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NO. 35.

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

directed to BURR, DOVER, N. H. AGENT IN BOSTON-P. CONANT.

Conposa Tors. Joseph M. Harper, Daniel P. Cilley, Wm. Burr, Silas Curtis, Elias Hutchius, Enoch Piace, Jonathan Woodman, M. W. Burlingame, D. Waterman, Thomas Perkins, Theodore Stevens, Jr., and S. B. Philbrick. EDITOR AND PUBLISHING AGENT. Wm. Burr.

Associate Editors. P. S. Burbank, J. J. Butler, John fullonton, Martin J. Steere, A. K. Moulton, Eli Noyes, J. M. Balley, GT. Day, G. H. Ball. EDITORIAL COUNCIL. E. Huichins, E. Place; and Silas

TERMS: The Star is published every WEDNESDAY on the For one Year, in advance, \$1,50 the year.

All ministers, (ordsined and licensed) in good stand has in the Free-will Baptist connexion, are authorized and requested to act as Agents, in obtaining subscribers and in collecting and forwarding monies. Agents are allowed 10 per coat on all monies collected and remitted by them.

MORNING STAR.

For the Morning Star. ORGANIZATION OF THE ROYALISTS.

On Tuesday, November 26th, this movement began at Boston, and it will be followed by similar efforts in all the cities and towns of the State, and indeed, wherever there is sufficient money, and aristocracy to warrant them. You know very well, that in the absence of titles, & hereditary power, which exist among us, people, who have become rich or noted, and have experienced the power which wealth and distinction confers, also, become exclusive, setting themselves apart: secretly scorning and despising that humility and industry, which they are not obliged to practice. They will, and do, deny this accusation. Unfortunately for them, but fortunately for us, actions cannot so easily lie, and their actions, to careful observers, continually tell, that self-aggrandizement, all the wealth, and all the power, it is their constant aim to oband all the power, it is their constant aim to obtain, at the expense of truth, justice and mercy. There is an inherent tendency in human nature to despotism. It is as natural for man to keep all he can get and to get all he can, as it is to drink when thirsty. In the history of the whole race, and of all governments, not excepting the Jew-ish Theocracy, this ardent desire, this lust of power, has proved paramount and imperious.— It has broken down virtue by force, it has bribed or assassinated justice, and under the garb of sanctity and religion, perverted the divine laws, worshipping the devil under the name of God.—
As for the Jews, we know that they were not content to have God for their Governor. The divine law was irksome, they also must have a King -a despotism under the black flag of which o they might go forth to war against the Philistines. If we search among the Romans, we find mon-strous heaps of bloody iniquity piled up at the ends of the ages, as effects from the same cause. And thus has it been with our own relations, from the time when in Scandinavia our ancestors drank wine from the skulls of their enemies, wn to the union of the Norman and Saxon races in Great Britain. Yet later, behold the wars of York and Lancaster, the conquest of Scot-land, the enslavement of Ireland and India.— What was it that sent Claverhouse, and his dragoons, to butcher and destroy the Puritans ? from whom, thank God, we sprang. And what kind of spirit was it, that by the accumulated wrongs of years, goaded Cromwell to entertain the Cavaliers with some of their own sauce? Who does not know that it was the persecution of despot-ism, that exiled the Puritans to New England?

Fortunate would it have been for us, had the principle which animated the Cavaliers, not emigrated to Virginia at the same time.

Do not let us deceive ourselves, or allow others to deceive us. It is the principle of despotsism, the principle which grasps and clutches at all wealth, and all power, that seeks to enslave the bodies and souls of men, by low wages, and no wages, That here among the Royalists of the North, after having unfitted its operatives for any other mode of life, suddenly shuts up its factories and workshops, giving the workmen choice, to have their wages cut down to pittance, or to go elsewhere,-That there among the Royalists of the South, totally imbrutes the man, shuts him out from the knowledge of God by teach him to read. It is this spirit, this principle, whick animates men to elect a king. It is this which binds them to the agreement never to lose sight of their ends. Their union is their strength, and most certainly, if that union guarantees to support the principle which they have sworn to establish. Who will suffer himself to be so blinded, as not to see, that if the principle is despotie, the aims, intents, and endeavors of all who support it, are also despotic. It is a living, breathing, active, aggressive body. It simply wants a head to become a kingdom, or empire, and a king, or an emperor can be readily found This is no jest. It is serious, sober earnest, and if might is not immediately met and overcome by right, men will look back twenty years hence with the utmost amazement, that they did not feel the movement of the frozen surface. over which they now glide so smoothly, or hear the smothered roar of the ocean beneath, which was so soon to dash the superjacent mass into fragments of ruin. In direct op position to this imperious and most accursed spirit of despotism, this law of corrupted nature, and of the great enemy of man, which has never hesitated at the commission of any crimes, which might derogate from the Deity, might crucify him, or imbrute man who was made in his image, and trample upon his rights, has been revealed a higher law, given by Christ in his sermon on the mount, but not annulling any law of the same nature contained in the Jewish code .-This law is emphatic, imperative, unconditional, divine, and is set down by Blackstone and other commentators, as the origin of all law, so that the setting up of any law contravening it, or them, is rebellion and apostacy. By this law, we are instructed, not to do evil that good may come of it, but on the contrary, that we must invariably do good, let what evil may come of it. And al though it might hang us as high as Haman by so doing, yet are we not to fear men, who can only

of all flesh, who can kill the soul.
We are aware that this is Puritanism, that it is rebellion against the late law of the Royalists, which directly forbids men to observe the law of God, and thereby worship him, (for every one will agree that God is more worshipped by acts than by words,) and commands them, under threats of heavy penalties, to observe, or wor-ship the law which they have set up. Now the law is equally imperative on both sides. The

kill the body, but the higher lawgiver, the judge

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VOL. XXV. DOVER, N. H. DEC. 11, 1850.

Lord God Almighty, the Father of all men, says that we shall not deliver up an escaped slave. The Royalists imperiously say, that an escaped slave must be given up, peaceably or forcibly, and with an impious sneer, one more angelic than the rest, throws back the law into the face of its great Creator, as a "higher law according to the cant of the day." Now what man, of devils there are enough, but what man, who has professed Christianity, and partaken of the cack any notion which the scriptures are silent upon.

LAMIEL AKERS.

who has professed Christianity, and partaken of the communion of the body and blood of Christ, will stand up, and in the presence of that God who shall judge him, and that Redeemer, who died to save him, insult the majesty of God, and call his law the cant of the day? What fate

Some subjects are in the very nature of things loes such a worm, who tries to slime his Maker, difficult, because they are beyond our comprewrithe himself higher that his fellows, de- hension, yet, while this should lead us to pro-

serve? Let God judge him, and them.

If we look a little back into history, again, we consideration of them.

shall find that this practical blasphemy is no new The Bible declares that "God is a spirit." shall find that this practical blasphemy is no new

shall find that this practical blasphemy is no new thing among the crimes of the despots or Royalists. When Pagan Rome found that the higher law flourished by persecution, her policy was changed, she heartily embraced it, becoming its administrator, and when in possession,—quickly changed Venus into Visgin Mary, Jupiter into St. Peter, and a host of other gods into saints, who were prayed to and worshipped instead of the gods whose shrines they occupied, and over all and above all, as the divinely commissioned and adored, towered the iniquity of that scarlet whore the Papacy.

The Bible declares that "God is a spirit."—What is meant by the statement? Matter of which every thing we see around us is composed is intelligent, possesses form, and is generally visible, and corruptible. While it is difficult to define spirif, it is easy to see that it is the opposite of all these.

God then is immaterial. He is not composed of separate atoms, brought into form like the various things we see around us; whether mineral, and adored, towered the iniquity of that scarlet whore the Papacy.

whore the Papacy.

Are these men who last Tuesday met in Faneuil Hall, to tell us what we must do thivine-ly commissioned to expound the law of Christ, or of God, by Moses? Are they new prophets, to make the way of the Lord straight? There must be some law higher than the rest. Shall it be his who scoffs, shall his tender conscience instruct us in his highest law? or because his iniquity has gray hairs to it, and numbers over fifty-sexen years, is it any the more reverend for that or more higher area the convergence of the convergen

that, or more binding upon the consciences of men, be they tender, or tough? I trow, that as Christian jurymen, we should say, not!. We fear not the arguments of these Goliahs, if they

are as big as weavers' beams. They have defied the armies of the living God, and a pebble from the brook of truth, is sufficient to mark and mar decay, or to return to its original state, but spirit

their foreheads. There is one among these mea, from whom better things might be expected, and it is with unmixed sorrow that we find him putting in a special plea to so bad a case. Does this gentleman realize that all Christians compose one body in Christ? That the welfare of one is the same as the welfare of the whole? Yes, he must, and does understand that there is being; willing and acting independently.

Universal Man, and that any act, or word, He is not confined by matter. The mind of which hinders the spiritual progress, (and spirit-ual progress he must allow was the great aim of away from it, an t through matter, to far distant creation.) of the humblest individual of the regions. The perfection of this in God makes race, is felt throughout the whole, communicat- him omnipresent.

ing evil, and that only.

And thus it was in the formation of the present government of the United States. The ed one whole, "the God," but it is not written, revolution was complete—Freedom was acknowl-" God is spirit," but "God is a Spirit," single edged to be the unalienable gift of God. The and independent in himself,

States were free agents to stand up before God, and practise that which they allowed, or to run contrary to his law, and reap the harvest which they sowed. The trial was before them-Choose can be made by others.

they sowed. The trial was before them—Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, Baal, or God.—
Immediately commenced the greedy struggle for power and wealth, which unmistakably marks men as unfit for law-givers to themselves, and which extends back as far as the history of the human race, in an unbroken line of precedents. No wonder that Washington exclaimed, "What, gracious-God, is man, that there should be such ingonsistency and perfidicusness in his conduct."

To avoid the use of familiar expressions toward God; as Dear Lord, Dear God, My Love;

nconsistency and perfidiousness in his conduct." Whatever this gentleman may truly say about which expressions seem to bring him to a level the dove-like wisdom of those who oppose this Royalist law, there is not the smallest question that he himself has in the highest degree exemwith ourselves. spiritual in its character: having reference to the state of the mind and affections, addressed to that he himself has in the hignest degree that the true wisdom of the serpent in supplified the true wisdom of the serpent in supplication. State of the mind and affections, addressed to him in sincerity, the body being subject to the mind therein. Our Lord himself draws this in-

wo principles united by the iron bond of expeoney, which are as antagonistic as heaven and li. How was profoundest hell moved to with list own image; so that, although in an im-

ess the solemn pageant of the union of human measurably lower degree, our spirits are in many liberty and human slavery. O workingmen in the vineyard of Christ! shall this union of opporespects like to Him.

To pay more attention to the spiritual part of our being than to the bodilg, because from its liketion? Shall we bow down to the youngest born ness to God it is of more importance.

ite elements be the utmost reach of our a

mmand to be perfect as God is perfect ?-

Methinks a gathering growing sound is heard, an accumulating roar, as if the waters of the

Pacific and Atlantic were about being heaped

by the mighty wind of God into one wave.-

Ah, with what a hearty wish do we pray that

he coming wave may bring an earthquake res-

every slave, and tremblings to seize upon the

pale, fearful, abject oppressors.

Wo, we to men! It seems a hopeless task to

convince them that there is a higher law, which, full of mercy and compassion, points to the rights of the individual, as the rights of the whole

princes, your captains, and your mighty men, to

abuse the vessels consecrated to the use of the

Lord! What city is like unto Babylon, through

Having some months since requested the

We profess to take the scriptures for our

for it is only the tradition of men, or their imag-

it; (especially upon the minds of those who

"prove all things,")—they either pity their ig-norance or doubt their honesty. They may argue and reason upon it and tell that it is phi-

losophical; but, they cannot prove it any better

For the Morning Star.

of this marriage, and become the willing slaves to seat him upon the throne of his pregenitors? Shall the progress and happiness of the human race be stayed by this proud command of "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther"? And will ye give up, and that forever, the power and the If the consideration of this subject influences us in these ways, then however we may lose ourselves in the contemplation of it, we shall derive benefit therefrom.

WE SHALL MEET IN HEAVEN.

The assurance of a final deliverance from sin and sorrow, and eternal repose in the kingdom of heaven, is the source of inexpressible joy to

the Christian.

The thought of meeting his departed pious friends in glory also adds to his happiness, & lesponse, so long, so loud, so deep, that from the centre to the circumference of this earth, its vibrations may cause the shackles to fall from every slave, and tremblings to seize upon the pale, fearful, abject oppressors.

We shall meet in beaven, is the language of God's servant, far from the scenes of his child-hood, as his mind goes back to the home of his kindred. We there shall meet to part no more,

Our future meeting knows."

We shall meet in heaven is the language of race—That there is a highest law, which thun-ders from Sinai a swift destruction to idolatrous larael. O ye Chaldeans! ye men of might! mit thy body to the tomb, but angels shall consleep on securely! Call your chief men, your vey thy spirit to their own abode.

"Though we part on earth forever, We shall meet in heaven again."

feast and make merry in the house of your god. Praise the gods of gold, and of silver, and of brass, and of wood, and of stone, and freely We shall meet in heaven, are the words of the dying minister, to his weeping companion. The hour of separation has come. I leave you awhile My work in the vineyard of my Master is acwhich flows the great river Uphrates? It shall be the night of nights to you, when the finger of God has finished writing upon the walls of your palaces, Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

My work in the vineyard of my Master is accomplished. I have finished my course, and go now to receive my crown. Moarn not for me. Live faithful, and we shall meet in heaven,

"Where the rivers of pleasure flow of er the bright plains, And the noontide of glory eternally reigns." "Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, And the noontide of glory eternally reigns."

We shall meet in heaven, aye! we shall be free in heaven, exclaims the fettered bondman, writers for the Morning Star to show some evidence from scripture that the happiness of the The wickedness of the wicked shall not destroy saints in heaven, or the miseries of the lost in our hopes forever. Our sorrows shall cease, and hell, will increase after the judgment—and no our shackles shall fall when we reach the home one having given such evidence for the reason (as I suppose) that they cannot—I shall now of the free. From the power of man and the yoke of oppression we shall be " Free ever-

(as I suppose) that they cannot have being more."

The present some objections to such notions being more."

Happy thought, indeed, that Christians shall taught by those who preach the everlasting meet in heaven, and enjoy each other's society world without end. Glorious encouragement to faithfulness in the cause of God. Follower of rule of faith and practice; and by teaching what the scriptures do not, we are false to our profession.

2. It can do no one any good to believe it, and the Lamb forever. Dear Savior, grant thy and the Lamb forever. Dear Savior, grant thy unworthy servant a place with thy children in 8. It injures the influence of those who teach thy heavenly kingdom, when called from time.

"There from the bosom of my God, Oceans of endless pleasure roll:
There would I fix my last abode,
And drown the sorrows of my soul."

Byron, N. Y. L. J. MADDEN.

John the Baptist did need regeneration.—
This is our view of the case. The Bible informs us that all were included under sin.
"Could one of Adam's offspring have come into existence without being included under the penalty of the broken law, he would have been free from condemnation; and of course an heir to glory. This would have superseded the death of Christ as to that individual." [Review of Butler's letters by a Free will Bantist: view of Butler's letters, by a Free-will Baptist; "Except a man be born again he cannot kingdom of God." So says Jesus Christ. Thou fool! this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided." see the kingdom of God." So says Jesus Christ. Why should any one have an idea then that John the Baptist did not need regeneration ?-

ble of performing moral actions, began to act right. At least, at a very early period he gave himself to God and was dedicated to his service. God intended Jeremiah for the prophetical office, and speaks of sanctifying him before his birth.—

Jer. 1:5. The sanctification here meant no more than the intention in the Divine mind of setting him apart to the holy work. At the early age of 14 years he began to speak for God.—

The Alministry designed that Paul should be an action of the same actions. Stand, while the names of those who erected them are unknown.

What then can we accomplish here? To what purpose is the happiest life, if by a wise and Christian course it does not conduct us to a happy death? "Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

These words are addressed to each one of us, of whatever age and in whatever rank we may be rected them are unknown. The Almighty designed that Paul should be an placed. Why do we so cling to life? So did John the Baptist. And so do all. Salen, and the glories of a future world. Oh! ye vation is only by grace through faith. There is dull souls, that cannot raise your thoughts above

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Conference has closed, but all its activities will be reviewed again. There is an eye that never slumbers, that has taken strict cognizance of every movement. The motions, remarks, and decisions, are no doubt registered by the record-we have not as many masters as there are indiwould it not be well, my beloved brethren, for us cessity of pleasing others. all to coolly review our activities, and see if there be any evil in them. A critical self in-

By the blessing of divine Providence, our late Conference may prove an efficient instrumentality of saving many souls from death, & hiding a multitude of sins. Who will not pray for a seal of divine approphism to rest upon all that accords titude of sins. Who will not pray for a seal of divine approbation to rest upon all that accords with his will, and for a counter, controlling influence to thwart the evil tendency of what conflicts with truth and righteousness. The session seems an enemy's country to most men, on whose shores they are loathly driven by stress was needed in every Sabbath school. How the wise man it is the desired eyes of the children would sparkle with delight, will be so protracted as to afford ample time for the faithful investigation of all important sub- den west into which his sun sinks. jects presented for consideration, properly belonging to that body.

H. A. Moore.

Errata.—In my recent article on "Selfishness," No. 27 of the Star, for cropling read

crippling. This error was no doubt occasioned by the absence of the editor. Near the bottom of said article, for "ruin's accursed threshold," read RUM'S accursed, &c. H. A. MOORE.

"I DON'T LIKE THE STAR."

Thus said a man when asked to subscribe .-And why this dislike? Because it begs so much, said he. That looked to me like a strange day of accounts, and asked myself what answer he would have for the Almighty, when he would require of him to give an account of his steward-ship. What will he say when God shall punish him? For punished he must be, at the bar of Jehovah, unless he speedily repend of having locked up the bounty of Heaven from the Lord's poor. Alas! alas, for that poor man who wilingly barters heaven and eternal bliss, for the few transient and grovelling joys derived from an earth-capkered soul. The poet has well

"That man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives;
Whom none can love, whom none can thank,
Creation's blot, creation's blank." ORANGE OF TROY.

Having read in Star of Sept. 25, 1850, an exposition of Proverbs 23;7, (or intended to be,) by J. B. Davis, I looked for the passage of they teach no error. I think the sentiments dvanced by Bro. Davis to be sound, (or corect,) but not the proper exposition of the pasage. Let us look at the sixth and seventh ver-es together. "Eat thou not the bread of him that hath an evil eye, neither desire thou his dainty meats: For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he: Eat and drink, saith he to thee; but his heart is not with thee." To whom does the pronoun he refer? to all men, or any man, as some suppose? Certainly not. But to one particular individual, to the envious or covetous individual spoken of in the sixth verse, to him who hath an evil eye, or a wicked and deceitful heart. Eat, saith he to thee," when his heart is not with thee. He is sorry if his neighbor ance of the teacher. The inconstant attendance sets down at his table to eat, and is glad when of Sabbath school teachers in many of our he riseth up. Therefore, we are not to judge schools, constituted the greatest obstacle to their of him by his words, for in them he professeth prosperity. If one half of the class went to the and the state of t

DID JOHN THE BAPTIST NEED REGEN- his mind, which he hath more fully discovered, In the Star of Sept. 11, Bro. L. Spooner states that this question has been discussed in their Sabbath school; and would like an answer in so sincerity there; he inwardly grudges it to to those that are better acquainted with him .--.

the columns of this paper.

John the Baptist did need regeneration.— The passage to my mind is a plain representa-

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

Nothing is so terrible as death, to those who are Probably because it was said by an angel previous to his birth, "He shall be filled with the strongly attached to this life. It is strange that Holy Ghost, even from his mother's womb."—

Nothing is so terrible as death, to those who are strongly attached to this life. It is strange that we do not form a more just judgment of the Luke, 1: 15. So it is said the wicked "go astray as soon as they be born, speaking lies." Ps. 58: ted with this world as if it were never to come to 3. Does this mean that they commence sinning as soon as existence commences? No. It means that they sin as soon as they are capable of acting; as soon as they arrive at the period of accountability. So John, as soon as capable of performing moral actions, began to act stand, while the names of those who erected

apostle from the time of his birth, Gal. 1:15.— whence comes it that we shrink so from death? Paul needed regeneration: So did Jeremiah - It is, that we do not desire the kingdom of heavno name given under heaven by which we can this world, where, by your owns confession, you be saved but that of Jesus Christ.

F. cannot find happiness. The true way to be ready for the last hour, is to employ the present hour well, and ever to expect the final one.

FALSE LIBERTY.

we have not as many masters as there are muling Angel, and though partially forgotten by us,
will ere long come thronging back upon our
memories, and wake up in many hearts new
sensibilities. And now, as we quietly retire

All the commerce of life is continual constraint, from the scene of social strife and mental labor, from the thraidom of decorum and from the ne-

Besides this, our passions are worse than the there be any evil in them. A critical self in-spection of our motives, thoughts, and words, may tend to humble our pride, and lead us at the foot of the Cross, to ask forgiveness for all the foot of the Cross, to ask forgiveness for all then they betray us, they distract our hearts, we have done amiss. There can be no question they tread under foot the laws of honor and reaches they tread under foot the laws of honor and reaches they tread under foot the laws of honor and reaches they tread under foot the laws of honor and reaches they tread under foot the laws of honor and reaches they tread under foot the laws of honor and reaches they tread under foot the laws of honor and reaches they tread under foot the laws of honor and reaches they have done and they h that the decisions we have made, will greatly affect the interests, for good or evil, of the entire ourselves up to them, where will they lead us? By the blessing of divine Providence, our late I shrink from the thought. Oh, my God, pre-

that all future sittings of General Conference port where he moors his bark gladly, as in some quiet haven of the Fortunate Isles; it is the gol-

> TRUE NOBILITY.-The greatest and truest nobility is to be a servant of the great God.— He is nobly descended who is born from above.

Reported for the Star.

ANNIVERSARY OF SABBATH SCHOOL SOC. Concluded.

Eld. P. S. Burbank being absent who was expected to address the Society, the stand was

taken by

Eld. P. Weaver. His subject was—the best objection for a Christian to make, when he knew it plead the cause of the millions famishing for it plead the cause of the millions famishing for the bread of life. Strange, for a Christian to able to hear from Bro. Burbank, especially as refuse to take a paper, which asked for a part of the income of the bounty, which God had lent him only for the purpose of giving. I felt sad indeed when I saw men in the church, possessed in this subject, and sufficiently conversant with with so much covetonsness that they could regard the expense of a few shillings, even for the cause of suffering humanity, with perfect dread, nounced, as one which seemed to follow next in and gaze with dead indifference on the ruin of myriads of souls. I looked forward to the great been addressed by Bro. Wellington, and he would give the opinions which had been forced upon him by his own experience and observa-

> And first of all the pastor of a church must be deeply interested in the prosperity of the Sab-bath school. True the pastor could not do all that could nor all that must be done to render a Sabbath school interesting. But he could do much and more than any one else. In his pastoral visits he had opportunity to see all the families who were connected with the meeting and should make it a part of his business to ascertain if the children of those families attendthe Sabbath school, and use all possible persua-sion to induce them to attend. And the minister should converse with the children themselves on the subject.

As the next thing in order of importance, he would mention that parents should be interested in having their children attend the Sabbath school. If parents were not interested, it would by J. B. Davis, I looked for the passage of school. If parents were not interested, it would be almost impossible for all other influences to secure the regular attendance of the children.—
And the precepts of parents in this matter should be accompanied by example. No greater misone attempts to quote scripture, that he quote it correctly, especially if a minister. Those who attempt to teach others, each to be accompanied by example. None were too old and none tempt to teach others, ought to be careful that the Sabbath school. None were too old and none too learned to become regular members of a Sabbath school class, and study the sublime doctrines of the word of God. Though they might be well versed in the scriptures, still they might be always discovering new truths and new beauties in that revelation which God has given to man that revelation which God has given to man that gospel of unsearchable treasures. If parents attended themselves, the excuses which were often made by children, that it was too stormy, too hot or too cold, or that their raiment was un-suitable would all be disregarded. But other-wise these excuses would operate on the minds of children, and in time render them careless and irregular in their attendance.

Next in importance was the punctual attend-

Porthe Morning Star. | kindness. But judge of him by the temper of | school on a cloudy Sabbath, and found no teacher there, they became discouraged, and on the next cloudy Sabbath their seats will be vacant. But if it became a fixed fact in the minds of scholars, that the teacher would be there, it operated like a charm.

But a punctual attendance, and a well digested lesson, and a deep interest in the class, was not all. A teacher might do much by visiting the members of the class during the week, espe-cially if any of them should be absent. In order o do this with facility, the teacher should have the names and the residence of the scholars who belong to the class and pay them and the fami-

iles to which they belong occasional visits.

Scholars too had duties to perform, by which they might contribute greatly to the interest of the school. They might influence others to attend the school, and there is no scholar who may not increase the number of the class with proper effort. He sometimes said to his Sabbath school now I want you all to make a present to the school of one member each. And be had often seen instances where a scholar would procure another scholar, when a teacher could not induce him or her to attend. A gentleman who duce him or her to attend. A gentleman who was a student at the University at New York, went out into the street and picked up a class of Irish boys, and made up a Sabbath school class of them. Afterwards while in Bangor he chanced to meet one of those boys; and he suggested to him to get together a class and he would teach them. The boy set himself to the work, and soon collected some six or eight boys of the Irish soon collected some six or eight boys of the Irish Catholics in Bangor, who formed a class in the Sabbath school of Professor Shepherd. It would have been impossible for the teacher himself to have had access to those Catholic families, and so far secured their confidence as to induce the children to attend the school, but this one Irish boy could do it.

If all these influences—the influence of the pastor, parents, teachers and scholars, could be rought into active operation, there would be no ear but they would succeed, and a great multiwho thus be collected together in a Sabbath

There was still another means of increasing the number of scholars. It was by clothing the children of indigent families. In our cities and large towns, there were many families too poor to clothe their children suitably to attend Sabbath school. He acknowledged that this was often a groundless excuse which parents brought up, but still in some instances it was a valid renson for not sending to the Sabbath school. Dorcas societies, and other charitable societies in a community, might do great execution in this way. And often by being benevolent, and relieving the wants of a family, one would get heir confidence, and thus arravenue unight be opened by which they might receive greater good. The heart of an individual might really be affected sometimes, by clothing the body .-Jesus took advantage of this fact. Knowing that temporal benefits and charitable offices were the only means by which to reach the heart of some, he cured their diseases, and sometimes raised their dead. And these acts of kindness gave him much greater influence than he could otherwise have possessed. If we would exert a like influence we must do it by imitating his acts

of kindness. But no Sabbath school could do the good it when the Sabbath school paper circulated.

A monthly concert was another instrumentali-A monthly concert was another instrumental-ty. If a meeting was appointed for children, and they understood it so, they would usually attend it, and feel interested in it. And others too felt an interest to attend a childrens meeting. He found that the monthly concert on Sabbath evening drew out a larger congregation than he could get together on any other Sabbath evening occasion. Prayer was offered, and speech were made, and other exercises engaged in; and were made, and other exercises engaged in; and it was on the whole one of the most powerful elements for the promotion of the Sabbath school interest. These congerts possessed a sort of charm for the children, were & to them almost a kind of pastime. It was not consistent to feed the mind of a child with nothing but dry theology and philosophy. The mind needed relaxation and children needed some innocent recreated For these reasons he would recommend occasion-

al Sabbath school excursions, parties and pic-nics. They exert a healthful influence on the minds of children when properly conducted, and induced children to feel that they were the objeets of some attention, and that their enjoyment was thought of and cared for. Man was a gregarious animal, and loved a good time with a multitude now and then, and it was right he should. True, on such occasions there would be some who would follow for the loaves and the fishes, but still the good much more than bal-anced the evil. Let a Sabbath school be inform-ed some two or three months beforehand, that they were to enjoy a treat of this kind, and the effect upon them would be very plainly visible. And those who joined an excursion for the loaves and fishes, when they got a taste of them would be almost sure to stay.

His soul, he confessed, was in this cause, for he

ealized that if the young were ever saved, it must be by the truths contained in this blessed volume, which no means could so easily teach and illustrate, and enforce on the mind of a child, as the Sabbath school. Where but in the sacred volume, could be found those truths which glow and sparkle there. Where else could we learn of the creation, the salvation of the human family by grace, the general judgment which is approaching, the interesting and important doc-trine of rewards and punishments, and all which pertains to the present and eternal well being of

Eld. W. closed his speech in a brief address to the Sabbath school members present. Told them of the influences they were under at home, and how liable they were who resided in a man-afacturing place, or in a city, to be led astray by others, and become, little by little, drawn from the ways of purity, piety and peace. He exhort-ed them to make the pastor their friend, and put themselves under the influence of the Sabbath school for a safeguard.

Eld. H. Moore made a short speech, dwelling nostly on the importance of Sabbath school eachers assembling together and investigating the lesson in company—and on the importance of having church members and especially officers f the church, deeply engaged in the Sabbath chool enterprise.

enool enterprise.

Eld. Wellington also offered a few additional remarks, and mentioned other means by which the Sabbath school might be rendered interest-

The remarks of Bro. Moore and Bro. Welling ton were quite interesting, but as our reports have become somewhat voluminous the report of their speeches is omitted.—A. K.M.

MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1850.

REGISTERS.

We are entirely out of this work, consequent ly cannot fill orders for it until some are returned. If any of our friends have more, than they can sell, they will oblige us by returning them forth with

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA. Our last page contains an interesting letter from Eld. M. D. L. Rollin, who went to California about twelve months ago. He does not give a very flattering account of the country, but we do not doubt the truth of his statements. They are abundantly corroborated by other writers. If any of our friends have the California fever, we think the reading of his letter will effect a cure. He says, "I cannot forbear advising all who live in the states, who can make their fifty cents a day, to stay at home in preference to coming to California. It is truly the last place I would advise a friend to come to-the very last."

The report of the Sabbath School meeting, commenced in our last, is concluded on the first page of to-day's paper.

The article on our last page, under the head "A Well Tried Veteran," is published by particular request.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

There has been a large and no doubt interesting convention held at Worcester, Mass., commencing Oct. 23, to consider the rights of women, Mrs P. W. Davis of R. I. presided .-Mrs. D. made an introductory speech on the general subject, and was followed by a large number. of female orators, with an interspersion of male for variety. Probably there was as great a display of female eloquence as was ever exhibited on one occasion, in this country. The convention was held two days; and the hall was crowded from the beginning to the end with an attentive congregation. And what was their great object? Why-to talk about the oppression of womanto contrive some way to break her fetters, and let the oppressed go free. From the report some of the speakers seemed to consider her condition truly deplorable; but very little better if any than that of the African slave, subjected as she is, by the bonds of matrimony, to the 'tyrant sex.' They were not, however, very belligerent. They recommended 'patience,' long-suffering, and 'charity.' 'Neither rebellion nor revolution,' says one of the speakers, 'neither defiance, nor resistance, nor any mode of assault or defence incident to party antagonism, are either possible, expedient or proper.'

Many are exceedingly tenacious of their 'rights' as they call them; and what are they? Often a sort of ideal something which they are much more anxious of having acknowledged than of exercising. 'I have the right,' is the point asserted; and it cannot be disputed without a war at least of words. There would seldom be occasion for this, if all understood the same thing, by the same language. But if one confounds right with power, another with duty, and anoth er considers it distinct from both, there will be no agreement. Have we any right to do wrong because we have the power to do it? A man has the power to use profane language, to drink intoxicating liquor and train up his children in the same course, but has he the right to do so? If you say he has, what is the propriety or benefit of claiming it? If he has rights where he has not the power, or it is not duty, to exercise them. they avail him nothing. The clearest cases have their modifications. Every man has the right to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of bappiness,' but not in such a sense as to infringe upon the rights of others, or undermine the foundations of society. Government is necessary; and, for the common weal, it has a certain claim on the liberty and property of its subjects. So it is with organization, system, wedlock, which are indispensable to our highest usefulness and enjoyment.

God instituted marriage; and here, as in every thing else which he has done, we may discover order, design, head, consistency. He gave his Son 'to be head over all things to the church.' which is repeatedly referred to, for Christians to observe as a preventive to confusion and inefficiency, 'Be not ye called Rabbi: for one is your master even Christ, and all ye are brethren.' So in every family it is necessary for their happiness and prosperity that there be a head. Which shall it be, the husband or wife? Though it seems as if Nature had determined the matter. yet, lest it should be disputed, the Bible takes it in hand. This places the family in the same relation to the husband as the church to Christ. thus forever deciding the question. 'I would have you know that the head of every man is Christ, and the head of the woman is the man: and the head of Christ is God.' Inspiration, if possible, is still more explicit. 'The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church.' This is the ground of the wife's submission instead of the ignorance of the times, as the above convention would intimate. The cospel is the dispensation of these last days, not made to be fulfilled, or superseded by another. but adapted to the most advanced state of society possible; and that says, 'As the church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands.' In the same manner, husbands should love their wives, as Christ the church. As far as these principles are carried out, woman is elevated to her appropriate sphere, and becomes useful and happy. To be sure, it does not take her from the nursery and place her in the Senate chamber or at the head of state. How could she bear such responsibilities alone? Her constitution, mental and physical, does not require it: nav, the obvious and peculiar duties of her sex actually forbid it.

In many respects woman has equal rights with man, as for instance in the development of all her powers. In some respects she is inferior, being 'subject' to man, in others she is far superior to him. She excels as a general thing Curtis letter was read. .

rules the state. But the moment she endeavors strong confidence in the New Englanders. to do it by might, she loses the great secret of So Bro. Farrent is gone. I was pleased she retains the place which Christianity assigns Star, that he was so well esteemed. her, she has all the influence her capabilities can and boisterous crowd of political elections.

'Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.'

propriate sphere. So general is the conviction people. and acknowledgment of this, that in the case of The aspect of things in England is good. We is in subjection to man.

The members of the above convention would dervalued the Bible, and overlooked the conse- people whose God is the Lord." quences. Said Mr. Phillips, 'The feudal ages and customs have given us our laws, and they abolished woman. Our social customs have come from the Hebrews, with a touch of the classic. and these abolished woman. We need, therefore, to run the ploughshare of reform deep through the soil which has given growth to our present institutions and customs. This is, therefore, a most thorough and radical reform.' He might as well have discarded the Bible. If our social customs have come from the Hebrews, they Cheney, the Corresponding Secretary. have come through the Bible; and must we run the ploughshare of reform deep,' so as to sever the connection of our institutions and Report on the table to be called up on motion. customs' with the gospel, and destroy its influence upon them? Well, suppose we do, and what will be the result? After the excitement during the exercises of the evening. ight from revelation has ceased to shine upon sustained in the denomination as our Biblical ar institutions, society must necessarily relapse school. into a similar condition with that which now exsts in some parts of the world independent of gospel influences; and woman would meet with school, an immeasurable loss. A dangerous experiment 3. The duty of young men to attend the ments. It would be too much like striking out of existence the light of heaven and groping in the dark forever .- J. M. B.

LETTER FROM BRO. GOADBY.

would like to see. E. N.

Just before I began this, I thrummed on the ture. piano, and sung the lines used as a voluntary When shall we meet again-

Meet ne'er to sever? When will peace wreath her chain—Round us forever?" &c., The last lines are very beautiful. I wept as bey were sung at Bro. Cilley's chapel: Soon we shall meet again, Meet ne'er to sever.

Our hearts will then repose Secure from worldly wees, Our songs of praise shall close, Never, no! Never!

Sister Cilley wrote out the words and music Dennis of Measham, composed some very sweet an amount of talent and learning in our present music to them, and at a meeting at Huggles- ministry which was not generally appreciated by the singers laid aside their instruments, and This was a sober truth. There was sufficient sung these words in their best style. Bro. ability in the ministry to furnish to the denom-Murus was there. He said he had never heard ination a good Magazine, but the trouble was that with the music and its associations.

Davis so soon left. Is it your custom always to to labor and toil and sacrifice to obtain an educabe on the move? I have been much pleased tion to qualify themselves to fill the sacred desk with the letters of S. Curtis, on the frequent re- with credit, and poor encouragement to others moval of ministers, which have appeared in the to sacrifice to furnish them with the requisite fais disrespectable for a church often to change, or were educated were so poorly appreciated. a minister either. I was amused with your London correspondent's account of the Association school or as the report for the first time stated. at Chesham. I was not present at the time Bro. a Theological school. For himself he was in fa-

she is so constituted as to be attractive, and be very useful. I am distressed at the apparent thereby exert an almost unlimited influence over advances the slavery party are making. How the world, but it is not so much the influence of horrid, to make an act of humanity to a poor physical or mental strength, as of a certain in- black, a crime against the laws of the States! definable something, which every man feels, if he Well, if the New Englanders submit to it, they cannot describe. Thus she rules the prince who are not the men I take them to be. I have

her power, and falls into insignificance. While find from the New York correspondent of the

Yours is a curious country. You say that all demand, and why desife more? I have only who come there, Dutch, Scotch, French, Irish & hinted at a part. There is committed to her the Germans are ground down into good Englishmoulding of all statesmen, ministers of the gos- men. This is very amusing. It is rather flatpel, nay, men of all classes in the public and pri- tering to the old country, and shows the preponvate walks of life, as well as those of her own derance of English feeling in America and sex who are to succeed her in empire. But this that America, is but "a continuation of Eugis done in the nursery, & not in the hall of leg- land." I rather doubt, however, if Paddy is so islation-at home, and not in the promiscuous plastic. He keeps his Celtic physiognomy and his habits wherever he goes. He is stationary, though all around him moves. I should be glad She gives the bent to the mind, and no one to see the Irish advance in civilization. They can prevent it as as long as she retains her appropriate been treated too much like a conquered

a great or good man, the public are ready to as- have not an abundant barvest. A serious blight cribe more to the mother than to every other has damaged the wheat in many places, and the cause combined. But, if in violation of the gospel, long dry season diminished the potatoes. The she demand an equal share in the coarser, more latter, however, are free from disease-and, arduous, and appropriate duties of the other sex, thanks to Cobden and Peel, and providence, we she at the same time surrenders her empire, for- can obtain wheat from all the world without tax ! feits her pre-eminent claim to our respect, cour- Last year we consumed eleven million quarters tesy, & love; the distinction of sex is destroyed of foreign: this year we shall want some fifteen. as far as the 'wear and tear' of life is concerned; Food is cheap-trade is good-employment is and she without expecting fear or favor must en- abundant-wages higher-and "there is no comter into competition with the stronger sex, as plaining in our streets," except by neglected they cope with each other in all business and im- demagogues and agitators, and those who want a munities. The consequence is, that she must tax on food. England is growing in all thingsfall far below the place which she now occupies wealth, riches, numbers, strength, and I hope rethrough the influence of the gospel, though she ligion too is not declining. When I look at our people-our security-peace-plenty-railroads. telegraphs, and extended commerce; our tempofain make the experiment, and take the responsi- ral and spiritual privileges, my heart expands, bility: but it would be a fearful responsibility! and I say with the Psalmist, "Happy is the peo-They evidently, with all their shrewdness, un- ple that is in such a case; yea, happy is that

Believe me, yours affectionately,

Jos. GOADBY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDUCATION SO-

The Society was called to order by the President. Eld. E. Hutchins.

After uniting in a song of praise, prayer wa offered by Eld. Perkins. Report of the Executive Committee was then read by Eld. O. B.

Voted that the Report be received and the us ual number of copies printed. Voted to lay the Eld. S. Curtis announced that according to the arrangements, three points would be considered

of the moment has subsided, and the last ray of 1. The importance of having such a school

2. The duty of our churches in raising funds.

and furnishing means and men, to carry on the

this; for it would be throwing away the very school who contemplate entering the gospel min-

Eld. E. Noves. But a short ime had elasped since he was written to by the committee on the anniversaries to make preparation to speak on the topic assigned him on this occasion That We have lately received the following familiar notice found him on a bed of sickness, and unpistle from Bro. Goadby. His remarks in regard to the permanency of the pastoral office, the At first he thought he would excuse himself and nfamous fugitive slave law, and the present apparent prosperity of England, are worthy of the had concluded to utter a few thoughts on the attention of our readers. We fear however subject, though he should not attempt to make a that the content and prosperity of our English speech, and then give way for others. Saying friends are not so universal as a New Englander nothing of a Biblical school for young men who are about to enter the ministry, he should be in favor of having a Biblical school still, if it was only for the benefit of the laity. And if the lay brethren would attend such a school be I suppose you are now very busy with your would stay at home and do all in his power to Conference duties. * * I wish I had sustain it. In his estimation it was not necessathought of it in due time, I would have sent a ry only that the young men, who were about to short fraternal address to the Conference, as take on themselves the responsibilities of the offrom myself who was at the previous Conference fice of the ministry, should be instructed with a meeting in Vermont. It seems to me as if I reference to that calling, but that the character must come over again, to pay all the respects I of the whole denomination should be raised in this we-and then I should fail-but oh! the hope department, and that they should become better of meeting in heaven !- How sweet is that ? - acquainted with the Bible and with such litera-

If a congregation was well educated they would at Manchester, when I closed my sermon, Oct. not fail to have a well educated ministry. Let him know the character of a congregation in respect to their literary acquirements, and he could tell the character of their minister in this respect. Though there was great need of an advance on the part of the ministry of our denomination there was still greater need of higher attainments on the part of the membership, that the attainments of the ministry might be appreciated. For tho' he might incurcensure for so-saying, he would nevertheless boldly say that while there were some churches that appreciated the acquirements of the ministry, and perhaps in some instances or me. But when I referred to these words at even overrated them and gave them credit for nome, I found they were already here. Mr qualities they never thought of, still there was cote—a jubilee—just before I got up to speak, the churches nor understood by the community. any thing to equal it, and I was almost speechless the brethren were not, he feared, prepared to sustain one. Tho' the importance of such a work Your letter of June 3d was most welcome. I had been urged, and eloquently urged upon the printed the greater part of it in the G. B. Re-denomination, subscribers came in but very slowository. I am glad that you are at the Roger ly, and stopped short of a complement. He Williams church, though I was startled that J. B. thought it was but a poor stimulus to young men Star. I think his argument sound. With us it cilities, while those in the denomination who

The denomination did indeed need a Biblical

in the passive virtues. Though the 'weaker sex,' I hope you will stay long at Providence, and | glad to hear this term used in the report. The | He seemed to see him still, as he had become. | ployments. Many of his own acquaintances ising condition.

to be added to the school. This would not supply the places of those who died. Something Many of the ministry of our denomination

ed permanent pastors, and permanent pastors our churches. they could not have unless they had educated Young men who were striving for an educacility than he could do it unassisted.

or any body else, rather than ministers. In regard of sustaining the school, to this matter he must dissent from the sentiments But churches, too, had a duty to perform in contained in the Report.

ers, compared with the extent of the ample come instructed. fields which were now white and inviting faith- From what other source but from the church ful laborers. How many young men and young should we look for those young men who were women had come to maturity in New England to go to India, and labor in the missionary field alone, since we enjoyed a general revival in there, or to China, and labor with the brethren our churches. The present membership of our from England? It was a shame to us that the churches were becoming old and were daily drop- General Baptists had now three times the numping away, while scarce any were being convert- ber of Missionaries in the field that we have, and ed, and added to our churches to fill their places. we three times as many members as they; and He was led to ask with deep concern—who will as wealthy men as theirs. If we would have the be the future members of the churches of our men for foreign countries, or for our churches at country? Not only were members dying, but home, we must raise them in the churches, and churches, too, were dying. Many had become if we would have the churches, we must plant extinct within a few years past.

men who appeared to be called of God to the years to come, than had been for several years work of the ministry, and who possessed gifts past, or else our churches would die out instead which qualified them for the work, and assist of others being raised up. An effort must be them forward. He feared this duty had become made to sustain our cause, or we were in danger too much neglected among us. He remembered of losing still more ground than we had lost. a passage in his own experience. An aged min- Upon all these interests our Biblical school ister from New Hampshire, whose head had been had a direct influence. Every one of these conbleached by the labors and toils of some 60 or siderations seemed to say that the school must be 70 seasons, who, on listening to a feeble exhor- sustained. In view then of the future prospertation which himself attempted to give to a ity of the denomination, would not all unite and religious assembly, thought he discovered in him all co-operate for its support? He need not say a gift which might be profitably employed in the how vastly important it was that the permanent gospel field, and sought him out, and took him fund for the school should be increased. All in his vineyard. He had thought but little on fessorships in the school, and three professorthe subject as vet comparatively, and had no ships we ought to have, and one hundred scholsuspicion that any one else had thought that he ars. What could the interest of this sum do toever thought of entering upon the duties of expense of the necessary lectures? And yet that sacred office. Never could be forget the this, with the appropriations from the Printing almost overwhelming emotions which struggled Establishment, were all the school had to depend in his soul at that hour, when it was first made on for support. There ought to be ten thousand brown to him that any one had imbibed an opin-dollars more raised without delay, and the subion that it would ever become his duty to enter scription ought to be started here, and he sinthe ministry. Nor could be ever forget what cerely hoped before long, that another subwere his emotions when he had a conference with scription would be raised and filled. the beloved and lamented Colby on the same | Eld. G. H. Ball thinks it is a very obvious he has designed for you.

school which the denomination wanted was a aged and somewhat infirm, and partially lost his Theological school, not such an one as that which hearing, as he would ask the young men to Bro. Phinney & his associates were educated in, raise their voices a little to enable him to hear (though that was a great improvement on many, their conversation and their answers to his inas it taught them human nature, and many quiries. This was the process by which the things which were not taught in most of the young men in those days received instruction. schools,) but we wanted a school which afforded The ministers' conferences, in which those older, greater facilities for acquiring the same knowl-, wiser, and more experienced, would instruct the edge which they had gained by experience and younger, were the only theological schools they observation, and by studying without aid. They had in those days in the denomination. He had acted well their part, and had done a great used often to feel himself laid under deep obliwork & had improved well upon the opportunities gations for these unwearied pains, and so also afforded them. Let us do as well, and we should did the other young men who were thus favored. leave but little room for complaint. Not possess- But there was not the same pains now taken as ing the means of cultivating the intellectual fac- there was then, to take young men by the hand, ulties which we have, our fathers in the minis- and speak an encouraging word to those who istry appealed almost wholly to the sympathics. seem to have received the call to this important This school he regarded as a failure. But not a work, and to instruct the inexperienced. He greater failure than those of the Congregational & confessed himself as negligent as his brethren. Unitarian denominations. Their schools, [which Formerly, also, the older used to exercise a kind he related some facts to show,] at Cambridge of supervision in regard to the location of those and Andover, he regarded as in a very unprom- younger. That is, the older used to look out for suitable locations for the younger, and used to We might as well, he thought, acknowledge give them assistance and instructions how they that our experiments in this line with our Bibli- ought to conduct themselves. They did not cal school, had, to some extent, proved a failure then strive to supplant each other, but felt intoo. Three Biblical students a year was not enough terested for each other's welfare, and all rejoiced

must be done to inspire the school with new life, were located in fields where it was hard laboror our efforts would result in a total failure. ing, and where their support was scanty and But as he had wandered a little out of his assigned department, he would say no more on this not seek to supplant each other, though no doubt topic. The denomination needed a Theological in many cases they were justifiable in seeking school, and an educated ministry. He had spok- for more favorable and promising and fruitful en and others had in relation to a settled minis- fields of labor. He was obliged to acknowledge try-a more permanent connection between pas- that he thought a disposition to supplant each tors and churches, and in order to this it was ne- other had to some extent obtained among our cessary that the ministry should be educated .- ministry, and perhaps might have been one of Indeed the churches of our denomination need- the causes of the frequent changes of pastors in

pastors. They might have permanent pastors tion should be encouraged, and if possible aided who had not received their education at a Theo- by those who were older. And he was glad to logical school nor any other, but still they must be able to say that they often were. As an be educated-if not otherwise educated, self-ed-illustration of the feeling which prevailed in this ucated. And, in fact, every man was self-educa- respect, he would mention the fact that nearly ted, if educated at all; but schools furnished the all the 'ten thousand dollar fund which had means to a man to educate himself with more fa- been raised for the Biblical School, was subscribed by our ministers. Not the most wealthy Never did the denomination need a perma- portion either, (for we had some ministers who nent ministry more than now. And that minis were wealthy men,) but usually it had been try should be judiciously selected and the rela, raised among the poorer class of our ministry. tion between pastor and people should not be Some of the wealthy ones had taken a share, but hastily dissolved. Yet, if he were to have a others had withheld their names. Sometimes in council on the propriety of dissolving such a obtaining these subscriptions, he had encounconnection, he would never consent that it should tered some prejudices against the school itself, but be a council of ministers, for they would supplant this was not a common occurrence. He believe each other. Give him business men-intelligent ed that the older brethren in the ministry were business men for a council, if he should have one, determined to bear these burdens for the purpose

this matter. They should not look to the minis-Eld. J. Woodman introduced a resolution, on try to sustain them and build them up, but they which he remarked. That we were directed in must be willing and disposed to sustain themscripture to pray the Lord of the harvest to send selves. And how did they suppose they were forth more laborers into the harvest. It was to be supplied, when the present ministry should therefore a Christian duty to be seech our Heav- leave the stage of action, unless there should be enly Father to raise up and thrust forth into the raised up among themselves those brethren on field those who should be faithful laborers, be- whom the mantles of the fathers should fall.cause the harvest was plenteous and laborers The means by which the churches were to proon the right and on the left. A plenteous har- labors and contributions, and thus warm their vest was spread out before us. How small a young men into life, and breathe into their portion of this harvest field had been even ex- souls that spirit which shall thrust them forth, plored, and how small the number of our labor- and raise the means by which they might be-

and water them, and not allow our interests in It used to be one of the main duties of the New England to dwindle. And more must be fathers in our denomination to look out young done for our New England churches for a few

by the hand, and told him that his own convict must see at a glance that ten thousand dollars tions were that God had work for him to do could do little towards sustaining three propossessed a gift for the ministry, or that he had wards furnishing professors and sustaining the

subject during which Colby said to him that he fact that we need and must have in our denomwas fully confident that God required of him ination a more efficient ministry, to sustain the that he should turn his attention to the great present existing churches, to say nothing of enwork of reconciling sinners to God; and after larging our borders. The present state of things drawing from him (W.) an acknowledgment of in relation to this matter has caused an immense the fact which he was loth to communicate, that amount of anxiety in some parts of the denominhe had thought much and felt deeply on the sub- ation, and especially in his own breast. He onject, he said to him, Bro. Jonathan, you had bet- ly knows of one means by which the present deter die a thousand deaths than to wound the ficiency in the ranks of our ministry can be supcause of Christ by refusing to fill the place which plied, and that is by a multiplicity of revivals er hands. The pulpit by the free use of anathee has designed for you.

Of religion. There must be converts or there mas and tears, and exhibitions of pious horror,
Nor could be ever forget how he had sat long can be no more ministers. And converts when could not by such means alone stand at the head nights in company with Tingley, and listened to are inspired with a disposition to labor in the gos- of great moral movements in this age. The minthe instruction which he imparted to himself and pel field, but benumbed by the chilling influen- istry must, if they would take the lead in the others who were then entering upon the work ces around them, have been induced to abandon vor of calling things by their right names, and of the ministry, in the ministers' conferences.— their proposed profession and go to other em- stand the construction of its various parts.

have done so, and unless there shall be an effort made on the part of the church and present min istry, this state of things, instead of improving, will grow worse. The attention of ministers and Christians must be turned to this subject until the world shall feel that they are in earnest. He believed that the remarks of Bro. Woodman were just. There were not revivals enough in the church to maintain our present position, nor conversions enough to balance the deaths He is led to exclaim, is there no God in heaven? Are there no praying souls on earth? But wo to the world if the gospel should prove a failure But we must have those who will go to China and to India, and to other fields of foreign labor. and there proclaim a salvation that is full and free. He feels more than ever determined to devote his whole life to the benefit of the cause, and praying more earnestly for the laborers to be thrust forth into the harvest field.

The resolution was now adopted and the co gregation united in singing the 643d hymn.

"Lord of the harvest, hear

Eld. G. T. Day introduced a resolution, statng that it was the duty of young ministers and young men contemplating the ministry, to aim at the highest intellectual enlargement.

He admitted that consecration to God and devotedness to the work of his calling, was a still higher duty, but still this was no small duty. He argued the sentiment of the resolution from the fact that it was the principal business of a ninister to teach, and that this was a part of the onsiness which the ministry could not neglect. And though he might give utterance to the great prominent truths which stand out so gloriously to view on the pages of revelation and in the doctrines of the gospel, still this was not enough. Every age had some great prominent theme aside from these, which should occupy the pulpit. In Luther's day it was the doctrine of justification by faith, in opposition to the penances & priestly absolutions of that age. But Luther's preaching would not be adapted to our age of the world Should be see the slave bill and other peculiarities of our age, he would post other theses than those which he nailed to the doors of the cathedrals of his country. There were in his estimation, truths which in our age might be considered important, and topics which the peculiarities of the age had developed, which the gospel minister should insist on. They should not forget these important themes and dwell on truths peculiar to other ages, nor forget the sins of their own neighborhood and thunder against those at a distance.

It might be argued, that these being great fundamental truths of the gospel, should be insisted on in every age the same. He disagreed. There was no good reason why the scholar should be always learning the alphabet because it was the foundation of all science. Nor why the architect should be always at work on the foundation of a structure. So also with the great moral structure which Christianity was engaged in rearing. When Paul said he determined to know nothing among his brethren save Christ and him crucified, he should be understood as asserting that the cross of Christ was the great central fact in the whole Christian system-the great sun from which every ray should eradiate which should illuminate the theological universe -the great fountain from which all gospel truth flows, and to which every streamlet tends. But he did not mean that the cross of Christ should be the only subject of all of his discourses, though prominently shown in all his teachings. It was strange that the example of Paul, whose teachings flashed worlds of light into a region of darkness in almost every department of moral truth. should be quoted against operating in an enlarged sphere in the ministry of the word.

The tendencies of the present age were so powerful, he argued, as that it required great firmness in a minister to resist them. Some possessed a great veneration for anything which had been transmitted to them from the past, and regarded it as a great crime to depart from the aneient landmarks, while others, on the other hand, regarded all the doctrines of the past as erroneous and folly of course, and were looking forward only. There were extremes on either hand, on almost every subject, at the present time, and to avoid both Sylla and Charybdis, required the exercise of great care and wisdom The minister in the present condition of the church and the world, should be prepared as the exponent of all the various religions, and ready to give any information relative to the great benevolent enterprises of the day. Once it was different. Once the doctrine of election and perseverance must be preached in every sermon, and it was a wonder to hear a sermon without

Almost as much of the time of a minister needs be spent at conventions, associations, and lyceum lectures, and schools, and in the discussion of great moral questions, as in the other departments of his labors. Still he must give the first impulse heavenward to the infant disciple, and stand by the side of the older Christian in all his hours of trial. And on these various topics the minister must be " posted up" or prepared to impart real information, or their discussion will be committed to other hands. Two years ago he was attending some anniversaries, and he heard the ministers whining because others had stepped into the places which belonged to them They would have been glad, they said, to remain at the head of the temperance movement, and lead on the cause, but others had taken the business out of their hands. If the whole truth' had been told to them, it would have been said to them-the fact is, gentlemen, you did not prove yourselves as worthy and as competent to take the charge of this movement as you should erection of this moral fabric, be able to underof talent in the ministry of our denomination which was not appreciated. Then the ministry should possess such abilities as would elevate themselves, and demand admiration.

The resolution specified young ministers and young men entering the ministry. He did not think Bro. Phinney would succeed well in a course of study. His habits had become formed and his method too confirmed to be improved by, these means. He honored the fidelity of the fathers, and of those who had already gone to their reward, and hoped that the young men would be as faithful to improve their privileges as they had been to improve theirs. If so, then twenty-five years hence, the world would be compelled to appreciate them.

He was glad to hear, in the Corresponding Secretary's report, the advantages of studying in school represented. It was vastly better than to conquer a science alone. In a school all the atmosphere was intellectual, and every word uttered, and all transactions engaged in, were, in some way, more or less connected with the great business of acquiring an education, and every one forced into a position where his mental faculties, if he possessed any, must be developed. By the contact of mind with mind if there was a latent quality it would be forced forth like the spark emitted by the contact of flint and steel. Just before he left the mill to attend school, he mentioned his intention of doing so to one of his brethren, who asked him how long he intended to go to school. He answered that he could not then tell; he had only made arrangements for one year. He seemed greatly astonished. "What a whole year!" he exclaimed, "what is the use for you to stay hived up in school for a whole year ?" He thought one month ought to be amply sufficient, and three at most quite as much as one should neglect to enter upon the duties of the office of the ministry if called to the work. He was one of the many who appear to think that there is something in the atmosphere of a school which would thoroughly penetrate one's system, and compel him to be a scholar nolens volens. But though there were advantages to be gained by studying in school, yet there was no apparatus for transforming an ignoramus into a scholar, no appliance which would construct a philosopher out of a dunce. A knowledge of science was the product of intellectual labor-the result of thorough study and deep thought.

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All science was in nature. A knowledge of science, was only an acquaintance with nature. Nature could teach more than could be taught in college,-and education rather developed, cultivated and enlarged the abilities which nature had implanted, than produced any thing new in the mental system.

He is not treating of the means of ascending to the pinnacle of fame, but of the acquisition of that knowledge which shall direct to the sublimer height. The words of a religious teacher should not be uttered in carelessness, but he should utter well digested truths. An error uttered by a minister would operate in a sphere as broad as eternity. One mistake in a position. or one piece of false logic, might put a weapon in the hand of the skeptic which should be successfully wielded against the truth. How readily the ear of the world was to catch at a mistake or an error, and how its influence would spread and circulate, overleaping boundaries and spurning restraints. Could this be felt by ministers as it should be, it would force on the mind the importance of improving all the mental powers, that truth might be illustrated and enforced with zeal, perspicuity and pathos; and ignorant ministers would be, like angel's visits, few and far be-

The resolution was now adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Prayer was offered by Eld. J. Woodman. F. W. Change Co. Maring

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDUCATION SOCIETY. The Ed. Society held its Eleventh Anniversa-

ry at Providence, R. I., Oct. 8th.

The Pres., Eld. Elias Hutchins, took the chair. and after singing, the throne of grace was ad dressed by Eld. Thomas Perkins.

The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Eld. O. B. Cheney, and 1000 opies ordered to be printed for gratuitous dis-

Eld. Noyes, of Providence, R. I., made short address before the Society, in his own pe-culiar and forcible style, on the importance of sustaining the Biblical School.

Eld. Woodman, of Lawrence, Mass., presented the following resolution, and for half an hour ably sustained the same in an experimental and

Resolved. That it is the duty of our ministers and churches to make all suitable efforts to promote the interests of the Biblical School, by rais

mote the interests of the splical School, by raising funds, and aiding young men who give evidence of being called to the ministry.

Eld. Ball, of Chester, Ohio, seconded the resolution, and spoke of promoting the School by laboring for revivals and greater spirituality in the churches, that young men, as the fruit of this labor, may be inclined to enter the ministry. The resolution was unanimously adopted

Eld. Day, of Grafton, Mass., read the followin on, and in a clear and able manner advo cated it, after which it was adopted Resolved. That it is the duty of young minis

ters, and of young men contemplating the ministry, to aim at the greatest mental enlargement which their circumstances will allow them to secure, as a means of making themselves more effi-

cient in their calling.

The following votes of general inferest were

passed in the Executive Board.

Voted that all now in the Biblical School, or that may hereafter attend, who shall leave the ministry for secular employment, shall be required to pay their tuition and room rent, at the same rate as students in the Literary Depart-

Voted that whenever any brother shall con nect himself with the Biblical School for the purpose of preparing himself for college, regular tu-ition shall be required; but if he return from college and prosecute his theological studies, his money shall be refunded.

I. D. STEWART, Rec. Sec.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE GRAND TURK.—Archbishop Hughes says that ten Protestants cannot be found, having the same opinions in religious matters, while on the contrary all Papists have precisely the same creed.

This puts us in mind of the Grand Turk who boasted to an American, a short time ago, that he had upwards of five hundred ladies in his

Bro. Noves had said that there was an amount | harem whom he had no difficulty whatever in | we need more faithful ministers here: and I | importance of adjusting the land titles in California | a few years, but eventually the revenues will again managing: whereas he understood that very hope God will send them. frequently among us, our poor citizens could not manage even one wife. Our citizen merely he never put any of the ladies into a sack to be thrown into the sea. "Certainly, replied the Turk, "if any of them should preme to think for themselves." The pope manges his flock in very much the same manner.

> For the Morning Star. DEATH OF ELD. DANIEL QUIMBY.

Died in Lyndon, Vt., Nov. 29th, 1850, Eld. Daniel Quimby, aged 76 years and 11 months. Our beloved brother had long been suffering un-der disease of body, which had rendered him incapable of public preaching-still he had been able to attend many meetings and in various ways to encourage the saints of God till within a

His faith in Christ he maintained to the last, and expired in full confidence and hope of the Christian's eternal rest. I was permitted to visit him and converse and pray with him one day before his decease. I found him ready and waiting for his changer

bath last, by a numerous congregation, and a iscourse delivered by the writer, from 2 Tim.

A more detailed account of his ministerial -G. H. B. character and labors may be expected in a few JONA. WOODMAN. Lawrence, Dec. 3, 1859.

REVIVALS, ETC.

Revival in Northwood, N. H.

revival in Northwood, yet I think something his work. The Second and Third church in still goes on in a glorious manner. Ten or more think twenty have been converted. Five have have been reclaimed, and fourteen or fifteen been baptized; four added to the Second and added to the church by baptism and two by let, when I left, last week. seem greatly revived."

ess, with a power and faithfulness exceeding and perhaps remain awhile. fested was almost miraculous. A number of her us." Oh, may the blessed work go on, is the ssociates in a meeting which was held at the prayer of your humble servant. house by her request, were cut down by the power of God which attended her exhortations.-The revival here has been greatly promoted through her instrumentality. Her faithful pleading were incessant until last Sabbath, which was er last day on earth. In the morning, I was nformed to my surprise that sister F. wished to be baptized sometime during the day. The subject had been thought of by several, but not mentioned till after she made the request herself. The undertaking was considered hazardous in the extreme in view of her great weakness, she not being able to walk a step ordinarily without her from it, but to no purpose. It was suggested that there should be a sort of baptistery constructed and placed at the door, to which she decidedly objected, saying, "she did not want the sacred ordinance shorn of any of its glory," but must be carried to the water some ten rods from the house, and be baptized regularly. I asked her if she had no fears that she might die in the operation. She answered with great decision: No-I have more confidence in my blessed Savior than to think he'll let me die doing my duty." She accordingly related her experience, and concluded with an exhertation to the multi- the President, which we take from the Boston Traytude which thronged around. She then exclaimed-"these are my last words to my dear friends, she looked with ecstacy, as she afterwards said.

went into the water about three o'clock,—conacross the Isthmus of Tehuantepee.

The total receipts into the Treasury during the versed with great freedom until about nine, when a change was perceived, and when some one approached the bed, she said, "I am dying," and was gone almost in a moment, without the least struggle or the moving of a muscle. Thus her bounties, has been so great that it will nearly supcourse is finished; a course as brilliant as it was ply the public demand for land for several years, and that consequently, the sales of the public lands brief. And may her rare excellencies be appreciated, and her prayers, tears and great faithfulpaying any part of the principal or interest of the
ness have their desired effect on her friends and

F. MOULTON. Northwood, N. H., Nov. 27th, 1850.

peace in believing. I baptized seventeen during the meeting. Our little church has been greatly strengthened and encouraged.

I would say still farther, for the encouragement of the friends of Zion, that I commenced a meeting in Washington township, Jefferson as sayed and stamped bullion of California be received for Government dues. The establishment of a convert this place at the little convert the continuation of the goods should be apprised in this country, to prevent frauds.

The President recommends the establishment of a Mint in California; and in the mean time, that the assayed and stamped bullion of California be received for Government dues. The establishment of the continuation of the day valorem system, it is suggested that the foreign invoices should not be regarded, but that the value of the goods should be apprised in this country, to prevent frauds. Co., about thirty miles from this place, the 11th of an Agricultural Bureau, for the encouragement of an Agricultural Bureau, for the encouragement of this leading branch of American industry, is sug-

DUTTON STILES.

Houston, Pa., Nov. 21, 1850.

CHESTER CROSS ROADS, O., Nov. 20. God has recently revived his work in Rockport church, and the brethren have been much incouraged and 'several souls converted. This church is located near Cleveland, and if, in a rosperous state, might do much towards raising a chorch in that flourishing city. Their prospects are now brighter than for some time past. May God bless them with a spirit of labor and

Intemperance is doing a horrid work in that township, and something must be done, or the young people will be ruined by its power.-Many church members, I was told, drink habitually; one man died not long since of the 'delirium tremens, and a professor of religion said she thought he was at rest with God, and not a His funeral services were attended on Saband shame. The brethren there have a work to do, and may they be brave, earnest, victorious.

WOLFBOROUGH, Dec. 5, 1850. Bro. Burr :- The friends of Zion always rejoice in her prosperity, and I conclude that is one reason why "good news from a far country is like cool water to a thirsty soul."

Bro. Burr :- Although something has been For a number of weeks, I have been laboring ublished in the Star in relation to the religious in Eaton and Conway, and the Lord has revived more may be said with propriety. The work Eaton have been greatly blessed, and I should hopefully converted to God. Seven have been one to the Third church. The interest was good

ter within four weeks: and there are a number At South Conway, the work was glorious. As nore who will soon be baptized if they do their near as I could ascertain, nearly thirty found duty. The interest seems to be general in the peace in believing; and a number of backsliders church, while most of our brethren and sisters were reclaimed, in two weeks. There is a Seminary at the last named place, taught by Bro. I think the interests of Zion require that some- Cram. He was deeply interested, especially for thing particular should be said in relation to a his pupils. His labors were greatly blessed. case of conversion which has recently taken place The whole school, with one exception, manifestwith us. An individual about twenty years of ed a desire for religion, and twenty, we trust, ge, by the name of Martha Jane Fogg, who has were hopefully converted. Bro. Long resides been declining with consumption for some there, and was much engaged. Very little exmonths, was about three weeks since hopefully citement was manifest. The work appeared converted. Though in the last stages of con- deep and solemn. The last meeting before I sumption, she immediately began to warn the left was very interesting indeed. To God be all wicked and exhort all to whom she could get ac- the praise. I expect to be there next Sabbath,

anything I ever saw in any person sick or well. There seems to be more interest in many Such faith and confidence in God as she mani- places, and the cry is, "Come over and help

STEPHEN COFFIN.

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Huron Quarterly Meeting. Our next Q. M. is to be held with the church in New Haven, O., commencing Dec. 27. We invite our brethren to attend.

Post Office Addresses. Eld. J. J. WENTWORTH, Sunapee, N. H. Eld. Moses Ames, Foxcroft, Me.

Eld. HORACE WELLINGTON, Limerick, Me

General Intelligence.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 2. Both Houses met at 12 o'clock : and after the usual preliminaries,

The joint committee appointed to wait on the President, returned and reported that they had seen he President and that he would communicate with Congress without delay; and five minutes after the message was received and read by the Secretary .-The usual number of that and its accompanying ocuments were ordered to be printed. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is a synopsis of the Message of

I have no more to say." She was placed in a carriage and conveyed to the water, at which general right and duties of nations, particularly to she looked with ecstacy, as she afterwards said. When she arrived at the water she seemed to be endowed with strength more than human, and that the Constitution, in all its parts and provisions, was buried with Christ in baptism, with as much ease as ever I baptized any person in my life.—
She was placed again in the carriage with a face to the appointing power, he avows his determination to endeavor to elevate the standard of official employers. looking more like that of an angel than a human being, shouting "Glory to God," until her office, only such as are qualified by integrity and strength failed. On returning to the house she amicable with all foreign powers. Reference is remarked,—"Now my work is done,—I can made to the convention with Great Britain, having now fall asleep in Jesus,—glory to God," &c.—
She seemed better both in mind and body after
the Atlantic and Pacific, and to arrangements bethe exercise, than for some time before. She the United States for the construction of a railroad

past year have been \$47,421,748 90, while the expenditures have been \$43,002,168 90. The public debt has been reduced during the year, \$495,276 79. The President thinks that the amount of public land granted by Congress since 1847, as military and that, consequently, the sales of the public numerous acquaintances. I could say many devoted. A portion of the national debt amounting to \$8,075,986 59, must be provided for in the course things more, but I forbear. Brethren, pray for of the next two fiscal years. The state of the finan ces of the country leads the President to speak of the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of the revenue from dufies on goods imported. But while revenue should be the chief object of a tariff, Revival in Houston, Clearfield Co, Pa.

Our Yearly Meeting, commencing Oct. the 18th, was continued eighteen days. The power of the Lord was displayed; saints shouted for joy; sinners discovered their dangerous condition, and cried for mercy. The result was, about eighteen sinners and backsliders found peace in believing. I baptized seventeen during the meeting. Our little church has been greatly unance of the ad valorem system, it is suggested that

inst., in company with Eld. Harding, which continued a week, and resulted in the conversion of chis leading branch of American industry, is suggested; also, that a United States Mineralogist and Chemist be appointed under the direction of this eight or ten souls.

It seems to be a time of spiritual prosperity in various parts of this wilderness country. But

An important suggestion.

ment of a Commission to settle private cannot of a Commission to settle private characteristics. The government, to avoid the delays and gross injustice to which private claimants on government are now often subjected. In relation to the Compromise measures of the last session of Congress, of opinion that the mineral lands should be divided into small tracts and sold to the highest bidder at public auction. He urges the necessity of taking measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against evasion or abuse. The President closes his incompanies to restrain the Indian tribes in New Mexagainst evasion or abuse. The President closes his incompanies to restrain the Indian tribes in New Mexagainst evasion or abuse. The President closes his incompanies to restrain the Indian tribes in New Mexagainst evasion or abuse. The President closes his incompanies to restrain the Indian tribes in New Mexagainst evasion or abuse. The President for opinion that the mineral lands should be divided into small tracts and sold to the highest bidder at public auction. He urges the necessity of taking measures to restrain the Indian tribes in New Mexagainst evasion or abuse. The President closes his interest of opinion that the mineral lands should be divided into small tracts and sold to the highest bidder at public auction. He urges the necessity of taking measures to restrain the Indian tribes in New Mexagainst evasion or abuse. The President are all tracts and sold to the highest bidder at public auction. He urges the necessity of taking measures to restrain the Indian tribes in New Mexagainst evasion or abuse. The President are all tracts and sold to the highest bidder at public auction. He urges the necessity of taking measures to restrain the Indian tribes in New Mexagainst evasion or abuse. The President are all tracts and sold to the highest bidder at public auction.

Perkins, contesting the seat of Mr Morrison, which was referred to the committee on Elections.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.—Senate.—Mr Mangum offered a resolution, that in order that the Senate might be able to proceed with legislative business early, the President pro. tem be authorized to appoint all committees. The resolution was agreed to.

The Secretary notices the improvements going on in the Navy Yards; states that he has invited proposals for the construction, but the work suspended. Besides these there are not be stocks in process of construction, but the work suspended. Besides these there are pool, and New York and Chagres liges, liable to naval duty in case of necessity.

The Secretary notices the improvements going on in the Navy Yards; states that he has invited proposals for the construction, but the work suspended. Besides these there are not the work suspended. Besides these there are pool, and New York and Chagres liges, liable to naval duty in case of necessity.

Louis to San Francisco—and relinquishing tolls on and depending on private contracts for the con-the Louisville and Portland Canal: ceding public ands to the States in which they lie; and abolishing The existing personnel of the Navy embraces 68

ne salt tax.

Mr Hale offered a resolution, calling for a report
f the proceedings of the Court Martial held at
fortsmouth, N. H., for the trial of private soldiers.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—On motion of Mr Vandyke of New Jersey. the House proceeded to the election of Chaplain.— Before the result was announced, votes were chang-ed from other candidates, and the Rev. Mr Greely, resbyterian, was elected, having received 96 of the 74 votes cast.

Members were ordered to be supplied with news apers to an amount not exceeding the expense of tree dailies during the session. Adjourned. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4 .- In Senate, the Chair anunced the committees, which are nearly the same

on as at the last session.

On motion of Mr Rerrier, the Senate proceeded to elect a Chaplain, and Rev. C. M. Batler, Episcopalian, was elected.

Mr Hale's resolution of inquiry was adopted.

dered to be printed.

The adverse reports on private claims of last session were taken up and concurred in.

Mr Cooper announced the death of Chester Butler, and proffounced a feeling eulogy. The usual resolutions were adopted. Adj.

House.—Mr. Chandler announced the death of Chester Butler, member from Pennsylvania, who diers. died in Philadelphia, Oct. 5. on his return home from Washington, and after passing a high wrought

point the standing committees.

Mr Robinson of Indiana, offered a resolution that

a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the Bounty Land act, passed last September, giving lands to those not heretofore provided for, and to report what further legislation is necessary to secure a prompt execution of the act within a reasonable length of time. Whether the existing egulations of the Commissioners of Pensione are cute the same—and whether additional clerical force is necessary. He said that about 20,000 aprespond with them. A this rate it would take four or five years, and not one tenth of the applications have yet been filed. The Secretary thinks the number will reach a quarter of a million. He further pressed the importance of investigation and increase of business facilities to carry out the law promptly. If this way to the secretary that he transportance of the secretary that If this was not done, the act had better be repealed Mr Houston of Delaware, said he should oppose the adoption of the resolution, and desired it to lie ver; he might, however, acquiesce in it.

tention to ask leave to introduce a joint resolution that nothing in the Bounty Land Act shall be construed to prevent the sale or transfer of the certifi-cate or land warrant prior to the issue of the pa-

THE SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

The report of the POSTMASTER GENERAL contains a variety of statistical information, relating to the business of the Department. The number of mail routes in the United States at the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, was 5,590, the aggregate length of which was 178,672 5,590, the aggregate length of which was 178,672 miles. The transportation of the mails on these routes cost \$2,724,426, exceeding the cost last year \$342,440. This statement does not include California and Oregon. There were five foreign mail routes, the cost of transportation on which was \$264,506. The whole number of post-offices in the United States at the end of the year was 18,417. The gross revenue of the department for the year with the Passenger Train. The horses had barely der existing contracts. The Postmaster General recommends at the contract and fiscal year for the Post office department in respect to the service in California, New Mexico, and Utah be changed, and that it commence and end three months earlier than for the rest of the Union, so that the returns can be sent to Washington, audited and embraced in the annual reports submitted to Congress. He also days a reduction of the inland letter postannual reports submitted to Congress. He also recommends a reduction of the inland letter postrecommends a reduction of the inland letter postage to a uniform rate of three cents when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid; and crew were taken on board the packet ship Devonshire and brought to New York. During the ransportation of the passengers from the steamer duce the prepaid rate to two cents the single letter, whenever after the proposed reduction the revenues whenever after the proposed reduction the revenues of the department shall have exceeded the expenses of the department shall have exceeded the expenses by more than five per cent. He recommends also that the postage to California and Oregon be reducted, and that the postage on sea going letters be made more simple and uniform. He proposes also a reduction on the postage of newspapers sent out of the States where they are mailed to one cent, and also a reduction upon pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter. These reductions will, he thinks, decrease the revenue of the department for

importance of adjusting the land titles in California by a Commission, is urged. The propriety of selling the gold lands in small parcels, is suggested, as on the whole preferable to leasing them. The necessity of raising one or more regiments of cavalry, to protect our Western and Southern borders from Indian depredations, is urged. Attention is called to the propriety of establishing an Asylum for destitute and disabled soldiers; to the expediency of authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when unfit for active duties; and to the necessity of revising the code for the government of the navy.

The condition of the Post Office Department is represented as highly satisfactory, the receipts having exceeded the expenditures by \$340,018 05 A reduction of Postage is accordingly recommended, to three cents for prepaid letters. The President entertains no doubt of the propriety and expediency of appropriations for internal improvements.—An important suggestion is made, for the establishment of a Commission to settle private claims on the government, to avoid the delays and gross in justice to which private claimants on government are now often subjected. In relation to the Com-

on every sea, and that the interests of con

In the House, after the reading of the message, Mr Bailey moved that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that 15,000 extra copies be printed—agreed to.

Mr Wentworth gave notice that on an early day he would move to take up the River and Harbor question.

Geo. W. Morrison, member elect from N. H., in place of James Wilson, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Tuck presented a memorial of Jared Perkins, contesting the seat of Mr Morrison, which was referred to the committee on Elections.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.—Senate.—Mr Mangum offered

Mr Benton gave notice of several bills, granting land to Missouri, for purposes of internal improvement—and granting to that State the two per cent. fund, for the same purpose—granting lands to construct a railroad and common highway, from St.

captains, 97 commanders, 327 lieutenants, 68 surgeons, 37 passed assistant surgeons, 43 assistant surgeons, 64 pursers, 24 chaplains, 12 professors of mathematics, 11 masters in the line of promotion, 464 passed and other midshipmen, and 7,500 petty officers, seamen, landsmen, boys, &c. The Secretary says that this system of officers is unshaped and disproportioned, there being a great disparity be tween the head and the subordinate parts, and he ommends a reduction in the three higher grades

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR IS a succinct yet comprehensive document. The number of officers and men composing the army is 12-326. Of these, 7,796 are static ders for Texas, New Mexico, California and Oregon leaving 4,530 in the rest of the States and Territo

ries. The most important duty which at present devolves on the Department is the protection of Texas and New Mexico against the incursions of the Indians. The only description of troops that can subdue these marauders is cavalry, and the Secretary suggests the propriety of increasing the Ten thousand extra copies of the President's Sceretary suggests the propriety of increasing the Message, and accompanying documents, were orments of mounted men. He suggests, also, that troops be sent against the Sioux in Minnesota to enforce the observance of their treaties with the Chippewas. He renews the recommendation of his predecessor for the formation of a retired list of the officers of the army, and calls attention to the sub-ject of an asylum for disabled and destitute sol

FOREIGN.-By the arrival of the steamship Are eulogy on the character of the deceased, offered the customary resolutions, and directing the Clerk to forward copies of these proceedings to the family of Mr Butler. These were adopted, and the House by the aggression of the Pope, still continues with unabated intensity. tic, we have received four days' later news from Europe. The news is not of very great impor-

adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—In Senate—Several petitions were presented. Mr. Hamlin, from the committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing the President's message and accompanying documents, in two folumes. Adopted.

On the motion of the chairman of the standing on the motion of the chairman of the standing between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will president to the chairman of the standing between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will president to the chairman of the standing between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will president to the chairman of the standing between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will president to the chairman of the standing between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will president to the chairman of the standing the chairman of the chairman of the standing the chairman of the om the motion of the chairman of the standing committees, the various appropriate portions of the message were referred severally to them.

Mr Badger moved an adjournment till Monday, which was agreed to.

House—On motion of Mr Jones of Tennessee, it was resolved that the speaker be authorized to appropriate portions for war are being made in Prussia, and loyal addresses are presented to the King from all classes of his subjects.

The skirmishing between the Danes and Holsteiners still continues, without a preponderance of suc-

cess on either side.

From China we learn that the insurrection which it was reported had occurred in the provinces near Canton, had assumed a serious aspect, and that a body of government troops had been defeated by the rebels. The Dutch, it is said, have gained a victory over the Chinese in the island of Borneo - Travelle

in persisting in the exercise of their functions in violation of express treaty obligations, bids fair pobecome a matter of serious difficulty between our force is necessary. He said that about 20,000 applications are now on file, and not over 1200 or 1300 have been registered. They have, after being registered, to be sept to the third auditor, that he may examine to see whether the declarations correspond with them. A this rate it would take four or five years, and not one tenth of the applications have yet been filed. The Secretary thinks the number will reach a quarter of a million. He further than the force of the secretary thinks the number will reach a quarter of a million. He further than the force of the secretary thinks the number will reach a quarter of a million. He further than the further than the secretary were clear and explicit. Great British of the explicit. Great British on the coast, and the protection of the government is still extended to the Mosquito king. Under pretence that the port of San Juan is "occupied" by the British officials, and the commerce of the secretary than the secretary were clear and explicit. Great British was not to exercise dominion over any part of central America, and yet herofficers are still stationed on the coast, and the protection of the government is still extended to the Mosquito king. Under pretence that the port of San Juan is "occupied" by the British officials, and the commerce of the secretary thinks the number of the secretary three secretary than the secretary than the secretary three secreta this country is subjected to severe restrictions and annoyances, and our rights outraged. This state of things cannot last long, and must lead to a rupture between the two governments, unless steps are im-mediately taken towards a compliance with treaty obligations on the part of Great Britain.

> In Jamacia the cholera still rages to a great extent. The deaths from this disease are from 150 to 200 per day. The steamboat Antoinette Douglass, plying on

> the Alabama River, burst her boiler, by which dent 30 lives were lost. Many jumped overboard, while others were scalded to death.

The steamer Columbus, plying between Balti-more and the Southern ports, when off Point Look-out, near the mouth of the Potomoc, took fire on account of an obstruction in the smoke stack, and was burnt to the water's edge. By this accident nine lives were lost.

The gross revenue of the department for the year was \$5,552,97148. The expenses were \$5,212,95343. The means provided for the conveyance of the mails between this and foreign countries, and between the Atlantic and Pacific shores of this country, consist of sixteen steamers, with four more to be added unpassed over both of them. It is supposed that they of sixteen steamers, with four more to be added un-ler existing contracts. The Postmaster General had been on a visit to Canada and were returning

persons drowned.

The census returns in Virginia indicate a much

The Texas and New Mexico Boundary bill, mown as Mr. Pearce's bill, has been accepted, not only by the people, but by the Legislature, which ommenced a session at Austin, on the 18th ulf.

Richard Varney, who was convicted in Major about six years ago, of murder in the second degree for the killing of Mr. Otis, of Bradley, and entenced to the State Prison for life, has just been

President Quincy on being called upon to sign the call for the hunker meeting in Boston, replied that he "would not disgrace himself so much as to

Col. Benton.—The St. Louis Republican says that Col. Benton, in his late speech in that city, thus spoke of the Fugitive Slave Law:—"It was injudicious and inefficacious, and that he left it to its fata."

The Value of all the Slave Property in the United States is computed to be a thousand millions of dollars. In all the slave States, the blacks increase more rapidly than the whites, in proportion to their number. The number of free blacks in the Southern States is about fifty thousand greater than in the

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- M Calley, Plymouth; D Calley, Hol-MAINE.—N Jordan, Lisbon; J Jones, Lebanon; A M Mor-

MAINE.—N Jerdan, Lisbon; J Jones, Lebanon; A M Morrison, Springvale;
VERMONT.—E J Avery, J Robey, C H Burnham, Corinth;
J Ordway, Tunbridge;
NEW YORK.—S Farnham, Whitestown; A Park, Preston;
B Jackson, Medina; S C Smith, N Ridgeway;
OTHER STATES.—L Hayck, Caledonia, Fa.; C Brockway,
Hellen, Pa.; Mrs Muan, W Coon, M Plimpton, Ohlo City,
O.—S1,50 each.
A Day, Somerville, N. Y.; S S Wright, Elton, N. Y.,
(to No. 35, Vol. 25;)—\$1,75 each.
S Pertey, S Bridgeton, Me.; J Welch. Goffs Corner, Me.;
T Woodman, Meredith Village,—\$2,00 each.
A Wadsworth, W Modroe, N. Y.; (to No. 26, Vol. 26;) E
Keljer, New Haven, O.; G Hill, N Newburgh, Me.; Z Gray,
Black Creek, N. Y..—\$3,00 each.
I Coleman, Hellen, Pa. 50; J Lawton, Ellicottiville, N. Y.,
1,00; J Sanford, Topsham, Me., 75; D Gray, Dedham, Me.,
1,00; F Merrill, Goffs Corner, Me., 50; D Cheney, Springvale, Me., 50; J Wood, Attica, N. Y., 5,00 (to No. 52, Vol. 26;) S K
Griswold, Darien City, N. Y., 2,25; D Babb, Alexandria,
4,00.

Receipts for Books. S D Gardner by J M Crandell, 65; G H Ball, 50; W Edittlefield, 50; N X Jackson, 1,60; W Jenkins, 75.

Subscribers for the Star. L Hanson, 2; E B Fernald, 1; S Stover, 1; G H Ball, 2 S Wyman, 1; J Nickerson, 1; S M Weeks, 1; N Bowles, 1 S G Webber, 1; J B Davis, 1; A Draper, 2; A W Baily, 1

Home Mission Columbia ohurch and society, O I. Freeman, Xenia, O., Sarah L Freeman, " " Whitestown Q. M., N. Y., " church, " Lydia Dolber, Candia, \$14,65 Foreign Mission. A Day, Somerville, N. Y., Columbia church and society, N Gifford, Sabbath school, Topsham, Ma., Sabbath school, M., N. Y., to Ladies' Missionary Association, Whitestown, N. Y. Lydia Dolher, Candia, 837.77 WILLIAM BURR, Tree

Whitestown Q. M., N. Y., 86,10 WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer.

Stage, One package to Eld H Beede, care of J O Pitman, Meredith Bridge.

town, N. Y., on the same terms as at Dover.

MAIRIRID D

In Dover, 7th inst., by Eld. E. Hutchins, Mr Ezekiel
B. Drew and Miss Relief S. Folsom, both of D.
In Gilmanton, Sept. 26, by Eld. D. Moody, Mr. Isaac
Dimond of Gilford, and Miss Mary Shaw of Gilmanton.
Nov. 21, Mr Stephen B. Chase and Miss Hannah B.
Hazen, both of Weare.
Nov. 28, by Eld. S. J. Pitman, Mr John O. Prescott,
of Meredith, and Miss Lydia B. Randall of Centre Harbor. Mr John M. L. Swain and Miss Hannah L. Folsom, bath of Meredith.

som, both of Meredith.

In Colebrook, Nov. 28, by Eld, B. Bean, Mr Charles
A. Buffington and Miss Mary J. Bean, hoth of C.
In Sandown, 5th inst., by Eld. J. Blore; Mr Charles
W. Dinsmoore and Miss Sarah Cotton, both of S.
Dec. 1, by Eld. Charles B. Mills, Mr Moses B. Greenbuffs of Miss Lyranah A. Boston, both of Sanford halgh and Miss Luranah A. Boston, both of Sanfo

nalgh and Miss Luranah A. Boston, both of Sanford, Me.

In Windsor, Me., Oct. 13, by Eld. J. Stevens, Mr. Arthur Wm. Hall and Miss Marilla J. Hamilton, both of Windsor.

In Georgetown, Me., Nov. 4, by Eld. G. Douglass, Mr Josiah Starling of Monhegan Plantation, and Miss Julia Ann Stevens of G.

In Houghtonville, Vt., Nov. 26, by Eld. C. Allen Eastman, Mr Lorenzo Stearns to Miss Loovsa Warner, both of Grafton, Vt.

In China, N. Y., Sept. 10, by Eld. N. A. Jackson, Mr Franklin Jaquish of Freedom, and Miss Phebe Rowly of Yorkshire.

Mr Franklin Jaquish of Freedom, and Miss Phebe Rowly of Yorkshire.

In Freedom, N. Y., Oct. 2, Mr James Cheesman and Miss Emily Dye, both of F.

In China, N. Y., Oct. 8, Mr Abraham Dennis of
China, and Miss Lucy Fisk of Freedom. At the sametime and place, Mr Chester Fisk of Freedom, and Miss
Melissa D. Kendal of Yorkshire. Oct. 30, Mr Samuel
G. Cagwin of Freedom, and Miss Muriha Alexander of
Farmeraville.

Farmersville.
In Harmony, Wis., Oct. 16, by Eld. James R. Pope, Mr Isaac E. Leake and Mrs Diana M. Stevens, all of Janesville, Wis.

DIED

At Great Falls, Dec. 4, CRARLES S., only child of Mr Joshua F. and Mrs Jennet I. Littlefield, aged 2 years, 1 month and 4 days.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET-Nov. 27. At market, 500 Beef Cattle, 250 Stores, 10 pairs Working tren, 61 Cows and Caives, 4500 Sheep and Lamba and 350 Swins. Beef Cattle-Extra 6,25; 1st quality 6,00; 2d do Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra 6,25; 1st quality-5,00; 2d de 1,75; 3d do 4,50 a 5,00.

Stores—Yearlings 9.7 a 10; 2 yrs old 11 a 19; 3 yrs. old, 15 a 25.

Working Oxen—75,00 80, 85.

Cows and Calves—\$20, 22, 25, 27, 31, 33.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1,75, 2, 2,75, 3,00.

Swine—4 a 5c; retail 5 a 6c.

BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD. Depot in Haymarket Square. Winter Arrangement, Commencing Dec. 2, 1850.

Trains will run from Boston as follows, viz. " For Portland, Saco and Biddeford at 7 A. M. and 3 For Great Falls, Dover, and Exeter, at 7 and 11 A. M.,

3 P. M.

For Haverhill at 7 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 3 4 P. M.

For Lawrence, (S. S.,) at 7, 7 1-2, and 11, A. M., J2

For Lawrence, (N. S.,) at 7 1-2, A. M., 12 M., 43-4 and

5 P. M.

Trains will run to Boston as follows, viz: From Portland at 8 1.2 A. M. and 3 P. M.
From Great Falls at 6 3-4, 10 1-4 A. M. and 4 3-4 P. M.
From Dover at 7, 10 1-2 A. M. and 5 P. M.
From Exeter at 7.40, 11 1-4 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.
From Haverhill at 7, 8.25, 11.55 A. M., 5.15, and 6.25

From Lawrence (south side) at 7 3 4, 8 3 4 a. m., 12 m., 12 1-4, 5.40, and 6.3.4 p. m.

From Lawrence (north side) at 7 1.4, 7 3-4, a. m., 12 m. and 5.35 p. m.

THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Sup't.

POETRY.

For the Morning Star THE DYING YEAR. BY J. W. DARKER.

I straved out where the leaves were stirring Their changing eddies in the breeze,
I heard a bollow voice proclaiming,
In moaning accents 'mid the trees;
'Adieu ye green and glowing fields, Ye flowery vales farewell,
My passport hath at length been sealed,
And I must to the mandate yield,
In other climes to tell Of faded flowers, and leaflets sere, Sad emblems of the dying year."

The little brooklet still goes singing Along its brown and dusky shore, But in its song a note is ringing

That summer days and flowers are o'er.

All Those were bright and joyous hours That unto life belong,
When sunshine lay upon the flowers,
And gladness filled this world of ours,
And earth was full of song.
When over the sky, a thousand wings, Turn southward in their wanderings, I fain would beckon them away, And bid them chant to me their lay.

Upon the sky dark lines of sadness Are pencilled by the fading year,
The meaning sigh, the bush of gladness,
Proclaim the messenger is here;
His foot/prints lie on every leaf That stirreth in the wood, Upon the hillside, o'er the heath, The faded verdure lies beneath Where once it proudly stood. The chill cold winds that greet us here Are voices of the dying year.

The old man on his staff was leaning, A tear within his eye was gleaning,
And on his lip hung the "adieu;" "My spring and summer now are o'er, The flowers of life are dead, That pleasant song is heard no more, Upon the verge of life's bleak shore, Which all are doomed to tread.' But in the morning of that spring, How sweet those dulcet notes will ring, That calls the flowers from their tomb, To shine with an unfading bloom.

O may my eyes behold that scene,
The fadeless flowers, the living green. Millville Academy, N. Y.

ETERNITY.

Eternity! what boundless views
To man that single word displays;
All that is past, that is, it shows, Wrapping the soul in deep amaze. Far beyond Time it throws the mind, Compassing all that yet shall be; Elusive, vast, great, undefined— Eternity !

Eternity! thou art replete With matchless interest to all;
And still would be, could hell defeat And cause the maker, God, to fall, Earth shall depart, old Time shall die, All, save immortals, cease to be; Yet deathless thou shalt tireless fly-Eternity

Eternity! conception fails To gather in the mighty thought; *Earth's strongest mind before thee quails, And only learns it can't be taught. A past still present, future, now; Thought that transcends analogy; To thee even angel minds must bow-

Eternity !

Eternity !

Eternity !

Eternity! progression vast, Leaving no reffespect behind; Continuity advancing fast, Never a terminus to find. A present that outreaches bound, A seen impalpability: Changeless and limitless profound-

Eternity ! Time, Life and Death-All earthly greatness, pomp and might, Man's element of being, breath All that is wrong—all that is right; All that's above, in earth, in hell, Is merged or merging into thee! Thy wonders who—oh, who can tell

MISCELLANY.

For the Morning Star,

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7, 1850. Bro. Burr:—Dear Sir,—It may not be a tress-pass on your patience, nor that of my friends who are readers of the Morning Star, to learn someof what I have seen and learned of Cali fornia, since my arrival on its sun burned and blast-

On my voyage out, (150 days from N. Y. via Cape Horn,) I read with much interest two large and finely written volumes purporting to be travels in California Geography of the country, soil and productions, &c. &c. All were on the magnificent order, and scarcely any thing wanting, save industry, to render the country a fit abode for superior beings. Nor did the Journal of Col. F. vary materially, the glowing description of the country.-What personal interests these travellers and writers may have to subserve, I am not able to determine But one thing is certain, no reliance can be placed on their testimonies, if I may judge from my own actual observation, and the testimonies of several intelligent gentlemen with whom I have conversed respecting the face of the country, &c. &c., in various other parts where I have not visited.

The country, near the coast, is mountainous, and ficarly destitute of vegetation, of any kind whatever. Not a tree or bush appears to break the dull monotony of wild desolation, nor grass nor moss in many places can be seen for large distances around. The brown rocks, and entire earth look like burned ashes and sand. Indeed, the whole country exhibits a vitrified appearance, leaving no question of its volcanic origin. The wide bottoms along the Sacramento river, in many places, will admit of cultivation, in a limited degree. A large portion of these bottoms is covered with a species of rushes, called —,* and are from six to fourteen feet high. As we travel back from the river, the country presents the rolling and varied face of the western prairie, through which, in the wet season, deep creeks are found, say once in eight or ten miles. But now perfectly dry. Near the margins of these dry creeks will generally be found a fringe of oaks, varying in size from one foot to ten in di-ameter. These oaks are generally from seven to ten feet high, when they branch out much like our apple trees in the eastern states. The tops of the large trees spread out on every side some thirty or forty feet, and were they cut down, the branches would be higher than they are now while standing. Leaving these few scattered trees, one wide stretch of rolling earth is before you, and at this season so hard that loaded teams may pass and scarcely make a mark. Here no animals are seen save some nearly starved prairie wolves, and a few crows and buz zards, lured by the stench of dead horses, mules and oxen that are scattered along the way. No vegetation arises to bless the eye-sight. On every side is the barren waste. Occasionally clouds of fine dust nearly suffocate the traveller, and the hot cloudless sun melts his very vitals during the toilsome day. The evenings, & indeed the whole nights, are passing beautiful. No gentle dews descend here, for God has not commanded the blessing of Hermon, to rest on the plains of death. During the absence of the sun, the air is chilly and bracing, and a weary man wraps around him a blanket and lies down on the bosom of his mother earth, "and balmy sleep, the bosom of his mother earth, and balmy sleep, nature's kind restorer," gently flings her silken mantle over his and then directs his lonesome spirit back to his foved ones and friends, that his sorrows may be southed while his physical powers are being refreshed for the duties of the fast-coming day. From Sacramento city to the foot hills, may be sixty miles, then rises a vast number of conical mounains of various altitudes, out of the sides, and tops of some, crops the dark vitrified rocks. and nut pine are sparsely scattered over these hills,

* Cant decipher the word .- Printer.

THE STREET SHEET SHEET

horse chesnuts and occasionally the scrub oak encroach on the wild desolation. As you near the father of mountains, the snow capped Sierra Nevada, the timber assumes a different form, and many of the oak, pine, cedar and spruce, are lofty and grand. There are no forests in the Atlantic states

that can compare with them.

In the neighborhood of the Sierra Nevada, water is more abundant and pure, and water around himself with a feeling of awe and deep solemnity, in these vast solitudes. The mountains raise their lofty heads amid the eternal snows, and meaning more fully than a lengthened essay on the the deep sunk chasms, called "canions," seem to subject:

I was once speaking to a gentleman, of a young lieve, that great nature, in a playful mood, had here lady who had lately commenced a school, and asktried to see how wild, how broken, how grand and ed him if he thought of sending his children to her. how terrific rocks, earth and mountains might be His reply was a valuable lesson to me, then a young

In the ravines formed by the numerous hills, the "My daughters are at a school where they will yellow dust is collected, and likewise from the sand complete their education, said he, "but if they were bars in the rivers, and of late holes have been dug into some of the hills, some twelve to forty feet in depth, that have paid well. I would not wish my friends to receive the impression that every ravine, bar, or "Cuyota digging" (as these shaft-sinking operations are called), are all profitable, far from this. Where one is successful, and realizes large profits, fifty cannot earn their daily food, and one hundred more will not realize more than two dollars per day, and forty-nine-others will vary from two to twenty five dollars per day. The above is the most of the part of an anxious and truly affectionate twenty-five dollars per day. The above is the most accurate calculation, on the supposition of two hundred miners, that can be made A great many think the average gain is set much too high. Perhaps it may be.

Supposition for the part of an anxious and truly affectionate mother.

"What then must a young mother do, when she finds in her children evil tempers which she knows not how to control?" may be asked of some of our

You would be surprised to see the men congregative readers. ed in these mining operations. But one thought occupies the whole mind, and that is to get a "pile" iarities of children's dispositions and tempers, as to of gold and go home, they can hear of nothing else. If a man is taken sick, as long as his money lasts to pay sixteen dollars a visit, he will see a physician once or twice a day, but nurses and attendants nev- tion, and will doubtless find something to assist her er. If he is penniless he lays and groans and dies, in forming the moral character of those committed and no one cares for him. Human life is of but fit- to her care. She may consult with her husband, or tle worth, or thought of here. If an altercation her own immediate friends, occasionally; but, as arises, long knifes and revolver pistols are at hand, she values her own and her children's future happiand it is truthfully said, "The tender mercies of the ness, let her speak as little as possible of their dewicked are cruelty." The evening before I was in fects, even to those whom she may think most Nevada city, some words passed between two men trustworthy.

who had been gambling, when one of them drew from his pocket a revolver, and deliberately shot the other through the heart, and coolly walked away. No! there is one ear which is ever open to her com-Many such instances were related as occurring in other places. Thieving is a trade that flourishes with her most hidden sorrow. He who said, "Feed well in California, notwithstanding for the second my lambs," will not turn a deaf ear to her petitions, both his ears be closely shaved from his head. The general rage for gambling can hardly be described. The most splendid buildings in Sacramento and ber the sins" of her children, when they are truly San Francisco cities, and I am informed in other repented of -Brit. Mother's Magazine. large towns, are wholly devoted to gambling.-Thousands throng these places, and often lose in a few moments the hard earnings of months. Drunkenness and debauchery walk abroad in open day, with face unashamed.

The inhabitants, the country, and almost every thing, is unlike any other part of the world .ure present, but the practice is left to the very few, of deep, dark iniquity. In our large towns rents are chormous, a small room of 12 by 25 feet in San Francisco rents for ten dollars per day, and in the back part of the city I know a man who pays fifty dollars per month for two small sized rooms, and they were the cheapest that he could obtain. Board can be had at the principal hotels for 40 dollars per week, and at some small boarding houses and drinking shops for twelve dollars and lodgings extra, two dollars per week, the boarder finding his own blankets. In the city, flour may be unknown to you, for the truth of which, however, I am not prepared to hold myself responsible:—

"Swallows in Sweden, at the approach of cold weather, plunge into the lakes and remain there as leep and buried under the ice till the return of Spring. Then, awakened by the returning heat, they leave the water and resume their usual flight. While the lakes are frozen, if the ice be broken in over blankets. In the city, flour may be obtained preference to coming to California. It is truly the of grapes from the roof of the ravern. The same last place I would advise a friend to come to—the thing has been long ago observed in Italy.'" very last. No words of mine can tell the privations, the miseries and wretchedness of this land of sorrow And, although the newspapers may tell of golden fortunes gained in a few months, depend upon it, nine tenths of the reports are got up to call adventurers into the country, and when any especial freak fortune crowns a man's endeavors, this is trumpeted abroad, as a common occurrence, when suc cases are only as angels' visits, few and far be-Remember us, &c.. &c.,
M. D. L. ROLLIN.

Yours truly,

THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. And there stands Slavery-never less ashamed than now-not couchant, but rampant-making her plans to live forever-boldly claiming to advance by on's share as Messiah. -Nor may you marvel, riends, if I, who was once noted here as the "apologist of Slavery," can now present myself is stern as-sailant. For its existence I did, and would, apolo-

giz; but never for its extension. I would deal genly with the hereditary sin of its being; but I abhor the stupendous volutional crime of its propogan-And when I think what a scheme of continental enormity the Slave power is struggling to develop before us, my heart sickens with disgust and my soul is paralyzed with horror. The great market for human cattle, if the Slave power can succeed, is to be opened in the new States of the West, for which the supply is to be raised in the East. Our Atlantic States are to become the Amercan Guinea. Old Virginia, the mother of Presidents, barren of tobacco and fecund of bipeds, has already gone to breeding babies for sale! Sweet Carolina is anxious to drive her children to the hambles. Asiatic Georgia has long been celebrated on the page of infamy, for selling her fair offspring to the harem; American Georgia is eager to outrival that shame, by selling her tawny daughters to the sugar field and the gold mine. When the trade of human cattle-breeding is fully established, and the East shall annually pour her myriads of yoked, scourged, and hand-cuffed live stock, like a ighty gulf-stream to the West; the prohibition of foreign Slave Trade will be a fine protective tariff for the encouragement of this domestic production. Then will come a grand slaveocratic millenand the West will be the Slave-consumers; the South will be the Slave-holders, the North the Slave-catchers. We shall doubtless, then, preserve he "glorious Union!"-as glorious, forsooth, opes and chains wherewith old Mezentius bound e living man to the rotting corpse. All these indications of depravity in the national heart were our only omens, or in themselves were irremovable, small would be the hope of regenerating the public conscience into life. Our history, too, must turn out disastrous failure. Then, wherever the star of hope should turn-whether tracing its steps back to nope should turn—whether tracing its steps back to wearied Christendom, or verging to our occident, should curve over the broad Pacific, until west became east, the prospect would be equally desperate, of renovating humanity on the shores of Europe,

SPEAKING OF CHILDREN'S FAULTS.

BY MRS. J. BAKEWELL. Mothers who feel anxious rightly to perform their duty, must think of the future as well as the present welfare of their charge. When the mother's sentially corrupt. Yet there have been some to premind is overwhelmed with a sense of her insufficiency for the proper discharge of her duties—when she finds that, notwithstanding all her watchfulness and last year. Partly as the result of this, a movement was been experienced there during the last year. Partly as the result of this, a movement was been made for resuscitating the church, and difference of the proper discharge of her duties—when she last year. Partly as the result of this, a movement was been made for resuscitating the church, and difference or proper discharge of the proper discharge of her duties—when she last year. prayerfulness, evil tempers and bad habits seem to has been made for resuscitating the church, and dif-grow with" her children's "growth and strengthen fusing religious life and truth throughout the counwith their strength," she naturally seeks relief, by try. A Home Missionary Society has been organtelling her difficulties to some friend, whose experitized, and united with it are many of the best and ence she thinks is greater than her own, and by most influential men in the land. Opposition of ence she thinks is greater than her own, and by whose advice she hopes to profit. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh;" and the mother, meeting with kindly sympathy, unburdens her midd, by speaking as freely of her children in the land. Opposition of course has followed. All the newspapers have taken sides, and are engaged in discussing religious subjects. The reformers are called Pietists, and are dens her midd, by speaking as freely of her children in the land. Opposition of course has followed. All the newspapers have taken subjects. The reformers are called Pietists, and are dens her midd, by speaking as freely of her children in the land. Opposition of course has followed. All the newspapers have taken subjects. The reformers are called Pietists, and are dens her middle pietists and land to the heart the mouth speaketh; and the newspapers have taken subjects. The reformers are called Pietists, and are dens her middle pietists and land to the heart the mouth speaketh; and the newspapers have taken subjects. The reformers are called Pietists, and are dens her middle pietists and land to the heart the mouth speaketh; and the newspapers have taken subjects.

and some tufts of service bushes, and a few stunted | dren's failings, as she would of their good quali-

mother.

offence the culprit may be severely whipped, and but will, by his Spirit's influence, not only guide

SWALLOWS.

A correspondent of the Evening Post says :-Some months ago there appeared in your paper two or three communications upon the subject of Scarcely a man means to spend his days here, swallows disappearing under the water on the ap-Riches, riches, is the cry, and then I will go to my proach of cold weather; and lately meeting the fol-native land and enjoy them. Such a thing as im-provement and morals may be talked about, if leis-ure present, but the practice is left to the very few, who have the courage to face the wide rolling wave ings of Huet, a French author, who died in 1721: of deep, dark iniquity. In our large towns rents He also mentions an odd fact which may be un-

own blankets. In the city, flour may be obtained certain places, which appear darker than others, the for fifteen dollars, and eighteen dollars, but, at the mines it was worth from twenty to sixty cents per lb, and pork forty cents a pound. Molasses was selling at Nevada city at one dollar a pint, and had been much higher. I must however bring this com, shake themselves, and soon fly away. In other munication to a close, with the feeling that I have scarcely touched upon any thing that will be of much interest to you, or any of my friends, & I cannot forbear advising all who live in the States who can make their fifty cents a day to stay at home in

A WELL TRIED VETERAN.

We occasionally meet with our old friend John Robie, Esq., of Weare, than whom there is not a more patriotic and truly benevolent man in the State. Mr. R. is of the old Democratic Stock, his father having taken an active part in the revolution, and who died of a good old age, after having been for 33 years the town clerk, and 32 years selectman of the town of Weare. Father Robie at times lectures on the subject of Temperance, and is always listened to with attention. A friend furnishes us, qual steps with freedom—as if darkness were as the following account of an occasion of some ood as light, and the devil had as fair a right to a months ago. months ago:

The cause of Temperance and tee-total abstience, was celebrated at Salisbury on the Fourth of July strictly on cold water principles and in a style that gave great credit to that good people.

The morning, it was fine and fair, With banners waving in the air.

Moses Thompson was chief marshal of the day, assisted by the president and vice president, Frederick Fifield and Thomas Whittaker. At eleven o'clock the meeting house was filled-to

The deacons and old age were there, The minister and ladies fair, The Sabbath scholars in youthful pride,

With temperance banners by their side An appropriate prayer was given by Rev. Isaac Knight of Fisherville; a discourse on total absti-nence by Rev. Caleb B. Tracy of Boscawen, which

was listened to with profound silence. His heart with eloquence was stirred, And truth spoke forth in every word.

Rev. E. D. Eldridge of Salisbury spoke on temperance and benevolence combined; Elders Coombs and Hutchinson took a part in the exercises of the day, Elder Frost of Andover addressed the Sabbath ol in a very interesting and instructing man-After the forenoon exercise was over the people formed a procession, 1st, the clergy; 2d the la-dies; 3d, the children of the Sabbath school; 4th, the people, without distinction, numbering about one thousand strong, marched through the street to the town hall which was about filled with the better

A sublime sight it was to me, And there was joy and barmony

There was a splendid table of dainties got up by the ladies of Salisbury, too numerous to mention and too good to be ever forgotten.

After the people were well refreshed, Friend Robie made a short address; Attended with the toast, and song, Without gunpowder or new rum.

At an early hour, the people retired to their or the plains of Asia. Let these dark influences spective homes, profited as well as pleased with the quench our lamp, and "I know hot where is the exercises of the day, and hoping that the veteran speakers might be spared to attend many an anni
D. D. Whedom:

At all early hour, the people letted to the later than the profit of th

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN SWEDEN.

The religion of Sweden is Lutheran, and all the

tantially the above facts, and adding :--

There, it seems, she has not hesitated to take firm ground against the theater, to make known in a public manner her sympathy with the most spiritual of the clergy, and to take part in their efforts to oppose ungodiness and reform the church. And all this she has done in the face of enraged newspapers, and the instructing of one's own condition, it and at a sacrifice of her popularity and influence. will yield a treble revenue of wisdom. Thousands who have become interested in Jenny Lind will be glad of this incidental testimony respecting her religious principles, and the firmness with which she maintains them; and they will see a reason not before seen, for her anxiety to appropri-

From the correspondence above quoted, we make nother extract, relating particularly to Dr. Gutz-

& A pious lawyer in Upsata, about thirty miles orth of Stockholm, has for some time held religous meetings in his dwelling; but last month a ribut instead of justice being done to the aggrieved party, Henschen, the lawyer, was summoned before the consistory to receive a 'solemn reprimand.'— Shortly afterwards a visit was made to Upsala by Dr. Guizlaff, who delivered a discourse in the audiorium eeclesiasticum of the University, on the subject of the Chinese mission—a subject which had deeply interested the venerable Archbishop. As oon as Dr. Gutzlaff had concluded, a loose advanced from a remote part of the hall, and poured forth a torrent of blasphemy and abuse of all Pietists, and in particular Henschen and Gutzlaff.-Not only was no attempt made by the authorities to emove the wretched woman, but there is reason to ear she was merely the hireling of others. While subsequently visiting several remarkable spots in this ancient seat of learning, the party were insulted

do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you can complain. There is no more dang-rous experiment than that of trying to be one thing to a man's face, and another behind his back. We should live, act, and talk out of doors, as the phrase is, and say and do what we are willing should be seen and read by men. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but as matter of policy.—M. Expositor.

Died in Tuntriage, Vt., Sept. 20th, of quick consumption, HANNAH L. CILLEY, aged 22 years. She sumption, HANNAH L. CILLEY, aged 22 years. She of Christ, yet had lived in a cold, backslidden state; but apparently in answer to the prayers of a peculiarly devoted mother, she was, after many severe struggles of with God, and died a triumphant death. She was one of policy.—M. Expositor. of policy .- M. Expositor.

ANECDOTE OF JENNY LIND.—In the Home Journal we find the following sketch of an occurrence which happened during denny's first visit to New York:

"During her first visit here, a Swede called, and sent up a note in his native language, requesting to see her. She did not remember the name, as she read it, but when the young man came in, she at once remembered his countenance—an old play-fellow when they were children together at school. She inquired his circumstances. He is a cabinet maker, residing with his wife and children at Brooklyn. The next day Jenny Lind drove over and made his wife a visit. Again, the next day just before leaving the city, for Boston, she went again. The husband was not at home. She gave to his wife a note for him —he opened it on his rehis wife a note for him -he opened it on his reurn-it contained a sweetly worded request that he

them-the poor draw angels."

TESTIMONY OF A RICH MAN. The late Mr. Me-

Onough, the millionaire, in his will, says:
"Let the poorer classes of the world be consoled, assured that the labor-loving, frugal, industrious and virtuous among them possess joys and happiness in this life which the rich know not and cannot appreciate. So well convinced am I, after a long life and intercourse with my fellow men of all classes, of the truth that the happiness of this life is altogether on the side of the virtuous and industrious poor,' that, and I children (which I have not) and a fortune to leave behind me at death, I would bequeath, after a virtuous aducation, to effect which nothing should be spared, a very small amount to each, merely sufficient to excite them to habits of industry and rugality, and no more."

The St. Louis Intelligencer, Nov. 4, records the first arrest in that region under the new law. Three "supposed fugitive slaves" were brought. down the river from beyond Quincy, Ill.; they had deemed themselves safe for several years. Another St. Louis newspaper, noticing the high price of some slaves lately sold at auction, overlooks the high price of cotton in assigning the reason, but "In the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, where

by slave owners have been rendered so much more secure with their property, we may trace probably the cause of the greater increase during the past few

Thestern " Brother Jonathan." General Washington placed great confidence in the good sense and patriotism of Jonathan Trumbull, who, at an early period of the American revolution, was Governor of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emergency, when a measure of great importance was under discussion, Washington remarked, "we must onsult Brother Jonathan on the subject."-The result of that consultation was favorable.—Thus, from the constant, use of the expression, "We must consult Brother Jonathan," which soon passed from the army to the people at large, we received that ap-pellation which has stuck to us as closely as "John Bull" to the English.

election, that it constitutes the third triumph of Mr. Mann, obtained within a few months, over the The first triumph was on a question of law, the second was a question of Latin, he third is on a question of political fairness. The Secretary is convicted of bad law, bad Latin, and bad politics.

come afarmed, and put his veto on the new movement, so that the zealous friends of a spiritual and pure religion will have to operate in a less public manner for a time.

A letter-from Sweden, appeared in the Christian Advocate & Journal a short time since, giving subment by day and a covering by night; and a straw ment by day and a covering by night; and a straw chair was his succedaneum for a table, while anothchair was his succedaneum for a table, while another served his uses as a bed. He sat, from day to true that Jenny Lind has contributed not a little to increase the present religious excitement. We knew that this celebrated singer had not been received in the capital of her country with the enthusiasm which might have been expected. The reasons are before me, though I am not at liberty to make them all public. This much is, however, known, that the amiable songstress not only positively refused to appear on the stage as an actress, but on many occasions openly declared that the ungodliness of her fatherland filled her with alarm, and in her regular attendance upon public worship, selected those charches the pastors of which were known to be spiritually minded.—

The first now hooks loose all the varies with the of which were known to be spiritually minded.—
The fire now broke loose; all the papers, with the exception of two, whose opposition was more controps, boiled over with the bitterest invectives against the Pietists, who had not only started the Home Mission, but, worst of all, taken captive the Swedish Nightingale."

The above is interesting, not only as a piece of religious history, but as giving a clue to Jenny Lind's religious character and influence at home.—
There, it seems, she has not hesitated to take firm.

The course spun no silk. He attempted to become learned simply by reading; and as he practiced neither teflection upon what he read, the communication of his knowledge to others, nor the reducing of his knowledge to others, nor the reducing of his ideas to purpose of clifty, he was, in the strictest sense, a scholar, as regarded, either his personal condition or his influence upon society. The maxim is a sound one, that "he who thinks to become wise by religious character and influence at home.—
There it seems, she has not hesitated to take firm.

A fashionable church what is it? about as sacred a place as a fashionable theatre. One is as much devoted to the god of this world as the other. Both are filled up with gay or gaudy decorations. Both devoted to the god of this world as the other. Both are filled up with gay or gaudy decorations. Both resorted to by very fashionable audiences for curiosity or display. The principle feeling excited or gratified is poor, pitiful, human vanity. In the church, as in the theatre, the audience are entertained for an hour with public speaking, in which there is an occasional religious reflection or sentiment, about as solemn, though by no means as elo-quent, as the moralizing of Hamlet. From both blooms attack was made upon his house. The mat quent, as the moralizing of Hamlet. From both the was duly complained of in the proper quarier, places, the public of the poorer part of it, are

strictly excluded.

"How Christianity is to penetrate the whole mass of society by the agency of such churches, surpasses my comprehension. Sad would be the fate of the world if its moral condition or happiness depended on these fashionable Christians, who are giddy to folly and dissipation half the year, but-religiously abstain from opera during Lent."

OBITUARIES.

Left this world of, to her, labor and suffering, for a g orious immortality, Nov. 9th, my mother, SARAH J. DEXTER, of Middleville, N. Y. aged 58 yrs. She embracesubsequently visiting several remarkable spots in this ancient seat of learning, the party were insulted and pelted with stones; and later in the evening, the Doctor and a few friends were attacked in the lodgings of the former; but at length the watch interfered and removed the rioters. Guizlaff declared, in the presence of many in Stockholm, that 'during many sears, he had never, whether in Christian or hearning lands, witnessed such emity against the truth as in Upsala.'"

FRANKNESS.

Be frank with the world.—Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do what is right. If a friend begs a favor, you should grantit, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and yourself by equivocation. Never do a wrong thing to get a friend, nor to keep one: the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at too great sacrifice. Deal pleasantly, but firmly with all men. Above all do not appear to others with any one tell him not had been as usual to die is gain, by Bro. E. P. Talman.

DEXTER, of Middleville, N. Y. aged 58 yrs. She embraced with the close of the religion of the persecuted Nazarene when quite woungs in the deep rescuted Nazarene when quite woungs in the religion of the persecuted Nazarene when quite woungs in the erligion of the persecuted Nazarene when quite woungs in the religion of the persecuted Nazarene when quite woungs in the religion of the persecuted Nazarene when quite woungs in the religion of the persecuted Nazarene when quite woungs in the religion of the persecuted Nazarene when quite woungs in suit not meeting any people. Whose views on Lopes of Jensen with the those Communion Buptists, with whom the time agreed with her, she did not unite with any church when the time agreed with her, she did not unite with any church when the time agreed with her, she did not unite with any church when the time agreed with here, she was nearly the the views nearly themy-four years of 38. She was nearly themy-four years of 38. She was nea ed the religion of the persecuted Nazarene when quite

pecially useful in the choir. But her clear sweet voice will be heard no more in time; yet we have an assurance

Sister AVILLA HARRINGTON, wife of Mr Allen H. would allow her to give to be children a memento of their father's school friend the will. Jenny And —The "memento" was a check for \$10,000.

This anecdote, we assure our readers, is correct in all particulars. The fashiomables say it is im-The "memento" was a check for \$10,000.

This anecdore, we assure our readers, is correct an all particulars. The fashionables say it is impossible to get a visit from Jenny Lind. It reminds as—with the above circumstances—of a proverb we to Christ, his disciples, and his cause. Her sickness have somewhere seen:— "The rich draw friends to was long, and often distressing in the extreme; yet she was long, and often distressing in the extreme; yet she bore her selferings with patient submission to the Divine will. She expressed no unxiety to recover, but rather the reverse.—Said, "When brought very low 4 years ago, so that my life was despaired of, I told the Lord, if he would raise me up, to let me live 2 years, I would then cheerfully bid adien to this sinfut world. He did raise me, and has let me live twice that length of time, and now ought I not to remember my promise? "She bas gone, we trust, to the land of the blessed, to unite with the blood-washed spirit of a brother, who went to his rest a few months before her, and all the ransomed of the Lord, in praising the Lamb for saving grace, and unmerited love. M. H. Abbey.

Died in Effingham, N. H., Oct. 10, 1850, at the residence of her father (J. Hobbs) Mrs. ABIGAIL, wife of Mr. Newell Leavitt of Parsonsfield, Me., aged 22 years. Also Oct. 16, 1850, ELMIRA, daughter of John and Mary Keniston, aged 11 years.

In Freedom, N. H., Nov. 7, 1850, Benjamin F. Cushing, aged 27 years. He was a young man of promise, and his friends deeply feel their loss.

Died of the billious fever, on the 9th of Oct., ELIZA-BETH, wife of Eld. W. W. Sterricker, (pastor of Phoenix church), aged 37 years and 6 months. She died with a clear hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

Let me go, ye vain ones, to the land of the blest, My father, my mother, have reached their blest home, My brother, my sister, they lie low in the grave, But their souls rest in heaven, Ab there let me go!

Died in Lee, N. H., Nov. 20th, of a bronchial affect tion, Miss Sarah Frances, daughter of Mr. John Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. Parna his wife, aged 19 years and 9 months. From a child, she was noted for sentences thought ulness, and correct department. Though rathe retiring, and but little disposed for company, except in a terring, and but little disposed for company, except in a few cases, she was much attached to her parents, and es-teemed in the family. Notwithstanding she had, previ-ously been moral in her deportment, after her long sick-ness commenced, she was convinced that she needed re-ligion, and carnestly sought the Lord. For a long time her mind was dark and desponding; but before her death she became much more composed, and repeated—

"Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are."

In this solemn event the stricken parents and other members of the lamily feel that death, has taken one of the fairest flowers from the garden of their earthly de-The N. Y. Evening Post says of Mr. Mann's lection, that it constitutes the third triumph of Mr. Mann, obtained within a few months, over the work together for their good. Com.
Printers in Maine, Mass. and Louisiana are desired to

> Died in Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 24th, of heart disease and dropsy, Mrs. ADALINE SWEAT, wife of

Daniel Sweat, aged 35 years. Sister S. became a member of the first Free-will Baptist church in Upper Gilmanton about eight years since, lived an exemplary life, and died in peace. She bare her long and distressing sickness with patience, and at the last talked very freely and feelingly about her death, and we trust fell nsleep in Christ. Her husband, children and friends all deeply feel their loss; but we hope they will all be led by the counsel of God, and finally meet in heaven.

DAVID MOODY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of M. C. C. takes place on the first Wednesday in January. According to the charter as it was before the amendments of the last legislature, three Trustees were to be chosen. According to the amended charter six more are to be chosen at the next meeting of the Stockholders. Every person who has paid ten dollars to the funds of the College is

son who has paid ten dollars to the funds of the College is a stockholder and entitled to vote. In the original organization of the society which created this College a Manual Labor Institution was contemplated.

It is very important that the new members of the Board should be judiciously selected;—that they be men thoroughly friendly to all the objects of the institution, and especially to the Manual Labor System. The whole number of members will be reafter be fifteen. A majority of the whole will be chosen at the next meeting. Five for three years: two for two warrst and two for one for three years; two for two years, and two for one year. Let no one who has a right to vote be absent on this occasion.

M. FAIRFIELD.

LIMERICK ACADEMY.

THE WINTER TERM of eleven weeks commences Wednesday, Dec. 4. Mr. HENRY F. HARDING, Principal.

TUITION, Common English Studies, Higher do. do. Classical Studies, \$4,90. 3w33* Limerick, Nov. 13, 1850. CANCERS CAN BE CURED.

DR. J. BROWN, The celebrated Physician, for the cure of Cancers, Polypuses, Wens, &c., can be found at his residence in Killingly, (Danielsonville.) Conn., where he may be consulted free of char e. Having received his theory from a very celebra d Physician, (that received his from Portugal,) besi es a long and successful practice, induces him to wa ant a cure or no pay. One very important advantage derived from this mode of treatment, is, that neither knife, causic, burning plasters, or preparation of arsenic are used, and there is but comparatively little pain or suffering experienced. Notwithstanding the great number of cancers to be found on every part of the human body, in their early stages they can be coved with ease and safety.

Any communication directed, (postage paid,) to "J.

can be coned with ease and safety.

Any communication directed, (postage paid,) to "J.

BROWN, West Killingly, Coun.," will receive prompt

3m33

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTIONS And all Affections of the Lungs.

The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, having been tested
by the experience of thousands for the
last twenty years, is recommended by
eminent physicians and others, of the
highest respectability, as superior to any other preparation.

From the editor of the Durlington
Sentinel, May 17, 1850.—" The Veg-

etable Pulmonary Balsam, prepared by Reed and Cutler, of Boston, has become the most popular medicine ever put forth for the cure of Coogle, Colds, and Consumption. That it is worthy of its high reputation is made sufficiently evident by the immensity of its annual sales. Messrs. Reed & Cutter, are above quackery, depending alone upon the intrinsic virtues of their medicinal preparations for their disposal. Hombug is so plentiful, that it gives us real pleasure to offer the trifling and gratuitous tribute of our recommendation to a medicine we know to be of real merit.

An entinent physician writes us,—"I have for some time past been in the habit of prescribing the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for consumption, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, and coughs, or pulmonary affections of every kind; and with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation used for the above constitute."

Nov. 1, 1850 .- New Certificates, to almost any extent, might be added if deemed necessary; but the pro-prietors feel that the article has become so universally well known, and its virtues so generally acknowledged by physicians and others, as to make it unnecessary to offer, at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly

popular article.

(C) Bruwer of Counterfeits and Imitations, such as Carter's Compound Philmonary Balsam, American Pulmonary Balsam, and others, in part bearing the name. VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,"

and see that it has the written signature, of WM JON'S CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrapper,—Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Prepared by REED & CUTLER, Importers and

Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries, and country merchants generally.

For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cents. 6m33

ATTEROS CHINERY PROTORAL FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Bronchitts, Whooping - Cough, Croup, Asthma,

Whooping - Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Health Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved beyond a doubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and Thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to core the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer present the following opinions of eminent nier, and refer lurther enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts. From the President of Amberst College, the celebrated PROFESSOR HITCHCOCKS

"James C. Ayer-Sir: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and an satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,

President of Amberst College."

From the whicly celebrated PROF. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. E. D. Professor of Chemistry, Mineralczy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I duem the Cherry Precent, an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, ates he has used the CHERRY PECTORAL with success, to cure a cough and inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: 1 am now constantly using your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will care coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to definice all other remedies. Invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,

1. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Agents for Dover, DANIEL LOTHROP & Co., and C. A. TUFTS.

BOUNTY LAND

OBTAINED by the subscriber for Officers, Musicians, or Privates, whether of regulars, volunteers or Milita, in the War of 1812, or in any Indian Wars since 1790, and for officers in the Mexican War, who served one month and upwards.

Having secured the services of a responsible Agent in Washington, who has find long experience in the pension office, all applications will be most promptly answered.

Office Over the Dover Bank.

Office Over the Dover Bank. C. W. WOODMAN.

Dover, Oct. 14, 1850.