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The Morning Star

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## The Morning Star - volume 26 number 38 - December 31, 1851

Freewill Baptist printers

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NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The past week we have received 20 subscribers, and discontinued 6; net increase 14; total net increase 1679.

NEW YEAR. The end is not yet. Onward the earth is still rolling. While man has been busy here and there, she has reached her annual goal again, and gone, even so soon, is another year to the darkness and silence of the returnless past.

Through time, the him of days in his wrath, striking the pillars that support the world in nature's simple ruin is entombed.

But that time is not yet. The earth still rolls well. It now commences measuring the new year upon which for better or for worse, for life or for death, we all enter.

Another reason why intelligent and pious young men hesitate in regard to entering the ministry, is because they see it is extremely hard for ministers to maintain an honorable personal independence.

Now, for all this evil somebody is accountable. May the Lord forgive us all our errors and help us to do all in our power to effect a glorious reformation, both in our industry and in the churches.

Why are not more of our intelligent young men disposed to enter the Ministry? But there are some men in the ministry, who, by their own mental power, and by dint of perseverance, or by the special favor of fortune, have, in spite of all obstacles, secured the favor of the people, and so managed as really to get their own living by preaching the Gospel.

Now, brethren, permit me to suggest that we carefully search our own hearts in relation to this thing, and look over our ministerial labors, critically asking God, at the same time, to divest us of every motive of self-interest, which would prevent our coming to a just conclusion in the case; and if we find that we are guilty in this matter, let us set about the work of reformation at once.

It seems to me, there is a pressing necessity in this case. Our religion is peculiarly a spiritual religion. All we know of the plan of redemption and salvation, we owe to the Holy Spirit.

Every end is happiness, the glorious consummation of desire. On the part of God, still man is to act rather with reference to his usefulness. We, therefore, as taking a higher view of human existence, would wish all our friends a year of usefulness. So at the close of the year, the curtains of "soft memory lifted," shall smooth the soft "pillow of his rest."

But this is not all. Benevolent desire, while it is to subordinate desire of happiness, in the heart of man, is to be itself subordinate to desire for the glory of God.

Much has been said of our duty to human governments. Some have gone so far as to make it the arbiter of conscience and religion, and its claim paramount to every other claim.

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THE PRACTICE OF VISITING, each his fellow, prospectively happy on the opening of the New

CAUSES FOR DEJECTION ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE MINISTRY. Our sermons are not too much studied, but they are too destitute of the "Holy Ghost power and much assurance."

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PREJUDICE AGAINST WHITE PEOPLE.

It is a very common thing for white people to exhibit gross prejudice towards their colored brethren; but it is seldom we see much of the same spirit on the other side of the house.

NOBINA, THE SON OF GUNGA DHON.

This young Hindoo, who recently graduated from the Hindoo College in Calcutta, we understand, has gone to the vicinity of Berham-pore, to take charge of the instruction of several Hindoo princes.

PARSONS' SEMINARY.

This institution is still in a flourishing condition under the same board of instruction as heretofore. The examination at the close of the fall term passed off with promptness and interest.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTION IN MAINE.

We insert in another column the Call for a meeting to consider what duties the Word and Providence of God impose on us in reference to Slavery in our Country, to be held in Augusta, Jan. 20th and 21st, ensuing.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 18, 1851. Bro. Burr:—Massachusetts and Rhode Island are both making a stir about legislating Intemperance to death.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1851.

Bro. Burr:—Among the many objects which attract attention here, one seems to claim particular notice—the interests of Temperance.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Lord Bacon says: "If a hue and cry was to be raised after antichrist, and the Pope was to be taken up in consequence of it, and brought before me as a justice of the peace, I should consider it my duty to commit him, as having all the distinguished marks by which antichrist was described, and to put him upon his trial."

The French Catholic priests on the islands of Tonga allow the king to retain all his wives, and indulge other heathen practices, while they offer to baptize him and others doing the same things; and by doing this they profess to make them real Christians.

Water Savage Lander says, understandingly, of Romanism: "As long as this pest exists on earth, religion will be a prostitute, civilization a stalling, freedom a dishonored outcast, a named beggar."

Rev. Alexander King, so favorably known to many of our readers as the "Irish Apostle," has sent a formal proposition to the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, and the Roman Catholic Defense Association, to memorialize the Pope, and demand that under his government, and by his influence, under all Roman Catholic governments, Protestants shall be legally assured of the same amount of civil and religious liberty as is enjoyed by Roman Catholics in Great Britain and the United States.

The London Times states it as a remarkable fact, that the peasantry of the south and west of Ireland who have been and are emigrating to America, have evinced no greater inclination to carry with them their Priests than any of the other emigrations which ground them down to the dust in their native land.

The system of colportage, adopted by the Presbyterians, is affirmed to be affecting an incalculable amount of good in New Orleans; and it is added that Catholics in that city are renouncing their allegiance to "holy mother Church," and beginning to think and act for themselves, instead of yielding conscience to the keeping of priests.

Superintendent of schools in Vermont, is, through the teachers, to secure a tender and enlightened conscience in the pupils, and make the cultivation of the manners and the highest supremacy over the improvement of the intellect: the true principle of school education everywhere, if it should be useful.

It is estimated that on a recent occasion not less than five thousand persons assembled at one of the public parks in St. Louis, on the Sabbath, for amusement and frolic! Such high-handed inquiry will not go unpunished.

An under-sheriff, of London, mentions the saying of a Parian diviner, "Hem the Sabbath well, and it will not break out all the week;" and he adds, "My office has enabled me to confirm the value of the Sabbath, there being scarcely a criminal, whether for death or minor punishment, who was not daily confessing to me in Nowgate, that he considered his first fall, and subsequent misery, to be owing to the violation of that blessed day."



POETRY.

THE HEAVENLY CITY.

Midnight clouds of deepest darkness
Wrapped the earth, and veiled the sky
And the howling winds of Autumn
Swept in fury by.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

AN ACT for the suppression of drinking
houses and tippling, and for
the regulation of the sale of liquors.

lectmen or Board of Mayor and Aldermen
shall approve of the commencement of any
such suit, by endorsing his name upon the
writ, the defendant shall in no event recover
any costs; and in all actions of debt arising
under this section, the fines and forfeitures
suffered by the defendant, shall be the same as
if the action had been by complaint. And it
shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen
of any city, and Selectmen of any town, to
commence an action in behalf of said town or
city, against any person guilty of a violation of
any of the provisions of this act, on being in-
formed of the same, and being furnished with
proof of the fact.

Sec. 13. If any person claiming any liquors
seized as aforesaid shall appeal from the
judgment of any justice, or judge, by whose
authority the seizure was made to the district
court, before his appeal shall be allowed, he
shall give a bond in the sum of two hundred
dollars, to be approved by the justice or judge
to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all costs
and costs which may be awarded against him;
and in the case of any such appeal, the
quantity of liquors so seized shall exceed five
gallons, if the final decision shall be against
him, he shall be liable to the same penalties
as if he had been convicted of a violation of
this act, and he shall be liable to the same
penalties as if he had been convicted of a
violation of this act, and he shall be liable
to the same penalties as if he had been
convicted of a violation of this act.

but shall not be evidence that the liquor sold
in or from such place, was the liquor once
imported thereon. And it shall be no objection
to the suit, that the payment was received for
the joint use of the defendant and any other
person or persons, or that the defendant was
under the age of twenty-one years, or a married
woman.

of throats. Here the scene beggared description.
The audience was thrilled with the
sight of the speaker, and his voice, and his
invective oratory, and convulsed with feelings
of indignation towards the officers of the Govern-
ment, and especially the one who had just
descended to comment upon and censure the
denunciation of the right of the Legislature
to take the money from the possession of the
Secretary. This was intended as a mere
show of a law-abiding spirit, for the question
had before been fully answered by the injunc-
tion which the Supreme Court had granted.

from the possession of the Secretary of
State, by the Deputy Marshal, or any other
person. Such denunciations, in which they
would plunge themselves, by persisting in
violence in spite of the judiciary, they
pursued in their mad career, and Brigham
Young, then in writing asked the opinion of the
Supreme Court as to the right of the Legisla-
ture to take the money from the possession of
the Secretary. This was intended as a mere
show of a law-abiding spirit, for the question
had before been fully answered by the injunc-
tion which the Supreme Court had granted.

has gone to meet him in a better land, we hope,
than the place where he is known to no more.
Two days after his death, his wife, and his
children, may the Lord sanctify this dispensation
in his providence to his soul. Text at the
funeral, Nov. 22, 10, 11.