I Pet 3: 8.

The type Isa

cers on that harder quiestions can be solved, and the control of t

great sermon; but it as ill fits him as the coat of a father does a son who is young and small; or as the large military dress and mighty armor of Saul, did the stripling David.

I have written plainly, because the subject demands it. It cannot be considered too personal, for it is a specimen of much of the kind, and what has been given, was found in different denominations.

OBSERVER.

Teaching forth unto those which are before, press toward the mark for the prize." Soon our sight, and eternal realities unfold themselves to our view. Soon, if our race is successfully run,—

And rise, victorious over death, to massions bright and fair, the holy angels dwell, and foes can ne'er annothing the strength of the prize." Soon our sight, and eternal realities unfold themselves to our view. Soon, if our race is successfully run,—

OBSERVER.

Joy. Naples, Me., 1851. R. E. S. THE CHRISTIAN RACE.

THE CHRISTIAN RACE.

Paul, in his Epistle to the Hebrews, compares the life of the Christian to a race in the himian games. And, to those who frequently witnessed those scenes, the Christian's earthly pilgrimage must have been beautifully and forcibly illustrated, by the comparison.

Those games were regarded with intense interest by the people of those countries, and were held in such high estimation, that many, already exalted in office or in fame, engaged in the amusement, and earnestly desired the honor of winning the prize. The ranner, who, by previous discipline, is prepared for the race, on entering the arena, divests himself of everything that will impede his progress, or hinder him in his course; and, surrounded by an immense crowd of spectators, commences the race; and if it is successfully run, he receives the enthusiastic applause of the vast assemblage, a crown of laurel is placed upon his brow, he is preceded by a herald, who announces his name and country, and is borne, in the triumphal chariot," to his native city, having attained the highest honor to which he aspired, and for which he has made such great mens of the archive, are flow filed river, ever flow pure streams of heavenly joy.

Naples, Me., 1851.

R. E. S.

THE MISSION HOUSE AT BOSTON.

Among the many objects of interest in and artificial curiosities, in an upper apartment of the Mission building. It may be less attractive and imposing, than many other places of public resort, with their various objects of wonder and admiration, at least to very many who visit this beautiful and thriving City; but to the devout Christian and philanthropist, it to the devout Christian

having attained the highest honor to which he aspired, and for which he has made such great exertions. And as they cast aside everything that would encumber them while running, or in the least retard their movements, so we who would run the Christian race, at the commencement of our course, must "lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us."—Among many other things that would hinder the Christian in his course, a covetous, money-loving disposition, and a love of worldly honor are dangerous weights. "For the love of money is the root of all evil; which, while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." And, "How canye believe," says Christ, "which receive honor one of another, and seek not the honor that cometh from God only?" Vain will be our attempts to run—vain our hopes of obtaining the heavenly prize, while the love of any sin is reserved in the heart. All our own righteousness must be cast aside; and, helpless and dependent as we are, if we would obtain the crown of glory, we must commence the race, trusting alone in the righteousness of Christ, and looking continually to him for strength and counsel, and for "grace to help in time of need." We, like the runner in the games, are surrounded by many witnesses. Not only our associates on earth, but "an immerable company of angels, the general assembly aspired, and for which he has made such great mens of the architectural power and good

looking continually to him for strength and looking continually to him for strength and looking continually to him for strength and chard of the extra present and the strength and church of the first-born, which are written in heaven, Got the Judge of all, and the spirits of just men made perfect," are our witnesses. Those who have run the race being in the company of our shows who have run the race being in the control in

NO. 30.

houses. An early start found us on the road to "Algers settlement," our place of destination at this time. Here we examined the land, wood and river, and from it took some of the fish, which furnished us an "excellent dinner. From here, we were conducted by the "mail boy" across the prairie to Dewit again, twelve miles, where we parted again for a time. From Wednesday to Sabbath eve, I attended meetings at Dewit, Barber and Alger settlements. With the latter, I spent the Sabbath, and held first Communion with this church. The day was warm, and in the afternoon, we took seats was warm, and in the afternoon, we took seats under the shade of the forest trees, spreading the Lord's table for all his people in the open elements, unlike anything I ever saw before. O, thought I, how unlike New England is this. Here we are, separate from the finery and fashion of the east, in the forest, the prairie on And, from life's river, ever flow pure streams of heavenly our east spread out—and a little congregation gathered to hear the word of life—a little comgathered to hear the word of life—a little company of disciples associated to carry out the "Law of Christ," and show their attachment to the Lord and his cause—Here "Free Comminion" was taught and practiced for the first time in this settlement. This church is alive in the work of God. One converted and one re-claimed since my last visit to them. The meetings were refreshing, and we trust profited all. On Tuesday morning, I again took up my ride over the prairie land to the northeast, for the settlement of the "Wrights," in the north part of Clinton Co. I rode about twelve miles on the prairie, unsettled—crossed twelve miles on the prairie, unsettled—crossed west end of Deep Creek at its source—on to west end of Deep Creek at its source—on to the Dewit road, to Makoqueta village, eleven miles north of Dewit. I passed through Brookfield and Amoy, and tarried that night at M. village. The next morning I took a south-east direction to Lyons, thirty miles dis-

crossed Deep Creek Valley below Simmon's settlement, over the prairies for miles unsettled,—landing at my host's, J. L. P.'s, about 10 1-2 in the evening, where I am at present, in good health, enjoying the "fall weather" for two or three days last past, since the extremely warm weather passed. Good by, and the Lord be with you all.

I remain, &c., as ever, J. S. Mowar.
Lyons, Clinton Co., lowa, Sept. 17, 1851.

tant, on the M. river, and east part of Clinton

into Hunter's again after crossing Deep Creek,

eighteen miles from L. From Hunter's, crossed Deep Creek Valley below Simmon'

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS. The first remembrance I have of my child-

hood is that my mother was a woman of prayer. How earnestly she prayed for her children, that God would enable her to bring them up in his fear. Her kneeling form, her solemn voice, her face suffused with tears, as she voice, her lace sinused with treats, as she arose from prayer, are still fresh in my memory. Her soft and tender words, she addressed to us, telling about heaven where God dwells, and, if we were good children, that He would take us to dwell with him, and that Jesus died for us, and that to be good, we must believe in him, made impressions on my heart that, have never been effaced, and I believe never will be; though my pathway thus far through life has much of it been rough, beset with trials sometimes almost crushing my soul, plunging me in despair. She was punctual in attending the worship of God at his house on the Sabbath. She always took her children with her. I can remember how reluctant I sometimes went. But she would take me by the hand, saying, meeting: and lead But she would take me by the hand, saying, Come, my son, let us go to meeting; and lead me away through the woods to the Temple of God. I can recollect the aged servant of God, as he modestly stood on the floor, below the pulpit; and talked of Christians becoming heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ; the aged pilgrims, that used to bear testimony to the truth that fell from the lips of the pastor.—One old saint, leaning upon the top of his staff, was constantly there, and failed not to speak of the excellency of the way of life; also, an aged hand-maiden, whose testimony was almost always that she was striving to keep her garments unspotted from the world. I do not wonder now why my mother took so much delight in going to meeting. If those scenes were as pleasant to her then, as the remembrance of them is to me now, though more than thirty years intervene, (and I do not doubt it,) the joy she felt, could only cause her to anticipate the glorious consummation of her hope in the strength of the second cipate the glorious consummation of her hope

How gladly would I re-visit the home of my childhood, could I but once more see my morner and converse with her as in days gone. I have not forgotten how she taught me to pray, to go to God as to my Father, and ask of him whatever I wanted. How she taught me to read the Bible and to consider it God's Book; to receive the instruction contained in it, as direct from God, because he is unchanging able. able.

THE HIGHER LAW DOCTRINE.

"Here we have more of the legitimate results of that damnable higher law doctrine, which is preached by the Abolition leaders."

This is the language of one of the leading political papers of New Hampshire, relative to Fugitive slaves, shooting a slave-holder, who was attempting to capture them in Christiana, Pa. We remark that the first shots were fired by the slave-holder or his assistants. Abolitionists have not counselled that the hunted fugitives shed blood. If the fugitives had been killed in this case, even a score of them instead of one white man, then political editors like the above would not have complained. Abolitionists of one white man, then political editors like the above would not have complained. Abolitionists with many others, believe that the law of. God is higher than the laws of men, and such unkind, ungentlemanly and denunciatory language as the above will not change their belief.

Quarrels would never last long if the fault

ANNIVERSARIES.

Convention in Reference to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Rev. Mr. Merriam, Agent for the above nam ed Society, being present at the Anniversaries and desiring some expression of sympathy, &c., with his labors in collecting moneys in its behalf, a Convention was held Thursday, Oct. 9, at one o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. The Convention having been duly organized, Bro. Hutchins offered a series solutions, which were passed, approving the object of the Bible Society, and acknowledging its claims upon the F. W. B. denon ination. Bro. Hutchins was also appointed to write a Circular to our churches in reference to the subject.

Meantime, Bro. Merriam made some re-

marks. He said:

Bro Chairman :- As our time is quite lim ited, I shall occupy your attention but a few moments. For some months I have been travelling among your churches, with those of the Baptist, soliciting assistance for the American and Foreign Bible Society, & have received rising \$400; from them. This Society was formed because the American Bible Society refused to aid in circulating those versions of the Word of God made in foreign languages in which the word Bantizo was translated. Bantist Missionaries translate it immerse, as Luther did into the German, by a word that means immerse. The Society aids Dr. Sutton, wishes to give him as he requested, \$6000 in five years,-and his associates in their field of labor. As your Missionaries in India circulate his version, they have received assistance from the first as they could not obtain it from the American.

In several countries of Asia in Germany, France Italy and others in Europe-in Central America, -- from Maine to California, especially among the German immigrants to this country, we are doing what we can. In this great work, we ask your co-operation as a denomination, as a portion of the brotherhood of Christ, that wishes to have the Word of God faithfully translated into the different languages spoken by man

Some of your brethren have hesitated to contribute, because slaveholders render some assistance. It is well known to some of you at least, that this Society was formed before very much was said about slavery, by the Baptists North and South. For some years so great has been the feeling produced by it, so great the difficulties it has thrown in our way, that a separation has taken place in nearly, if not all, our National Societies. The South. has voluntarily withdrawn. Within a year a Rible Board has been formed by them Southern Baptists advised not to contribute to any Northern Society. As a Society we have no agents in the South, solicit no donations from them, have been requested not to.

These facts, it appears to me, open the so that any brother, however intense his feelings may be on the subject of Slavery, can consistently contribute to our Treasury.-Without the assistance of the South, we are left to meet the usual calls for aid, which increase in amount and number annually. Your churches can do much toward replenishing our Treasury and saving us from a great deficiency, which, without this assistance, is inevisable. To secure their confidence and co-oneration generally, an expresssion of this Conference in favor of the Society is desired, if it can cordially be given.

with which I have been received and the readiness with which they have generally responded to my solicitations.

The hour had now arrived for the Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the Convention dissolved. The proceedings will be published in this paper in due form.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY

SOCIETY. This was held at West Lebanon, Thursday Oct. 9, at two o'clock, P. M. It opened by singing the 252d hymn in the Sacred Melody.

Lo! the nation is arousing From its slumber long and deep; And the friends of God are waking Never, never more to sleep, While a bondman

In his chains remains to weep. See the light of truth is breaking, Full and clear on every hand And the voice of mercy speaking,
Now is heard through all the land Firm and fearless, See the friends of freedom stand

Prayer was offered by Bro. J. Mariner, in which he said. "We have many sins to deplore; but at the head of the black catalogue stands the sin of American Slavery." The choir again sung.

What mean ye, that ye bruise and bind My people, saith the Lord. And starve your craving brethren's mind Who ask to read my word? When at the judgment God shall call, Where is thy brother? say, What mean ye to the Judge of all, To answer on that day?

The Secretary, Rev. I. D. Stewart, read the Annual Report. It was an excellent production, the publication of which is in the hands of a committee. It was a production to live, and be read by the denomination down to, for aught we know, the end of time. The reporter feels in reference to it as Charlotte Elizabeth did in reference to Botany, she could hardly study it she so disliked to tear a flower in pieces. It was a history of Anti-Slavery in the denomination, over which the brilliant thoughts of the writer were unsparingly scattered. We took somewhat extensive notes of it, from which, as it was too lengthy to be published

in the Star, we here insert the following. The same year on which the Plymouth fathers landed on Plymouth reck, a cargo of slaves was landed on the shores of Virginia. The system of slavery thus commenced has for more than 200 years grown with our nation's growth and strengthened with its strength. Its victims are now more than 3,000,000. It now claims to be the corner-stone of our Republic, and threatens our nation. It enslaves every colored man that enters its enclosure. It kidnaps by law. It requires us to disobey God! O Slavery! full of all subtlety and mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, may our right hand forget its cunning, if we do not resist thy wicked en-

Our present position as a denomination, was not obtained without a struggle. The Report proposed to give a history of it, and proceeded. The origin of the emancipation cause is assigned to different men and different periods of time. Rush and Franklin were engaged in it seventy years ago. The Covenanters also had been long concerned with it. In 1829 & '30 Baltimore. Wm. Lloyd Garrison was associ-

1833, an Anti-Slavery Society was formed in firmative, he replied, "then I am no me

were other denominations,—unless our silence was finally voted that the report was highly could be called so. The fathers were called satisfactory. orth for a peculiar work. The return of peace After Anti-slavery had begun at the North, o explained as to savor strongly of the papa- ing a Scriptural discussion of the subject y. Then God raised up a people to proclaim slavery. But that minister did not dare di ed to the subject of slavery, a majority of our these churches, says he, [the reporter lost the

Resolutions in 1837. A minister went forty to shoot such a man than a deer! (shame!) The gathering was immense. Resolutions, be steadfast and persevering. emning Slavery and approving the princi- The General Conference in 1841, took a few ples of immediate emancipation, were unanisteps in advance of its former position. There

cot Yearly Meeting acted. placing ourselves back sixteen years, when im- abolitionists. Individuals of other denor ry to such Anti-Slavery action.

It was one thing to adopt resolutions, but rebuke was never uttered by uninspired man. helped the cause. So that before the next lieved that no power could sanctify sin. Gen. Conference every Yearly Meeting and The Report here made some allusion to field of labor. And among the ministers a few work!" there were who grieved that the Morning Star At this time we assailed the highest-works gratitude to those of your brethren whom I nearly \$15000 were due the printing estabhave visited on my mission, for the cordiality lishment and Star. It owed \$6000. The pe- change with slaveholders. Gen. Con. has on for an act of Incorporation, voted at the Slavery condition up to that time.

try. At this Conference [1837], Gonference and vice versa. Such was the view taken by

rative, and then proceeded.]

age [applause]. charters as they could receive. It alluded also tend it. their labors, now on British ground.

This brought out a protest, signed by eleven passed, and proclaimed as the salvation of the Anti-slavery man.

Secretary did not read the account of the cussed for three or four hours, and un

against Housley. [And here the reporter will Conference. say, for the benefit of those who were not read- Because of our action on the Fugitive Slave ers of the Star at the time of which we are Law, we are denounced by demagogues as speaking, that Dr. Housley, a pleasant slave- disorganizers. But we declare here our faith holder, came up from Kentucky to that Con- in human Governments; though we abhor their ference, for ordination, bringing with him good wicked actions. Nor has the Government any Mr. Lundy was publishing a liberty paper at testimonials as a minister of Christ, and as-right to complain, if we disobey, for consuring us—the reporter was a member of that science sake, and take the penalty. It has no ated with him as chief editor. His motto was Conference—that large numbers in Kentucky right to require what God has forbidden. If it immediate emancipation. But when he pub- were ready to join our denomination. He do this, it transcends the object for which it

South he was thrown into prison. The year A prominent man in our ministry said, "Do next after this was formed the Anti-Slavery you think the denomination will make slave-Society. It consisted of twelve members. In holding a test?" Being answered in the afhiladelphia. This soon became efficient. It Free-will Baptist." The report was against ent out sixty agents. Slaveholders were Housley! The discussion that followed was larmed, and exclaimed, "Let us alone," and intensely interesting. All the talent of the let us alone," echoed their Northern allies. | Conference was called into action. Lawyers Down to the time of this agitation, we were and every body took part. The report was more anti-slavery as a denomination than opposed as uncharitable and impolitic. But it

and us nationally free, but with vitiated Eld. Hutchins wrote to the most influential min orals. The great doctrines of the Bible were ister of the North Carolina Conference, propos free salvation. Sinners were converted and cuss it. They made no returns to us, and we thurches organized. This was the proper work dropped them. They consisted of two Q. of many years. If therefore, our fathers did M's, forty-five churches, thirty-six ministers, not remember the slave as he is remembered and three thousand members. The wrong of now, who can find it in his heart to say they holding them in our denomination may be ere unfaithful. But when attention was call- seen in the following :- During my stay among ninisters were ready to act. Some had their name, but supposes it Hutchins,] one of their attention called to it in one way, and some good ministers told me that he once pursued a n another. In almost every meeting, some- rungion slave, and that on his refusal to stop, body was prepared to talk on the subject of he fired at him, as he was getting over a fence, ery, and to take strong ground against it. He said he tracked him by the blood a dis-The first recorded action against slavery in tance, but never found him. Another man this denomination was the adoption of a series told me that he wanted no better sport than to of Resolutions in 1835 by the Rockingham take his horse, dogs and gun, for the pursuit Q. M. Farmington Q. M. adopted similar of a runaway slave; that it was no more harm

miles to second and support them. Two men The Report continued :- In the eyes of spoke an hour apiece. They were followed some, our course has deprived us of a respectaby a man who tried to show that the Resolu- ble standing. It has threatened our ministers tions were but dabbling in the dirty waters of [and sometimes executed its threats] with loss politics. But they were, notwithstanding, of salaries. But having obtained help of God, adopted. The New Hampshire Yearly Meet- we continue unto this day, testifying to all that ing of 1835 was anticipated with great inter- nothing shall divert us from our pledged oppot. Missionaries would be ordained—Doctor sition to slavery. Others may veer with the we be weary in well doing? [No! No!] Nev- his blood. Now, the church has known all Cox would be there. The people came up winds of popular feeling, and box the compass er! No never! The slaves have heard that about slavery, and been silent. It is therefore rom every hill and glen of the Granite State. with the great expounder, but our fidelity shall

mously adopted. In that meeting, deep sym- are times, said the Report, when calm, gentle pathy for the Slave was shown in many a swell-efforts are unavailing. At such times, if we ng bosom and falling tear. Marks, Place, can come down like a thundering avalanche, cc., were there. Soon after this, the Penob- we strike a blow that tells. This was the thing necessary in '41. To calm down the In Oct. 1835, Gen. Conference met, in which South, Northern Doctors flew to the rescue of strong Anti-Slavery Resolutions were passed, their beloved slaveholding brethren. They Then for the first time we hear the denom- transferred to the Bible the hellish institution. ination speaking in calm but decided con- They clothed its defenders with patriarchal lemnation of Slavery. Now, said the Report, authority, and then turned and charged upon ment and death had been the fate of tions complained, but it was left for Free-will some for their fidelity, it will be seen that no Baptists to give the rebuke. It was there (in small amount of moral principle was necessa- Gen. Con.), resolved that we look upon the effort to prove slavery from the Bible, as trea-Conference adjourned. Time rolled on .- son against the law of God. A more dreadful quite another to execute them. Here came It was said by H. Clay, that "that is property the tug of war. But the denomination faltered which the law declares to be property, and not. Conferences, prayers, sermons and tears which has been confirmed as such by 200 were not in vain. 5,000 rays of Star light years' legislation." But that Conference be-

almost every Quarterly Meeting had taken high foreign correspondence, and read an extract Anti-Slavery ground. But there was a dark from a letter from England, which, among othside. Members of the denomination were dis- er things, ironically said, "Come then, ye affected. If a minister preached on Slavery swearers, drunkards, and murderers, come up I will give with her. some in almost every church would be almost and be honored as Christians—come satan, incessantly complaining. Not unfrequently he and your angels, we will welcome you into the must on this account remove to some other bands of saints, as well as those who do your

sympathized with the Slave. At this time of slavery. Unequivocal rebuke was faithfullast Conference had been rejected, and multi-system of slavery. Seven years ago, we retudes of requests for discontinuing the Star solved that we believed it the duty of voters to were coming in. In 1837, the Gen. Conferact upon Anti-slavery principles. There was ence assembled in R. I. Such was our Anti-Human Gov't. On the one hand, we did not In view of the public odium, &c., to which exalt it above the authority of God, -and on to this audience, after they have listened to meeting was stirred, and the whole country.we were subjected, a retraction of our strong the other, we did not regard it as undeserving Anti-Slavery ground was demanded. 'Many the Christian's attention. Governments, like thought a modification of our action was ne- the individuals composing them, are imperfect essary. But as our fathers stood undismayed, and liable to err. As the church is not infalliso the body of the denomination at this time ble, much less can a Civil Gov't be. But proved themselves worthy of their noble ances- good rulers and good laws are a great blessing, showed no disposition to retract. [Here the the Pilgrims in leaving their fatherland, and Report proposed to break the thread of its nar- by their descendants, in the time of the Revorative, and then proceeded.] lution. And is it nothing to you, ye men of
The agent of the printing establishment have the present day, what kind a Gov't you live ing tendered his resignation, a board of Trus- under? Then go to England, France, Spain, tees was chosen. For about one year and a Rome or Russia, or stay at home and catch half the Star had been Anti-Slavery. With slaves for your lords and masters (Applause). its Anti-Slavery character, one or two mem- The Report thought civil government importbers of the Board were dissatisfied. A meet- ant, and that it should not be left altogether in ing of the Board was called in December .- the hands of the irreligious. That good Gov't man could tell what its decision upon the is desirable, and that the Christian should as-American Anti-Slavery subject would be. Some sist in securing it. No person can have great-would entirely exclude the subject of Slavery er interest in it than he. When great moral from the Star. Others would have it soften its questions are to be decided, it is his duty to tone, and still others would have it speak vote as well as pray. And has the minister strong. The discussion was continued in the no part to act? A political babbler he should Board through the day. Nor did it close never be; but an active citizen he should alwith the expiring beams of light. Through ways be. But we are told that he compromisthe livelong night, it continued. It was not eshis dignity, by political action. This detill the radiant beams of light were streaming pends upon the spirit in which he goes to the in the east that a vote was demanded. The polls, If he has religion enough to do as he question was, "Shall the Star pursue its present would be done by, he is not only justified in Anti-Slavery course?" It shall, was the reply, voting, but it may be his solemn duty to vote. with but one dissenting voice. Righteous de- Is it not mockery, to pray for an object, and at ision. Glorious news for the millions in bond- the same time refuse to act in view of obtaining it? But the men most delicate upon this ge [applause].

The Report here noticed the fact that our subject of ministerial voting, are the men who ocation mattered nothing, for we are all en- would be glad to have us vote, if they could circled in the same Anti-Slavery spirit. It al. control our voting. We claim the franchise luded to the Anti-Slavery character of Geau- as a right. We were men before we became

ga and Spring Arbor Institutions, and the diffi- unnisters, and are the same now. We bless culty with which therefore, they obtained such God for liberty, and vote for men who will exto the fact, that many of our members take a . Such being our views on the slavery ques lively interest in the UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. tion, our position in reference to the Fugitive In this our brethren at the west are most of Save Law will be anticipated. The last Conthem stockholders-many of them officers, and gress was an excited one. During the nine not a few, formerly in bondage, are, through months of its session, a liberty Spartan band stood unmoved. But might triumphed over-In 1837, the Rockingham Q. M. adopted res- right. The North was again compelled to olutions approving the Anti-Slavery Society. bow the knee. The Fugitive Slave Bill was brethren-leading members of churches. Two country, the quietus of all agitation. Just of them were ministers-one of whom has fourteen days after its passage, our Gen. Con. gone to his rest, and the other is now a staunch assembled in the city of Providence, R. I .-No denomination had spoken. Ours now did-In 1839, Conference assembled in Ohio. At A committee appointed for the purpose, reportthat Conference, the firmness of our Anti-slav-ery principles was brought to the test. The in the strongest terms. The report was dis-Housley case, supposing it to be generally ly adopted. Since then, every Yearly Meeting well known, but simply noticed that Judge has been convened, and yet not the first word * * counselled the committee not to report has been uttered against the action of that

virtue. When an act is wrong in itself, no er fall this when Satan Websterized the ministrative always preach the politics of the Bible. When MORNING STAR legislation can make it right. It was wrong ters of this country, than took place in the Elijah came before Ahab, what did he say? "I in the King of Persia to require that no man Garden of Paradise. Infidelity never dared to have not troubled Israel, but thou, and thy fathshould pray to God for thirty days. It was no say the half against the Bible that is said by er's house, in that ye have forsaken the comnore right after than before the legislation in these Websterized ministers? Not only do the matter. And Daniel will be forever hon- they slander the Bible in making it sanction Balaam." Not we, Mr. President, but they ored for his fidelity. The betrayal of Children slavery, but also in making it approve the fuwas wrong. The command to betray him, did gitive slave law. If it be piracy to catch not justly obligate Judas to betray him. And slaves in Africa, why should it be anything hell will ever sing him, as the only law abid- else in America? Does it make any difference ing citizen among the disciples. What is to the character of the thing whether it be rong cannot be made right, though signed done in one country or another? No person by Millard Fillmore. And the only obedience could feel for a moment, that if his child was we will render the Fugitive Slave Law shall placed in the condition of the slave, it would be to suffer its penalties.

be his duty to keep inviolate the fugitive slave
In surveying our past action, a few truths law. We feel that it is a slander upon the Bi-

ess upon the mind and demand utterance. - ble to teach that it supports such a law! Ve cannot suppress our gratitude to God, for The speaker here read another resolut having enabled us thus to speak and prosper. making the position of the American church From '34 to '44 our denomination nearly one of the main reasons" of the existence of doubled. The number of subscribers for the slavery in these U. S., &c. Morning Star increased from about three | The church, he said, had not been indifferent

Days, months and years, pass away, and in this day. their despair, they exclaim, How long! O The church has been too careful, and timid, Lord, how long!

the cup of its iniquity in hot haste. The time serried. of its doom draweth nigh. The bands of op- But when we talk plainly, the church says, sleep in the dust before that time, but our I am to be silent in some ins spirits will then join in the song,

S. Curlis. Come on lively—I like a lively B. D. Peck. Thave no apologies to make.

C. Phinney, I dont want to call any of here. I never feel sorry to be called upon to you old rich fellows out by name. That would speak upon this subject. My difficulty is in be a bold push. I am in earnest, however, the too many thoughts that throng my mindinsertion farther back. Rep.] The collection met in Providence, this law, this being ended, the Society sat for addresses .- ty had been enacted but 14 days. One poor

The first was from, D. S. Frost. . The subject assigned me, is the city of New York, and borne back to slathe connection of the church with slavery. I very. Then we felt indignant. We spoke am aware that it will be very difficult speaking out the thoughts that were in us. The whole such a Report as that which has just been At that time everybody felt that such a law read. But still feeling interested in the sub- could not be enforced. We spake confidently. ject, and having been interested in it for a it could not be enforced on New England soil number of years, and having had some experi- except in some of the large cities, and it ence which has been calculated to fix that in- was doubtful if it could be enforced anywhere terest, I always feel as though I could speak And what has been our experience during the upon it. When I was a boy, in the State of past year? True, in New England, it Vermont, I attended the missionary concert of not been enforced to any great extent. a Congregationalist church. On one occasion, there has been disposition enough. Our peowould make the slaves a subject of prayer shame the fact that a law which would disgrace He then asked me, if I would pray for them .- any barbarous nation on the face of the globe I did pray for them, and the people looked at -a law that could not be enforced in Algiers. me with astonishment. My father chided me a law monstrous beyond all monstrosities is enfor it. It was said, slavery was none of our forced here in this land of the pilgrims. It is a not be discussed there, unless the minister " Have I lived to see this day?" went in over his dead body. I wrote, however, One year ago I felt confident that the people and preached a sermon. He took umbrage at would repudiate this law. But such is the it, and left the singers' seat, untuned. Other witchery of politics, such the power of dema

they can the heathen. They cannot go as this infamous law that ought to put a people successfully among them as among the most out of the pale of Christianity-does any one savage and barbarous nation on the face of the doubt that, (cries of "No,")-can be enforced in earth. Every man therefore who opposes anti Maine and Massachusetts and New Hampslavery sets bounds to the law of God, and says shire. Our politicians tell us, it must be, be he is unwilling the gospel should be preached cause the nation is in jeopardy; they tell us to every creature. The speaker here read an- there is no way to save the nation, unle ther resolution, rebuking those ministers who support this law. And being led off by this ave undertaken to make the Bible sanction cry-led off by him who has been spoken of slavery and the fugitive slave law, and con- this afternoon, and by others in New England. nued. This is the foulest slander upon God's is the thing that has nearly killed our Anti-Holy Book-worse than infidelity can possibly Slavery. For I confess it looks dark. Where erpetrate. Some men talk about the abuse of are our people? What was the condition of the system of slavery. But you cannot have the things when poor Thomas Sims was seized in stem without the abuses without its concu- Boston? Where then were our ministers and age & the selling of Jesus in the person of his lawyers, and politicians and church members? hildren. Well, does the Bible teach such They joined with the people in saying, we must nings as these? [cries of No.] A fugitive support this law, because it is a law, and hesaid, "I hated the Bible while I was taught cause the nation is in danger." Now, my that it sanctioned slavery." So I should feel. I friends, they have cheated us, they have cheathave thought of the feeling that was got up in ed you. A man who needed the Presidency the Methodist Conference, when Storrs wished and who spends more money upon his lusts o have it announced that he was going to sell than we raise for missions, has cheated the a Methodist Bishop. All were aroused in a people of this country. Bro. Chairman, this is ment. But if slavery is good for one doc- all a lie, and I proclaim it so here to-day. Had or, [Pennington?] why not for another? If that man at the moment when he should have the Bible teaches slavery for the one, why not spoken, thrown himself into the breach—had for the other? O, there is nothing so vile as he stood then for New England and liberty as

very from the Bible, that the fall of Webster this preaching politics. God grant that I may is as nothing, in the comparison. Every minlished the fact that a man of Salem sent slaves said it would be destructive to our interests.— was established, and disobedience is then a lister thus fallen, is below all charity. A great-star for Oct. 22.

be his duty to keep inviolate the fugitive slave

thousand to more than 5,000. There is now to the condition of the slave merely, but it had carcely an efficient man in the ministry, who turned an icy cold shoulder to him. The cry is not an abolitionist. There are some among of the bondman might come up from the South, us, however, who have held some office or the groan of the captive may reach his ear hope to, and so keep in league with party with every breeze, but she cares not for it.leaders. Those ministers and churches, who If the church had done its whole duty upon ing, he then had one. (Sensation.) Now, if ica would be deserved, if three millions of our take decided Anti-slavery ground, are almost this subject, the world would have been moved. invariably among the number who have enjoy- If she had spoken out upon slavery as she has been where we are to-day. Mr. Mason thought system of bondage far worse than Austrian ed the greater prosperity. Our Anti-slavery upon intemperance, we should have seen the of the Compromise measure. But Webster has promoted the spirit and practice of relig-sum of all villainies, shrinking before the reion. Nor has this failed to be urged in times buke of God's people. But the notes of the gospel trump have in many instances been It will be seen that our position is a promi- muffled. Let me say, therefore, that the fact nent one among the friends of freedom. It may that the evil of slavery is not removed from seem to some that we have done what we this land shows the church to be in no small could. But were our parents, children, friends, degree culpable. Whatever I can prevent smarting under the lash who of us would be and do not, I am responsible for. If I know satisfied with these efferts? But our fellow- that one man is intending to take the life of beings are there! Jesus is there! And shall another and do not warn him, I am guilty of they have friends at the North who pity their culpable. If she had spoken out in thunderondition. From the depth of their anguish, tones-if the Northern church had-and had they look up to Nature's God, and the hope of not, instead of this, undertaken to protect sladeliverance at times flashes upon them .- very, its evils would not be existing as they do would not have been a greater explosion of paten. The pleasures, enjoyments and pursuits

and tender. Suppose that Warren and Put-Here, the Report referred to Utah and Cali- nam had said to the men they had entrenched fornia, which might ye be divided, and make on Bunker Hill, " now be careful to shoot so a slave State, -and to the fact that the great- as to hurt nobody." Would there have been a est moral heroes of the age are denied repose bloody battle? would they not have been called under our national flag, with its stripes and fools & traitors? Would not their names then stars. It thought as slavery was hell's great have sunk as low as that of Benedict Arnold? ventilator, its smoke may yet quench them, But when they told their men to take every one and stop the breath of freedom. Let it fill up his man, then it was that the British ranks were

pression must break. If truth and mercy you are preaching politics. Should I not break them not, judgment will; and if nothing preach on the desecration of the Sabbath, and else will suffice, let it come. Our bodies may the same in reference to every other evil? If tell where the evil may end. Who may say that elections may not be held by and by upon The reading of the Report being ended, and a the Sabbath, when Protestants now assemble ittle desultory discussion had, about its publi- for religious service; I ask, in the name of ation, the Society proceeded to take a collec- Heaven, what the rights of Christians shall be? on to assist in defraying the expense of it .- When you take the ground that the church As this commenced, Father Phinney said, shall be silent at the beck of popular opinion. come, old brethren, let's have a-rusty dollar .- you sheathe your sword forever,-you have Or I dont care if there is some rich sister here, smade your last effort for truth, for God, for liberty and for right.

I have had ample notice. I am glad I am though I look very good natured. [Some fur- Bro. P. here read two resolutions, relating to that serves God and him that serves him not. of Him against whom they have rebelled. ther remarks were made by Bro. Phinney in the fugitive slave law. He then proceeded. The toad at the ear of Eve, whispering his Such as agree to a sentiment advanced a few this place, which I have inadvertently given One year ago when the General Conference wickedness into her soul, was by the touch of years since by a champion of infidelity in the fugitive (Hamlet) had just been seized upon in the minister whispered to me, saying, I have ple have been base enough to enforce it. And received a request from a minister that we we standhere to-day, to acknowledge with business. In the course of my study, while at burning disgrace. And whoever of us was school, I supplied a church with preaching. permitted to look at the chains round Boston A man declared the subject of slavery should Court House could but have said with Quincy.

circumstances have given me a peculiar inter- gogues, such the iron chains of warty, such the desire of office holders and seekers to get The speaker here read a resolution, rebuk- at the public crib, and such the stunidity of ng not only those "who countenance slavery, the people, that I am about to take back what but those also who discountenanced Anti- I then said. I did feel that what I then said slavery, and proceeded :- There are men who was true. I did feel that not only ministers of ntenance Anti-slavery, who are profes- religion and professed Christians in our churchsed Christians. The very principles of slavery es would go against this law, but that even are of such a nature as set bounds to the gos- politicians would. But what has the fact pel, and tell you just what you must preach.

Ministers cannot teach the slave as freely as that would disgrace a nation of barbarians slavery, Horace Mann, speaking of the fall he ought, how different would have been our of Webster, says, there has not been a greater New England to-day! what a different state of apostacy since Satan Websterized our first pa- things would have now existed. But his heart ents in the garden of Eden. But there has failed him, and not to be out-heroded by the been a fall so deep in the case of every Chris- Whigs and Democrats, he went on to get at tian minister, who has attempted to prove sla- the public crib again. You will perhaps call

mandments of the Lord, and thou hast followed have jeopardized our nation, they have trampled our safeguards in the dust. I throw back

haps too long. (Cries, go on!)

This man Webster, promised a Senator that went to Mr. Benton and said to him, something paper, because they have not all been received must be done to check this matter. The North will not submit to it. We have gone as far as lished, except the report of the Temperance we can. It has planted itself and will not meeting, and that will appear next week. abandon its position. No man can be elected at the North unless, he is a Wilmot-proviso- The "Address of Kossuth to the People of man. He added, "Mr. Benton, if you will go the United States," inserted on the last page o against this law, I will go against it." Upon this paper, is a highly interesting and valuable Benton, he went and made his March speech, litical condition of the Austrian Empire. It and dragged down the parties, I do not know shows, plainly enough, that the Hungarians are that there is a lower deep that he can reach.— an oppressed and abused people. Would to God Just look at all this. No wonder that when that they had been successful in their recent Benton saw the treachery, he swore about him. attempt to throw off the Austrian Voke If there ever was a sufficient cause for swear- The compliment which Kossuth pays to American Webster had stood upright, we should not have own countrymen were not groaning under a breathed into it the breath of life. I would let ASPIRATIONS OF THE SOUL EVIDENCE OF him sink, "The Lord knows where," and never Deeper than that!

cy of the bold Riley, and the notorious Burns, all-wise Creator, who has wrought nothing who used to keep a miserable rum-shop in without a design. We argue this from Portland but he had become a United States A universal dissatisfaction with our present Marshal now-a few colored men came togeth- state of being. This dissatisfaction is experi er to sympathize with him, opened the door, enced by the good and the bad, the righteous and he went out and they carried him off, the and the wicked-by him whose all is on the news burst terribly upon the Senate. There earth, and by him who has a treasure in heavlanded a whole British fleet hostilely upon our to induce the man of the world to aspire to a shores. And that very brilliant orator got up state of things which can never be realized and made a speech. And Gen. Cass made a here, and which when realized would be found Mr. Clay wanted to know if there could not be the young and giddy, who have never been against any future oftbreaks of the kind. He dily devour pages and volumes of fiction, and was astounded! But was he astounded when solace their aching hearts by imagining what Clay? He began to feel now that judgment however, they know can never be realized in the was coming and that it was near at hand.—
Had the slaves who had been driven out of the Christian sings with such rapture, time, prematurely been called up from their then read the following Resolution: rendered it satisfied with its present co-

hollow heartedness and hypocritical professions means adapt the soul to its original destiny.

The natural dread of annihilation and desire

Associations.

I have long learned that I must be true! I-will avow that his belief that death was an eternal and Christ died for him as well as me. We that the Bible might be made to harmoniz not speak out, then may God do so to me believe in it. and ever more, and to my children and chil- These are but the outgushings of a desire dren's children after me. Forgive me, if I speak for immortality. Indeed, Universalists ofter rashly, God has a terrible reckoning with this contend, that if the doctrine of future punish this country. Give me poverty, give me any ate infidelity. No doubt of it. We have bething, but let me be a pleader for the bondman fore us a work entitled, "The causes of infithat I may stand at last acquitted, without hav delity removed. By Rev. Stephen R. Smith," ing his blood in the skirts of my garments. in which the author makes a very successful

ERRATA.—In remarks of M. W. Burlingame, in S. S. Anthere would be no infidelity. No doubt he is ERRATA.—When one mistake fairly treads upon the heel of another until a speaker cannot help crying murder, who can help wishing to set them right. Our Reporter in Star No. 28, which is the reason why so many make many the sage "I measure the star of the sage "I measure the star of the sage and the star of the sage "I measure the sag nakes me say, "I am aware that it is next to Universalism a half-way-house, and then go mpossible for one to get off anything new," over to infidelity, is that they first choose Uni when it should read—i am aware that it will be considered presumption in me, to attempt to get off anything now since the great guns that had been so long charging have been fired.

the discard revelation entire. And we have Also in my Report of the Amesbury interest, instead of reading—"two brethren have given each \$60 dollars,"—read "one brother not worth over \$200 has given \$160 and others in proportion." In Star No. 29, where it reads the proportion of the web, &c." (Who ever heard such an expression,) it should have been reported. The star bear of the web, &c." (Who ever heard such an expression,) it should have been reported. The star bear of the web, &c." (Who ever heard such an expression,) it should have been reported. The star of the web and the web and the well as the world with the web and the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the web and the were adopted the creed of the University of the web and the ings come out, and they are willing to devote them to God."

W. P. M. knowledge than it possesses. And during the

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1851.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS. 4.7 The past week we have received 26 subscribers, and discontinued 9; net increase 17: the charge. But, I have already spoken per- total net increase 1556.

We have not been able to finish the publicabe would go against the Compromise. He tion of the Anniversary reports in this week's from the reporter. All, however, are now pub-

he top of this, without saying anything to document. It throws much light upon the po-

nention him, if he did not drag down the par- We will not assume that the immortality of ties with him. (Sink where Judas is, Phinney.) the soul can be proved by its desires; but that these desires afford strong presumptive evidence When poor Shadrach—no Shadrach is a imfavor of the patural immortality of the soul happy man now -- when he was made a prison- we think is easily established, when once it is er in the Boston Court house, under the regen- admitted that man has been produced by an

riotism in that body, if Queen Victoria had of time, are ever of so unsatisfactory nature as speech. And all the great men made speeches. perfectly unsatisfactory still. Hence it is that ne further legislation which should guard schooled into the sober realities of life, greehis own son headed a mob against Cassius M. they would like to see, do and be, all of which

" This world is not my home graves, those Senators would not have been and adds, with the Psaimist; "I shall be satismore astounded. I suppose they are now as-fied when I awake with thy likeness." If the nded at what recently occurred at Syracuse. soul of man had been destined for time and They are astounded that a kidnapper was shot earth alone, philosophy would argue that the wn the other day. Well, so let it be. They power which originated it would have adapted e doomed to be perpetually astounded. Bro. it to this state of existence, and consequently Resolved. That this Law, though its friends And in still stronger terms religion would connever intended it for such a purpose, has, under tend, that an omniscient Creator would by all tend, that an omniscient Creator would by all

for immortality tend to the same conclusion. I shall not say many words about this resoon. One thing, however, I feel glad of, and that they shall cease to be, at death, but this thankful for. When we go into another cam- is only as a choice of evils. Such are only paign, we have not got those hypocritical poli- those who, like the characters described by icians to meet with, and be deceived by. Now the revelator, welcome the pressure of rocks we know who is who. The time has come in and stountains, that they may be sunk into endthis cause, when we can discern between him less oblivion, rather than to encounter the eye ugliness of Satan. This fugitive slave law has were to be saved in another world, and be forome to the old political parties and touched ever happy; the Bible is the best book I would them. It has made them, seem what they are. undertake to prove it by." We have ourself They are now exposed, and must go for just heard infidels confess that the prospect of anwhat they are. They are obliged to define nihilation was to them the most agonizing that their own position and stand on their own plat- could be easily imagined; and that could they ms.. We see now where religionists stand. but cherish the Christian's hope, it would b High auricular professions are now tried .- worth more to them than mountains of gold. hat the Congregationalist minister said in and all else that the world could bestow. A ur last Conference has proved false. He said young physician in the State of Ohio, a few Congregationalists would go against the years since, who was an infidel, chanced to ucitive slave law. He said Stewart had gone take up a vigorous work against infidelity. to his dotage, and his opinion was not the Before he had read more than a single page, pinion of the denomination, &c. But what is there flashed upon his mind a full conviction the Congregational Association of Maine say- that his theory was false; and with the sud-Do they say a word against this fugitive denness of lightning, he was filled with ecstaave law? Not a word! and when asked to cy, as the infinite idea, "I shall live forever" rrespond with the southern portion of the de-mination, whom do they send! The very action was produced, which sunk him into the man who preached the very worst sermon that darkness of despair. "If infidelity is false,", has been preached upon this law. Mr. War- said he, "then the Bible is true and religion ren's prediction has proved false. They have and revelation awful realities, and I am a strannot dared to come out in their pulpits or in their ger to God, a wretch undone." He immedi ately fell upon his kness and gried for mercy. We now know who is who in our churches, till the perspiration was forced from every nd John O. (rest of the name lost,) goes South pore. And still he agonized, determined rath

represent the Congregationalists of Maine .- er to die than vield, till the glorious Savior Dr. Sharp said this was the land of promise, smiled away his fears and washed him in his But no longer than we obeyed the laws, right blood. He became a successful minister of wrong. Rev. Mr. Rogers said that that the gospel, but his sun set while it was yet Christianity that taught that the fugitive slave morning, and his emancipated spirit entered law was wrong, was not Christianity. But this that immortal abode for which it longed. We last man out-heroded both. Now, I do not say have heard an intelligent and educated man. se things because I like to say them. But whom we had known for years to be an infidel, ebuke the recreant mercenaries in Church and sleep and the Bible a fable, he hoped was dis-State. I love the slave, I see in him a brother, sipating, for he began to cherish a faint hope had trying times in Portland, as they were driv- with the doctrines of the Universalists, and if ing the fugitives from Boston. I have felt if I he should find that it did, he should certainly

ation-with the ministers and politicians of ment could be annihilated, that would annihil-Adj .- This was a blood stirring Anniversary. effort to show that if " Partialism" should become extinct, and Universalism prevalent,

ch an expression,) it should have been re-reted, "brethren whose pockets are well progress, also argues his immortality. The sed should feel for the heathen until the lin-mind is never satisfied with its present attainbrief period of his earthly pilgrimage, unless Revivals of religion have been enjoyed in nearly every church connected with the evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Southwest.—

But Period of his earthly pilgrimage, unless his mental powers become essentially impaired, man is goaded on by this desire to new investigations. hie increase of members in some of the churches has been numerous, and on the whole the all, how little does he learn compared with what he desires to know! | One of the mos profound philosophers that the world has ever sent them to Bethlehem, that they might find him, of which he knows almost nothing at all. returned to their own country another way.-What then does man learn in time of all the J. M. B. objects with which he is surrounded, visible and invisible! And what less than an eternity would be sufficient to satisfy his desires for investigation even in the field which opens to his vision here? And has a wise and benevolent God implanted this desire in man and \$5,000 for the erection of buildings. produced infinite latitude for its gratificationplaced before his eye ten thousand objects desires for investigation to the highest pitch- brother, four sons, one son-in-law, and a nephew with a mind which, by the weight of its own inherent infirmities, sinks into oblivion as soon as this investigation is begun?

The beasts, birds and insects possess neither the desire nor capacity for these investiga- churches, &c."-a just tribute to the religion tions. They seem designed only for the pres- of the Bible, whether intended as such or not: ent sphere of action, because satisfied with "Godliness has the promise of the life that it, and because not endowed with such mental now is." capacities as need a higher sphere or more protracted existence for their development .-The bee, the ant, the sparrow, the beaver makes no improvement on the science or art of his ancestry, in the construction of his habitation or the hoarding of his stores. Nor is the and R. S. Storrs, and Rev. Henry M. Dexter. ast domicif of one of the animal creation, man excepted, better planned, better finished or better furnished than his first, while from year to year, and from generation to generation, the watchword of man's intelligence is onward, onward.

Should any suggest that these desires are him to seek for immortality, instead of being the offspring of an immortal constitution, we answer, that they are then, so far as almost nearly \$1500 over that of the year previous. the entir e human family are concerned, implantreceived among all nations in all ages and by

THE MAGI. MATT. 2:1.

It is supposed that the Magi or Wise men originated among the Medes. They had intrusted to them the religion of their country, and they corresponded in many respects to the Levites of the Mosaic institutions. Their pothem superior in erudition. Hence, they naturally became the guardians of the arts, After the union of the Medes and Persians,

ed to disclose the future, to influence the present, and to call the past to their aid." They in India.

professed to interpret dreams according to a The Papacy Neven Changes.—We are be degraded by the elements of sordid passion, forth in all its integrity: which would naturally be blinded with it. But not long remain unanswered. In this case, analogous cases, we suppose must be conceded, Zoroaster, a supposed descendant of Daniel, whether we adopt Ultramontane or Gallican doctrines." ed to the rescue. He rer ovated the old system, which had become corrupt, classifying the Magi into Jearners, masters, and perfect scholars, designating their duties, and making them the only medium of divine communication to man. Their disclosures authorities.—N. Y. Baptist Recorder. of futurity, founded on the principles, of astrology, gained them almost universal confidence. It became a necessary prelude to every important undertaking, both public and private,

extended themselves into several. There were the "Wise men" of Egypt, (Gen. 41:8, may be of incalculable service, in aiding the Ex. 7: 1, &c.,) of Childea, (Jer. 50: 35,) of Babylon, among whom was Daniel, (Dan. 2: 12, 18,) as well as of Greece and Rome.—
These sacerdotal scholars, surpassing other men in knowledge, became the advisers of the manufold grace of God." As a church, we have not made enough of this element of power and progress. men in knowledge, became the advisers of monarchs, and the checks of despotism, or sinking into insignificance, were employed as mere tools to deter the ignorant and supersti
but they may do much in carrying forward the tious, and rivet upon them the chains of tyran- more spiritual work of the Gospel. ny. In their declining glory, they came to Judea to visit him who was "born King of the Jews," in which circumstances, we have the homage of the highest representatives of Oriental learning and religion, paid to the harbinger of a brighter day, and a better faith.

THEIR MISSION. The period had arrived when the Jews were anxiously looking for the promised Messiah.— contributing churches is 3793, an average of They studied the prophecies and watched for 32 in each church. the event. They expected him, however, to appear clothed with temporal power to deliver The Holidaysburg, (Pa.,) Shield, speaking of them from Roman vassalage, and make them the center of a world-wide empire. As they lands says:were scattered among most of the Eastern nations, it is nothing strange that their boasted anticipations should be extensively disseminated. Profane historians of that age, as quoted by our commentators, testify to these facts.—

"Only think of it, thirty-five years occupied, and \$854,000 expended by 1,450 missionaries in attempting to Protestantize 115,992 mild and affectionate people, who had already renounced idolary and burnel their idols, and all to no nurrous. This should surely onen the area of by our commentators, testify to these facts.-An ancient and settled persuasion," says Suetonius, "prevailed throughout the East, that completely gulled by these missions.

Saint Patrick, in five years, and ivithout money, or a printing press either, converted from Papire." Tacitus also says, "Many were perbooks of their priests, that at that very time the
East should prevail, and that some one should
people to abandon the doctrines of Christ,
taught to them by that Saint, and embrace

ans corroborate the same opinion.

Under these impressions, the Wise men came from Persia or Arabia on their mission of search. They were bound to find him who, in their estimation, was "born king," not only of the Jews, but of the nations. As Jerusalem was the capital of State, and the place where the whole nation went up to worship, it seemed appropriate there to commence their and there they might expect to find him. The rank of the persons so suddenly appearing in their midst, the object for which they had come, and the miracle which was interposed to direct them all conspired to create quite a sensation in the city of David. Herod "was troubled and all Jerusalem with him." He assembled together the principal men, and consulted with them in regard to the place of Christ's birth. Having satisfied himself, he research. Thither they directed their steps, sembled together the pintopar area and some suited with them in regard to the place of Christ's birth. Having satisfied himself, he held a secret interview with the Magi, and under pretensions of friendship and religion, he

VARIOUS ITEMS.

An Episcopal College is to be established at Racine, Wisconsin-that city having raised

At the recent meeting of the Presbytery of White Water in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, there which fill him with amazement and raise his were present, the father, Rev. Francis Monfort. -all preachers of the gospel.

Says a correspondent of the N. Y. Observer in Texas-" lands rise in value, in proportion to their contiguity to good society, schools,

UNION OF PAPERS. The Boston Congrega tionalist and Christian Times have been united, and Rev. Dorus Clarke takes the place of Rev. Erasmus Moore as office editor. The responsible editors are, Rev. Drs. Edward Beecher

The cause of Temperance is said to be progressing in every part of New York City and

The New York Recorder states that the Baptists of N. J. are becoming increasingly distin guished for liberality to the objects of Christian implanted in the breast of man to stimulate benevolence. The last financial year of the Missionary Union shows an increase of contributions for foreign missions from this State of

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. JUDSON. We learn from ed in vain: as the natural immortality of the the Macedonian that the Rev. Dr., Wayland of soul is a doctrine which has been generally Brown University, has consented to become the biographer of the late Dr. Adoniram Judson .all religious, with only a few exceptions. __A. Mrs. Judson is to spend some months in Providence, aiding in the collection and preparation of materials, and the work is to be brought out with all convenient despatch, and it is the only one in which Dr. Judson's family have any pecuniary interest.

In the United States, it is estimated that there are 16,682 preachers of the various Christian denominations. At an average salademanded intellectual effort, and rendered ry of \$375 each, the cost of the whole number would be about six millions of dollars .-This, according, to Dr. Todd's calculation, is but about half the cost of the 16,600 criminals in prison in the country. The heathen must the Magi attained to their highest prosperity, pay very differently for their priests, since, at the lowest estimate, every thirtieth man mous in astrology and magic. By various en-

rule, in which essential to their success was personal cleanliness and ceremonial sanctity. They succeeded in carrying out their preten- in the days of its past power- are no longer sions so as to augment their reputation, and held binding upon the nations of Christendom; make themselves of consequence at the courts but in the last number of Brownson's Review, of kings. Such a power we should expect to we have the old doctrine of Hildebrand put

"That the Popes have, in certain cases, abuse often opens the way for reform; and subjects from their allegiance, is undoubted posed temporal sovereigns, and absolved their when the demand for it becomes loud, it does true; and that they have a right to do so in a

organs, the Pope has the "right" to absolve the people of the United States from their allegiance to the Constitution, or the people of New York from all duties to the State or city

LAY AGENCY. Under this head, the Christian

Witness has the following remarks: We have frequently called attention to Lay portant undertaking, both public and private, to secure their approbation. Here was a demand for the highest human culture and wisdom; and they became the literati of their country. she never will know it, until she has faith enough to put it forth.

sum contributed for this purpose was \$6265.

The number of churches that contributed something, was 147, leaving 291 that contrib-uted nothing. The number of members in the

purpose. This should surely open the eyes of the charitable and benevolent who have been

suaded that it was contained in the ancient churches, and so effectually did he convert books of their priests, that at that very time the same, so that both Jewish and Roman histori-

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

sensibilities of our natures for its impartial and At once I began to despair. But, then I rec-

them to the utmost of our ability, by our influ-

ing of croakers, and the threats of ungodly prayers. and wicked men, we will, by the blessing of God, whom we know to be on our side, persevere in the good cause, until every dramshop in the State is closed, and the last vestige of intemperance is banished from our midst.

lved? That we call upon our brethren in this Convention from other States, to use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of a law similar to our own, that we may be of a law similar to our own, that we may lorious war which has been so anspiciousin in this State, may be triumphantly mated, and our broad land saved from the scourge and curse of intemperance.

Noted that the minutes of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Morning Star and Temperance Watchman.
Jona. Y. Wentworth, Chairman.

ISAAC COPP, Secretary. West Lebanon, Me., Oct. 10th, 1851.

For the Morning Star. ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOREIGN MISSION

The 18th Annual Meeting of the F. W. B. billion of the first F. W. B. meeting house, Lebanon, Me., Good degree of interesting, and a good degree of interest seemed to be felt by the congregation. Chose corresponding mesting the meeting of the congregation. The 18th Annual Meeting of the F. W. Oct. 8, 1831, at 2 to order by A. Caverno, one of sengers as follows, viz.:

1. Called to order by A. Caverno, one of sengers as follows, viz.:

Eld. J. Stevens and Eld. D. Blake to Farm-

2. Prayer by W. Clark. 3. A Quorum being found to be presen roted to hear the

TREASURER'S REPORT. teport of the Treasurer of the Free-will Baptist For eign, Mission Society at the Annual Meeting held West Lebanon, Me., Oct. 8, 1851.

RECEIPTS.

Received from contributions,

from the Free-will Baptist Printing Ed for interest; ince in the Treasury, Sept. 7, 1850, at last Re-

EXPENDITURES. ittances made to Missionaries, for Sister Crawford's outfit, passage to It dia, and 190,00 towards her support i Indra, E. Hutchins, (Cor. Sec.,) for postage, station ery, &c., Do, for boarding Sister Crawford, 5 1-2

Do, for boarding Sister Crawford, 5 1-2 weeks,
Do, for eash paid by him for O. R. Bacheler, deducted from B.'s salary,
Do, for gross of pocket onirrors, for children us the Mission,
A. Sutton for passage from England and travelling expenses in America,
O. B. Cheney, (Bec., Sec.,) for keeping records for four years past,
Do, for postage, &c., paid by him,
S. Cartis for monies paid by him for O. R. Bacheler, deducted from B.'s salary,
Do, for R. Cooley, do.
Do, for cash paid for Sister Crawford,
R. E. Eddy, for slipping charges in Calcutta,
F. B. Printing Establishment, for printing 17th Report,

Report, or paper for covers of Report,

or cards, C. Dow, for J. Phillips, deducted from P.'s salary, for freight, F. B. Printing Establishment, a balance due for printing Gospel Rill, F. B. Printing Establishment, a Dalance due for printing Gospiel Rill, as Soc. 8,07 for a blank book for Pem. Miss. Soc. 7. 200 P. S. Eld. C. Reynolds was appointed corresponding expenses of Ex. Com., and officers 46.51 ponding delegate to attend the next session of for postage and discount enuncurrent money, 5,03 the Grand Rapids Q. M.

5512,17 Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 29, 1851, Wm. Burn. Trea 1587,63 I hereby certify that I have examined the above acount, and and it correctly east and properly vouched.

A. Cavenno, Auditori

Dover, Sept. 29th, 1851. that it be published in the Morning Star.

5. Voted to appoint a committee of three to nominate officers for the year ensuing.—

Chose Wm. Burr, Joseph Fullonton, and A. R.

Eld's. A Coomos and J. M. Woodman, Corresponding delegates to the Rock County Q. M.

The next session will be held with the Honey Creek church, commencing on the 2d day of Jan. next. The following resolution was unan-

7. Heard the report of the committee ap-ointed to nominate officers. President, Arthur Caverno.

Vice Presidents, Benj. D. Peck, Dexter Warman, Thomas Perkins.

Cor. Sec., Elias Hutchins. Rec. Sec., O. B. Cheney.

Treasurer, Wm. Burr. Auditor, Arthur Caverno. Anditor, Arthur Caverno.

Executive Committee—A. Caverno, E. Hutchs, A. R. Bradbury, G. P. Ramsey, M. W.
urlingame, W. Burr, W. D. Johnson, O. B.
heney, E. Place, N. Brooks, J. Woodman, heir respective offices.

9. Heard the report of the Cor. Sec. Vot-

to accept it, and that 1000 copies be pub-Iurlin, Burgess, Peck, Phinney, and others.
11. Voted to adjourn without day.
12. Benediction by the President.

O. B. CHENEY, Rec. Sec. West Lebanon, Me., Oct. 20, 1851.

to be sustained? I was led to ask, ought not the followers of Christ to put forth an extra effort, to raise the necessary means to send the Gospel to the poor heathen; I and, in view of the goodness of God to me, was constrained to make the following proposal: I will be one of ten to forward \$1000. as soon as notified in him as a Christian, and a minister of Jesus one of ten to forward \$1000. as soon as notified in him as a Christian, and a minister of Jesus one of ten to forward \$1000. as soon as notified in him as a Christian, and a minister of Jesus of Christ and in view of his present embarrassthat a missionary is willing and ready to go.

Yours truly,

S. B. BACHELER.

Who will respond to the above proposal of

bro. Bacheler?

REVIVALS, ETC.

Eld. RAYMOND AUSTIN informs us that the church in East Bolton, Lower Canada, is being with some revival. Some eight or ten house, Danville, Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 10-clock, A. M...

Tontas Foss, Clerk. we been reclaimed and one converted .-Others are seeking. Three have united with the church. Bro. Austin hopes that some of church, and a licentiate of the Boston Q. M. God's servants will visit that section of the Others are seeking. Three have united with ountry, as ministerial help is greatly needed

We learn from Eld. HENRY GIFFORD, that ne Boardman-grove church in Iowa is enjoving revival. Several souls have been hopefully converted. Two have been baptized and Mrs. Seebuger, of Terre-Haute, Ia., was taken joined the church. Others are inquiring what ill lately. His mother, seeing him in great agthey must do to be saved.

ONEIDA, Sept. 16th, 1851.

seen, said, about the close of his life, "I seem to Bethleuem, that they might find seen, said, about the close of his life, "I seem to myself to have been like a child gathering pebbles on the shore, while the great ocean of truth has lain all undiscovered before me."

How little does man learn in life of his own green earth, while he beholds the sun, the moon and the starry concave around and above him, of which he knows almost nothing at all.

At once I began to despair. But, then I received again, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and bring him word again. They departed, and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child and the child and bring him word again. They departed, and the child an heartfelt thanks, and will hereafter sustain them to the utmost of our ability, by our influence and our votes.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the croak-ling of croakers, and the threats of ungodly prayers.

Yery lame, so that it is with data to preach occasional them to the utmost of prayers and the preach occasional them to preach occasional them to the utmost of ungodly prayers.

It is thought by some of my friends, the shall never get the natural use of my limit shall never get the natural use o

> QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Beported for the Star

Edgecomb Quarterly Meeting -Held its Fall session with the chorch in Edgecomb on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst.-The season was one of some interest, although it was very stormy on the Sabbath, and but ful labors of ministering brethren from Bow-doin Q. M.; and Eld. A. Ayer was chosen to meet with them at their next session. In consequence of the storm on the Sabbath, we did not take up a collection as usual for Missions, but I send you twenty-five dollars from a friend in the Edgecomb Q. M., for the F. W. B. Foreign Mission Society.

E. G. Page, Clerk. Edgecomb, Me., Oct. 28, 1851.

Bowdoin Quarterly Meeting. -Held its Oct. term with the third church in Richmond on the first and second inst. Re-

Eld. J. Stevens and Eld. D. Blake to Farmington Q. M.:. Eld. J. Fuller, to Otisfield: Eld. C. Purington, to Anson, and Eld. J. Colby substitute: Elds. J. Stevens, C. Quinnam, and A. Libby to Edgecomb: and Eld. A. W. Purinton to Cumberland Q. M. and Eld. E. Fernald, substitute, and Eld. Willey, substitute to Otisfield Q. M. Among other business of the meeting, the following resolutions were introduced and passed. introduced and passed:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the several

125,08 churches of this Q. M. to see that the charac-2141,66 ter of ministers connected with them stands 7099,80 above reasonable reproach. Resolved, That it is the duty of this Q. M.,

once in each year, to examine the moral character and habits of her ministry.

The next session of this Q. M., will be held with the second church in Lewiston, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of January next-Conference on Tuesday preceding, at one o'clock, P. M. J. WHITTEMORE, Clerk. Lisbon, Me., Oct. 23, 1851.

Grand River Quarterly Meeting. The Oct. session of the Grand River Q. M., vas held with the church in Oneida, commeneing on the 10th inst. The meetings of worship were very spiritual and interesting. (corresponding delegate from the Grand Rapids Q. M.) who dispensed the word with freedom and effect. One was hopefully converted during the meeting—Since that time the meeting has prospered, under the labors of Bro. H. A. ed to find peace, and some backsliders have been reclaimed. The prospect is still encouraging.

The Honey Creek Q. M., held its fall term with the church at New Berlin, Wisconsin., Oct. 3, 4 and 5—Eld. A. Coombs in the chair. Eld. J. R. Pope, corresponding delegate from the 4. Voted to accept the above report, and Eld's. A Coombs and J. M. Woodman, corres

6. Heard the doings of the Ex. Com. for the ast year, and voted to accept the same. Industry adopted:

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the labors of Bro. and sister Belknap in this Q. M. and state, for two years past; and now, as their health is poor and they think of returning east for a season, we commend them to the prayers and sympathy of God's people wherever their be soon restored, and they returned to this great field of labor, for which they have manifested so much interest.

O. S. Brown, Clerk.
Racine, Oct. 20, 1851.

Brome Quarterly Meeting V. H. Littlefield, and F. Moulton.

8. Voted that all the above be chosen to on the first Saturday and Sabbath of Oct.— We were favored with the labors of Elds. D. M. Ladd and P. Hall, from Enosburgh Q. M.—
The meetings, were interesting and spiritual, and we trust lasting good was done. Reports shed for gratuitous distribution.

10. The Society was addressed by Elders were received from the churches. The next session of this Q. M. will be held with the session of this Q. M. win church in North Sutton, C. E. R. Austin.

For the Morning Star. Lowville, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1851.

Dear Bro. Burr:—In Star of Oct. 22, the question is asked, ought our mission in Orissa to be sustained? I was led to ask, ought not the followers of Christ to put forth an extra Christ, and in view of his present embarrass ing circumstances, he should receive the aid and sympathy of the lovers of God and huwherever his lot may be cast.

H. Esten, Com. of Correspondence. manity

Post Office Addresses. Eld. D. P. CILLEY, Boston, Mass., Eld. A. R. BRADBURY, Portsmouth, N. H. Eld. Wm. C. PECK, West Windham, Bradford Co., Pa.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—The infant son of a

ony, was totally unnerved, and the neighbors coming in and seeing her in very great excitement and distress, insisted that she should lie down on the bed, telling her that the little boy ONEIDA, Sept. 16th, 1851.

Bro. Burr :—By your permission, I would like to convey intelligence, through the medium of the Morning Star, to my friends at the east of the sufferings which I have recently been called to pass through.

On the 27th of August last, while engaged in burning my fallow, a stump some thirty feet in height, took fire near the root and fell in an unsuspected moment, striking me on different parts of the body and limbs.

parts of the body and limbs.

Two severe wounds were inflicted on my head, one of which the physician probed two or three inches. My right shoulder, three ribs, and breast bone were broken. My left leg from the hip to the ankle, and also my right foot, with different parts of the body, were considerably bruised.

I wandered about in a state of unconsciousness about two hours. When I came to my senses. I found myself on my knees, six or eight rods from the place where I was hurt, calling for help. With the greatest difficulty, I climbed two fences, and walked over eighty rods, before I could succeed in obtaining help.

Soon after, I came to a state of consciousness, I found that I was severely injured, and thought that perhaps I might soon die. I commenced examining myself in regard to my Christian home. Loveld from the place of the constitution, and the provisions of the constitution and the provisions of the constitution and the provisions of the constitution and the provisions of the const menced examining myself in regard to my public opinion. Every attempt to repress this liberty, whether by law or the exercise of patcommend me to the favor of God.

Intitude, must be allowed, in order to enighten public opinion. Every attempt to repress this liberty, whether by law or the exercise of patcommend me to the favor of God.

General Intelligence.

pa arrived last week from Liverpool. ENGLAND.-The Great exhibition up of the Exhibition, and the dispensation of the medals and prizes, nothing of interest appear to be the truth. She is detained in pears to have transpired previous to the Euro-pa's departure. Kossuth's expected arrival and the Ministerial Crisis of France attracted some

rench Ministry, who were only holding office son, in the amount of \$20,000.

The son in the amount of \$20,000.

A RAILBOAD COMPANY INDICTED.—Among

season, which was mid-winter. The Government exacts from each digger thirty shillings a month, as a license fee, each party getting fifteen yards frontage to a water course. Carriage from Sydney to Bathurst had risen from 3d to 25d per ton. All former occupations were at a stand still. Goods, Stores and Provisions were doubled in value. The stock-keeping interest was alarmed and it was necessary District Court, at Philadelphia, Friday morning, visions were doubled in value. The stock-keeping interest was alarmed, and it was necessary
to increase the number and pay of the constabulary. Gold has been found at Bondi, also
at Wyn, six miles off Sydney. A great increase
of diggers was anticipated when the season
opened, and a large influx of emigrants.

We had quite a fall of snow on the 27th, ac-dy.

Third: Attempting to resque prisoners from ere covered to the depth of two or three inchs, and the snow did not entirely disappear till the 29th. Some thirty miles north, there was seven or eight inches of snow, we are told.

at Dayton, Ohio, a few days ago.

lopted by an overwhelming majority. The President has appointed Mr. Bloomer, Still more recently he has undertaken to secure the husband of the Mrs. Bloomer, Postmaster at the freedom of his wife and child, and we are

The Cincinnati Nonpareil understands that N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Enoch Pillsbury has been sent to the New perfectly healthy. Hampshire State Prison for two years for cutting the throat of an ox belonging to Joseph

governments, and many of the principal exhibi- human life. tors have given their assent to it.

to the resolution I have adopted to quit the THE REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.-

More liquor is drank on the Sabbath, in Cin- says:

Sir John Franklin.—The only ship now actually engaged in the search for Sir John Pranklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kennedy. She was sent out by Lady Franklin.—Her burden is ninety tons; and she has a crew Her burden is ninety tons; and she has a crew become Slave States.

THE MURDER TRIAL IN PROVIDENCE,-The irl Almira Bezeley, 14 years old, on trial EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamer Eubeen acquitted on the ground of insanity. The finally defence was, that the accused was closed on the 10th ult., as previously announced. Prince Albert was present but not the Queen. Many of the lighter articles had been removed on the second day after the close, which was prior to the Europa's departure.—
The awards of the Jurors did not give general satisfaction, and in one instance the Council and Jury came into direct collision. Beyond the closing of the Crystal Palace, the breaking up of the Exhibition, and the dispensation of a snuff box, and then hide it herself to make it appear to be the truth. She is detained in

Mr. Clement Pennel, of Portland, the father our of the public attention, but otherwise the urrent of European affairs appeared to run on moothly—not a ripple indicative of troubled mouth, Saco and Portland railroad—the result acters, appearing on the surface. The enorous expense to which Irish emigration has
cently extended was attracting some notice
om statesmen and journalists.

France.—The resignation of the entire
pany for damages, in causing the death of his

ted much interest throughout Europe, and the more so because the resignation is understood to imply a determination on the part of the President to restore universal suffrage, by repealing the electoral law of May 31st. Meantime, Paris was perfectly tranquil.

There was nothing in the papers respecting the new ministry. Hopes are entertained that the red party will defeat the President's move. Spain.—American prisoners from Guba to the number of one hundred and thirty-six had arrived at Vigo, to undergo their sentence of hard labor in the mines.

Australia.—The recent accounts from the Australian diggings report favorably of the progress of mining. Large quantities of gold had been found. There were already four thousand diggers notwithstanding the indemency of the soldent from the first of the indictments found by the grand jury of the indictments found by the grand jury of the indictments found by the grand jury of the Hillsboro (N. H.) County Court, is one against Joseph A. Gilmore and others, proprietors of the Concord and Claremont Railroad, for negligence at the crossing where Mr. Coult was killed some time since, while crossing the track.

The following resolution appears in the Jersey City Sentinel, with 193 signers:

"Resolved, That we will not yote for any candidate who will not pledge himself in writing to vote in favor of a statute prohibitory of all traffic in intoxicating drinks."

The Love of this was mid-winter. The Government exacts from each digger thirty shillings a sport the president formulation of the proprietors of the Concord and Claremont Railroad, for negligence at the crossing where Mr. Coult was killed some time since, while crossing the track.

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The Love of this was mid-winter for Mr. Frederick Rogner, an active miller and was the pre

District Court, at Philadelphia, Friday morning, the grand jury returned thirty-seven true bills against the Christiana prisoners, whose names

have been previously given.

These bills charge them in the first count with obstructing the officers in arresting the fugitives.
Second: Rescuing prisoners from their custocustody.

Fourth: Aiding the fugitives to escape from

the officers.

Fifth: Harboring and concealing the fugitives.
Sixth: Obstructing Edward Gorsuch in ar-A Catholic priest, 100 years of age, preached at Dayton, Ohio, a few days ago.

The Baltimore News states that 100,000 Edward Gorsuch.

Sixth: Obstructing Edward Gorsuch in arresting the fugitives.

Seventh: Aiding the fugitives to escape from Edward Gorsuch.

eres of land in Warren county, Tenn., believed | Another Slave Family Legitimately Free. acres of land in Warren county, Tenna, believed
to be clear of taxes, were sold at their exchange
on Monday, at the rate of five cents per acre.

The new Constitution of Virginia, has been
adopted by an overwhelming majority.

ANOTHER SLAVE FAMILY LEGITIMATELY FREE.
—Early in the present month, Levi Henderson,
of St. Louis, Mo., a licensed preacher of the
Methodist Episcopal church, obtained his free
papers, having paid for the same, \$550, of
which he collected \$400 from benevolent indi-Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Over one hundred and twenty thousand borrowed \$400 from James Alexander, a color-stoves were manufactured in Albany, N. Y., this year. honest, industrious man.

witnesses are being subpared to go before the Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden in Columbus for the purpose of endeavoring to indict those persons who were engaged in getting up the Cuban expedition. The case will come before his Honor Judge McLean.—

This trial will elicit considerable interest, and the result will be looked for with anxiety. A Barlin artist has discovered the art of fix-A Berlin artist has discovered the art of fixing dagnerrotypes upon glass, covered with a fusion of zinc or gold.

The sent his daughters, who were interesting young ladies, into the interior, but hearing that they were sick, folkinged them, and found them all dead, servants included. The distress on the island is inconcervable. In Teneriffe it was

CUL COLLISION ON THE NEW HAVEN The Governors of thirty-one States, it is said, have fixed upon November 27th for the annual Thanksgiving, being the result of a correspondence with them by the Governor of The Lake Superior Journal says there is a good opening for farmers at Sault Ste Marie, to raise supplies for the miners.

Murders are on the increase; most, if not all, are indirectly caused by rum.

Another Fugitive Slave Excitement.—At Syracuse on the 31st, placards were posted about the streets, warning the people against the kidnappers, who were in quest of a slave, the wife of a free colored man by the name of Wandell. She is believed to have eluded the Wandell. She is believed to have cluded the vigilance of the Marshal, and to have escaped from one train to another, except for a short distance, and made it impossible to stop the speed before the two engines met. The engineers with great presence of mind blew the whistles, from the city by the aid of friends.

The brig Chicago was capsized in a squall on Lake Michigan lately, and three of her crew perished.

Wm. C. Bigler, the Governor elect of Pennmounted them, one of them turning over upon the genine, where it caught the fireman, who Wm. C. Bigler, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, and John Bigler, present Governor of California, are brothers and practical printers.

The Portsmouth Journal states that the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad is graded the whole distance through, and that the iron is all on hand, and all that is now needed is

to put it down.

The London Chronicle repeats the rumor that has already been circulated on this side, of an intention to reproduce the great Exhibition in New York. The Chronicle says that train and the switch man at Williams' Bridge, propositions have been made to that effect by making it as usual, difficult to ascertain "who committee, and that several of the continental is to blame" for this monstrous trifling with

James Eldridge, conductor on the freight train, fell from the train and was killed at the Richmond switch, on the Stonington road, last week.

Jenny Lind has given notice that she has no thought of going to New York to reappear at the theater. The Times, of that city, having given currency to a report to that effect, she ayers that "no inducement whatever can tend to make me change my mind with reference to the resolution I have adopted to out the Since the above was in type, we have receiv-

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune

More liquor is drank on the Sabbath, in Cincinnati, than on any other day of the week; and the city police reports show conclusively that more crimes are committed on that day, also, than on any other two days of the week. Who will say that liquor-drinking or liquor-selling is a blessing?

Hon. Jonathan G. Hunton, fourth Governor of the State of Maine, A. D. 1830, died at Fairfield, Me., on the 12th ult., of apoplexy.

A man by the name of Henry, a ship-builder, of Bath, about 60 years old, died in the cars on his way to Boston recently. He took breakfast at the Berwick junction in apparent good health, but died suddenly and almost instantations.

A Maine paper says that "rum capitalists of Boston have raised the sum of \$100,000, with

Boston have raised the sum of \$100,000, with which to operate on Maine legislators next winter, to effect the repeal of the Liquor Law, and have pledged \$400,000 more, to be used if necessary.

Sin John Franklin.—The only ship now actually engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Captain Kenwilson, and the search for Sir John Franklin, and the sear

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. Nource, J. S. Cogswell, Manchester;

MAINE.—E. Thompson, Brunswick; M. Johnson, Tepsam; D. Parker, N. Leede; O. Lothrop, Livermore Falls,
Sawger, Otlafield; J. Fernald, Lebamon Center; W. Jord, Monroe Center; J. Leathers, Brooks; J. Saddler,
Georgetown; J. Cox, E. C. Coombs, Bath; J. Boynton,
frownfield;
MASS. & B. L.—J. Wight, Conway; B. D. Dexter, M. M.
Couns, N. Schuster. oung, N. Scitoate;
New York,—Je-Mitchell, Royalton Center; D. Marshall,
Crosby, E. Canisto; C. Laffer, M. Johnson, J. Cause,
Iddiesex; W. H. Hawley, Cheshire; R. Salmon, Lowille; H. Blake, Ridgeway; P. Betts, Johnson Creek; A.
Fraham, Panale Newbold, Cookstown, Pa.; G. A. Bancroft, Detroit, Mich. — 23,00 each.

—23,00 each.

R. E. Staples, Naples, Me., 1,00; H. Potter, Topsham, Me., 10,00; (to No. 52, Vol. 27; D. Sewell, Corinna, Me., 1,00; J. Burleigh, Ossipee, 75; J. Weed, Schago, Me., 5,00; J. Me. Cain, Goffs Corner, Me., 87; D. Rowe, W. Minuf, Me., 1,00; F. Hill, Natic, Me., 1,00; Gove, Henliker, 1,00; E. Hall, Bath, Me., 3,70; J. Cox, Phipsburgh, Me., 3,75; K. Parks, Richmond, Me., 55; P. Parsens, Clifton, N. Y. 4,38; D. Baker, Graham, Me., 5,00; (to No. 35; Vol. 28; S. Vaicent, 5,53; A. Casler, 4,37; H. B. Osbirns, Shemm, N. Y. 14,75; S. B. Bean, Brownfield, Me., 3,50; J. Batty, Black stone, Ms., 1,00; M. Underwood, 9,77; (to No. 52; Vol. 27; A. Linsley, Middlesex, N. Y., 4,50; (to No.)32, Vol. 27; A. Giles, Belivernon, Pa., 50.

Receipts for Books.

J. C. Perris, 5,00; R. Austin, 5,00; J. W. Hills, 6,00; M. M. Clark, 50; W. Jenkins, 2,00.

Subscribers for the Star R. E. Staples, I. E. B. Fernald, 2; S. Fairfield, 1; P. Caswell, 1; W. Gave, 1; H. Coddington, 2; W. B. Chapel, 1; O. E. Baker, 2; C. Catinnam, 3; L. Hawley, 1; D. F. Cilley, 1; D. Holman, 1; W. Smith, 3; D. Eller, 1; W. M. Clark, 1; A. Draper, 1; W. C. Peck, 1; N. Grant, 2, -26.

A friend at Meredith Center, Puscarora Q. M., N. Y.,

WILLIAM BURR, Preas Foreign Mission. Collected by C. W. Pugsley, N. Parsonsfield, Me, to constitute Mrs. H. N. Ricker and Miss C. M. A. Towle life members, and towards Eld. H. Wel-lington's piedge, Eld. H. Wellington, Limerick, Me., towards his

pledge,
Pemcle Mission Society, Sutton, Vt., to constitute
Eld. R. Richardson and Mrs. Sally Richardson life
members, and towards Mrs. Olive Dinsmore's life
membership,
Eld. N. Foss, Effingham Falls,
Tuscarora Q. M., N. Y.,
A friead in the Edgcomb Q. M.,

WILLIAM BURR, Trea Books Forwarded. One package to Eld. W. S. Clark, Pittsfield, N. H., by Fogg.
One package to Wm. Alling, Rochester, N. Y., by express,
One package to Eld. Wm. Jenkins. Attica. N. Y., by ex-

press.
One package Registers to Eld. J. Newbold, W. Newton,
Pa., by thail. Registers for 1852, and other F. W. Baptist Books, car be obtained at Wm. Alling's Book Store, Nos. 10 and 12 Exchange st., Rochester, N. Y., at wholesale or retail.

MARRIED

In Effingham, Oct. 11, by Eld. N. Poss, Mr. J. Moore Taylor of Ashly, Mich., and Miss Ann M. Taylor of Ef-fingham, N. H. In South Parsonsfield, Me., Sept. 21, by Eld. W. Smith, Mr. Simon Huntress and Miss Sarah E. Hull, both of Shapler. Shapley. In Corinna, Me., Oct. 29, by Eld. N. J. Robinson Orin Strafford, Esq., of Hartland, and Miss Ann Chambe Orin Straff.rd, Esq., of Hartland, and Miss Ann Chamber-lain of C.

In Cherry Creek, N. Y., Oct. 9, by Eld, D. W. M'Koon, Mr. Thomas Green of Cortland County, and Miss Julia Graves of Cherry Creek.

In Rochester, May 28, by Eld. G. W. Whitney, Mr. John W. Hayes and Miss Sarah A. Currier, both of R.—Sept. 9, Mr. Gilman P. Bean of East Abington, Mass., and Miss Amanda E. Whitney of Rochester.

In Stephentown, N. Y., Oct. 25, by Eld. J. D. Waldron, Mr. Clark Daball and Miss Litey Betts, both of S.

DIED In Hingham, Mass., on the 19th ult., of dysenters

West Lebanon, Me., Nov. 1, 1851.
Independent Democrat is requested to copy. BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET-Oct. 30. At market 2830 Beef Cattle, 1300 Stores, 22 pairs Working Oxen, 75 Cows and Calves, 5400 Sheep and Lambs, and 2000 Swine. and 2000 Swine.

Patczs—Beef Cattle—Extra \$6 25; first quality \$5 75; 2d do \$5 50, 3d do \$4 a \$4 50.

Stores—Yearlings \$7; 10 a 12; 2 years old \$12, 16 a \$24; 3 years old \$17, 24 a 33.

Working Oxen—\$65, 80, 85 a \$90.

Cows and Calves—\$17, 19, 21, 24, 25 a \$31.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1 62, 175, 2 a \$3. Extra \$4.

Swine—3 3-4 a 5c; retail 4 1-2 a 5c; Fat Hogs, 4 3-4c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET Oct. 27. At Washington Drove, Vard. 2,000. Beeves. (700 from the South and the balance from this State). Demand fair, Prices ranged at from \$6 to \$7 50 per cwt, as in quality.—About 290 left over.

At Browning's—75 Cows and Calves Offered. Sales at from \$30 to \$30 a \$42 50, as in quality. All sold. Sheep and Lambs—4,500 on sale. Sales of Sheep at from \$1 50 to \$2.75 a \$5. Lambs, \$24 a \$2 it \$3.50. Left over, 500.

At Chamberlain's—Offered 300 Beef Cattle; Sales at from \$6 to \$8—30 left over. 3,000 Sheep and Lambs—300 Sheep left over—\$300 Sheep left over—\$4.50 to \$2.50 a \$4.50 to \$2.50 a

Provisions—The market is quiet; sales to the trade—Prime Pork at \$13 75 a 14; Mess 15 59 a 16; Clear 16 53 a 17; Western Mess Beef 9 50 a 16 59 per bl); Lard in good demand at 9 1-2 a 10c in bbls, and 10 1-2 a 11c in kegs; flams 10a10 1-3c per lb, 4 mos. Flour—Demand limited principally to the wants of the trade; Genesee common brands at \$4, 12 1-3; fancy 425 a 4 37 1-2, extra 4 50 a 5 59; Michigan and Ohio 4 a 4 12 1-3; fancy 4 25 per bbl, cash. Southern is in limited request at 4 25 a 4 37 1-2 per bbl, 4 mos.—Corn—Sales of mixed at 61c; good yellow 63c; white 58 a 65c per bu. Oats are scarce and in demand at 44 a 45c.—Rye in small lots 75c per bb, cash.

NEW YORK MARKET—Oct, 30.

Ashes—The market is hardly so firm to-day for Pots, and less active; Sales at \$4 87 1-2 a \$5. Pearls are very firm and saleable; \$5 37 1-2; Sales of 50 bbls.

Flour and Meat—Our market for the low grades of State and Western Flour is again a shade easier, the absence of private advices by the Europa, and the inclemency of the weather, restricts the Sales for export. There is a fair Eastern and local demand. The better grades are held higher, particularly Southern Ohio. Canadian, is quict, but steady. Sales of 500 bbls, at \$4 in bond. The sales of Domestic are 6,300 bbls at \$3 25 a 381 for State, mostly at \$38 1 1-4; \$3 81 a \$4 60 for Michigan, Ohio and finding, and \$5 67 a \$7 13-24 br pure Corteste. Southern ernis quiet and steady. Sales of 700 bbls at \$4 12-12 a \$4 25 for common to good brands Baltimore, Alexandria & Georgetown. Rye Flour is steady. Sales of 100 bbls at \$3 11-4. Corn Meal is scarce. Sales of 200 bbls Brandywine, to arrive, \$3 53.

Grain—The market is firm for Wheat with a fair home demand, and a moderate export inquiry. Shippert generally are waiting their letters. The Sales are 2,500 bush prime Genesee at 95c, and 8,000 bush Red. Ohio at about \$2c. Rye is buoyant; Sales of 3,100 bush at 75c. Oats are less plenty and are better; Sales of Northern at 37c. 35c, and Jersey at 34 a 35c. Corn is a shade better; the supply is moderate, and the demand is fair for the East, and imited for export; Sales \$5,000 bush, including 11,000 from store, at 55c for unsound, 57 a 37 1-2c for Western mixed; Round Yellow is held at 61c, and White Southern at 60 a 64c. Barley is very scarce and the demand good; Sales of 800 bush common two-rowed at 83c. Canadians—Trovisions—There is increased in adviced a retail character. Sales of 350 bbls at \$13 mil \$13 25 a \$13 6 34. and Prime, \$33 62 1-2 a \$3 73. Bed 55 for old Mess and Prime, \$33 62 1-2 a \$3 75. Bed 55 for old Mess and Prime, \$33 62 1-2 a \$3 75. Bed 55 for old Mess so heavy. Sales of 150 bbls at \$8 37 1-5 for old Prime, and \$9 for two

PARSONSFIELD SEMINARY. THE Winter Term will commence on MOND'Y, the first day of Dec Gro. H. RICKER, A. M., Principal, Board at the Boarding Hoise, \$1,371-3 per week. Tuition, \$3,00 to \$4,00, according to the studies pursue!. MOSES SWEAT, Sec. N. Parsonsfield, Me., Oct. 29, 1851. 30

INFORMATION WANTED CONCERNING CHARLES C. CHANDLER. He brown hair and dark blue eyes, with light complexion. I have not heard from him for more than two years—he was then in Missouri. Any information concerning him will be very gratefully received by his wife, MARY ANN CHANDLER.

Bradford, N. H., Oct. 28, 1851. 3w303.

Two years ago, by God's providence, I, who would be only an humble citizen, held in my hands the destiny of the reigning house of Had I been ambitious, or had I believed

that this treacherous family were so basely wicked as they afterwards proved themselves to be, the tottering pillars of their throne would have fallen at my command, and buried the crowned traitors beneath their ruins, or would have scattered them like dust before a tempest, homeless exiles, bearing nothing but nbrance of their perfidy, and that ralty which they deserved to lose through

I, however, did not take advantage of these favorable circumstances, though the entire freedom of my dear native land was the only vish of my heart. My requests were of that moderate nature which, in the condition of Hungary and Europe, seemed best fitted for my countrymen. I asked of the King not the complete independence of my beloved country —not even any new rights or privileges—But simply these three things: First—That the inalienable rights sanction—

ed by a thousand ears, and by the constitution of my fatherland, should be guarantied by a national and responsible administration. Second-That every inhabitant of my coun-

try, without regarding language or religion, should be free and equal before the law-all classes having the same privileges and protec-

on from the law.

Third—That all the people of the Austrian empire that acknowledge the same person as Emperor, whom we Hungarians recognized as King, and the same law of succession, should have restored their ancient constitu-tional rights, of which they had unjustly been despoiled, modified to suit their wants, and the

The first demand was not for any new grant or concession, but simply a fresh guarantee. In the arrangement made with our ancestors, when by their free will, they elevated the house of Hapsburg to the throne, a condi-tion was made that the King should preserve ndependence and constitution of the coun-This independence and this constitution were the very vitality of our national being.— During three centuries twelve Kings of the house of Hapsburg had sworn, in the presence throne, that they would preserve our inde-pendence and the constitution; and their lives but a history of perpetual and accursed per-Yet such conduct did not weaken fidelity. No nation ever manifested more faithfolness to their rulers. And though we poor Hungarians made endless sacrifices, often expense of our national welfare-though these Kings in times of peace drew their sunport from us, and in times of war or danger relied upon the unconquerable strength of our ough we ever trusted in their words -they deceived us a thousand times, and

while other nations were able to apply all their energies to promote the general welfare and to develop their means of happiness, we had to stand on guard, like the watchmen men tioned in Scripture, for three centuries, to prevent our treacherous Kings from destroying entirely the foundation of our national exis ence—our Constitution and independence.

I, as the representative of my countrymen sked nothing more than a Constitutional Min istry, whose responsibility would prevent the King from violating his bath. The second demand was still less for any

We asked for nothing more than a reform in the internal administration of he State a simple act of justice which the aristocracy owed the people. And in this how much the King would have gained! The strength of his throne would have been increas-ed tenfold by thus winning the affections of

The third demand was prompted by humanity and fraternal feeling. It was the proper and holy mission of our nation, as the oldest member of the empire, and possessing a con-stitutional form of government, to raise its voice in behalf of those sister nations under the same ruler, and who were united to us by so many ties of relationship. Lovers of free-dom, we would not ask liberty for ourselves alone; we would not boast of privileges that others did not enjoy, but desired to be free in

be good and evil at the same time.

The King and Royal family granted these requests, appealing to the sanctity of their oaths as a guarantee of their fulfilment; and I, weak in myself, but strong through the confidence of my countrymen, and the noble sympathy of the Austrian people, proclaimed ev-ery where, amidst the raging storm of revolution, that "the house of Austria should stand: for, by the blessing of the Almighty, it had begun to move in the right direction, and would be just to its people." It stood, and stood, too, at a time when, whatever might have been the fate of Hungary, the revolutionary tempest, under my direction, would have blown away this antiquated and helpless dynasty, like chaff

efore the winds of heaven.

I not only preserved the house of Austria, but placed in its hands the materials of a long and glorious future—the foundation of an indestructible power in the affection of 32,000,-000 people. I tendered them the fidelity and assistance of my own heroic Hungary, assistance of my own heroic Hungary, which alone was able to defend them against the assaults of the world. I afforded them the glorious opportunity—more glorious than had ever been presented before—of establishing impregnable barrier to protect civilization and progress, against the Cossack cain this honor, this glory, one thing only was necessary—that they should remain faithful to their oaths. But when was it that Austria was not treacherous? We look in vain for as much honor as is found even among robbers

on the Hapsburg family.

On the very day they signed the grant of those moderate demands of the Hungarian people, and solemnly swore before God and the nation to maintain them, they secretly resolved and planned the most cruel conspiracy against us. They determined to break their oaths, to desolate the land with insurrection, conflagration, and blood, till, feeble and exhausted under the burden of a thousand misnausted under the burden of a thousand mis-eries, Hungary might be struck from the roll of living nations. They then hoped, by the power of the bayonet, and, if necessary, by the arms of Russia, to erect a united and consolidated empire, like the Russian, of sixteen various nations; they hoped to realize their long-conceived purpose of making themselves

an absolute power. Never were so many hellish arts used against a nation before. Not suspecting a counter-revolution or an attack, we were not prepared to defend ourselves, when suddenly we were surprised by danger. The perfidious Haps-burgs, destitute of all shame, and rejoicing in the anticipation of an easy victory, hesitated not to disclose before the civilized world their horrible plans—to subjugate us by the force of arms, to excite hatred of race, to call in the aid of robbers, incendiaries, and reckless in-

At this crisis of great danger, when many of our ablest men even were ready to yield themselves to this decree of destruction, I stood among those who called the nation to stood among those who called the nation to arms. And, confiding in a just God, we cursed the cowards who were preparing to abandon their native land, to submit to a wicked despotism, and to purchase a miserable existence by sacrificing liberty. I called the nation to arms in self-defence. I acted not with blind presumption; and emotions of despair found no place in my breast—for he who despairs is not fit to guide a people. I estimated the not fit to guide a people. I estimated the valor and power of my country, and on the verge of a fearful struggle I had faith to promise victory, if Hungary would remain true to herself, and fortify her breast with the impulsive fire of a strong will.

To sustain the stern resolution to combat such an enemy, we were supported, first, above everything, by our unshaken confidence in God, whose ways are past finding out, but who supports the right, and blesses the cause oran honest people fighting for freedom; sec-ondly, by a love of country and the holy de-sire of liberty, which makes the child a giant,

and increases the strength of the valuant; and, at reelings of this involvement, preserved better thirdly, by your example, notic Americans!—
absence of all government, preserved better order and safety than legions of police. A common spirit animated the whole nation—no ting people—in whose hearts burned the all-

secret aims, no personal or local attacks, but a powerful feeling of patriotism, were inspired by the influence of your subline example.

Free citizens of America! from your history, as from the star of hope in midnight gloom, we drew our confidence and resolution in the doubtful days of severe trial. Accept, in a the doubtful days of severe trial. Accept, in a the laws of nations.

The Russians and Austrians made the soil of Wallachia the basis of military operations; tribute of gratitude. And you, excellent people, who were worthy to be chosen by the

that the heart of Europe beat to the pulsations of the Hungarian struggle, we maintained the unequal conflict alone, cut off from the rest of the world and all external aid, till a They said they pitied us, honored our efforts,

deceived. He sold his own liberty to Russia indelible mark of bliodness and shame. for aid to enslave his people. The choice of a ever thus in the imbecile Old World. coward is to purchase a miserable, ephemeral existence, even though at the cost of his honof and independence.

The Austrians fought against us not only off the Turkish empire—that Turkey must exwith arms and by the aid of traitors, but with studied and encessing slander. They never ex. But, notwithstanding this, England and ceased to impeach our motives and falsify our France destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navariance of the Turkish fleet at Navariance of power require the preservation of the Turkish empire. ceased to impeach our motives and falsify our conduct, and vaunt the pretended justice of their own cause before the judgment seat of public opinion. Efforts were constantly made to weaken, among the people of Hungary, and among the nations of the world, that sympathy and force which spring from a righteous seizes province after province from Turkey.—She has made herself the sovereign of Molda-via and Welleshin and is serving the foundations.

tives and conduct, and refute the libels against vizier, us; but we said—and how truly your noble Oh the

the Autocrat, we, who were fatigued with our hard earned victory, but not subdued or excrowns—a constitutional and a despotic crown —could not be worn by the same head, no more than two opposing dispositions can har
to the cause of civilization, the rights of man, have saved Europe from Russian domination. monize in the same breast, or than a man can of order, and even to that principle which the be good and evil at the same time.

As the war in Hungary advanced, its charac diplomacy of Europe calls "the balance of ter became changed. In the end, the result

> We many times tendered the olive-branch. We asked the constitutional governments of Europe to interpose. They heard us not.—The haughty imperial family, forgetting that they were the real traitors, rejected every proposition with the defying expression that they "did not treat with rebels." Aye, more they threw our ambassadors into prison, and one of them—the noblest of Hungary's sonsthey cowardly and impiously murdered. Still we hesitated to tear asunder forever the bonds that united us. Ten months we fought, and fought victoriously, in defence; and it was only when every attempt to bring about an honorable peace failed—when, Francis Joseph, who was never our King, dared, in his We many times tendered the olive-branch. posed upon us. an honorable peace failed—when, Francis or seph, who was never our King, dared, in his manifesto of the 4th of March, 1849, to utter the curse "that Hungary should exist no long-the long that Hungary should exist no long-the curse "that Hungary should exist no long-the long that had been an an whom, believing in his honesty, and on the long that had been a long that had been Russian invasion by diplomacy—when we saw that we must fight to save ourselves from be-

Czar a pretenee, which he had long sought, to men in this long war—in vain were the exertions of my brave countrymen—in vain discountrymen—in vain discoun

Czar a pretenee, which he had long sought, to meddle with our affairs.

The Hungarian nation loved freedom as the best gift of God, but it never thought of commencing a crusade against kings in the name of liberty. In Hungary there were none of those propagandists who alarm so much the rulers of the Old World. There were no secret societies plotting conspiracies. My countrymen were not influenced by the theories of Communists or Socialists, nor were they what the Conservatives call Anarchists.—The nation desired justice, and knew how to be just to all, irrespective of rank, language or religion. A people so worthy of freedom were generous enough to leave something to time, and to be satisfied with a progressive development. No violence was used; no just right was attacked; and even some of those institutions were left undisturbed, which in their

abolished at once with inpunity.

The Hungarian people did not wish to oppose any—not even the aristocracy: they were more ready to make sacrifices than to the first the latter of my country's destroyer, and I — but no; desponding does not become me, for I am a man. I am not permitted, or I would say I envy the dead.—
Who is infortunate? I am in Broassa, where

There was no anarchy among us. Even in the bloodiest of the conflicts, when the human passions are most excited, there was the most perfect order and security of property and person. How did the conduct of my noble countrymen compare with that of the "ordermaking" Austria! Whenever the whirkwind of war ceased for a while, where the social elements were left in chaos, the instinctive mor.

ple, who were worthy to be chosen by the Almighty as an example to show the world defend them, silently permitted this violation how to deserve freedom, how to win it, and of treaties and the rights of nations, thus humhow to use it-you will allow that the Hunga- bling itself and betraying its own weakness .rians, though weaker and less fortunate than several times we drove our enemies across you, through the decaying influence of the Wallachian boundaries; for it was only old European society, are not unworthy to be necessary for our victorious army to advance into the countries of the Lower Danube to to see the stars of your glorious flag emblazon the double cross of the Hungarian coat-of-arms. and to transfer the war to their own soil. But When despotism hurled defiance at us, and began the bloody war, your inspiring example up-heaved the nation as one man, and legions, with all the means of war, appeared to gions, with all the means of war, appeared to rise from nothing, as the tender grass shoots up after spring showers.

Though we were inferior in numbers to the enemy, and could not compare with their well trained forces—though our arms were shorter than theirs—yet the herole sons of Hungary supplied the want of numbers by indomitable bravery, and lengthened their weapons by a step further in advance.

The world knows how bravely the Hungarians fought. And it is not for me, who was identified with the war—who, obeying the wishes of the nation, stood faithfully at the helm of government—to extol the heroic deeds of my countrymen. I may mention, however, olution, though the whole number of Poles in of my countrymen. I may mention, however, olution, though the whole number of Poles ir that while every day it became more evident our armies did not exceed four thousand.

year ago we laid the haughty power of the ty-rant house of Hapsburg in the dust; and had they could not help us, because Europe reit not been for the intentional and traitorous quired a powerful Austrian empire, and they disregard of my commands by one of our lead-must support it, in spite of its evils, as a balers, who afterward shainefully betrayed the country, not only would the imperial family have been driven from Vienna, but the entire Austrian nation would have been liberated; aiding Austria, would do it in such a manner Austrian nation would have been liberated; and though by such treason this base family, saved themselves from destruction, they were so far humbled in March, 1849, that not knowing how to be just, they implored foreign aid and threw themselves at the feet of the Czar.

The Emperor hoped that the Humgarian people could be terrified by his threatenings, and would prefer slavery to death; but he was deceived. He sold his own liberty to Russia indelible mark of blindness and shame. It is an indelible mark of blindness and shame. It is

the balance of power require the preservation

Free citizens of North America! you have given, in spite of these slanders, the fullest sympathy for the cause of my country. We had no opportunity to explain to you our mo-

Oh that Hungary had received but a slight and magnanimous conduct shows it!—that token of moral support from the European such a nation knows how to defend a just and powers—from those powers whose dreams are holy cause, and will give us its sympathy; and troubled with fear of the advance of the Costhis conviction inspired us with more confidence. Oh, that you had been a neighboring nation! The Old World would now be free, might be not have done! He, too, would have and would not have to endure again those seen and estimated our ability to sustain our-terrible convulsions and rivers of blood which He will choose the means to fulfil His purwhich characterized the Hungarian nation. oses.

Had these two powers permitted a few ships to come to Ossore, laden with arms for the noof my country for your noble sympathy, which was a great moral support in our terrible ons, the Hungarians would now have stood a conflict.

When the house of Austria sold itself to all the arts of a miserable and expensive diplo-

diplomacy of Europe calls "the balance of power." I could not believe that the Governments of Europe would permit this invasion; for I expected they would intervene to effect a treaty of peace, if not so much on-our account, yet to prevent Austria becoming the vassal of Russia—to check the growing strength and influence of the latter power in the East.

We desired an honorable peace, and were willing to submit to any reasonable terms.—
We many times tendered the olive-branch.

Description to the higher and far more important—nothing less, in fact, than universal freedom, which was not a choice; it was forced upon us by the policy of the European nations, who, disregarding their own interests, suffered Russia to invade and provoke us.—
Yes, we were martyrs to the cause of freedom, and this glorious but painful destiny was imposed upon us.

account of his skill, I raised from obscurity. kussian invasion by diplomacy—when we saw that we must fight to save ourselves from being struck off the earth as a nation—when the house of Austria, by its endless acts of injustice and cruelty, and by calling in the aid of a foreign power, had extinguished in the hearts of the Hüngarian people every spark of affection—then, and then only, after so much patience, the nation resolved to declare its absolute independence. Then spoke the National Assembly the words which had long been uttered by every patriotic tongue: "Francis Joseph! thou beardless young Nero! thou darest to say, Hungary shall exist no moret We, the people, answer, We do and will exist; but you and your treacherous house shall, stand no longer! You shall no more be the Kings of Hungary! Be forever banished, ye perfidious traitors to the nation."

We were not only ready to accept any terms We were not only ready to accept any terms that were honorable, out we carefully abstained from doing anything which would give the Carr a pretence, which he had long sought to was attacked; and even some of those insti-tutions were left undisturbed, which, in their principle and origin, were unjust, but which, having existed for centuries, could not be abolished at once with inpunity.

The diplomacy of Europe has changed Turk— ish hospitality to me and my companions in-to hopeless bondage. It is a painful existence. My youthful children have begun the morning of their life in the hands of my country's de-stroyer, and I — but no; desponding does

With their blood.

I declare to you, in the most solemn manner, tability to the nation, no more than I, in the that all which has taken place; or that may hereafter take place, proceeding from individuals or Government, contrary to this declaration, which is in perfect accord with the fundamental law of Hungary, is illegal and unjust.

I have, therefore, intrusted to Ladislas Ujhazi, Obergespann of the Saros comitat, and Civil Governor of Comorn, the mission to were more ready to make sacrifices than to punish the descendants of nobility for the evils of misgovernment, and of those institutions which emanated from their ancestors: nor would they let the many suffer for the sins of the few.

Who is innortunate: I am in Broussa, where the great Hannibal once lived an exile, homeless like myself, but rich in services performed for his country, while I can claim only fidelity to mine. The ingratitude of his nation went with him in his banishment, but the sorrowful laws of any country of the same than the punish the great Hannibal once lived an exile, homeless like myself, but rich in services performed for his country, while I can claim only fidelity to mine. The ingratitude of his nation went with him in his banishment, but the great Hannibal once lived an exile, homeless like myself, but rich in services performed for his country, while I can claim only fidelity to mine. The ingratitude of his nation went with him in his banishment, but the great Hannibal once lived an exile, home-less like myself, but rich in services performed for his country, while I can claim only fidelity to mine. The ingratitude of his nation went with him in his banishment, but the great Hannibal once lived an exile, home-less like myself, but rich in services performed for his country.

ADDRESS OF ROSSUTH TO THE PROPLE OF and increases the strength of the valiant: and, al feelings of this incorruptible people, in the of Justice will not! Thy sufferings are recorded, and thy tears remembered. The quer one race after mother, and thus bring corded, and thy tears remembered: The quer one race after another, ambileod of thy martyrs—thy noble sons—which them all under the yoke of slavery. moistened thy soil, will have its fruits. The It is true, some of the races in Hungary had victims which daily fall for thee are, like the reason to complain; but these subjects of comever-green eypress over the graves of the plaint were the inevitable consequences of the dead, the symbol of thy resurrection. The pre-existing state of things and the Austri-

dead, the symbol of thy resurrection. The races whom thy destroyer excited against thee, by lies and cunning, will be undeceived; they will know that thou didst not fight for pre-eminence, but for the common liberty—that thou wast their brother, and bled for them also. The temporary victim of our enemies will but serve to take the film from the eyes of the deceived people. The sentiment of sympathy for our sufferings will inspire, among the smaller States and races, the wish for a fraternal confederation; for that which is our swere the same in the aperpetual violation. for a fraternal confederation; for that which I always urged as the only safe policy and guar-of the Constitution by the imperial Governty of freedom for them all.

The realization of this idea will hurl the arose from the cyils of former times, and from

The realization of this idea will hurl the power of the haughty despots to the abyss of the past, and Hungary, free, surrounded by free natsags, will be great, glorious and independent.

At the moment when I hardly hoped for further consolation on earth, behold the God of Mercy freed, my wife, and enabled her, through a thousand dangers, to reach me in my place of exile. Like a hunted deer, she could no for five months, find in her own native land a place of rest. The executioners of the beardless Nero placed a "reward upon her arms against us." This people, who for cenbeardless Nero placed a reward upon her arms against us. This people, who for cenhead, but she has escaped the tyrants. She turies had endured slavery, fought against freewas to me, and to my exiled countrymen, like dom! God forgive them! They knew not

what to me, and to my exhed countrymen, the the rainbow to Noah, for she brought intelligence of hope in the unshaken souls of the Hungarian people, and in the affectionate sympathy of the neighboring nations who had foughly against us. They had aided the wife of the much-slandered Governor of Hungary.

Although the sympathy of the world often depends upon the result of actions, and the Hungary. There was this difference only

Although the sympathy of the world often depends upon the result of actions, and the successful are applauded, still Hungary, by her noble bearing and trials, has drawn the attention of the world. The sympathy which she has excited in both worlds, and the thundering curse which the lips of millions have pronounced against her destroyers, announce, the Latin tongue—a bad relic of the middle like the roaring of the wind before the storm, ages, which the clergy and aristocracy prene coming retribution of Heaven:

Among the nations of the world, there are ancient despots, who caused the laws to be two which demand our gratitude and affection. England, no less powerful than she is free and towers, that the people might not understand glorious, supported us by her sympathy, and their rights—had been retained among us. It by the approving voice of her noblest sons, was necessary to have a living, spoken, popuand the millions of her people. And that chosen lar language. And what other could we have en land of freedom beyond the ocean, the all-than the noble Magyar?

verful people of the United States, with How often have I, and other leaders with powerful people of the United States, with their liberal government, inspired us with hope, and gave us courage by their deep interest in our cause and sufferings, and by their condemnation of our executioners.

The President of the United States, whom the confidence of a free people had elevated to the loftiest station in the world, in his message to Congress, announced that the American Government would have been the first to receive the independence of Hungary. And for only quarantied the right to use any language of the independence of Hungary. can Government would have been the first to tection of the law, were accorded to all. We recognize the independence of Hungary. And the Senators and Representatives in Congress marked tife destroyers of my country's liberty with the stigma of ignominy, and expressed, with indignant feelings, their contempt for the conduct of Austria, and their wish to break the diplomatic intercourse with such a Government. They summend the destroys are tect no religion, no nationality—leaving all to the free action of the people—or that it should represent the summent. They summend the destroys are the conduct of the people—or that it should represent the summent. Government, They summoned the despots before the judgment seat of humanity; they In the general administration the probefore the judgment seat of humanity; they proclaimed that the world would condemn them; they declared that Austria and Russia race that spoke it, was a necessity; but in the

had been unjust, tyramical and barbarous, administration of county affairs, which in some and deserved to be reprobated by mankind, respects resembled that of the individual while Hungary was worthy of universal sympathy.

States in North America, the use of each language was granted. In the courts, in the trial by jury, in the right of peation, in the rewere able to reach the shores of the New World, were received by the people and government of the United States in the most genous manner-yes, like brothers. With one which could tend to place aff on a footing of hand they hurled anathemas at the despots, and with the other welcomed the humble exand with the other welcomed the numble ex-iles to partake of that glorious American liber-ty, more to be valued than the glitter of crowns. Our hearts are filled with emotions, to see how this great nation extends its sympathy and aid to every Hungarian who is so honest to commence a system of spoilation. nate as to arrive in America. The sym- And who has been benefited by thi bathetic declaration of such a people, under the Vienna bureaucray. Not even those on unch circumstances, with similar sentiments in whom the pretended favors have been conferred. England, is not a mere sigh which the wind When those races clamored for national blows away, but is prophetic of the future.—
What a blessed sight to see whole nations actuated by such sentiments!

Free citizens of America! you inspired my

The those faces chapted or hational rights, I boldly demanded what was wanting, and what could be granted without injury to the country. No one answered but reckless men, who spoke of territorial division. The

countrymen to hoble deeds; your approval Servians desired to have the comitat Bacs and in adversity, gave a ray of hope for the future, Servian State. The Wallachians wished to and enabled us to bear the weight of our have Transylvania. They (the Servians) did heavy burden; your fellow feeling will sustain us till we realize the hope, the faith "that Hungary is not lost forever." Accept, in the Bacs and the Banat were Wallachians, Germame of my countrymen, the acknowledgments of our warmest gratitude and our "highest respect.

I, who know Hungary so well, firmly believe she is not lost; and the jintelligent citizens of such a connection, with Wallachian.

he is not lost; and the intelligent citizens of such a connection with Wallachia.

I, who know Hungary so well, firmly believe she is not lost; and the intelligent citizens of America have decided, not only with impulsive kindness, but with reason and policy, to favor the unfortunate but not subjugated. Hungary The sound of that encouraging voice is not fike a funeral dirge, but as the shrill trumpet that will call the world to judgment.

Who does not see that Austria, even, in her victory, has given herself a mortal wound? Her weakness is betrayed. The world no longer believes that Europe needs the preservation of this deceying engine. It is evident that its exceedance is a curse to mankind; the can never promote the welfare of society. The mong all the races of this empire—not excepting the hereditary States—there is nove that does not despise the reigning family of Hapsburg. This power has no moral ground; of support; its vain dreams of a united empire—for which it has committed the most unheard-of crimes—are proved to be increpizating at which the world laughs. No one loves or respects it; and when it falks, not a tear of regret will follow it to the grave. And fall it surely will. The moment Russia withdraws her support, the decayed edifice will crimble to dust. A shot fired by an English or by an American vessel from the Adriatic would be like the trumpet at the City of Jericho. And this impious, foolish Government thinks to control fatte by the hangman's cord. How long will Russia be able to assist? This Czatwho-boasts that his mission is to be the securge of all the nations striving for liberty—will not the Almighty, whose vicegerent he profamely assumps to be, blast the miscrable boaster? The very character of his Government is a declaration of war against the rights and interests of humanity, and the existence of other nations? Will the world suffer this long? Not long.

Not long.

The Hungary and the victory, and how office have were wintously to all? Crotia alone was a separate tyritory; and how office have would not, however, premit she wised to separate, we would not here the ha

responded to its call. Others, doubtless, were more able, who could have won more fame, but I will yield to none in the purity of any motives. Perhaps it was confidence in my strength, but she has forced the conviction into the minds of other nations that she deserves to exist, and to be independent; and she can show justly that her existence and independence are essential to the cause of liberty in Europe. No, no! Hungary is not lost! By her faith, bravery, and by her foresight, which teaches her to abide her time, she will be yet among the foremost in the war of universal liberty.

I responded to its call. Others, doubtless, were more able, who could have won more fame, but I will yield to onne in the purity of any motives. Perhaps it was confidence in my dent patriotism and honesty of purpose which induced the people to give me the power. They believed freedom would be safe in my hands. I felt my weakness, and told them I could not promise liberty unless they were united as one man, and would lay aside all personal, all sectional interests. I foretold that, if the nation was divided, it would fall.—As long as they followed my injunctions, and were united, they were unconquerable—they

teaches her to abide her time, she will be yet among the foremost in the war of universal liberty.

You, noble Americans, we bless in the name of the God of-Liberty! To you, who have summoned the murderers of my countrymen before the judgment-seat of the world—to you, who are the first judges of this court—I will bring the complaints of my nation, and before you I will plead her cause. When the house of Hapsburg, with the aid of a foreign army, invaded my country, and destroyed, by their manifesto of the 4th of March, 1849, the foundation upon which the union with Austria rested, there remained for Hungary no alternative than the Declaration of Independence, which the National Assembly unanimously voted on the 14th April, 1849, and which the whole nation solemnly accepted, and sealed with their blood.

Hat, if the nation was divided, it would fall.—As long as they followed my injunctions, and were united, they began to divide. Not knowing the secret causes of this division, and notsuspecting treachery, and wish in going in the proferious division, and notsuspecting treachery,

Before you I assert that the accusation that the Magyar race was unjust to the other races be my representative, and through me the by means of which a portion of the Serviripresentative of the Hungarian nation, to the ans, Wallachians, Slavonians and Germans people and Government of the United States, dwelling in Hungary, was excited against us—
is an impious slander, circulated by the House of Hapsburg, which shrinks from no crime to a temporary defeat, but will recognize Governor

written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Governor of Hungary.

The Temperance Cause in England.

The Editor of the New York Daily Tribune, who visited the World's Fair, wrote home concerning the habits of the English as follows:

"The cause of Temperance—of Total Abstinence from all that can intoxicate—is here about twenty years behind its present position in the United States." I think there are not more absolute drunkards here than in our American cities, but the habits of drinking for drink's sake is all but universal. The aristocracy drink almost to a man; so do the middle class; so do the clergy; so alas! do the women! There is less of ardent spirits imbited than with us; but wines are much cheaper and very general use—among the well-off while the consumption of alc, heer, portor, &c., (mainly the poor) is renormous. Only think of £5,000,000 or twenty five millions of dollars, paid into the treasury in a single year by the people of these islands as malt, tax glone, while other ingredients used in the manufacture of malt liquors probably swell the aggregate to thirty millions of dollars, Fair, with the British Isles. And yet the poor trudge wearing and destitution for ever from the British Isles. And yet the poor trudge wearing and destitution for ever from the British Isles. And yet the poor trudge wearing of the constitutions with these poisonous brutalizing fiquors?"

OBITUARIES:

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Died of consumption, Oct. 8, while on a visit to her father, JULIA A., wife of Elijah P. Savyer of Greater Parish, Esq., of Albany, aged twenty-one years, ten months, and three days. Several years since, she sought and found, in happy experience, that there is prace in belieffig and joy in the Holv Ghost, and soon felt the force of the answer given by the aposate, that it was not only day to repeat bit to be Educated. This charge was not considered, and consequently she lost much in disobedience. Since then she'sab seen repeatedly revived, and a respectedly felt that she ought to make a public profession of her faith in Christ, but still neglected duty. She often said that, the main cause was the example of those who were older shan hersel, and always seemed to regret her disobedience. In her last offices, she found the Savior to be precious; and always seemed to regret her disobedience. In her last offices, she found the Savior to be precious; and always seemed to regret her disobedience. In her last offices, she found the Savior to be precious; and always seemed to regret her disobedience. The relationship of the was strong, and she was anytone till next the close of life to receiver, at last, she was fully freely and an more than willing to die, and even langed to great a rest with her Redement. She had been to be a subject to this precious, especially our singing choir, in which she has led the treble fof four years past; but our loss, we triox, is her eternal gain. We will then bid our sorrows case and any.

"Thou art gove to the grave, But we we will not deplore thee."

Funcral services were preached, at her furial, at West Village, Conway, by Eld, J. E. Mills, from Numbers 29: 10, -12 and end the treble fof four years past; but our loss, we troix, is her eternal gain. We will then bid our sorrows case and any.

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otherwise might have had. O? that man would glory in nothing save in the cross of Christ. In this all wise providence of God, a wife and three small children, with other relatives, are called to mourn. Marthis solemn previdence be sanetified to the good of all the surviving friends.

Died in Newfield, Me., Sept. 22, of consumption, Westworst Libby, aged 36 years. The subject of this notice was a man much esteemed. He was well aware that his disease would soon terminate his life and for the most part of the time during his confinement appeared to be reconciled to his lot. He sought for medical aid but all proved in vain. He has the great physician of the soul to stand by him wher all other aid fuiled.

He now rests from his labor, his sickness and pain, And with Christ, his dear Savior, he ever will reign The decessed left a wife and one child, with other relatives, to mourn his loss.

"Afflictive stroke it is indeed To that kind wife so dear. Oh may she to the Savior look. And find his promise sure."

And find his promise sure.

Departed this life, in S. Parsonsfield, Me., Sept. 29, of consumption, sister Susaan, wife of Seth Chelleis, aged 29 years. Sister C. was a great sufferer, having been afficied and confined to her house four years and six months. The most approved medical aid was sought for her, but all proved in vain. During her protracted illness, she did not murmur or complain, but lore it with great patience and Christian resignation. She remarked to the writer one day that she could not see why she was afflicted so long; but, said she, what is all this to what Christ has suffered and done for me. Prior to her illness, she was converted to Gol, and became a few creature and united and done for me. Prior to her illness, she was converted to God, and became a new creature and united with the Methodist church, of which she continued a worthy member till called to join the church triumphant. Sister C. possessed traits of character and an anusability of disposition that endeared, her to her friends and acquaintance, which made her stay with them desirable. She discharged her duty faithfully to all her friends, who called to see her, exhorting them to prepare to meet her in heaven. She talked as calmly about dying as though she was going a journey to meet a kind friend—made disposal of her household things, and chose the minister to preach her funeral sermon; then committed herself into the hands of her heavenly Father, and calonly fell as-leep in the arms of Jesus, without a struggle or a groan. By this dispensation of providence, a hashand, parents and sisters are called to mourn. May the Lord sanctify it to the living of province, a discharge province of the fiving for their present and everlasting good.

O how blest are the dead who have died in the Lord,

O how blest are the dead who have died in the Lord, For they rest from their labors and wait their reward; But soon the loud trump will sound through the air, A wakening the captives the promise to share.

*Biscon's was delivered by the writer. Text 2. Cor. 5: 1.

Died in Farmington, Me., Oct. 14, Bro. TROMAS PARKER, Jr., son of Bro. Thomas and sister Judith Parker, aged 43 years and 5-mouths. Bro. Parker professed religion in 1834, at which time Eld. John Chancy was paster of the church. His health has been gradually failing for a few years past, but the religion of Christ sustained him to the last. His punctuality at the house of God upon the Sabbath was worthy of imitation by all professed Christians, and when he became so infirm that he could not tarry during the whole day he would attend part of the day. He was moral day he would attend part of the day. He was a from his youth, beloved and respected by all knew him. This bereavement is trying to Bro. ker and his companion, especially in that he was only child. May they be remembered at the thron grace by God's children.

To see in one short hour, decayed
The hope of future years,
To feel how vain a father's prayers,
How vain a mother's tears.

To think that the cold grave must close O'er what was once the chief.

Of all the treasured joys of earth—
This is a mother's grief! Yet when the first wild throb is past

Of anguish and despair, To lift the eye of faith to Heaven, This last can dry the goshing tears, This yields the heart relief; Until the Christian's pious hope. O'ercomes a mother's grief.

Died in Wells, Me., Sept. 11, Mary E. HILL aged 14 years. She was a very lovely girl; beloved by all who knew her, especially by her school mates.—
They have laid this stroke of God's providence seriously at heart, and a number have been converted to God. Brother and sister Hill feel that he is good although he has smitten them. Text on the because, 2 Cor. 1: 3, 4. LADD, aged 16 years and 6 months. He was a very kind-hearred young man to his parents. To sustain the indigent family he commenced hiring himself out at the age of eight years. Many a time when the poor

Ujhazi and his companions with the accus- mother, knew not where she was to obtain food, a care

Ujhazi and his companions with the accustomed kindoes.

May God bless your country forever! May it have the glorious destiny to share with other nations the blessings of that liberty which constitutes its own happiness and fame! May your great example, noble Americans, be to other nations the source of social virtue; your power be the terror of all tyrants—the protector of the distressed; and your free country ever continue to be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850.

Tours of the distressed of the saylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850.

Died in Rochester, N. Y., Sent, 7, Ethas Class.

Departed this life on the 27th Sept. Anolisk, daughter of Bro. J. P. and sister Mary T. Nason of Hallowell, Me. J. F. Nason.

THE REGISTER FOR 1852

years ago but like many others neglected to bear the low rates and safe investments. Dividend for 1851, cross, or even to confess with his mouth unto salvation, 50 per cent.

Board of Reference: Hon. ROBERT G. SHAW,

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW, Hon. CHAS. SUMBER. Office 68 State Street, Boston. Office 68 State Street, Boston.

OF Persons desiring information, or wishing to effect Insurance, will apply to Dr. T. J. W. PRAY.

Agent for the Eastern part of New Hampshire.

Dover, Sept. 1, 1851.

THE GREAT FALLS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CONTANT.
Somersworth, N. H.,
CONTINUES to insure Real Estate and Personal
Property upon the principle of classification, each
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During the past year there have been no losses in
either the first or third classes, and only one dollar
fift fraise cents in the 2d class.
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promptly attended to.

FLOUR & CORN. 1000 BBLS choice brands Flour, among which may be found,
100 Bbls. R. Richardson—Extra. 100 "Red Jacket, "
100 "Cascade, "
100 "Ely, "
100 Palmyra, "
100 Palmyra, Obio and St. Louis Float.
100 half bbls. Extra Flour.

100 quarter bbls. in sacks.

00 bush. White Corn.

500 Yellow w do. for mealing. SUGAR & MOLASSES. oxes Brown Hayana Sugar, 10 bbls. Muscavago and N. Orleans. 10 "East Boston Crushed and Pounded. 100 bbds. Cuba Sweet and Trimadad Molasses

SALT & FISH. 2000 Bush, Turks Island Salt. 1000 bags Ground Rock Salt. 1000 bags fround Rock Salt. 1000 bags fround Rock Salt. 250 qt. Pollock Fish. 109 qt. Bay of Fundy Cod Fish. 20 bbls. No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel. do

PORK, LARD, & OIL. 25 bbls. Mess Pork.
10 do Extra Clear.
10 do Boston Leaf Lard.
20 do Winter Bleached Whale Oil. TEA & COFFEE.

30 chests Souchong Tea; 20 half do.
10 do Ning Yong and Orange Pecco.
10 do Old Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas.
50 Boxes W. I. Coffee, Ground. 22 bags Old Java, Mocha, & Porto Bello Coffee HERDS GRASS & CLOVER SEED. 100 bush H. Grass Seed. 2000 lbs. Northern Clover seed. 50 bush. Red Top Seed.

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500 bags Shorts—White & Yellow Corn Meal—
Buck Wheat & Graham Flour—Lump & Ground
Plaster—Thomaston Lime—Powder & Shot, Nails
Glass, &c. &c., constantly on hand,
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BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD. Depot in Haymarket Square.

Fall Arrangement, Oct. 6, 1861. Trains will run FROM BOSTON as follows, viz: For Portland, Saco and Biddeford, at 7 A. M. and 21.2 p. m.
Great Falls, Dover and Exeter, at 7 a. m., 21.2
aucky 1.2 p. m.
Haverhill at 7 and 9.8.4 a. m., 21.2, 41.2 and
53.4 p. M.
Manchester and Concord, N. H., and Upper Rail
Roads, 71.2 a. m., 12 m. and 5 p. m.

Lawrence, (North Nide,) at 7 1-2 and 9 3-4 A. M., 12 M., 5 and 5 3-4 P. M., 1.awrence, (South Nide,) at 7 and 7 1-2 A. M., 12 M., 2 1-2, 4 1-2, and 5 P. M.

Trains will run To Boston, as follows, viz: From Portland at 8 1.2 A. M. and 3 P. M. Great Falls at 7 1.4 and 10 1.4 A. M., and 4 3.4

Dover at 7.25 and 10 1-2 A. M., and 5.05 P. M. Exeter at 8.10 and 11 1-4 A. M., and 5.3-4 P. M. Haverhill at 6.50, 8.50, and 11.55 A. M., 3.50, and Haverhill at 0,50, 8,50, and 11.5.

Lawrence, (North Side.) at 7 8-4 A. M., 12 M., 4.05 and 6.10 p. M.

Lawrence, (South Side.) at 7, 7 3 4, 9 1-4 A. M., 12 M., 12 1-4, 4 10-and 6.35 p. M.

THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Sup't.