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The Morning Star - volume 26 number 35 - December 10, 1851

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Tobias Foss, As't. J. R. Morrill.

M. Nichols. B. F. Haley.

Enos Hoyt.
Wm. Warner.
C. E. Bradley.

Shepard Rowe

9 J. F. Littlefield

Alvah Quinby Tristr'm Sanbo D. Griffin.

I. Tuttle. 1 John Davis, 2d C. Small.
J. Chamberlin.

J. Griffin, Jr. 6 J. S. Folsom. John Cook.

John Smith. G. P. Ramsey 1 A. P. Whitney E. H. McKenne

R. Deering. C. Randall. D. W. Garcomi 1 J. E. Ross.

S. Smith.

Josiah Clark. A. M. Jones.

D. Cheney. F. Lyford.

Elihu Bean. Willis Kemp.

S. Stephens.
Geo. Wheeler.
N. E. Paine.
J. Bryant.

James Stevens

C. Campbell.
J. Bartlett.
Asa Hutchins

8 Philip Weaver.
J. F. Weymout
R. C. Gould.

Nath'l Brackett.

Noah Townsend.

S. Dearborn.

S. T. Aldrich.

N. Bingham.
W. S. Young.

Laban Hassett H. A. Moore.

1 S. D. Bates.

S. Adkinson.

1 Asa Axtell.

W. Preble. N. Hersom. Isaac Copp. Sam. Burbank.

M. Spofford, 1 D. Littlefield. 3 A. J. Nutter.

2,46

32

26

16

19

100

100 30,00

20

The missionaries employed by the Union,

83,22

VOL. XXVI.

DOVER, N. H., DECEMBER 10, 1851.

NO. 35.

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

WM. BURI, (Resident.)

P. S. BURBANK, J. J. BURLER, JOHN FULLONTON, M. J.

STREBER, A. K. MOULTON, ELI NOTES, J. M. BALLEY, G.
T. BAY, G. H. BALL, JONATHAN WOODMAN.

Editorial Council. E. HUTCHINS, ENOCH PLACE, SILAS

The Star is published every WEDNESDAY, on the

The field in which we labor, like the rich and of Egypt on the banks of the Nile, produces several crops in a year. It produces almost continually. Parts of the field are ever green and flourishing. While some are sowing, others are watching over that which has already sprung up, and others are harvesting the golden grain. All is activity and success.

The field in which we labor, like the rich making the school respectable in \$12.0 in the causes of present prosperity are efficient to causes of present prosperity are efficient to cause of present prosperi

In China, it is honorable to till the earth, and every spot of the Empire is cultivated. The Emperor steps down from his throne to encourage the plow, holding it with his own hands. In the field assigned us, it is honorable indeed to labor. Men in high places have sanctioned the effort by laboring themselves. Governors of States, Senators in Congress, Governors of States, Senators in Congress, Step Falls. "Our school is unusually instanced by the limited States have the senator of the limited States have the senator of the limited States have the senator of the limited States have the school is increasing."

Sandwich 1st church. "The interest taken in the school is increasing."

Dover Central St. church. "The general interest in the cause of S. schools was never better than at the present time."

Parsonsfield 2d church. "The interest taken in the school is increasing."

Parsonsfield 2d church. "The general interest in the cause of S. schools was never better than at the present time."

Parsonsfield 2d church, "The interest taken in the school is increasing."

Parsonsfield 2d church, "Me. "Although some are negligent, there has been a greater interest this year than at the present time."

Parsonsfield 2d church, "Congress, Step Falls." Our school is unusually in-

sanctioned the effort by laboring themselves.
Governors of States, Senators in Congress, and one President of the United States have labored here. These, with hundreds and thousands of the friends of God and man, have helped to make the desert bud and blossom, and to perfume the world with "The Rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley."

Greatness of the Field.—Our denomination is small in comparison to many others, which is to large as to have important interests to take care of. And "there is much land to be possessed," if there can be found those strong and courageous to go up and take possession. In 1832, the number of communicants was 28,000, and it was estimated that the population under its immediate influence way 250,000. Now we number 49,000, and the population under our influence may be 440,000. The S. school, it is said, is for children. Well, it is for them; and if it is on ly for them, it is for many. About one-fourth of the population in almost any community is of the population in almost any community is under 21 years of age. We have then not far from 100,000, after giving some allowance for infants, who are youth and children, and who, of course, ought to attend the S. school. Quite a host to train for God and the books, and the co-operation of parents, to gether with the increasing interest in our public.

S. school. Quite a host to train for God and the books, and the co-operation of parents, tofor heaven. But the institution is not designed
for the youth exclusively, but for all. It is
tor the young;—for those in middle life;—and
for those bowed with age and near the tomb.
All here may learn wisdom,—find how to be
saved,—prepare themselves to be useful, and
to die in faith. die in faith.

In this connection, much could be said rela
Biddeford. "School organized December

In this connection much could be said relative to destitute portions of the field assigned us; but a few facts are all for which we have space. We have now in the far west, that is to say, in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, 190 churches; but Bangor. "Our school is the most interesting from the school is the most interest." very many of them are small, numbering from 4 up to 10, 20, or 30 members. From what information we have, we are led to believe but to its interest and prosperity. Singing has a a few of them have as yet S. schools. Some a lew of them have as yet S. schools. Some salutary effect in the school. Our regular of them have little or no preaching, and some have no schools, solely because they cannot obtain Library Books, which are always essential to have the schools useful. In a few cases they have made their wants known and been supplied with Library by Gironk in the school. Our regular system of collecting funds works admirably. Besides defraying the ordinary expenses of the school, including Library, &c., we have \$75 to appropriate to other benevolent purposes."

Pittsfield. "We have evidence that our supplied with Library by Gironk in the school. Our regular system of collecting funds works admirably. they have made their wants known and been supplied with Libraries by friends in this section of the country. Much good may be done in this way. The two States of Wisconsin and Iowa, embrace a territory of some 240,000 square miles, being more than three times larger than the whole of the New England States. The population is now 500,000, being less than that of Maine. When the population of these two States shall become as dense as been low, but there has been a coming up to less than that of Maine. When the population of these two States shall become as dense as the states shall become as dense as the states of the second of th garden of the Lord? The American Sunday School Union has done but little there yet by agencies and donations of books; the Methodist Sunday School Union has done something, but there is ample room for us. Before another anniversary, we hope that while the wants of destitute portions shall be more distinctly presented, much will be done to supply them.

India is a part of the field and should not be forgotten. At our stations there, we have schools, in which the sciences are taught, and a knowledge of God's word imparted. When garden of the Lord? The American Sunday eral interest good and promises to be so per

schools, in which the sciences are taught, and a knowledge of God's word imparted. When the soldiers of Gregce were away gaining victories on battle-fields, mothers and other friends at home were training the lads to engage in the service of their country. Let us labor to make our schools useful that from them those like scribes well instructed may go forth to carry the gospel act only to those in the temperate and delightful regions, but in tropical climes and polar snows.

The Myarle.—This is our Sabbath school paper, and is now in the seventh year of its structed in divine truths, and we hope that

The Myratle.—This is our Sabbath school paper, and is now in the seventh year of its existence. For some time, its circulation was too limited, and much in consequence of this, it has not been made so valuable in its contents as was important in order to have it highly useful to the young, and an efficient organ of the great cause to which it is devoted. But by the reduction of the price, and the present low postage upon papers carried by mail, and the efforts of its friends, seven thousand copies are now circulated. For some time or four years before, the subscription list amounted to but about three thousand. With the present support constantly given, with the aid of those who can and should contribute to its columns, with an increased amount of cuts for ornament, illustration and instruction, it is

its columns, with an increased amount of cuts for ornament, illustration and instruction, it is trusted that very soon it will be all that its friends have desired, all that the wants of the youth and patrons of our schools need.

PRESENT EMMARARSMENTS. — Although from small beginnings the cause of Sabbath schools has made rapid advancement in our congregations, and as a whole there is a happy degree of prosperity, yet there are deficiencies that must be remedied. There is opposition, It may sound strangely, but it is nevertheless true that some, who profess to be friends of the Bible and of God, are opposed to this systematic and successful method of instructing the youth and others in the great truths of re-

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR,
In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St.,
Near the Town Hall, Dover.

Proposition of the English Building of the Start of the St agement to their children to attend. Young men, who should prepare themselves to be strong and valiant in the moral warfare, stay away. The trifling necessary expenses to carry on the operations of the cause are not took themselves. met cheerfully. These are some met cheerfully. These are some of the observer, M. J. stacles. There are others of a kindred character. They must not long exist. By the force of truth given "line upon line;" by patient and persevering labor they will disappear. The world is in commotion. Destruction is disalt, M. W. lins, E. Place.

DAY, on the stacles. There are some of the observer of a kindred character. They must not long exist. By the force of truth given "line upon line;" by patient and persevering labor they will disappear. The world is in commotion. Destruction is divining its plow-share through. But God is at the helm. He will favor those who labor for him. Those who shall sing the song of the finally redeemed will be many. And yast unmbers will stand on the sea of glass with palus of victory, who will be conducted thither the sea of the commotion.

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

For one year, in advance,

""" if paid within the year,

""" if paid within the year,

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

GT All Ministers, (ordained and licensed,) in good standing in the Free-will Rapitist Connession, are authorized and requested to act as Agents, in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding monites. Agents are allowed 10 per cent on all monies collected and remitted by them.

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

MORNING STAR:

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE F. W. BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The FIELD.—"The field is the world."—The friends of the S. school cause are to cultivate it in a moral sense to the extent of their ability. It is their work to sow the good seed early, and obtain early fruit. In literal things, that early sown is the most likely to succeed and bring forth. It is abundantly so here. It

early sown is the most likely to succeed last six months, with not a less proportion of and bring forth. It is abundantly so here. It the present interest. The means used for this

and bring forth. It is abundantly so here. It the present interest. The means used for this is said in the Scriptures, "And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord;" and again, "Knowledge shall be increased." The S. South Weire. "After the school was orschool is a great instrumentality in doing these things. The result is all that could have been anticipated.

The field in which we labor, "like the rich land of Egypt on the banks of the Nile, propagate."

Belgrade (South.) "The S. school enterprise is owned and blessed of God. In our school, 1st, an appropriate Chapter is read.—2d, Prayer. 3d, Recitations. 4th, We frequently read an appropriate piece in the Morning Star, and close with a short address."

Garland. "School very interesting this season."

Letter A, No. 2. "School small, but will compare with those in other places in proportion to the population."

East Killingly, Ct. "Teachers have laborated faithfully to interest and instruct; the children have been faithful in attendance; and we trust their labor will not be in vain."

Smithfield 1st church, R. I. "Interest about middling."

Attica 2d School, N. Y. "Greater punctuality has been secured by teaching the children to sing in connection with the school. A change for the better in our community during the two years past."

100 80 30 460 328 360

54 17 51 20 120 100

33

12 6

35 20 69 18 40 45 12

Name of the School.

Contoocookville, N. H.

Raymond Sanbornton & Gilman's

Barrington 1st ch. Effingham (Falls) Newmarket Weare (South)

Rumney (North) Great Falls

Strafford 2d ch. rafford 3d ch.

ndwich 1st ch Sandwich 2d ch

Danville (North)

Middleton Brookfield

Manchester

Buxton (West)

Lewiston Falls

Gorham 2d ch.

Farmington

Bowdoinham 1st ch.

Livermore (East)

Lebanon 2d ch.

Corinth 2d.ch.

Rochester

herburne

ddison, N. Y.

Parsonsfield & Cornish

Sweden

Woolwich Belgrade (South) Garland

pringvale

Hancock Camden (West)

dontville (South)

Dover 1st ch. Dover (Central St.)

compare with those in other places in proportion to the population."

Letter B. "A new settlement. In the school we trust good seed has been sown which wilf spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God."

Rehoboth, Ms. "Have a collection of a cent a week among the children. Have had three conversions."

Roxbury. "Have had an addition of 71 new scholars during the year, but as the population is almost continually changing, the school is not much larger than a year ago.—

Change for the better in our community during the two years past."

A commendable spirit of enterprise among the young of the church, but the Pastor, who is also Superintendent, is sick; and the interest at present is on the wane."

Bellvernon, Pa. "School interesting to all account with it."

Green, O. "We trust an impetus has been given to the cause this season that will result in good to the rising generation for years to Joseph Fuldonton, Cor. Secretary.

Joseph Fuldonton, Cor. Secretary. school is not much larger than a year ago.— Have a few tried laborers but want more."

STATISTICAL TABLE.

400 22,00

125

300 600 200

1125

225

200 160 550 13,25

220

300 250

250 10,00

125

7672 4885 2302 798 18961 683,64 153 2293 291,66 42

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Bro. Burr:—In many of the books in their Sabbath-school Libraries, our Free-will Baptist brethren will find the imprint of the American Membership, will retain the services of one of

160 150 14,00

11,00

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8 15 10

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80,00

13,00

225 67 7,00 220 10,00 175 10,00 340 10,00 200 275 27,36 150 22,00

22,00 100 125 75 140

10.25 10,00 12,00

she aport agreement growing agreement with the property of it and with their hands, ayed thing or solding, just as any disloyal specimic with the property of it and the hands as the property of it at one." He thinks a head of the property of it at one, "He thinks a head of the property of it at one," "He thinks a head of the property of it at one," "What I do thought a sea on the property of it at one," "What I do thought a sea on the property of it at one," "What I do thought a sea on the property of it at one," "He thinks a sea on one property of it at one," "He thinks a sea of the property of it at one, "He thinks a sea of the property of it at one, "He thinks a sea of the property of it at one, "He thinks a sea of the property of it at one, "He thinks a sea of the property of the pro Sabbath-school Libraries, our Free-will Baptist brethren will find the imprint of the American S. S. Union. Some of your schools in connection with the Myrtle, take the Penny Gazette, and the Sunday School Journal, published by the Union, the former for children, the latter expressly for S. S. Teachers. I thought it might not be uninteresting to our friends to read a short communication in reference to the missionary operations of the Union. The publication of books and papers is not the most important work in which the Society is engaged, although the preparation of a pure-interesting, wholesome literature for the young is an office of no ordinary moment. The Society proposes to establish Sabbath-schools wherever there is a population, in such portions of the country as are unprovided with the preached word and established churches. For a quarter of a century it has been prosecuting this blessed work, pressing it with increasing vigor as the awakened convictions of the church have profiered means to sustain its efforts. In one year, as I see by the last Report now laying before me, besides visiting and reviying schools previously established, our missionaries instituted 1304 new schools, in which they collected about 100,000 children, who were before entirely unsupplied with any religious instruction, and were without the prospect from any other source; indeed; the majority of them were incapable of reading, and without other means of instruction. Of the call for the labors of the Union, a clergyman in Northern Wisconsin thus writes:—

"The more I become acquainted with the reform Wisconsin thus writes:—

"The more I become acquainted with the reform Wisconsin thus writes:— Twould hereby acknowledge the reception of a.\$10 library, through the American Sunday-school Union. Here is a great work to be done—a vast region being peopled with wonderful rapidity, and as yet almost wholly destitute of the gospel. And this destitution is widening with every successive the sunday-school when the sunday-school, the sunday-school with wonderful rapidity, and as yet almost wholly destitute of the gospel. And this destitution is widening with every successive these suffer who have them not. In many of the blaces of the West, they feel, not the impor-

peopled with wonderful rapidity, and as yet almost whiolly destitute of the gospel. And this destitution is widening with every successive wave of immigration which breaks into the wilderness beyond. The regular ministry and ordiffary means cannot keep pace with our constantly widening frontier. When I camehere, two years ago, this was the extreme verge of civilization. Now, the country is being taken up, and there are white settlements in the unsurveyed Indian lands, nearly a hundred miles beyond me. And these people are of every name and imaginable creed—all anxious to establish the peculiar doctrines and form of worship to which they sare attached, but all too weak to do so. Now, let the 'Union' go into these settlements, and you will find nearly all ready to co-operate; and, I venture to say, you will hardly find a neighborhood, in all northern Wisconsin, in which there are not some intelligent Christian able and willing to take hold and sustain a Union Sunday-school. All they want is to be stirred up and set to work. By a little systematic effort, we can cover this whole coentry with "Babbath-schools during the next summer. I doubt whether, in the whole world, there is so destitute a field, so completely adapted to Sunday-school efforts, as northern Wisconsin. I know this is saying a great deal, yet I say it deliberately, after due consideration of the character of our peculiar heterogeneous, yet intelligent and energetic American population."

us out of the foot prints of Him who has "left us an example that we should follow his steps." No one need entertain any apprehensions of fear lest a Pope may arise by this additional ceremony, for there is but little prospect that the present taste of the religious world will incline a majority of professors of religion in such a wake, even though its divine authority should be clearly obvious. But should I be mistaken, I am quite sure that a humiliating service that brings its attendants to the feet of their brethren, will not be very likely to inspire any of them to "Jord it over God's heritage." To his credit, be it observed, that Bro. B. seems to have no disposition (like

heritage." To his credit be it observed, that Bro. B. seems to have no disposition (like many others) to treat the Savior's example and compand, "Ye ought to wash one another's feet—ye should do as I have done unto you," as a mere figurative expression, meaning anything or nothing, just as any disloyal speculative fancy may suggest, but he plainly indicates that Christ actually meant just what he said. But still it is evident to his mind that Jesus only designed to teach "that as he their better do it with their hearts in humility, had much better do it with their hands also." In a valuable history of the primitive Christians, by Godfried Arnold, the following distinctive

At the close of my address, I told thum, as local content of the close of my address, I told thum, as local content of the close of the I do not expect to render mysen postures such an effort, especially among the votaries of a fashionable religion. But though I be of a fashionable religion by the side of compelled to take my position by the side of Him who made himself of "NO REPUTATION in this world, I rejoice that it is company good enough for me while the lingering sands of my earthly existence are rapidly numbering; and as I look forward to an early grave with the sweetest composure, it affords me no little satisfaction, that my proud heart has been humbled to follow in the wake of Christ's ex-

THE ATONEMENT.

We have considered the analogy between the types of the old dispensation, and the anti-type; and think that light is thrown upon this cardinal doctrine of the gospel, the atonement of Christ, by which lost man is brought back to God. And yet there are some discrepancies between the type and anti-type. These are not, however, of such a nature as to deare not, however, of such a nature as to de-stroy the force of the argument, "that the one in all that is essential to atonement corres-ponds with the other." In all things except in those necessary characteristics belonging to the one which cannot, in the nature of the case belong to the other, they are essentially the same. But still in some things they were dif-

ferent:
In the type many sacrifices were offered; in
the anti-type but one.
The transgressors furnished the sacrifices
under the law; Jesus furnished his own offer-

The high priest entered the holy place every year to atone for sin; Jesus has entered once for all, to intercede for all who come to God

by him.
Under the old dispensation, sacrifice was offered every time an atonement was made; in the anti-type our High Priest, by his blood once shed, atones for all who repent.—
"This man, because he continueth ever, hath "This man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood: wherefore," on the account of his priestly character, "he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them"; and what is the intercession of Christ, but the presentation of his blood to the Father, as the ground why he should pardon the penitent sinner? If Christ has an unchangeable priesthood, it is that he may do the work of a priest, and that work is to atone for sin in the holy place. work is to atone for sin in the holy place.

Christ's intercession in heaven must be understood as the office work of the great High der the Law, typified the death of Christ, so the priestly atonements of the Old Testament typified the intercessions or atonements of Christ, as a priest for all who confess, hate,

and forsake their sins.

In the types, the confession of the trans gressor preceded the death of the victim, and also the act of the atonement. In the anti-type this could not be, for Christ suffered once for all, and his sufferings could not, therefore, follow the confessions of all those who have sinned. But although the sacrifice was slain previous to the repentance of the trans-gressor; yet this will not benefit him, nor will Christ present his blood before the Father to intercede for him, till he comes a penitent sinner, and applies for salvation on Christ's account: I repeat this because I wish to be understood. Christ's death will do you no more good than the death of Socrates, if you here in sin and refuse to repent. For you christ has died in vain, if you will not give up your sins, that they may be blotted out. God save men from the cursed rror of an antinomian faith.

A. H. H.

MARK THE END.—A min who had often worked on the Sabbath, lost a large estate, and died in an almshouse. Before his death, some one, in free conversation with him about his past life, asked him if he thought he had ever gained anything by working on the Sabbath. He answered, "No," and added, "something would always occur in the course of the week, by which I lost more than I gained by working, on the Sabbath; it was no profit to me."—Such, it is believed, has been the experience of many. For a time, by the descration of the Sabbath, some may have seemed to gain; but mark the end, and you will generally find that it has been of no profit. In many cases, men have felt this, and in not a few, have, like this man, frankly acknowledged it. this man, frankly acknowledged it.

To all men, and at all times, the best friend is virtue; and the best companions are hi

Study to be more consistent in principl and more uniform in practice, and your pea-will be more unkroken.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1851.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The past week we have received 29 subscribers, and discontinued 6; net increase 23: total net increase 1629.

THE FUGITIVES IN CANADA.

It is known to many that sometime since a company of Philanthropists in Canada secured a tract of several thousand acres of land for the fugitive slaves, and that the subjects of their beneficence are making themselves happy in their new homes, and showing that they can take care of themselves. A more extensive move is now on foot, to purchase 50,000 acres of land in C. W., with the design of giving to every fugitive who will clear it up and make it his home, twenty-five acres, as an inalienable homestead. A Society called the "Canadian Refugee Home Society" has been recently organized at Detroit, to consummate this plan; and the Agents are already in the field collecting funds to effect the purchase.

I. Stone, of Detroit, is President, and Horace Hallock of the same place, Treasurer, and E. P. Benham, of Farmington, Secretary. Rev. C. C. Foot, the Liberty candidate for Vice President in 1848, is General Agent .-These names are a guarantee that something

This enterprise commends itself to the favor of the friends of humanity. Because,

1. It is undertaken by responsible and earn

2. It aims to relieve a worthy and needy class of our fellow beings. Who is more worthy, than those who have fled from the fangs of the oppressor, evaded the pursuit of bloodhounds and men-stealers; and in spite of hunger, nakedness, perils, threatened destruction, zeal of government men-hunters, to the land of safety, to receive efficient aid from philanthropists? He is a hero; he has done nobly for iberty, and should not be left to perish for want of timely sympathy. And they are very needy. Degraded by oppression, corrupted by habits imbibed in the school of oppression. where their masters wallowed in all filthiness and perfidy; inexperienced in the business of life, and unaccustomed to plan and execute to supply their daily wants; driven from home, without money, food, clothing, shelter or friends, into a cold climate, and a market glutted with laborers, and cursed by Canadian. prejudice against color, they must suffer in a thousand ways, unless some one comes to their rescue. First of all, they want homes, a place to lay their heads, to shelter them from the storm. Those who have been presented with of the church. He must recognize that rela-church. They receive the Bible, they prothe comforts of life and profit by the beneficence of friends.

3. It supplies them with means to accumulate something for a day of sickness, or for old gard for others as for these. age, and also to supply the pressing wants of recruits from the land of whips and chains.

4. It will stimulate them to industry, encourage effort to elevate their condition .-This is very important. Give them-a farm on ployments there assigned them, and cultivate they then are at once clothed with the rights. privileges, and honors of citizens, and are eligible to posts of trust, and are stimulated by all the motives which are mighty to develop within them strength and energy.

5. It will furnish a good example of their capacity for improvement, and exert a happy influence on the public mind in this country. Let'the 40,000 fugitives in Canada be settled on farms of their own, and be elevated in their personal and social condition as they will be, and it will demonstrate in our midst almost, that it will be safe, will be good policy to emancinate the slave and invite him to make his home on his native soil; that they make good citizens, worthy and safe members of the ody politic. This will be a great object at-

6. We shall thus repair in part the injury the nation has inflicted upon them. This justice demands; and if justice and benevolence can join in any work, it is in furnishing a home for these hunted, despised, suffering fugitives. The rich of their abundance can give, and the poor of their penury, and with a little effort the work will be done. Every friend of humanity should do something. Who would not give a starving man a loaf of bread? But in this way, we can give starving men the means of raising their own bread, and forever cure their poverty. We can remove the cause of starvation and nakedness, and permanently relieve the sufferers. May the whole work go on to a complete triumph. - G. H. B.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION OF EMIGRANTS. Something over this number of foreigners yearly are now rushing into our country.-And what is their character? What their religious sentiments? What their capability to take part in the administration of a free government? What their influence on the morals of the people? With a few noble exceptions, we are obliged so to answer these questions as to leave a sad sensation in the heart. How many! how many of these people are slaves to bigotry, tools of a corrupt religious hierarchy; ignorant of the principles of free government; immoral in their habits; intemperate, grovelling, sensual in their-social enjoyments. As ignorant of true religion as the heathen, and as unwilling to be taught in the right way, they are just so much moral darkness poured in upon us.

And what shall we do? Shall we forbid their entrance within our borders? We have no right to shut them from this fair land. We came from the old world and claimed the right to make our homes here, and so may they. Shall we shut them from the privileges of citizens; make them a lower caste of men, and have no fellowship with them? That would be against the spirit of the gospel. What shall we do? Evangelize them! Teach them the truth as it is in Jesus. Raise them up from their degradation and make them men, Christian men. Heed the voice of God, who in sending them among us, bids us lead them to the light. We were slow to go to them with the bread of life, and He has sent them to us. They are among us, we can reach them at a triffing expense; the law is in our favor, our institutions, literature, and social influence favor the work, and we should engage in it earnestly, with confidence of success. How little is doing in this field! How

be done. The success of the little effort al ready made, invites us onward. Our love of It is not unfrequently difficult to determine God, of souls, of freedom in church and state, the course of duty in the matter of fellowshipof the blessings of civilization, urge with an ping persons claiming to be Christians, or imperative voice to double and treble our ef- bodies claiming to be Gospel churches. Chrisforts in this Home field.

ions? Why not do something to lead foreign purity of the church and the honor of the Protestants to embrace vital, soul renewing re- cause must be preserved. There are multiligion; and Catholics to come to the Lord ?- tudes in Christendom clothed in the Christian We have men that would make good mission- profession, whose claims cannot be allowed .aries if we had the means. And why have we Theoretically, or practically, or both, they deny not the means? Let Christians who contrib- the fundamentals of the gospel. As to formute dollars to pride and popularity, and cents alists, those practicing the rites and ceremoto missions, answer. Let those who do noth- nies of the church, yet unregenerate, having ing for missions, answer. Let those who die no practical interest in the scheme of grace rich and leave their money for their children and salvation by Christ, there can be no doubt: to quarrel over, or to spend in revelry and they equally with the unbelieving world must rime, answer. Let those who will thousands be excluded from our Christian fellowship. to heirs and not a dollar to the cause of Christ, This can be extended to those only, who give answer. They will meet these foreigners at evidence of belonging to the true church of the bar of God. They will see the ruin and Christ, holding him as the Head, spiritually everlasting curse that has fallen upon the na- united to him, receiving the teachings of his tion, and the souls that are then sent away in word, and practicing his requirements. anguish, because they did not use their money . But who are to be received, and who ex to the glory of God. May God give the rich cluded by this rule? And what course shall

DECLINING CHURCHES.

arch and congregation to ascertain, and ap- Christ. preciate their worth. Nor are these complaints or doubtful efficiency. The best ministers we fundamentals of Christian doctrine. According these complaints.

thought to be partial, if they speak oftener to or form since the world began. The truth is, visit more frequently some members of the that name, profession, pretence, are nothing or church than they do others. Now, these per- worse than nothing, when there is not a corsons do not know, or perhaps they forget, that responding reality, practice, character. Else this grows out of the very nature of the conation of a Christian church.

In the church, there are different offices .-These offices all bear a relation to the pastoral world. office; and as some persons must fill them, Here, amid the light and experience of this

would, in the first place, be sin against God,for he has instituted them. And then, as a of God, or else not be Christians? This is This is very important. Give them a farm on consequence, it would bring his own office and condition that they will cultivate it; let it be himself into contempt. Because, if the first Now there is really their own and their children's forever, and it officer in the church can, with impunity, neglect No. church, minister, or member can set up will arouse their desponding spirits, will rescue them in part from the degradation into sustained. Or, if he neglects them, because he law-giver of the church. He is the Head and which they have been plunged. It will call wishes to monopolize to himself a Popish au- Founder of the church, and his word is the onthem away from the cities and the menial em- thority, his conduct is, to say the least, contemp- ly authoritative rule. Therein he has defintible; and the final result of such a course would ed the church and fully set forth the requisites a relish for agriculture, which at once is more be, either the entire abandonment of discipline to church membership. We have no right to respectable, enlarging to the intellect, and pu- in the church, while in its place disorder and receive any whom he does not receive or to confusion would reign, or the introduction of dirantable claims to power set up or practical- of extending Christian fellowship to one who

ly assumed by such a pastor. Again, pastors are sometimes complained of because, perhaps, in times of revival, they more church of Christ. Still our zeal for right and frequently call on some members to pray and purity should not run into misanthropy. Bespeak in social meetings than others. Now, cause a man, a body of men, cannot receive we know there are different gifts in the church. our ch. fellowship, it does not follow, that such We will suppose a revival has commenced in are to be wholly excluded from sympathies and a church; and that at a meeting where there charities. Because we cannot recognize them are anxious sinners, the pastor, who knows the as Christians, it does not follow that we cannot gifts of his members, as every pastor should, sit with them in the house of God, or extend at the critical moment when these hearts to them the courtesies of life, or join with them are all but ready to submit to God, and there is need of more fervent, agonizing prayer, that would not be thus exclusive towards an asso takes hold on Heaven, and brings the blessing ciation of Mormons, Mohammedans, or Pagans. down; but there are a few cold hearted, jealous brethren in the meeting, who will think them, and for fear of offending, he calls upon by conscience and the law of love. We can these brethren to pray, while there are other do our duty to keep the church pure, and prebrethren in the meeting, whose souls are bleeding for the salvation of these anxious sinners, the discharge of every obligation to any hu and who would put up prayers which would carry souls up to heaven, and bring heaven down to man-What, suppose ye, would be the consequence?-To say the least, the salvation of souls would be endangered.

They are too dry and metaphysical-they are more was done to arrest the overflowing tide ion they study too much, and visit too little; being present on this occasion. and when they do visit, their minds are so intently fixed on their studies, that they cannot e cheerful and interesting. "In a word, we would call cheerful and interesting visits; sober cient to impart a full and proper understand

ninisters already. of rhetorical flourishes and flowers, than of can be.

sober, gospel truth, and logical argument. quence ... Declensions will continue and in-vidual peculiarities of his sitter, so that no one crease, God's cause will be wounded, His Spirit would be likely to mistake the resemblance.—

LEBANON ACADEMY.—We have received picture, it is scarcely more than a daub. The the Annual Catalogue of this Institution. The delicate shadings and nice details of form and aggregate number of Students at the Spring features, which are so indispensable, are still and Fall Terms was 134. The Board of In- to be added. These constitute, after all, the struction consists of Mr. and Mrs. CHENEY, main work of the artist; and in their proper and Miss ELIZABETH R. CHENEY. The Institution is pleasantly situated in the West. 1. A Compension of Ecclesiastical History.-By Dr. part of Lebanon, and is easily accessible, the Great Falls and Conway Railroad passing within two miles of it. The next (Spring) term few laborers are engaged in it! More should commences on the 8th day of March, 1851.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

tian union is not only a great privilege and Why cannot we have some German mis- blessing, but a strict requirement. But the

and the poor a disposition to work for the sal- be pursued towards those whom we cannot vation of these deluded and perishing multiple fellowship? These are questions not always tudes, with mind and money, that we may are readily settled. There are extremes here as them, and prevent their destroying us !- G. H. elsewhere. Some are too exclusive and uncharitable. They will recognize none in this. relation but those of their own faith and order. i. e. of their own denomination or sect. On this point one of two things must be true .-Another reason of declension in some of our Either this sects comprises the whole body of hurches, I think to be their restlessness and Christ, or they are justly chargeable with indiscontent, with regard to their settled pastors. troducing schism into that body. Others set It is not unfrequent, that we hear bitter up some moral, question, as a test, and reject aplaints made of ministers before they have all who do not follow their leadership there; been settled long enough for the most judicious virtually putting themselves in the place of

The other extreme is to admit the claims of peculiar to ministers of ordinary attainments all—at least of all nominally holding the have in the denomination are, perhaps, nearly to this view, we have no right to look beyond or quite as subject to them as the poorest.— the external form. Then the Scribes and Phari-Although it is exceedingly unpleasant for me sees were right and Christ and the apostles who to do so, yet I think duty demands it, and I denounced them were in error! Then the Popes propose, in this number, to examine some of and their votaries stood on firm ground; Luther and Zuingle were fanatics, and the Refor-1st. It is not uncommon that pastors are mation an abuse. And so of almost every rethere are no moral distinctions, there is no difference between the righteous and the wicked, there is no church in distinction from the

these persons are thereby brought into a nearland have soon shown that they could collect | tion; and the faithful performance of his own | nounce the creed, practice the ordinances, talk duties, require him to be oftener in conference and pray; and can their claims be disallowed? with the officers, than with other members True, they crush the bodies and pollute the of the church, though he may have equal resouls of their fellows for gain, for a living: Any disregard on the part of the pastor to Must one be a Christian in the counting-room, But what has all this to do with religion? these offices, or to the persons who fill them, in the shop, at the ballot box, as well as in the house of prayer? Must we do all to the glory

> Now, there is really no option in the case. We have no right to do anything in the way

does not give evidence of Christian character, or to a body not showing itself to be a true in works of henevolence and reform We s brethren in the meeting, who will think good you fairly can from all. Particular cases emselves slighted if he does not call upon of difficulty may arise. But govern yourselves the discharge of every obligation to any human being, J. J. B.

MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING.-It-will be seen. By a notice in another column that a mass meeting of the friends of temperance in Another subject of complaint with some is this County is called, to be held at the Town and this class is by no means small), that the Hall in this town on the 17th inst. We are sermons of their pastors are uninteresting. | glad to see this call. It is time that something too argumentative and unintelligible, or, they of intemperance in this vicinity. Let the are too close and personal-or, what is still friends of temperance awake and come to the worse, they are too indefinite, superficial and rescue. Ministers of the gospel are particuscattering. "This is insufferable; we cannot larly desired to attend; and we hope every brook such preaching as this"! Some com- minister of our own denomination within the plain of their pastors because, in their estima- County will manifest his love to the cause by

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.* .

In perusing the study of Ecclesiatical histo are never happy in their society." Now, this ry, the student will soon need semething more omplaint lies not so much against the fewness than even the best of compendiums or outlines of pastoral visits as against the character of of the subject. However indispensable such a them when made. What these complainers manual may be at first, it is just as insuffininisters know to be vain and triffing ones-to ing of church history, as Robbin's Outlines or which they can never descend, and God forbid Taylor's Manual is to afford an adequate they ever should. We have too many vain knowledge of civil history. As no one would venture to regard himself as a proficient in the I will notice one more complaint in this con- latter department, without consulting such nection: it is this, "Our pastor is not smart works as those of Neibuhr, Thirlwall, Hume enough for us. We want a minister whose Alison, Bancroft, and Prescott; so no one car ermons have some snap to them." I have only expect to become well versed in church histoto say in relation to this, that many of the popular sermons of the present day consist more or works than any compendium or text-book

The painter first throws upon his canvass Dear brethren, if this restless complaining the more prominent features of the person lisposition is to be fostered and continued in whose portrait he is to produce. The first few our churches, we may easily predict the consegrieved, and revivals die on our hands.—J. w. But as yet the picture is exceedingly imperfect. It may be the work of a master of the art; and yet, in comparison with a finished

John C. L. Gieseler. Translated from the German b Samuel Davidson, LL. D. In two Vols. New York Harper & Brothers.

2. GENERAL HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGI

ins to be acquired. The fine touches of was derived from their controversial character. tended details of church history. Without complete history of the Christian church. such a knowledge as can result only from this.

Of its author, it has well been said, that book, however excellent in itself, is available historical understanding of all the ten

physical geography.

osition in relation to each other, our concep- ceeding historians. ons of that history will be as erroneous and Of church histories thus far before the pub ortant to know how the facts of ecclesiastical goodness of heart, no man ever devoted a the various departments of contemporaneous ligion and church, with more intense earnestthought and action. It is even essential now ness and more manifest success. It is indeed to discover how the events of religious experi- clesiastical historian, which did not find a

deration, the study of their lives : while the subserve his historical aims. great majority, without such assistance, will His sympathy with Christianity was not the erly overlook the great and Divine teachings assumed personification of the actor, nor yet

netration of intellect, properly to arrange in the power of an inner life. the different facts of his subject in their ap- That such a man should write a more than propriate positions, and fitly to exhibit their ordinarily valuable history of the Christian

In addition, he must have an intense sympathy with Christianity, both as a system of docfidel, we contend, could not write a fitting his- not fail of receiving the almost universal ther qualification; but his infidelity would efneeds in short, to be a man who enjoys, both st influence; and whose inner experience is and not less beautiful chain of gold.

standard of the Christian life. And this conformity to the Christian life oust be understood as embracing that Catholic and comprehensive charity, which gives full lative criticism which would make everything credit for the virtues of those who are thought as it thinks it ought to be, according to a priori o have departed from the true faith; and laws. The other is that credulous enthus which attempts no concealment or defence of which dreads even the names of reason and the vices or errors of those who are supposed criticism—as if they were only so much infistill to adhere to the real doctrines of the gospel. There was indeed need for such a work, which is the more dangerous and fatal. For when pious Gottfried Arnold wrote his "Impartial History of Church and Heretics," with truth—the one by making us believe too little. he good purpose of more correctly illustrating the other by causing us to believe too much. the doctrines and character of those whom Against both of these tendencies, Neander is former historians, both Protestant and Catholic, especially guarded. He evidently regards had deigned to notice scarcely more than to them as the fatal Scylla on the one hand, and fling at them the opprobrious spirit of "heretics." The narrow spirit of partisan intoler- seeks by a right reason and a just criticism to ance is not so rampant now as then; but the relieve the true facts of church history from historian of the church is not as yet beyond the superincumbent load of misconception the reach of powerful temptations to treat and false tradition; and at the same time lightly those who are, or who are supposed to er thinks of opposing their legitimate signifithe church, as it ought to be written, requires ideas of fitness and justice. that the history of those who are confessedly . His strict impartiality and consci heretical should be as impartially and as ear- truthfulness, as well as his ability to enter innestly studied and written, as that of the most to the true spirit of the individuals and Catholic and Orthodox.

works that profess to give a detailed history of the Apostate, St. Bernhard, George, Wicer, the church. In fact, there are but few that and Theobald Thamer—the latter two of

fested. Without them the picture would be a number, in order to obtain any tolerably full rejected as utterly unworthy of the name of a & complete knowledge of ecclesiastical history rtrait; while they are as much the work of The work of the Magdeburg Centuriatorsthe painter attempt to blend these two por- Catholic Sompetitor, t'e "Annales" of Carditions of his business, and to perfect every part nal Baronius, were, until quite a recent period, of his picture as he went along, he might paint almost the only works that aimed at both comperfect eyes, perfect hands, and perfect every- pleteness and detail. Both of these works were hing by itself; but the relations of the sever- copious-too copious for general use; and bore al parts to each other would in all probability the impress of no little research and intellecsuch as to make a perfect monstrosity of the tual ability. But in most other respects, they were wanting in the characteristics that are So it is with our knowledge of ecclesiasti- now considered essential to works of similar cal history. We must first have the outline pretensions. They are valuable repositories fairly and distinctly fixed upon the mind's can- for the research of the historian, but are oth-wass; but when this is done, the chief part of a rewise of comparatively little importance. roper acquaintance with the subject stilk re- Even in their own time, most of their value

dugland

shade, expression, and position, with the en- The history of Mosheim was a very great nents of circumstances, are still wanting; advance upon anything that had preceded it.and if secured at all, it must be by a careful It fully deserved the envious position that it and scrutinizing examination of the more ex- long held of being by far the best and most

tamination, our acquaintance with ecclesias- felicitous union of learning, acumen and taste, tical history would be as sadly deficient, as is of religious earnestness and human sympa the artist's picture, when he has only thrown thies, of precision and fluency of style, have pon his canvass, the boldest features of the won for him the honored name of Father of send us a few scholars to teach us Greek par- about four hundred. A correspondent of the erson whose portrait he is taking. It is the later Church History." Throwing aside scarcely necessary to add, that no mere text- the prejudices of a partisan, he sought the for this purpose. It would be as inadequate as operating in and upon the church. And yet are the Common School text-books on Natural he perhaps regarded them too much as inde Philosophy to impart a full knowledge of the pendent and isolated facts, rather than as vital, principles, theorems, and operations of that sci- associated, and mutually acting and re-acting nce-or as Peter Parley's Geography for principles. But still his judgment and success children is to teach all the important facts of in combining the hitherto fragmentary history of the church into one historical or artistic And it is not only necessary to know the es- whole, was what no one had done before him ; ntial facts, but also to understand their rela- and which, perhaps, no one has since excelled. tions to each other. Our knowledge of the His defects are principally negative; leaving facts of history may be full and complete; and comparatively little ground for criticism, and ret, if we conceive those facts to occupy a wrong yet considerable room for the genius of suc-

strous as the portrait would be, in which lic, the best is undoubtedly that of Neander.he nose and mouth, or eyes and ears, should Possessing pre-eminent intellectual acumen made to change places. Besides, it is im- and ability, and super-eminent purity and istory stand related to civil history, and to to the study of the history of the Christian reand then to glance both backward and forward, difficult to conceive of a characteristic that rom some conspicuous stand-point, in order could add efficiency or excellence to the ecence are connected with the world's progress, practical embodiment in the life and character of Augustus Neander. Never have we been It is thus that the philosophy of history be- more intensely interested with the personal omes one of the most important elements of reminiscences of an uninspired man, than with correct understanding of the history of the every biographical scrap that has reached us Christian church and religion. And this phi- concerning the lamented professor of occlesisophy must not only find its premises, but to astical history at Berlin. And what is almost me extent the shaping of its conclusions, on entirely peculiar to himself, every trait of perthe historian's page. Having all the necessa- sonal character, every tendency of circum and characteristic facts, a judicious and stances and of intellectual training, as well as ell-informed mind can accomplish something every incident of his own public or private n the way of deducing therefrom its own history, have a direct and obvious bearing upphilosophy. But even the most acute and dis- on the one chosen and genial object of his erning of ordinary readers, and students cannot do this as well without as with the assis- Even his exegetical labors—the only other tance of those who have made the particular department in which he interested bimselfdepartment of history that may be under con- were most manifestly made to bend to and

history It is true that a historian would the higher love of the artist for his art; but need to be almost more than human, not to be was the result of a living and practical expeat all biased by his own peculiarities of thought rience of, the influence of Christianity upon or sentiment. But these are generally, if not his own life and spirit. It was because he always, known; and it is comparatively easy was himself a devoted Christian-a friend of to make the proper allowance-provided, of God, and a child of faith. Few knew better the individual soul: and hence, with his in-It is hence easy to perceive that a rare com-tellectual power and earnestness, few knew ination of superior qualities must be possessed better how to trace its influence, where indiby the man, who aspires to write a full and vidual experiences were united and merged polete history of Christianity, "He must into collective history. He seeks the cause pend years in poring over musty tomes, until of Christianity's triumphs among those potent ne facts of ecclesiastical history become as and divine, but to the infidel and worldling uniliar as household words, and until their hidden, influences that had wrought such marignificance becomes so associated with his vellous and thrice blessed effects upon his oughts as almost to be a part of his intellee- own spirit and character. Thus while the nal being. Otherwise, he will at best be but skeptic and the rationalist, knowing in them an officious and pestilent compiler, whose mer-it will consist in spoiling the principal excel-account for the success of the gospel as the nces of those from whom he pilfers. He result of human foresight and prowess, he ust also have a rare power, clearness and searches for and finds the secret of its triumphs

elations to, and their influence upon, that faith is not at, all wonderful. With all his which has preceded and that which follows qualifications, it would have been a greater after, as well as to that which is contempora- wonder had he failed to produce a work worthy of the highest praise. Mosheim will not and cannot be entirely buried in oblivion, nor confined exclusively to the dusty shelves of trines and as a source of spiritual life. An in- public libraries; but Neander's history will ory of Christianity. He might possess every erence. It has all the excellencies of Mosheim, together with others, that will not fail of ctually prevent him from appreciating, or being warmly appreciated. Neander is far ver perceiving, the most peculiar, and hence more familiar with the philosophy of history; he most important, characteristics of the while his marvellous stores of knowledge, his Christian religion. It would continually and clear and far-seeing perception, and his arertainly blind his perceptions and warp his dently Christian and truthful spirit, justly enudgment, to such a degree as wholly to unfit title his observations to the confidence which im to be a correct expositor of the history of they seldom fail of receiving. What Mosheir the church. As the biographer needs to know blends and mingles in a sort of mechanical or and sympathize with the character of the person whose memory he would perpetuate; so the ecclesiastical historian needs to know and sympathize with not only the intellectual but also the spiritual character of Christianity. He latter an original genius. The one exhibits church history as a beautifully arranged ntellectually and morally, its highest and rich-

nost completely conformed to the highest The ecclesiastical historian is particularly exposed to two opposite tendencies, into the one or the other of which, he is quite likely to fall. The one is that rationalistic and speendelity or heresy. It is difficult to determine heretics. And yet to write the history of cance by the necessarily imperfect human

times, concerning which he is speaking, are It is not necessary to examine many of the sufficiently evinced by his history of Julian,

sential as it is to the proper illustration of all ritories during the year. every department of his subject at a single his visitation charge, says:

ing, it would have been better had it been ing faculties had fallen into a state of utter otherwise; but so intensely are the Germans collapse. wedded to a loose and monotonous style, that THE PORTEGUESE EXILES.—We learn that Germanic origin. We really wish they would Rortuguese exiles in Illinois, of whom there are oric and the art of composition. The ex-change would, no doubt, be beneficial on both

the original; though it may be questionable whether a little less of the German idiom might not have been advantageous to those objection was made on the ground that his pathis of so successfully translating the greatest learn, notified the parents of the child that they ecclesiastical history of the age, will favorably must either withdraw him from the school, or The publishers, the excellent firm of Crocker of the school, and orders of his instructor. the Scriptures and from profane history. of sectarian books into our public schools. Thus an invaluable and almost absolutely in-

placed within the reach of all. With such works as Gieseler's Compendium for an outline, and Neander's History for a the old-waste places in Northern Vermont. detailed and philosophical illustration of church The church had formerly been effective, having history, no one can remain ignorant of the furnished at least eight able ministers of the science of ecclesiastical history, for the want Gospel, but had at length gone so far into debe doubted whether there is room for any ings", were discontinued, and there was no great improvement upon Neander, until the meeting whatever for months. At length a And if is very much to be feared that the time preach. is distant when another so well fitted for the task shall devote his undivided energies so out; the house of God opened for the first time eagerly and so successfully to the elucidation for months, and soon the

VARIOUS ITEMS.

CITY MISSIONARY IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Abbott has undertaken the duties of a lay misionary in Portsmouth. He will seek out the poor and suffering, and bring their children to the Sabbath and week-day schools, and act in oncert with the Howard and Humane Socie-The Sailors' Home has also been re-opened under his care, where not only will good N. odgings and board be furnished; but a valuable library be open for the use of sailors, to whom moreover Mr. About will give lessons in navigation and other studies.

Rev. George J. Harrison has been dismiss rom his pastoral charge in Franklin, Conn., in egular ministerial standing, and with unblemshed reputation, on the sole ground, that he had no house to live in, and could not secure one in the place! There was another fault

mewhere NEW PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.-A number Protestant clergymen and gentlemen of Bristol and its neighborhood have resolved to form an Alliance, on the principle of the one form an Alliance, on the principle of the one already established in London under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The fundamental objects of the Association are to maintain against the encroachments of Popery, maintain against the encroachments of Popery, installment. Through mercy, self and family the Scriptural doctrines of the Reformation are all in pretty good health, though the sea and the principles of religious liberty. The sos has been a very extraordinary one. The promoters of the Alliance have resolved that it shall combine all classes of Protestants— the month of October. We had scarcely any showers during the cold weather. The usual Churchmen and Dissenters .- Gloucester (Eng-

Foreign Bible Society proposed to translate the Bible into the languages of India, the British government of the country was exceedingly waving grain, to gladden the heart of the culpostile to the measure; and the pamphlet is still tivator, hostile to the measure; and the pamphlet is still tivator, and inspire all with the disper of an to be had, in which a notorious writer declared, abundant harvest, the rice, on most of the fields, is little more than ancle high, wormthat if Napoleon had put forth the whole of his ngenuity in devising the simplest and most effectual plan for throwing all India into rebel-has a pale, sickly aspect, well calculated to has a pale, sickly aspect, well calculated to fill the beholder with feelings of despondency. lion, and sweeping the British into the sea, ne could have devised none more effectual than this of translating the Bible. But the Bible is face. There is, as yet, grain enough in the now translated into all the leading languages country, but those who are so fortunate or unfortunate as to own it, refuse to sell. The consequence is, house-breaking, burning, robbing, &c., are resorted to. The crops of last PROHIBITION OF THE READING OF THE SE

bishop of Lombardy and several could not be put on, he had to sen hearly sissued a circular in December, 1850, urging the grain he raised, soon as it was off the the subordinate clergy to carry into effect the views of the church in respect to the circulation of the Bible. In this circular they say, Pontiffs, has forbidden her children to read the got for it, in order to prevent their families in any chloar tongue whatsoever, and has from starving. The poor already suffer very never sanctioned even the versions of Catholic much for want of fo authors, though free from all suspicion, unless work, hence are without are not confessedly fragmentary; so that, for whom, after sympathizing awhile with protesthey had previously received the approbation chasing.

and nice arrangement his chief skill is mani- the most part, it has been necessary to consult tantism, return to popery. But still his sym, of the Apostolic See, and were furnished with pathy for his subject is not that negative en- annotations taken from the works of the holy fathusiasm that points everything in the same thers, or of learned and Catholic writers. His light. It approximates toward that unattained Holiness, Pope Clement VIII., has moreover days as the first outline is of hours. Should Illyrious, Wigand, Judex and others and its excellence of inspiration, by which the evil declared, that all liberty to permit Bibles of of human character is truly and completely the above description to be kept and read is illustrated, without a single tendency in its taken away from the Bishops." Notwithstandfavor. This characteristic of the great histo- ing this, 11,251 copies of the Scriptures were rian can hardly be overrated. Absolutely es- circulated in Lombardy and the Sardinian ter-

> the several parts of ecclesiastical history, no The Dementing Process of Popery in uninspired man ever possessed it in greater alleged to have been realized, in the .case perfection than he. It gave, him an exalted some of the late distinguished perverts to position, from which he could properly survey Rome. Dr. Townsend, Bishop of Meath, in

glance. It enables him correctly to estimate influence. The effects of which had litther to been disciplained, and to construct a finished edifice where heretofore some of the parts had been sadly deficient.

Neander's style is strong, vigorous, and Neander's style is strong to strong with their Protestantism. Any one who will take the trouble of contrasting the writings of Messrs. Newman, Dodsworth, Faber, Wilberforce, and others, before their secession from the Church of England, and after their adhesion to the Church of Rome, can scarcely believe they belong to the same individuals: .It enables him correctly to estimate .They seem to have lost all power of reavaries with his subject. For continuous read, all intellectual vigor, all mental power seem

any other would almost induce suspicion of its Rev. Mr. Gonsalves is now preaching to the ticles and patient habits of persevering study; Central Christian Herald, who has visited those and in return receive a few professors of rhet-located at Springfield, Jacksonville, and Wa-

"They are universally respected 4 am told. sides. Neander, however, is not worse than and are everywhere highly spoken of. They others. On the contrary, there are many who are soler, industrious and economical. They are vostly his inferiors in this respect. But the vigor of his thoughts and the wealth of his mind almost make us forget the style in which they are conveyed. Indeed, there is after all, a transparency in his style that almost causes it to clude criticism, by the boldness and clear profane word among them."

ess in which it presents us the glowing The Bible a Sectablan Book.-A matter thoughts of his carnest and enthusiastic soul.

Professor Torrey has performed the work of attention of the School Committee of the city of Professor Torrey has performed the work of translating Neander's history to quite general acceptance. He has pretty closely adhered to from the Bible be read by the pupils daily. aders who know nothing of the German language. But as a whole it is admirably done; to read the Protestant Bible. The teacher of and if he performs no other memorable deed, the school immediately informed the School ansmit his name to succeeding generations. instrust him to comply with the established rules

& Brewster, of Boston, have most admirably performed their part; both as it respects accuracy and beauty of finish and workmanship.— of the pupil referred to, and that the ground

The work is accompanied by a copious gener-taken is, that the school in question has openly al index, and an index of citations, both from Revised Statutes, prohibiting the introduction spensable thesaurus of ecclesiastical history A BAPTIST CHURCH REVIVED .-- A corres-

pondent of the Walchman & Reflector describes the good effect of an attempt to rebuild one of f suitable helps for its study. It may, indeed, cay, that even the customary "covenant meetsearches of another generation have added Home Missionary went among them, and ew materials for the history of the church, with much anxiety gave notice that he would

"The appointment for preaching was given power of God was We had thought to give a few extracts, in Nor did the work cease here, for, 'grace illustration of his style and method; but more abounding, soon apprehended the backslider and our intended space has already been occuexamination of the work has been a source of fearful apprehensions of the Spirit's convictions great pleasure, as well as of immense profit.—

was made to inquire with intense solicitude,

What must I do to be saved? and inclined by grace and lead by the Spirit, the yoke of Christ this band of brethren and sisters, varies at pres CITY MISSIONARY IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H. ent not far from one score, while those column. The Congregational Journal says, Mr. Amos ed from a state of backsliding, is perhaps some

> RECEIPTS FOR ROCHESTER HOUSE. Since my return home, I have received or

ur house as follows :-Per Miss L. Beckwith, Vt., \$2,00-Mrs Burbank, Me., 5,00-Per Eld. H. Blackmarr, N. Y., 2,00-Per Eld. D. Jackson, Vt., Collected-In Walworth church N. Y \$15,00—In Fairport church, \$10,50—In Penfield church, \$7,00—In Parma church, \$40,00

Amount as above, \$93,50.

N. B. It is very important for our interests here, that all, who have made us pledges, should forward the amount immediately, as our yments are now falling due.
Your friend and Bro., H. WHITCHER

FOREIGN MISSION. For the Morning Star.

PROSPECTIVE FAMINE IN ORISSA

showers about March and April. the people to get in their early crops, failed this year. The burning, blistering heat of In a single century 4,000,000,000 of human beings appear on the face of the earth—act their busy parts—and sink into its peaceful breast.

this year. The burning, blistering heat of April and May surpassed anything of the kind I have known since the summer of 1837, the season we suffered so much at Sumbhalpore. He who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession been much at Sumbhatpore. The rains set in in June, and although there has when he has no more to say, is in possession been much cloudy and considerable rainy of some of the best requisites of man. THE BIBLE IN INDIA.—When the British and eaten, filled with grass, (as the rice cannot be weeded until the land has been flooded,) and

PROHIBITION OF THE READING OF THE SCASON WERE, to the cultivator, ruinously plen Bible by The Papal Church.—The Arcfi-tiful. The price of grain was so very low, bishop of Lombardy and several other prelates that to meet his rent, and other demands that could not be put off, he had to sell nearly all edly the Church, by the mouth of the Roman again at twice or three times the price they become dear, but they are unable to obtain

Among the half, the lame, the maimed and that there is a good degree of zeal and energy the blind, and those otherwise disabled. Mrs. among them for the advancement of the Re-Phillips has over a dezen weekly pensioners, who are pretty punctual in their attendance on Monday morning. The number has now began to desert the continue to the conti who are pretty punctual in their attendance on Monday morning. The number has now began to increase, and is likely to continue to do so. We are besieged by able hodied people for work, whom it is painful indeed to turn away, especially when they urge the pitiful plea, "My children have nothing to eat." The Hindoos Lord for mercy. So deep was the interest, at the close on Sabbath evening, that it was thought advisable to protract the meeting for the oppressions of land-holders, merchants and money-lenders, and the extorted contributions which go to feed a horde of greedy brahmins, boishnobs, byragees, &c., are enough to ruin any people.

We were lavor. Del. from the Grand River C. Reynolds, Cor. Del. from the Grand Ri

any people.

You will very naturally inquire, what effect has this state of things on our efforts to convert the beathen from the error of their ways. What the ultimate result will be is still doubt-What the ultimate result will be is still doubtful. At present, the impression on the minds of the people strikingly resembles that production of the people strikingly resembles that production full the people strikingly resembles that production for the people strikingly resembles that people strikingly resembles that production for the people strikingly resembles that people st ed by afflictions on the minds of ungodly men elsewhere. Brahmins, astrologers, &c., have exhausted in vain all their arts and powers. A Cata. The preachers of the Sandwich Q. M. are exhausted in vain all their arts and powers. to produce rain! One proposes that the rascallarge in Holderness Village, on the 23d day of Jan. next,
should be compelled to do penance, until they
isters' Conference for mutual improvement. should be compelled to do penance, until they cause it to rain. Others reproach the gods.—
Others again give me the credit of having occasioned the calamity by my preaching. I have frightened away the clouds. Complaints and nurmurs, however, preponderate over explanations. • Wherever we go our ears are assisted (Why described in the control of the c swiled, "Why does it not rain?". "when will it rain?" "we are all dead, what else?" "The gods are unjust." "What do your books say, will there be any rain or not?" "We wish to will there be any rain or not?? "We wish to hear of nothing else until you have told us why it is that there is no rain." You are a "great man, a favorite with the Supreme God whom you worship. Come! call upon Him now, and let us see the rain pour down, and we with all obey him." "Thousands will become Christians this year." On the whole, I think the people are more inclined to hear and listen-to the message of salvation, than I have known them for a long time. They can say, little indeed for their gods now; very few attempt to stand up in their defence. The ease with which they turn to and abuse both gods and brahmins plainly shows their faith to be very superficial. It is rather, superstition than faith. They often seem incapable of the latter.

We lay hold of these conclusions to convince them of the sin and folly of idolatry, and the necessity of their turning to the living and true God. I must say I think the stuth produces strong convictions in many minds. We represent to them the delusive because, and particularly to consider the merits of the regard to name, offasization, seet or party.

What the Stephentown and Nassau church, coumencing Saturday, Jan. 17, 1852, 410 of clock, A. M.—Conference Friday preceding, at I o'clock, A. M.—Colference in the privation of the friends of Temperance in the finday preceding, at I o'clock, A. M.—Colference in the privation of the friends of Temperance in the finday preceding, at I o'clock, M. M.—Colleans, Clerk.

Mass Meeting of the friends of Temperance in different parts of the State Convention to assemble in January, her People of Strafford County are hereby invited to assemble at 10 o'clock, M. M.—Stone in different parts of the Property of a State Convention to assemble in January, her People of Strafford County are hereby invited to assemble at 10 o'clock, M. M.—Stone in different parts of the friends of Temperance in different parts of the Property of State Convention to assemble in January, her People of Strafford County are hereby invited to assemble at 10 o'c

truth produces strong convictions in many minds. We represent to them the delusive nature of their resolutions to renounce idols minds. We represent to them the delusive nature of their resolutions to renounce idols and turn to the true God, provided he would at this time appear for their relief, and send the needful rain. They have had fruitful seasons, and been filled with good things, all the interval of the provided he with good things, all the relief with good things, all the amount of thirty declars. In the evening, our choir favored us with several pieces of rich music, which resolves of dear brethern and their lives, in return for which, they have never thanked the Giver, but have given his glory to others. We endeavor to teach the Scripture doctrine as to the cause of famines, ture doctrine as to the cause of famines, and what it is our duty to do when we are thus visited with judgments from the hand of God. There being a disposition to listen, we endeavor to improve the time to the best advan-tage. In addition to our usual engagements near, we have regularly visited a large market, called Bairat, in Abhir's neighborhood, once a week for more than a month. I take an early breakfast and leave home in the morning and return at evening, occasionally spending the heat of the day with Abhir, and occasionally with another family, in an opposite direction from the market, where we have a number of interesting inquirers. I can but hope the good seed is taking root in that region. Rama, a nan who broke caste and was with us as an

REVIVALS, ETC.

REVIVALS, ETC.

New acid, Me.

The Lord has commenced a revival of his work, I trust, in Newfield, (in the village called Dam's Mills). Of late, a number of persons, who had been backsliders for years, have been renewed in the spirit of their minds, and have returned to Zion, confessing their folly and many sins, and profess pardon. A

Mr. Mallory was entitled to his seat, and moved his admission, if Mr. Bright would withdraw his motion. The debate was continued on the subject by Messrs. Foote, Berrien, and others, in favor of Mr. Mallory, and Messrs. Mason and others argued against. Mr. Bright then withdrew his motion for a select committee of investigation—whereupon Mr. Mallory was admitted without opposition.

The House of Representatives met at 12. Linn Boyd, Democrat, was elected Speaker. He was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Stanley and Disney, and was sworn in by Mr. Giddings, he being the oldest incumer of the House. Mr. Boyd made a very brief but admirable speech. New members were sworn and took their seats. folly and many sins, and profess pardon. A New members were sworn and took their seats. The House then proceeded to ballot for Clerk, and Col. Forney of Pennsylvania, was elected on the first ballot, having received 129 out of on the first ballot, having received 129 out of all are brought to bow to Christ.

Bro. Burr:—Our meetings here have been more interesting of late than Tormerly. Some wanderers have been reclaimed, and there is an apparent seriousness on the minds of some unconverted persons. A form how the part of Mr. Giddings to amend them, adopted, and the House adjourned.

Tussing Dec. 2. In the Senate, a committee Parker's Head, Me., Nov. 27, 1851.

West Windsor, N. Y.

Bro. Burr:-We have been favored with Mr. Foote introduced a resolution in favor of God. In Aug., a grove meeting was field, for adjournment. which continued two days, and one soul was converted to God. Such was the interest at the close, that we concluded to protract the meeting. I was assisted by Bros. B. A. Russel and G. B. Francisco. About 18 souls we hope, have been converted, and many backsliders reclaimed. Last Sabbath, I baptized two, and two united with the church by letter, which makes 28 that have united with the West Windsor church since I commenced my labors here. Others, we expect, will unite soon. I have also baptized 17 converts, who have united with the New Arch. Second of the secondary the Secondary special results of the secondary that the secondary is the secondary that the secondary the Secondary special results of the secondary that the secondary the Secondary special results of the secondary that the secondary the secondary that the secondary that the secondary that the secondary the secondary that the secondary that the secondary the secondary that the united with the North Sanford church, and expect to baptize others there the first op-A. Lord. portunity.

BRO. HERMAN JENKINS writes that he is now preaching in Aurora, Ill. His health is good, and he is highly favored of God in proclaim ing the gospel.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Reported for the Star.

Sandwich Quarterly Meeting Sandwich Quarterly Meeting

Held its autumnal session with the church at Eaton Corner. Only thirteen churches were officially reported; and of these none reported any extraordinary interest. The paucity of our members and the heavy rain detracted considerably from the interest of the meeting. The recent death of our beloved brother J. Jackson, a young man of much promise, who had been preaching to the church at Eaton Corner, and whose ordination we expected to witness at

wed.

Notice—The next session of this Q. M. will President of the French Republic has accepted L. B. TASKER, Clerk.

Grand Rapids Quarterly Meeting

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Belknap Quarterly Meeting

Sebec Quarterly Meeting. The next session of the Sebec Q. M. will be held with he church in East Corinth, Me.

E. Harding.

The next session of the Rensselaer Q. M. will be held with the Stephentown and Nassau church, commencing Saturday, Jan. 17, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Conference Friday preceding, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Land Parsonefield, Me., Dec. 1 DOROTHY M. RAND.

Eld. D. M. GRAHAM, Box 2817, New York. (Don't for et to put on letters to him, "Box 2817")

Eld. L. E. Bixhy, Johnsburgh, Warren Co., N. Y.

Beneral Intelligence.

CONGRESS. The Thirty-Second Congress asser Vashington on Monday, 1st inst. In the Senate, there was a full attendance

man who broke caste and was with us as an inquirer for some time two years ago, has again come to live with Christians. May he soon become one himself! Pray for us and the cause in which we labor.

Aff. Yours, J. Phillips.

Aff. Yours, J. Phillips.

For the Morning Stat.

An Example worthy of Imitation. Widow, Anna Stanton, of Charleston, Me., about 90 years of age, supported only by a pension received from Government, (and that affording but a scanty support,) feels that she must do something for the cause of God. Accordingly she sends \$3, for the F. Mission. We hope this will provoke some to good works who have their hundreds and thousands at interest, (at nembers.

The Senate was called to order at twelve their hundreds and thousands at interest, (at some order. Mr. Bright moved a select com from six to twelve per cent.), and yet are doing mittee of investigation. Mr. Clay thought that nothing for the cause of God.

Mr. Mallory was entitled to his seat, and moved

208 votes. A resolution, declaring A. J. Gloss-brenner Sergeant-at arms, Mr. Johnson Post-master, and Mr. McKnew Doorkeeper, elected, was adopted vices voce. The rules of the last

unconverted persons. A few have been for- was chosen to investigate the proceedings in ward for prayers. May God pour out his reference to the contested seat of Mr. Mallory Spirit among us. A. Aver. of Florida, of which Mr. Berrien of Geo., is chairman. The President's Message was then presented and read, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

some revival in this place. I commenced my labors here in March last, soon after which a tion of Kossuth, and urged immediate action revival interest appeared among the people of thereon. He, however, gave way to a motion

In the House, the President's Message was introduced and read by the Clerk-15,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned. The following abstract of the Message, we

copy from the N. Y. Tribune:

their country, the Government has spared no efforts, and will spare none, to procure their re-lease. This expedition was the more criminal

lease. This expedition was the more criminal because its motive, in many individuals, was cupidity. It is for Congress to consider whether further legislation is required to enable the administration more efficiently to repress such undertakings in future.

Our policy of neutrality and non-intervention is not borrowed from Europe, but is original.—But while it is our policy, we desire to see other nations observe it also, and we cannot be indifferent to the case where a foreign power comes in to stifle public sentiment, and repress freedom in any country.

in any country.

The French and English fleet sent to protect
Spanish authority in Cuba, were instructed to
respect the flag of the United States. The
mobbing of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans

whose ordination we expected to witness at this session, served also to cast a general gloom over the meeting. We were however cheered and blest by the labors of Elds. Blake, Morgan and Bodge from the Lisbon, Wentworth and Wolfboro' Q. Ms.

The Subject of reciprocal trade with British are fine to do something to us if we do not comply with their wishes.

The Convention to settle the Portuguese claim has been ratified, and the first installment under it paid; in the case of the Armsewed.

be held with the 1st, church in Holderness—Conference on the 2Bd of Jan. at one o'clock.

The Turkish Government has expressed its P. M.

L. B. Tasker, Clerk.

gratitude for the reception of Amin. Bey in this

Country.

Governor Kossuth has expressed to the De-Held its fall session with the church in Paris, Mich., commencing on Friday, Oct. 31st. From the reports of the several churches, we learn it is for Congress to consider in what manner

be so particular in its terms, but generapplying to all who are oppressed. Mr. Foote, of Miss., was somewhat surprised

Mr. Foote, of Miss., was somewhat surprised at the opposition of the Senator from Georgia. This resolution simply extended to Kossuth the sympathy and esteem of this Government. In offering it, he felt that he acted in accordance not only with the public sentiment in this country, but with the sentiment entertained by the lovers of liberty throughout the civilized world. Every where strongest feelings of respect and gratitude were entertained and expressed towards Kossuth, distinguished not only as a soldier, but as a statesman, as an orator and a patriot.

Mr. Dawson inquired on what battle field Kossuth had ever distinguished himself?

Kossuth had ever distinguished himself?

"Rear the tender mind And teach the young idea how to shoot." over lessons concerning the Champion of Civil the private and public character of Kossuth—mild and amiable in private life, he was stern and unbending in his public career, in oppo-

these exiles, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

The existing policy of the Government to toward the Sandwich Islands will'be continued; that policy is to preserve their independence and keep them from the control of any other great maritime State.

The disturbinces in Mexico are regretted; the Administration has acted in that regard as the obligations of treaties and neighborhood require. The Government will exert itself to bring about arrangements for the completion of the Tehnantepee Rail-Road.

Luttil the troubles in Nicaragua are settled nothing can be done toward settling the quest of the Nation. Shall we not receive in the shall great the condition of the Sand the completion of the Tehnantepee Rail-Road.

The sace has been concluded between the conditions of the troubles in the sections pending with that country.

Takes has been concluded between the conditions of the salary is but \$6,000, but with no provisions for an outfit, and on that account it has been declined.

The fine of St. Domingone to China is unfilled; the salary is but \$6,000, but with no provisions for an outfit, and on that account it has been declined.

The funda available to the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1851, were \$55,917,524.36, and the expenditures \$4,000,798 68. The imports were \$215,725,995, including \$4,967,901 in specie. The exports were \$217,571,30, of which \$178,546, 55 were damestic products, \$9,9738,905 foreign products, and \$9,9238,905 foreign products, and \$9,9238,905 foreign products, and \$9,9238,905 foreign products, and \$9,9738,905 foreign produ

any agent to receive the five millions accrumng to it.

The frauds under the ad visorem system of duties are anew called to the attention of Congress.

The sales of public lands have increased.—

The sales of public lands have increased.—
Further legislation is necessary to extend our land system over California and Oregon.

It is recommended that the California mineral lands remain as now, a common field for industry and enterprise, rather than, by premature legislation, to fasten a bad system on the country.

The difficulties in organizing New Mexico and Utah are alluded to, and further communications promised when information has been received.

The formation of an Agricultural Bureau is again recommended.

A hundred thousand persons have availed themselves of the Bounty Land Law of September, 1850.

themselves of the Bounty Land Law of September, 1850.

The Mexican Boundary Commission is doing well: its numbers have been reduced, as it was too unwieldy.

The Census returns have all been received except from California; it is hoped an appropriation will at once be made for their publication.

River and Harbor improvement is anew earnestly recommended.

An increase of the Army is recommended, to keep in order the Indians on the Mexican frontier, in California and Oregon.

There is a deficiency in the army appropriations for last year. The Military Asylum is to be situated near Washington.

An extra allowance is recommended for the

be situated near Washington.

An extra allowance is recommended for the officers and men of the late Arctic Expedition; so is the regardization of the have forganization of the haval establishment in place of the abolished cat; a Navy Yard is wanted at San Francisco. The estimated expenses of the Navy for the ensuing year are \$5,856,472 19.

A summary of the state of the Post-Office Department is presented; a continuance of the present rates of letter postage advised; as is a modification of those for newspapers and other printed matter which will render them more equal.

requal.

A revision and codification of the laws of the United States is recommended.

The appointment of a Commission to settle private claims against the Government is anew sistance to the Fugitive Slave Law and an-unces that he shall continue to enforce the resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law and announces that he shall continue to enforce the same; he argues that that law is Constitutionally binding, and that to assail it, is to assail the Constitution itself and to menace the existence of the federation; the Compromise he again proclaims his adherence to, not as a measure free from human imperfections, but as the best possible preservative of the Union to be had under the circumstances.

Wednesday, Dec. 3. Senate.—Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, moved to fill the blanks of the Kossuth resolutions so as to make the committee consist of three Senators and five Representatives. He hoped the resolution would receive a unanimous vote. He trusted, also, that there would be no delay in passing it in the Senate, so that the other House might have an opportunity of acting on it in season. Gov. Kossuth was expected in New York to day; hence the urgency for passing the resolution.

Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, asked that the joint resolution directing a National vessel to be placed at the service of Kossuth, might be read, and it was read.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, said it would be as well, perhaps, to meet this resolution on this amendment now, as at any other time. He, as a Senator from Georgia, was not prepared to yote for it. There was no precedent for confer-

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, said it would be as well, perhaps, to meet this resolution on this amendment now, as at any other time. He, as a Senator from Georgia, was not prepared to vote for it. There was no precedent for conferring their high honors on a foreigner, excepting in the case of Lafayette. No such honors had ever been conferred, not even on an American citizen. He saw nothing in the conduct or character of Kossuth that made it proper for our Government, as a Government, to show him these extraordinary marks of respect.

Kossuth had not, like Lafayette, been identified with the history of this government. He took no part in its formation and establishment. Undoubtedly he was a great man, and every one sympathized with him—none more than he (Mr. Dawson) did. The people would show their respect and sympathy for him, but he did not consider the Government, already done enough to show its respect by sending a National vessel to bring him and his companions to our shore? He had nothing against Kossuth, personally, but he objected to the manner in which it was proposed to receive him, by sending a committee of Congress to meet him on his arrival and give him assurances, &c. of the respect felt for him.

Mr. Cass, of Michigan, would have been glad if the resolutions had nift with no opposition. It will lose, both at heme and abroad, half its merit, if not passed unanimously. There was going on now an upheaving of the allegovernments of Europe. Nation after nation was rist mention fate real above of liberty, particularly in this country, must sympathize with these people. Kossuth needed no eulogy from him. He had gone through the fiery ordeal of a reyolution and had come out unscathed. He had been unfortunate, but his love of liberty and not been diminished. We have invited him here, and shall we not now extend to him her regard and sympathy which we feel? Gov. Kossuth every here. The case of Hungary was no ordinary one. Hungary had risen against her own oppressor, & had conquered Austria, and would have mainta

had amended it. He had an amendment to offer at the proper time.

Cries of—" Read it!" "Read it!"

The amendment was read, and proposed adding to the original an assurance to Kossuth that Congress sympathized with the victims of oppression everywhere, and enwestly desired that the time might come, when the rights of man would be universally recognized and respected. Mr. Hale thought this amendment would make the resolutions more acceptable to the Senator from Georgia, for then it would not be so particular in its terms, but generated. one can mistake the design of the Senator; every one knows that no abstract declaration concerning the institution of slavery in the States of this Union can pass. The Senator

Mr. Dawson inquired on what battle field Kossuth had ever distinguished himself?

Mr. Foote replied, and said he understood there was a work now in press, and shortly to be published at a low price, containing the biography of Kossuth, and to that book for all the different persons who have graphy of Kossuth, and to that book for all the different persons who have figured in European revolutions. He was opposed to any interference with the affairs of other nations. We can give aid by sympathy, which that Senator, to him, it would be a developed to act? Idle sympathy, consisting in abstract expressions, amounts to nothing. ing in abstract expressions, amounts to nothing Kossuth understands this himself, for in one his recent speeches in England he says:-

toxicating liquors. This resolution, if strictly justice and right, and that they must never lose sight of those principles in their intercourse with other nations. He disapproved of forcing democratic governments upon people who were not prepared for them.

The South American States were evidence of the following the foll

The South American States were evidence of the folly of this, for there one military despot was succeeded by another. He asked for the evidence that Kossuth was in favor of Republicanism, such as is known in the United States. Where is the declaration by Kossuth of that nature? Where was the Hungarian Declaration of Kossuth, adedfaring that all Government was derived from the people, who had a right to change, alter and abolish that form of Government when they pleased? Mr. Foote has said that Kossuth in three speeches delivered in England, had declared himself to be a Republican of the American order, and had repeatedly declared his admiration of Washington, which was a Declaration of Washington, which was a Declaration of the American order, and had repeatedly declared his admiration of Washington, which was a Declaration after the fact!

Where was the record of any such Declaration before or during the revolution? Kossuth, in-deed would be exceedia. before or during the revolution? Kossuth, indeed, would be exceedingly green, if intending to make this country his home, he would fail to express his admiration of her great men and Carolina; to prevent all persons, in any non-

Mr. Foote reminded the Senator that Kossuth did not intend to make this country his home.

Mr. Underwood said that the fact was nevertheless true, that no declaration was ever made in Hungary, by Kossuth, of any intention to establish a Republic. The Hungarians demanded certain very great and meritorious reforms, but beyond this they did not go. He examined the subject for some time in this manner, declaring his hostility to all interference in any way with the affairs of other nations. How can the Hungarians or the Irish be complimented for their efforts against their governments they red. ithout censuring the governments they rested, and if we could go beyond the United tates, and express our sympathies or our consemnation in regard to persons and governments in the service of the control of the contr

Mr. Cass read an extract from a letter of Washington, expressing sympathy with struggles for freedom in Europe.

Mr. Foote read extracts from the President's message concerning Kossuth, and said, "I honor the President for his manliness and true independence in expressing sentiments of respect for Kossuth and republican principles, and I have no respect for any one calling himself an American whose coward heart will not allow him to express sympathy for republican principles."

40 Temperance, 200 religious, and 870 neutral and miscellaneous. New York has 443 papers, Pennsylvania 328, Massachusetts 212, Ohio 300.

The democratic members of the Georgia degislature refuse to send delegates to a National Convention.

The City Hall of Chicago has been let to a party of Germans, who are infidels, and meet

Mr. Foote disclaimed all intention to refer to weekly to preach Athersmand Indicate Class
Mr. Foote disclaimed all intention to refer to
a y one here, and repeated his declaration.
Mr. Underwood—I go further than that. I
ave no respect for any man who is afraid to

day morning last, bringing the celebrated Louis day of the Louis d where he landed. Dr. Doane, the Health Offi-

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Two or three Steam-liberality of the Bostonians is repaid in the capital efficiency of their common schools. The amount of gold brought by them is estimated at upwards of \$3,000,000. The gold Where All the Pins Come From.prospects in California are said to be better than The Dry Goods Reporter says:-

A great excitement had occurred at San United States. There is a party at Pough-Francisco, on account of alleged cruelty on board the clipper Challenge from New York.

Ten of the men of the Challenge died, or were lost during the passage. The cause of death is not stated.—A few days before her arrival a difficulty occurred on board between the mate and some of the sailors, during which the mate was stabbed but not killed. Immediately after the arrival of the Challenge and the week of production and the expense of selling, than by the small advance in price which has been realized. Both companies manufacture

charged with causing the death of nine of his crew, and George Douglass, first mate, and a rumor was affoat when the *Tennessee* left, that Capt. Waterman had surrendered himself to the civil authorities the evening before the

The number of common schools in Pennsylvania has increased from 762 to 9,200, and the

eachers from 808 to 11,500. The theatres and other places of amuse ment are open in San Francisco on Sunday evenings, as we see by the advertisements in

newspapers of that city.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. This may account for the many closed eyes which are seen in our churches every Sunday.

Western papers state that owing to the wreck of vessels on Lake Superior, laden with supplies for the miners, a famine has occurred.

New Hampshier.—I. Blaisdell, Famington; D. Hardy, Contocookville; A. H. H. Baily, Freeport, W. H. Lawrence, Bangerville; A. Wood, D. Libby, Newfield, J. Folson, E. Sangerville; A. Seavey, E. Dixfield; B. Adams, J. Flood, A. Currier, Farmington; J. Maccoline, Temple; H. Preble, E. Cornington; J. Maccoline, Temple; H. Preble, E. Cornington; J. Wallace, Pawticket; Vernover.—C. F. Whitney, T. Whitney, Wolcott; Vernover.—C. F. Whitney, T. Whitney, Wolcott; Vernover.—C. F. Wallace, Pawticket; Ver

Mr. Foote reminded the Senator that Kossuth slaveholding State that has passed any law for

a Europe, why could we not do the same with geard to persons and governments in the sevaral states of this Union?

Mr. Atchison of Missouri moved to postpone the subject, and proceed to the election of a States. About 850 are Whig, 750 Democrat, 70 Free Soil or Anti-Slavery, 20 Agricultural, motion. Mr. Cass read an extract from a letter of 40 Temperance, 200 religious, and 870 neu-

party of Germans, who are infidels, and meet les."
Mr. Underwood made an inquiry of the Chair, weekly to preach Atheism and ridicule Chris-

Mr. Underwood—I go further than that. I have no respect for any man who is afraid to express his sentiments, no matter what they are, or on what subject, at any time, and place, and whenever called upon to do so. Adjourned.

House. On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Ill., the Speaker was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees of the House.

The House adjourned until Saturday in or order that the Speaker may in the mean time appoint the Standing Committees.

Thursday, Dec. 4. Senate.—The most important of the proceedings was the withdrawal by Mr. Foote, of his resolution making arrangements for the reception and emtertainment of Kossuth. He withdrew it, he said, in consequence of the unexpected opposition which had been manifested to it in the Senate. Mr. Seward of N. Y., announced his intention of introducing another resolution, simply declaring that Congress extended to Kossuth, in the name of the people of the United States, a cordial welcome to the country.

Mr. Hale (Free-Soil) of New Hampshire, submitted the following resolution, which was aliad upon the table:— Resolved. That the Secretary of the Navy be nstructed to inform the Senate if the Navy Department has information of any violation of the law of the United States abolishing flogging in the naval service by any officers of the navy,

the law of the United States abolishing flogging in the naval service by any officers of the navy, and if so, what measures, if any, have been taken to vindicate the law.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution, providing for the election of two chaplains, one for each House.

Chiested to and laid over.

SAFETY OF RAILROADS.—Among the good things done by our Legislature, during the late session, is the enactment of a law forbidling the employment of conductors, engineers, che election of two chaplains, one for each House. Objected to and laid over.

Mr. Clemens of Ala., gave notice of another attempt which he proposed to make, to confer the empty, and under the circumstances unmeaning, title of Lieut. General upon Gen. Scott. Mr. Foote's resolution concerning the Compromise Aets, was made the order of the day for Monday—to which day the Senate adjourned. The House was not in session. FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Humboldt sult. We trust that the friends of our roads along the lines will take care to give to some proper officer such early notice of any deling

where he landed. Dr. Doane, the Health Officer at Quarantine, addressed the noble guest, to which the latter replied in a brief and appropriate manner.

England.—The accounts received from Sydney, relative to the extent and probable productiveness of the Australian mines, are such as to lead to the belief that gold in immense submasters \$1500, and the ushers \$800 each. The grammer and writing masters in the other states. as to lead to the belief that gold in immense and almost inexhaustible quantities exist.

The London papers publish fresh details of the extraordinary gold news from Australia, where the richness of the auriferous soil is said to exceed anything yet heard of in California.

Cotton had advanced 1-16 à 1-8. Wheat is ld a 2d higher. Flour 6d.

Submasters \$1500, and the ushers \$800 each. The grammar and writing masters in the other schools receive each \$1500, the sub masters \$1000, and the ushers \$800. Occasionally an 'usher' in our grammar schools desires an in crease of salary, and if he is too modest to ask it outright, he petitions to be appointed 'submaster,' and if he has 'nine children' his pray-

er is granted."
Good wages command good work; and the

ever. Most, however, who return come back empty handed!

A great excitement had occurred at San

A great excitement had occurred at San

Company, and the 'How Manufacturing Company,' now manufacture nearly all the pins consumed in the United States. There is a party at Pough the mate was stabled but not killed. Immediately after the arrival of the Challenge, an attempt was made to lynch Capt. Waterman and his mate, but they escaped.

Subsequently, a reward of five hundred dollars was offered by the United States Marshal for the arrest of Capt. Waterman, who was charged with causing the death of nine of his companies may be stated at about eight tons." The question where the pins go to, has nev-

TRADING IN ROCHESTER .- Our friends in the country, that come into our city to trade will find Bro. P. Ford, Jr., No. 102, State St. The expenses for School purposes will cost with a good assortment of Jeweler, &c., and with a good assortment of Jeweler, &c., and a good workman, at watches. And; you will find Bro. A. W. Brownell, at 86, Buffalo St., and a good stock with a good stock opposite of the Court-house, with a good stock of family Grockies. Give these men a call. Rochester, N. Y.

> Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. New Hampshine.-I. Blaisdell, Farmington; D. Hardy,

plated by the framers of our form of government. Will an abstract declaration that we rejoice that Hungary has attempted certain reforms, that France has thrown down the tyrant, that efforts have been made to make a republic in England, strengthen the principles on which our institutions rest, namely, the right of self-government? That principle is as well understood in Europe as anywhere. He was as much in favor of progress as the Senator from Mich. but he was opposed to that Senator's views.

That Senator favors war and conquest, and declares that he would swallow all Mexico and it would not hurt him. His progress was different. It was to inculcate in the mind of every one that our government was a government of justice and right, and that they must never loss sight of those principles in their intercourses with other nations. He, disapproved of forcing democratic governments upon people who were not prepared for them.

The South American States were evidence of the felly of this, for there one military despot with him. "No," said the General, "I never the feel of the felly of this, for there one military despot the felly of this, for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this, for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this, for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this, for there one military despot the fell of this for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this, for there one military despot the fell of this, for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this, for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this, for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this, for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this for there one military despot the fell of the fell of the fell of the fell of this for there one military despot the fell of the fell of this fell of the fell of the fell of the fell of this fell of the fell of the

Receipts for Books.
L. E. Bixby, 5,00; L. B. Tasker, 4,00; O. T. Moulton, 75;

WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer

Foreign Mission.

S. school, Woolwich, Me., to constitute Mrs. Rossine Forg a life member,
Mrs. C. C. Richardson, Sutton, Vt., (proceeds of gold bends,) towards constituting Miss Mary E. Richardson a life member,
A friend, Fabius, N. Y.,
Mary Jane Fove, Central St. church, Dover,
Mrs. Comfort Hooper,
Mrs. Comfort Hooper,
Church at Chester Cross Roads, O., to constitute Eld. C. G. Ames, St. Anthony, Min., a life member. Foreign Mission.

ber, ollected by Miss A. Bradbury, Meredith Center, Mrs. A. G. Reed,
Philander P. Crandall, Ludlow, Vt.,
Mrs. Anna Stanton, Charleston, Me.,
Thomas Whitney, Wolcott, Vt.,
Hannibal church, N. Y.,

32.37 WILLIAM BURR, Trea , Anti-Slavery Society. O. T. Moulton, E. Troy, Pa.,

WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer Books Forwarded. One package to Tobias Hites, Cassawaga, Pa., by mail.
One package to Thomas Parker, Farmington, Me., by
Longley & Co.
One package Registers to Silas Allen, Willett, N. Y., by
mail.

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 Roxbury, Mass., by Eld. S. Curtis, Nov. 26, Mr. Amos Fuller and Miss Lodema Dyer, Nov. 27, Mr. Albert Batchelder and Mrs. Cynthia W. Horh, all of Roxbury. In Lebanon, Me., Nov. 27, by Eld. O. B. Cheney, Mr. Horatio G. Corson and Miss Ellen E. Whipp, all of Leba-non.

Hopkinton.
In Danville, Me., By Eld, Seth W. Perkins, on ThanksIn Danville, Me., By Eld, Seth W. Danvier of Boston,

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET-Dec. 4. At market 850 Beef Cattle, 400 Stores, 17 pairs Work-g Oxen, 73 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep and Lambs, ad 500 Swine. Ind 500 Swine.

Parcex-Beef Cattle—Extra \$6.50; first quality \$6.00; 2d to \$5.50 a 5.75; 3d do \$4.50 a \$4.75.

Stores-Yearlings, none. Two years old \$14, a 25,—
Three years old \$17.20 a 25.

Working Oxen—\$63.90, 95 a \$100.

Cows and Calves—\$90, 24, 27, 30, 35 a \$37.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales at \$3, 3.50, a \$4. Extra at \$4.50 a \$5.

Swine—4 1-2 a 5c—retail, 5 1-2 a 6c. Beef Cattle—Extra \$6.50; first quality \$6.00; 2d

NEW YORK MARKET-Dec. 4.

Ashes—The market is steady with a fair demand— ales of 50 bbls, at \$4.87 a 4.94 for Pots. Pearls sell slow— at 5.37 b.2. The self-berry self-be Sales of 30 mbs, at \$3.50 a 4.39 for rois. Pearis sell slowly at 5.37 1-2.

Flour and Meal—Our market for the low grades of State & Western Flour is very firm at the advance noticed yesterday. There is less doing for the trade and the East, and only a limited speculative inquiry. The supply of the low grades is exceedingly light, and there is very little and at the advance noticed yesterday, and the tendency is still upward. There is very little inquiry for export. Canadian is firm but inactive, at \$4.06 a 4.12.1-2 in bond. The Sales of Domestic reach \$6,000 bbls, at \$4. a 4.06 for common to straight State; \$4.12.1-2.4 all for Ohio, Michigan and Indians; \$4.12.1-2 a.4 31 for Ohio, Michigan and Indians; \$4.12.1-2 a.7 and there is more doing for shipping. Sales of 1,400 bbls, at \$4.12.1-2 for Fredericksburgh to arrive; \$4.18.3-4 a.4 37.1-2 for common to choice brands of Baltimore, Alexandria, Georgetown and Feteraburgh City. Rye Flour is not plenty, and the market is firm. Sales of 150 bbls, at \$3.25.—Corn Meal is plenty, and Jersey is easier. Sales 250 bbls, at \$3.1-1-4 per bbl. Sales of Cromwell & Birdsall's standard, at \$3.25 per bbl, and \$2.57-1.2 for half bbls. Grain—There is very little doing in Wheat. The supply afloat is very light, and the market is quiet. Sales of 1,000 bush White Michigan, at 94c, and 800 bush Canadian, at 88c; the latter is no test of the market. Corn is without much change. Holders seem disposed to meet buyers freely. The demand is limited for exposing the East, Sales of 19,000 bush, at \$36 for Unsound; 59 a.99 1-2e for Round Sellow. Oats are better and in demand. Sales of 19,000 bush, at \$36 for Unsound; 59 a.99 1-2e for Round Sellow. Oats are better and in demand. Sales of 4,000 bush good to prime two-rowed, at 80 a 83c. Rye is held ligher, and the market is nominal; Sales of 4,000 bush, at 73c. and 14,000 bush, at 73c.

Provisions—There

tion.

Wool is very firm with a good inquiry; 20,000 lbs domestic fleece and in lots 36 a 42c; Foreign is quiet; Pulled is scarce and wanted.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have given bonds to the town of Tamworth for the naintenance of PHEBE WEED, a pauper belonging to said town. Therefore, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on our account, as use have made suitable provisions for her support.

TRISTRAM C. MASON.
ALMIRA W. MASON.
Sandwich N. H., Dec. 1, 1851.

BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD. Depot in Haymarket Square. Winter Arrangement, Dec. 1, 1851.

Trains will run FROM BOSTON as follows, wiz: or Portland, Saco and Biddeford, at 7 A. M. and For Portland, Saco and Differents, at 7 a. M., 12 1-2 21:2 r. M.
Great Falls, Dover and Exeter, at 7 a. M., 12 1-2 and 2 1:2 r. M.
Havechill, at 7 a. M., 12 1-2, 2 1-2 and 5 r. M.
Also from Lawrence to Haverhill, at 4 1-2 r. M.
Manchester and Concord, N. H., and Upper Rail Roads, 7 3-4 a. M., 12 1-4 and 5 r. M.
Lawrence, (North Nide.) at 7 3 4 and 9 3-4 a. M., 12 1-4, 5, and 5 1.2 r. M.
Lawrence, (South Side.) at 7 and 7 3-4 and 9 3-4 a. M., 12 1-2, 2 1-2, and 5 1-2, r. M.

Trains will run To Boston, as follows, viz:

P. M.
Dover at 7 and 10 1-2 A. M., and 5.10 P. M.
Exeter at 7 1-2 and 11 1-4 A. M., and 5 3-4 P. M.
Haverhill at 7.20, 8 1-4, and 11.55 A. M., 5, and 620 P. M.
Lawrence, (North Side.) at 7.05, 73-4 and 113-4
A. M., 2 and 5.20 P. M.
Lawrence, (South Side.) at 7.07734, 865 A. M.,
1214, 2 and 6.35 P. M.
THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Sup't.

PORTRY. From the True Democrat.

THE EVER-GREEN PINE. Here's a song to thee, thou glorious tree, Thou ever green mountain pine?
Though the shining bay, after victory, may
The conqueror's brow entwine, Yet, emblem tree of Liberty, A wreath from thee be mine!

Let others sing of the forest king, And the linden that waves in the bower; at thou who dost lift thy form from the clift, Braving the tempesi's power, Be it mine to raise a song in the praise,. Like the streams that around thee flow, hen they rush in their might from each dizzy height, And leap down to the floods below!

Tis a balmy breeze that fans the trees On each sunny southern shore, And many a vine doth its tendrils twine Their mossy branches o'er;
Their mossy branches o'er;
But the storm-king's voice in wild strength doth rejo
Talshout through thee, thou mountain tree,
And thou stand'st alone on thy rocky throne,
Like a guardian of the free!

For from lands where ye grow, amid rocks and snow, Has many a patriot sprung;
The gallant Telle, who fought so well,
Dwelt thy rugged haunts among;
And the Pilgrim's prayer arose on the air,
Where thy snow-chal branches bung.

Then a song to thee, thou unfading tree,
Ever glorious, and green, and bright;
Oh, long in the shade, by the green-boughs, made,
May Liberty's sons delight!—
And still like thee, may they flourish free,
When the hosts of slavery quail,
And are scattered fir, in, Truil's 'boly war,'
Like sere leaved in the wintry gale.

PARMA, (O.)

R. W.

BE KIND TO THE LOVED ONES AT HOME

Be kind to thy Father—for when thou wert young, Who loved the more fondly than he? Who loved the more found than he!

He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee.

Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,

His looks intermingled with gray,
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold;
Thy father is passing away. Be kind to thy Mother-for lo! on her brow

May traces of sorrow be seen;
Oh, well mayest thou comfort and cherish her now,
For gentle and kind has site been.
Remember thy nother, for thee she will pray,
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness then cheer her lone way,
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy Brother his heart will have dearth,

Be kind to tay prother—us near the mave of the the smile of the pot be withdrawe;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to thy brother, wherever you are;
The love of a brother, shall be:
An orangent parer and richer, by far,
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy Sister—not many may know The depths of true sisterly love; The wealth of the ocean lies lathoms below

The wealth of the ocean her actions below.

The surface that sparkles above.

Be kind to thy father, once fearless and bold,

Be kind to thy nother, so near;

Be kind to thy brother, nor show the heart cold,

Be kind to thy sister, so dear.

A HERO.

What makes a hero?—an heroic mind, Exprest in action: in endurance proved, And if there be preeminence of right, Derived through pain well suffered to the hight Of rank heroic, 'its to bear unmov'd. Not toil, not risk, not rage of sea or wind, Not the brute fury of barbarians blind; But worse—ingratitude and poison us darts, Launched by the country he had served and loved. This, with a free unclouded spirit pure, This, in the strength of silence to endure, A dignity to noble deeds imparts, Beyond the gauds and trappings of renown,— This is the hero's complement and crown.

MISCELLANY.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Nov. 15th, 1851. Mr. Editor:—Our election has just passed, and from the returns as far as heard from, our apparent political character has received our apparent political character has received an entire change in the election of Gov, and members of the Legislature—although our State, as you are probably aware, is reckoned in the political world good for 4000 or 5000 a great re-action in the political elements of State, and people in other States, although ot know the immediate causes that have conspired to produce the result. Whig politicians and editors, here and elsewhere, claim it as a triumph of their principles and measures nocrats, on the other hand, attribute it to fraud, deception, or anything but the true cause. Now, sir, I presume you will be grat-ified to learn that they are all wrong—that the People have come to the rescue," people have taken the sober second thought," and are right. It is emphatically a triumph of and are right. It is emphatically a friumph of law, order and decency, over loaferism, mobocracy and rowdysm—the "Higher law," " nobleness of soul," over noncommittal hunkerism, cottonocracy and trucking demagogueism-in short, a triumph of esty and principles, over dishonesty and no principles-for, when Mr. Farwell, when injuired of on the eve of the Election in refremee to the Fugitive Slave Law and other slave questions—freely and unequivocally denounced the Fugitive law as informatic, and said it ought to be repealed—that he was decidedly opposed to the further extension of Slavery and in favor of shelighing it where Slavery, and in favor of abolishing it, Congress has control over the matter—but his opponent, Mr. Upham, when inquired of in reference to the same matter, kept perfect-ly mum—he had no distinct principles—or if he had, was unwilling to let the people know what they were. Now, sir, the people in this State are generally noble, high-minded and intelligent, and are more spontaneously freesoil in principle, probably, than in any other State in the Union—independent of party dictation and discipline—when they commenced canvassing the respective characters of the two candidates, they well remembered who countenanced and encouraged the mob, that committed such depredations upon the house, furniture and other property of Hon. J. B. Smith, State Senator from Milwaukie district in the winter of 1850-because of his agency in passing that salutary Temperance law, making all liquor dealers responsible for the damages, resulting through the influence of their liquor—they remembered who indicates their liquor—they remembered who indirectly, in his official capacity, screened those same rum-rowdies from justice, when Mr. Smith completical to the plained to the city authorities—they well know what candidate travelled through the State just before election, treating all loafers and rowdies with ardent spirits, and who, while at Janesville, had a drunken bloat pointed out him as the one who controlled the Irish vote in the place, he immediately walked in-to the street, introduced himself as the would be Governor of Wis., placed two dollars in his hand—invited him into the Stevens' House, and treated him—these, among other things, so exasperated the people, that they took the matter into their own hands, acting independent of party drill, leaving party demagogues far in the rear, in perfect astonishment at their impudence; and the result is what I have before informed you. Now, sir, I am aware, that you intend to keep the Star clear of pol ities generally, but this election, involving, as I believe, several high moral questions, I presume you will not think this out of place in your columns. I am yours, &c.,
O. Guernsex.

THE WEEDING AND WEDDING: OR, THE MAN FOR A NEW SETTLEMENT.

person, who disliked mere outside display.— He was a plain, practical man, a ripe scholar, a profound logician, an earnest refound logician, an earnest preacher. His owledge was not bounded by the limits of knowledge was not bounded by the limits of his library; his labors were not confined to the pulpit; his influence extended beyond the parish where he expounded the Scriptures. He belonged to a class of Christians who believed the itinerant system superior to any other. At the annual conference he pretty speeches, no platform harangues, and was never invited to preach the yearly sermons. Year after year, he incomplainingly received his appointment to toil on in some remote settlement in the backwoods; while men of more confidence, but less intellect; more zeal, but less knowledge; more words, but fewer deeds, were sent to large towns and

larger cities, where they secured greater au- " hand me a pair of nippers, and I will rediences, received better compensation, had more favorable opportunities to improve their minds and win the golden opinions of appreciating people.

Parson Truman had to serve as a lawyer, physician teacher, priest and confidential in a feature of the shoe. "Now," continued the preacher, while he stood there with the pincers in one hand, and the shoe in the other, but the feature of the stable, and she will be well in a feature of the stable, and she will be well in a feature of the stable, and she will be well in a feature of the stable, and she will be well in a feature of the stable, and she will be well in a feature of the stable, and she will be well in a feature of the shoe.

Parson Truman had to serve as a lawyer, physician, teacher, priest, and confidential friend, in new settlements, where professional gentlemen are few and far between. At the time of which I write, he lived in a log house. When at home, he spent a part of his leisure time in cultivating a little patch of ground which belonged to the parsonage. Sometimes his little farm, as he called it, would be overrun with weeds, for his circuit extended several miles, and frequently kept him from home more than a week at a time.

Her shut up in the stable, and she will be well in a fortnight."

After marrying the couple, he mounted his face toward the new settlement, and put up at the house of a Christian brother. He gave directions for Mrs. Jenkins, and their friends, to meet him there. The house was crowded with the parties and their acquaintances.

"Mrs. Jenkins, did your boy break Mrs. Sparkins' window?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

ome more than a week at a time.

One day, he returned and saw the weeds "Yes, sir."

"Well, Mrs. Jenkins, of course you are wilstanding among the vegetables, like Philistines among the Israelites, and he determined to uproot them, and remove them from the land.

"Mrs. Sparkins, did you spit in Mrs. Wife," said he, "I must go to work in kins' face?" the garden to-day. If any person calls to see me, tell them that I am engaged. No person can see me while I am weeding behind that giment of corn-stalks."

He pulled off his best coat, which had been He pulled off his best coat, which had been black, rolled up his sleeves, and commenced the task before him. Spear-grass, pig-weeds, sour-plant, and the whole tribe of weeds had taken possession of the little strip of land, and looked down contemptuously upon the stunted plants below them.

"I do." "With all my heart."

"Now shake hands. God bless you,—
Good night!"

Mr. Truman returned home another way, in Mr. Truman returned home another way.

plants below them.

It was washing day, and Mrs. Truman was hanging her clothes upon the linen line, when a sun-browned woodman, with an honest face,

hittle woman, with a smile, for she could be good natured even on Monday, while at work a When this useful, practical, accommodatorer the wash-tub. Think of that, ye Xantippes, who fret, pout, scold, and thump away at but happy to think the day had not been spent but happy to think the day had not been spent. such times and under such circumstances.

If he is at home, I must see him a few weed the garden was, because the next day.

"He is at work in the garden-" "He is at work in the garden—"
The man did not step to hear the conclusion of what she said, but unceremoniously walked through the gateway, and found the good man pulling up weeds as though they were unpardonable sins.

In the provide for a large number of guests. He made the fire, pared the potatoes, churned the butter, watched the oven, scoured the knives and forks, and made himself generally useful.

Soon after sunset, the neighbors of difference unpardonable sins.

him."
bacon and a dollar in money. Mrs. Sparkins,
Well, I have agreed to marry a couple a Mrs. Jenkins, and the young window smasher,

the woman, wringing her hands, and weeping ful by taking care of the horses of other visitas though her sufferings were intense, and the minister was the only man who could altimate the give, but he would have been fully taking care of the horses of other visitas though her sufferings were intense, and to suffer the woman who could altimate the give, but he would have been fully taking care of the horses of other visitas though her work and the woman were proposed to the woman with the woman with the woman with the woman were proposed to the woman with th the minister was the only man who could alleviate them.

will ask him if he can be seen."

you immediately."

The parson threw down a handful of wickred weeds so suddenly, a stranger might have

The Rev. Mr. Truman remained on that

Supposed he was angry; but he was only a

ittle avoitant

and Mrs. Sparkins told the child to clear out; son, who ran after the minister when the row and when Mrs. Jenkins heard of it, she came to Mrs. Sparkins' house, and told her she was ed with each other at the donation party; ever Jenkins said she was a liar; then Mrs. Spark-Just before the good man, who was a univer-ins spat in her face: and then Mrs. Jenkins sal favorite, left-that circuit, he married this

case."
"Why, preach to them, and bleed them, is just "the man for a new settlement," any other situation.
"It was a property of the man for a new settlement," any other situation. more faith in the minister than she had, in the

gospel.

"How far is your settlement from where the wedding is to be this evening?" "About a mile, sit."
"I will call about seven o'clock."

ter thought it best to take a "bite" of victuals. He sat down with his wife and child to (cashier them) at their pleasure. 6. The right

"Will yer be so kind as to write a letther for me to the ould country?"

" By-and-by."
" May the blissid Vargin protict ye!"
" Take a chair." " Will ye be afther doing it soon?"

"Right away after dinner."

The writing of the letter occupied at least an hour, and before he concluded it, a pretty little boy came to the house, and asked for that "shot" he (the preacher) had recommend-

the lad, blushing to his temples.
"Now, husband," said the good natured

"Mrs. Sparkins, did you spit in Mrs. Jen

"Yes; I did so when I was angry."
"You are sorry for it now, are you not?"
"Yes, sir, I am," she said, and then tubbed her eyes with one corner of her apron. "Do you hear that, Mrs. Jenkins?"

a sun-prowned woodman, with an itolest late, inquired if brother Truman was at home. good fortune to meet the class leader there, "Yes, but he is engaged," replied the dear who handed him the paper, and promised to

One reason why he was anxious to be a donation party at his house the next day, "He left positive orders with me to allow and he did not wish to have his premises look no one to disturb him."

"I won't detain him from his studies but a delicious sleep and pleasant dreams, the donation day arrived. Parson Truman helped his wife to provide for a large number of

were unpardonable sins.

"Well brother, I have found you at last. My horse is lame, and as you are something of a doctor, I thought I would ask your the mare that mated the noble animal he brought. drove, was too lame to travel yet. He brought with him a new cheese, a quarter of veal, and three limps about on three legs a little. I wish you would step up to our place and see drove, was too lame to travel yet. He brought short distance beyond your house, and I will call on my way to the wedding."

Torder to make up lost time, the minister now worked harder than he did before he had.

If was originally designed for the mission of the ladies in the settlement. The sewing was neatly executed.

worked harder than he did before he had ted. It was originally designed for the mis een interrupted.

The first caller had not got out of sight, that the climate of Africa was warm enough The first caller had not got out of sight, when a woman in dishabille, with her disheveleld hair streaming over her white face, came eled hair streaming over her white face, came to the door, and asked if the Rev. Mr. Truman was at home.

The first caller had not got out of sight, that the chinate of Arites with a concluded with the sewing circle concluded with man was at home.

"He is at home, but his engagements are such that he cannot be interrupted just now," and brought money. Their united denotes the cannot be interrupted just now," and brought money. Their united denotes the cannot be interrupted just now," and the said he had not be seen the cannot be interrupted just now," and the said he had not be seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now," and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is now, and it is now, and it is not seen the cannot be interrupted just now, and it is now, observed his wife.

"Oh, dear me, what shall I do?" exclaimed much to give, but he would make himself use-

the minister was the only man who could alleviate them.

"Wait a moment," said Mrs. Truman; "I was a pleasant evening; the moon sailed like a ship of light through the calm heavens. When tea was over, some of the company began to be with the minister respecting the unweeded garden.

"Husband!"

"Here is a woman—"

"I cannot help it."

"Hear what I have to say. Here is a woman 'in great distress; she is anxious to see light work. When the party separated, the garden was in good trim, and every guest went.

no better than she ought to be; and Mrs. after that, they attended meeting when Mr. Sparkins declared she was; and then Mrs. Truman preached in Sparkins' school-house. pulled her hair; and then Mrs. Sparkins tore the dress off her back; and Mrs. Jenkins cried degrees, and has now charge of one of the degrees, and has now charge of one of the best stations within the jurisdiction of the best stations within the jurisdiction of the Conference. He has not forgotten how to mend a pair of shoes, repair a broken wagon, dispense medicine to the sick, help his wife about the house, and act as peacemaker when the hasty in spirit are disposed to quarrel. He

ANARCHISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

These malcontents from Europe are gathering in among us in considerable numbers, and have in some instances felt their impor-"I will call about seven o'clock."

The good man returned to his garden where he had made but little progress; but as soon as his had got hold of the enemy, a teamster climbed over the fence, and asked him if he would he so kind as to myt his aboulder to the regions of despotism, with sublimated notions of freedom, and with as medicine notions of a safe and wholesome Republic or the rabble of Paper the ster climbed over the fence, and asked him if he would be so kind as to put his shoulder to the wheel, and give him a lift through a mud hole at the foot of the hill.

He could not put that off until he went to the marriage, so he went to work, and while they were jerking and pulling the load about, the wagon broke.

Mr. Truman had a box of tools, and knew thou to use them. The wagon was soon real. Though most of the German population are

Mr. Truman had a box of tools, and knew how to use them. The wagon was soon repaired, and the teamster went whistling and singing on his way, and the minister returned to his garden once more.

Just as he kneeled down before a bed of onions, a loud rap was heard at the döör.—
The minister could have wept without rubbing his eyes with the onions that stood unweeded there; but he resolved to be angry, and sin not.

The door was opened, and there stood the class-leader's son, anxious to see Mr. Truman.

Mr. Truman had a box of tools, and knew haps composed chiefly of this class of citizens. Though most of the German population are quiet and peaceable citizens, and law and order men, there are numbers among us who seem to be destitute of principle, and are engaged in the most zealous efforts to diffuse by a variety of periodicals which they are issuing from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and morality—grossly infidel and grossly licentius. This meeting at Richmond, styled "The working men's party," one would think was composed chiefly of this class of citizens. class-leader's son, anxious to see Mr. Tru
"The working men's party," one would think
was composed of the same unhappy stamp, as
Mr. Truman was called into the house.

"The working men's party," one would think
was composed of the same unhappy stamp, as
will be seen by the following, from their pub-

"Father wants to borrow the Commentary on Luke, and the last newspaper."

"Wife, get them," said he; then, turning to the boy, he remarked: "The next time you want anything of that nature, ask Mrs. Truman; she can get the books for you as well as I can."

"Will be seen by the following, from their published manifesto.

"A. Reform in the laws of the general Government, as well as in those of the States.

"We demand, I. Universal suffrage. 2. The election of all officers by the people. 3. The abolition of Sepates so that the Lorislature should be considered."

rell as I can."

It was now twelve o'clock; so the minisconsist of only one branch. 5. The right picked-up dinner." Before he rose from of the people to change the Constitution when table, an Irishman made his appearance, they like. 7. All law suits to be conducted the table, an Irishman made his appearance, and modestly asked if the preacher fived Government to be set up for the purpose of protecting immigration, 9. A reduced term for acquiring citizenship. "B. Reform in the foreign relations of the

"1. Abolition of all neutrality. 2. Intervention in favor of every people struggling for liberty.
"C. Reform in what relates to religion

1. A more perfect development of the principle of personal freedom and liberty of conscience; consequently, a. Abolition of laws for the observance of the Sabbath. b. ed to his sick mother.

"Powder, you mean," said Mr. Truman with a smile.

"Yes, sir, I meant to say powder," replied

"Yes, sir, I meant to say powder," replied

"Yes, sir, I meant to say powder," Should the country by any means full into n office."
Should the country by any means fall into

the hands of such a company of Radicals, it would only be when God shall have withdrawn wife, "let me persuade you not to go into the garden again this afternoon. Stay in the house and mend the children's shoes, so that they can go to school to-prorow."

He finally made up his mind that it was better to sit there in the shade, than to stoop out doors in the sun; so the shoes were repaired and the weeds left and strucked.

When that job was finished it was finished it was pity that they could not have had the aid of the shoes were repaired. d and the weeds left undisturbed.

pity that they could not have had the aid of
When that job was finished it was time to some of these gifted ones from the despotisms epare for the wedding. After performing of Europe, when they were engaged in their labors of barber and boot-black, he turned labors on the federal Constitution! But the the duties of barber and boot-black, he turned labors on the gueral Constitution. But the hostler and saddled his pony, departed in time is past, and the instrument is so hemmed peace, and went on his way rejoicing. He halted at Blake's barn, and examined the cult as to border on impossibility, that we shall have to endure the affiction of living under "She has a nail in her foot," said he;—

"She has a nail in her foot," said he;—
it as it is without hope of relief; and unless

by some strange political overturn these reformers should get in the ascendant, and a glorious return to chaos should ensue, and the finale wind up with the crowning of an absolute despot.

But satire aside: here are a set of men who, in all probability, or those who fraternise with them, pany of whom have made their escape to this country since the convilsions of 1848, and who with hundreds of kindred spirits at that time, drove the monarchs of Europe every where from their thrones, and having the political control in their own hands, showed themselves utterly anable to use it to any advantage, or put any plan into execution for the enjoyment of the liberty they had so suddenly obtained; yet these very men, on this the enjoyment of the liberty they had so suddenly obtained; yet these very men, on this side of the water, would undertake to teach American freemen who have been in the fruition for three-fourths of a century, of the most exalted privileges—civil and religious—the world ever before winessed—by the image of order and of pages. So the image of order and of pages.

tain its authority with such subjects, and the fear of the military keep them in check. But not only are these radical principles found among the emigrants from Europe, but we have mony of the same reckless and infidel stamp, natives of the soil, who like them.

The chief hope is in a vigorous course of colportage, and the preaching of the gospel in the streets, and we must secure Germans to do it. In this way we may articulate and

PEOPLE OF THE POLAR REGIONS.

regions, obtained from the late expedition of the result of force. In this manner, men of

pair of short seal-skin pants, fur outside, extending nearly to the knee-joint, where it meets with the legs of the boots, made of the same materials of the boots, made of the same aterial, or of deer-skin. The upper part of prevailed for our misfortune in the first French the person is covered with a "jumper," or a kind of sack, with a hood for the head, and sleeves, made whole, with the exception of a place for the head and arms. This also is made of seal-skin, or deer-skin, and in the warmer weather is covered with a fancy-colored, cotton-cloth sack. In the coldest and wet weather, the cloth sack is removed, and a employed, attend to the cultivation of your warmer weather is covered with a fancy-col-ored, cotton-cloth sack. In the coldest and wet weather, the cloth sack is removed, and a employed, acceptance with the covering, without fur, placed in its mind; stead. The dress of an unmarried lady is distinguished by a broad band, made of fancy-figured webking, about two and a half inches wide, sewed on each side of the front of their wide, sewed on each side of the front of their wide, sewed on each side of the front of their wide, sewed on each side of the front of their wide, sewed on each side of the front of their wides. wide, sewed on each side of the front of their pants, extending nearly the whole length of them. A married woman can also be distinguished from an unmarried one by the hair, which in both cases is tied on the top of the which in both cases is tied on the top of the which in both cases is tied on the married of the marri The parson threw down a handful of wick—
The Rev. Mr. Truman remained on that
Supposed he was angry; but he was only a
little excited.

"What do you want, my good woman?"
he asked, somewhat impatiently.

"Oh, sir! we have had-such a row in-our
settlement! Mrs. Jenkins' child threw a
stone, which broke Mrs. Sparkins' window,

"Stone, which broke Mrs. Sparkins' window,

"Stone, which broke Mrs. Sparkins' window,

"Oh were window, a patient he and the ends of that of the married, red. This
colored blue, and of the unmarried, A pair of slippers completes the wardrobe of a lady in the Esquimanx country; these are made of deer-skins, and neatly the tops with white rabbits' fur. The clothing which was shown us, was made in a very tasty and strong manner, every thread used being made of the sinews of the deer, and of course very durable. The dresses of the males are very similar to that of the married ladies, with the exception that they are longer and rather heavier. The Danes are scattered about among the Esquimaux, and furnish them with what few foreign articles they may want, which are limited to steel for their spears, and some few ornaments for their dresses, and coloring for their hair and ladies' boots. The

thing they seem to require-food, clothing,

been cast down, but not destroyed—who when the breeze of adversity swept away their props, sought new standards—pushed on—looked up and became what you behold them now. A glorious sentence and worthy to be inspired-never give up. Men are not made—they make A steady perseverance—a determination never to sink, though millstones were hanged about their neck—is the true doctrine. It is this that has made the wilderness to blosthe true doctrine. som-that has given wings to the ocean, filled valleys, levelled mountains, and built up great yields simpering before the blast? Who is a writing from Dorchester, Mass., relates the suckling, and cowers before a cloud? Is it yon, following incident of bird sagacity and canine oung man, strong and healthy as you are?— benevolence: Shame—shame on you. You are big enough to possess an iron heart and to break down

e and hear the wavings and melting songs of other worlds. To youth evening is delightful; t accords with the flow of his light spirits, the fervor of his fancy, and the softness of heart. Evening is, also, the delight of virtuous age; it seems an emblem of the tranquil close of busy life—serene, placid and mild, with the preads its quiet wings over the grave, and eems to promise that all shall be peace be-

Not worth being a villain for. Some writer has said, "the poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for." No, it is not; for the consequences of villainy endure forever, and they are a dreadful inheritance. Simful enjoyments are short indeed; but the walling and gnashing of teeth are without end. But he is truly wise, who wins the crown of life, though it took a life-time of labor, degradation and suffering to secure it. There was one who was taught of God, who had seen also the third heaven, and heard unutterable responses, and he has declared, that in his estimation, "the sufferings of this present time, are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." He also speaks of a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. But "the poor pittance of seventy years," having passed in neglect of the great salvation, that glory is lost forever. How amazing the results which depend upon this life. What folly is theirs who trifled if the content of the poor pittance of seventy wears. The pattern of the poor pittance of the poor the great salvation, that giory—is lost forever. How amazing the results which depend upon this life. What folly is theirs who trifle it away; how wise are they who rightly improve it!—Southern Press.

RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

ition for three-fourths of a century, of the most exalted privileges—civil and religious—the world eyer before witnessed—a more perfect governmental organization! The fact is, there is a certain class of men, however desirable freedom may be for the most, who are utterly unfit for it. The least privilege in the way of liberty seems to upset them, the most wild and extravagant notions seem to seize on their brains, and they become as ready to overturn the most wholesome and well tried Republic, as the most absolute despetism.

Perhaps the only government adapted to their morals and manners, is one that would keep them under the restraint of a still rem. An absolute monarchy, admitting them to as much liberty as they were capable of safely enjoying, would no doubt be the very best for them. A Republic under the control of such men as would upset religion and sound morals, could possess no stability, but sink into despotism. A monarchy only could maintain its authority with such subjects, and the fear of the atliant beautiful to the image of order and of peace. North America, according to the unanimous opinion of all who have visited it, is the country where the coingal ties most respected, and where conjugal ties most of order the cintry is most of all who have visited it, is the country discussion of all who have visited it, is the country where the conjugal ties most of order the cintry is most of order the cintry is most of order the most wholesome of the temptations with which he is assailed by fortune; but it reigns supreme over the mind

have many of the same reckless and infidel stamp, natives of the soil, who like them, would be more suitable for a monarchy than a Republic, and it would be a mercy to the nation, could they be sent over to associate with numbers still in Europe.

But the emigrants are among us, and still coming among us, and what shall we do?—
The chief hope is in a vigorous course, of col. the streets, and we must secure Germans to antirely given up to discussion and rash ex-do it. In this way we may anticipate much antirely given up to discussion and rash ex-periments. The human mind in the United periments. The human mind in the United States has not before it an unlimited space: however fold it may be, it feels that there are The New York Times gives the following emoranda of the people who inhabit the polar gions, obtained from the late expection of the restaurance of the Rescue and the Advance:

The race of people who inhabit the country adjoining to Baffin's Bay and its tributaries are so little known, that any thing in relation to them is caught up with avidity. This arrival furnishes us with a sight of some of their distinctive characteristics, in dress and otherwise. The dress of a married lady is composed of a pair of short seal-skin paints, fur outside extend. to, notwithstanding its imperfections and its faults, imperatively rejected,"

GOOD COUNSEL.

Always speak and act, as in the presence of God.
Drink no intoxicating liquors; Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your

"When you retire to bed, think over you have been doing during the day: Never speak lightly of religion.

Make no haste to be rich if you would pros-

Small and steady gains give competency

with tranquility of mind;
Never play at any kind of game.
Avoid temptation, through fear that you may not withstand it;
Earn your money and use it rightly;
Never run in debt, unless you see a way to oring for their hair and ladies boots.

seal seems to furnish them with almost every get out of it.

Never borrow, unless you cannot possibly

avoid it.

Who are our rich men?—our distinguished nen?—our most useful men? Those who have een cast down, but not destroyed—who when he breeze of adversity swept away their props, pught new standards—pushed on—looked up nd became what you behold them now. A lorious sentence and worthy to be inspired—ever give up. Men are not made—they make emselves. A steady perspectation. EMPHASIS. pointed out to him, when he first read it, he placed the emphasis on "all," as though it had been foolish in the disciples to believe all; and when again reproved he accented the word "prophets," as though the prophets had been unworthy of belief.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Journal, cities of the world. Who then is a feel, and A CORRESPONDENT of the world, who is a writing from Dorchestar, Mass., relates the

"We have a fine dog of the mastiff breed, Shame—shame on you. You are big enough to possess an iron heart and to break down mountains at a bless. Up, and let this be the day of your redemption. Resolve to be a fool no longer—even if you are obliged to stand with a hot iron upon your brow—never give especial protection; and wo to the unlucky rat, weasel, cat, or skunk, who dares venture with—in the precincts of the yard. One morning this summer I was in my room, and hearing a There are two periods in the life of man in which the evening hour is peculiarly interesting—in youth and in old age. In youth, we love it for its mellow moonlight, its million of stars, its thin rich and shooting shades, its still screnity; amid those who can commune with our loves, or twine the wreaths of friendship, while there is none to bear us witness but the heavens and the spirits that hold their endless Sabbath there—or look into the deep bosom of creation, spread abroad like a canopy above us and look and listen till we can almost see and hear the wavings and melting songs of his paw upon the edge of the jar and upset it, when the chicken ran off and joined the brood, much to the relief of the old hen. The dog, after deliberately apping his paws, quickly re-turned to his nap; and I, thinking that such 'instinct' was worth recording, wrote it down at the time in my diary; and you may, if you

If a man is a fool to expect wealth by dishonest means he is a still greater fool if he ex-

a step is taken but with reference to it. As soon as a daughter is old enough to become an ornament to the family, the referst anxiety is to turn her out of it. Instead of educating women to fit them for an honorable independence, they are taught to clutch at marriage as a means of support; and to gain it, some sacrifice not only their hopes of happiness, but their self-respect. Marriage, certainly, is the state for which women are formed, and in which they occasionally find the highest blessing. But it is but a lottery at best. There should be conformity of rank, age, creeds, and ing. But it is but a lottery at best. There should be conformity of rank, age, creeds, and thought, or the tie becomes a galling chain.

When do we know Christ?—When we think as Christ thought, do as Christ did, live as he lived—when, like him, we are patient, meek and humble—are about our Father's business—are heavenly minded—when like him our wills are lost in the will of Godwhen we sympathize with the suffering, raise the fallen, comfort the afflicted, forgive as we hope to be forgiven; when we feel thus and do thus, then we know Christ; then we

cepted. We are unworthy; let us be lowly.
Job was coming near to the blessing when he
said, "I am vile; what shall I answer thee?"
THE REGISTER FOR 1852

-R. Young, 1655. The Spirit of Devotion. A spirit of devotion is one of the greatest blessings, and by consequence, the want of it one of the greatest misfortunes, which a Christian can experience. When it is present, it gives life to every act of worship which we perform: it makes every such act interesting and comfortable to ourselves. It is felt in our most retired spongers, in our beds our classes, our rides, our lifes, our lifes our make the months of the performance of the control of the cont table to ourselves. It is felt in our most retired moments, in our beds, our closets, our rides, our walks. It is stirred within us when we are assembled with our children and servants in family prayer. It leads us to church, to the congregation of our fellow Christians there collected; it accompanies us in our joint offices of religion in an especial manner; and it returns us to our homes holier, and happier, and better; and lastly, what greatly enhances its value to every anxious Christian, it affords to himself a proof, that his heart is right towards God; when it is followed up by a good life, by God; when it is followed up by a good life, by abstinence from sin, and endeavors after virtue, abstinence from sin, and endeavors after virtue, by avoiding evil and doing good, the proof and the satisfaction to be drawn from it are complete."—Paley

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—Jenny Lind attendable to the satisfaction of their contracting after this date.

DANIEL B. ALLEY, JR, and JOHN F. ALLEY, their time, to act and trade for themselves, and I shall claim none of their carriage for pay any debts of their contracting after this date.

DANIEL ALLEY.

ed the Seamen's bethel a week ago last Sabbath, and attentively listened to a practical discourse from father Taylor. The next day, the vener ble preacher received a note from the good Jen-ny, containing words of sympathy for the cause of religion among seamen, and the camfortable sum of one hundred dollars in cash. This be-nevolent hearted woman never tires in her works of charity. She is the goddess of song and the angel of goodness. Heaven bless her!

-Boston paper.

She was hapfired by Els. Clement Phinney Oct. 27, 1526, and united with the F.W. B. church in Harrison, June 23, 1835, of which she lived a worthy and exemplary member up to the time of her decease. As she drew near the close of life, she selected the same text as above to be preached from at her funeral, at which, Oct. 31, Bro. Ranks, a Methodist minister of this Oct. 31. Bro. Ranks, a Methodist minister of this town, delivered a very appropriate and solemn discourse—at which time we believe that her spirit intersuingled with the Spirit of Jesus, came near to sanction and set-home the solemn truths then delivered. While distressed and suffering near the time of her death, one of her daughters standing by her and witnessing her distress, and feeling deeply for ber, cried out, 'Poor mother.' She instantly replied, no Susain, 'Rich mother.' She has left a busband, seven children, and ten grand-children, and a large liand of brethren and sisters in Christ, to mourn their bos; but all believe that their loss is her eternal gain.

While friends stand weeping all around.

While friends stand weeping all around,
And loth to let her go,—
She shouts with her expiring breath,
And leaves them all below. C. WALKER.

Left this vale of sin and trial in Meredith, Oct. 25, Bro. WINTHROPE TRUE, aged S4 years. For a long time, the subject of this natice had borne a construct restimony for God, both in assemblies for worship and in his daily deportment. His infirmities deprived him of the privilege of going from home during several of his last years; yet his interest in religion, and faith in God remained unwavering. In death, he was as peaceful and resigned, as his hie was unassuming and exemplary. We noted particularly the last prayer we heard him offer. Sitting in his armed-chair, with his head crowned with snow-white locks, and "leaning upon the top of his staff," he poured for his supplication so fervent and confiding, that we instantly reserved to the devout "worship" of the dying Jacob. [His foueral was attended by a large concourse of people who histened attentively to a discourse, founded upon Pyil. 1: 23.

Died in Dover, 26th ult., of an affection of the lungs, Mrs. Lovina, wife of Mr. Horace Wallace, aged 30 years and 11 months.

Died at his residence in Webster, Monroe Co., N.

Died at his residence in Webster, Monroe Co., N.

a step is taken but with reference to it. As soon Died in Kilmarnock, Me., Nov. 5th, widow NAN.

Departed this life in Madison, Lake Co., O , Oet. thought, or the tie becomes a galling chain.

EARLY RISING,—Said the distinguished Lord Chatham to his son, "I would have inscribed on the curtains of your bed, and the walls of your chamber, if you do not rise early you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your bands unprofitable and frivolous and uncervoire."

Departed this life in Madison, Lake Co., O, Oct. 22, in hope of a glorious immortality. Bro. ISAAC EURABLAM, in the 57th year of his age. He formerly resided in Vermont, but removed to Geneva, Ohio, where during a revival ghich was enjoyed in that lown, some five years ago, brieflated in the cause of Christ, and became g member of the F. W. Baptist church in that place. He was very punctual in attending the meetings of the church, and also very liberal indeed, in giving to sustain the preaching of the gaspel. But he last a wife and several children to mourn their loss. Funeral services were attended to on the 24th Oct.

John B. Copp.

we hope to be forgiven; when we feel thus and do thus, then we know Christ; then we are united to him as the branch is united to the vine; then we know what it is to have our lives hid with Christ in God.

BLESSEDNESS OF A LOWLY MIND. The greater the submission, the more the grace. If there be one hollow in the valley lower than another, thither do the waters gather. The more lowly we are in our lown eyes, the more lovely we are in the sight of God. When to ourselves we are despicable, to him, through Christ, we age accepted. We are unworthy; let us be lowly.

IS now out of Press and for sale at this office. It

NOTICE.

Witness-Alenzo D. Alley, Jeremiah Young. Eaton, N. H., Nov. 28, 1851.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. THE Subscriber in now offering at Lewiston Falls (West side of the Riser), at the Store formerly occupied by B. HERSET & Co., as good an assortment of DRY GOODS

OBITUARIES.

As can be found in the place, consisting of Broadeloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Doeskins, Shawls, Dress Goods and Flannels of every variety and style, Hostery, Gloves, Prints, Domestic Cloths and Yarns, &c., &c.

of premium. This Company was a second of its low rites and is now doing a large business. On account of its low rites and safe investments. Dividend for 1851, 50 per cent.

Board of Reference: Hon. ROBERT G. SHAW, Hon. DAVID HENSHAW, Hon. CHAS SUNNER.

Office 68 State Street, Boston. ER. Office 68 State Street, 100 or wishing to elect. 25, feet Insurance, will apply to Dr. T. J. W. PRAY, For a Agent for the Eastern part of New Hampshire.

22 Dover, Sept. 1, 1851.