Bates College

SCARAB

The Morning Star

Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library

5-29-1850

The Morning Star - volume 25 number 07 - May 29, 1850

Freewill Baptist printers

Follow this and additional works at: https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star

Recommended Citation

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 25 number 07 - May 29, 1850" (1850). *The Morning Star.* 2385.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star/2385

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library at SCARAB. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Morning Star by an authorized administrator of SCARAB. For more information, please contact batesscarab@bates.edu.

VARIATE ST

\$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED BY THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

TWILLIAM BURR, Agent.

NO. 7.

VOL. XXV.

OFFICE OF THE MORNINGSTAR, In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St. (near the Town Hall,) Dover. D'All communications and business letters should be

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

Convonators. Joseph M. Harper Daniel P. Cilley, Wm. Burr, Silas Cortis, Ellas Hutchins, Enoch Place, Jonathan Woodman, M. W. Burlingame, D. Waterman, Thomas Porkins, 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, and J. M. Bailey.

EDITORIAL COUNCIL. E. Hutchins, E. Place, and Silve TERMS:

The Star is published every WEDNESDAY on the For one Year, in advance,

"" " If paid within the year

"" " If.not paid till after the close of

2,00

the year,

All ministers, (ordained and licensed) in good stated in the Free-will Baptist connexion, are authorized a requested to act as Agents, in obtaining subscribers and collecting and forwarding monies. Agents are allowed per cent on all monles collected and remitted by them.

MORNING STAR.

Por the Morning Star. THE SURPRISE OF THE WICKED AT THEIR OWN DESTRUCTION.

The prophet, Jeremiah, in the first chapter of his Lamentations, bewails the miseries which had come upon his much beloved city, in consequence of the ravages of the Chaldean army, which had accomplished the destruction of Judah and Jerusalem. He contrasts her then deplorable condi-tion with her former state of magnificence and glory, and forces home upon her own guilty inconsideration, in language solemn and emphatic, "that she remembereth not her last end; therefore she came down wonderfully." The tremendous calamities that now came upon the Jewish nation, seem to have been an occasion not only of great distress, but also of great surprise. She came down at a time when she did not expect in a manner which she did not expect, and to a destruction which she had not thought of. Jerusalem, the joy of the whole earth, was, from her lofty elevation to which she had risen, suddenly brought down into the dust. Her beauty and her splendor and the noise of her viols all departed. So it has been with individuals. The case of Nebuchadnezzar, and of Herod, and multitudes of others, are striking illustrations of the manner in which God visits the ungodly by signal destruction. Destruction came upon them in a way and manner and at a time which they and not expect; which rendered their dissolution unexpec-tedly dreadful and surprising. And let me say the same thing will hold true, in a greater or less degree, of all sinners as it respects their final doom, and more especially of those who have sinned against great light and with a high hand.

against great light and with a ligh hand.

1. This will appear, when we take into consideration that God's wrath is continually accumulating. He has declared in his word-in those truths which came forth from the deep fountains of his wisdom-" that the soul that sinneth shall die"-not that sinneth a year-not that sinneth through a whole life, but that sinneth shall die. sinner to eternal wo, what must be the result of a state of impenitency through a whole life? If the first sin the sinner commits, provokes God, can be expect that the second will provoke him less, and as be goes on in his sinful course, regardless of all moral principle, that God will come to think as little of it as he himself? and therefore he will not charge his sins against him?
To suppose this, would be to annihilate God's moral government, and trample his divine justice under foot. If, then, one sin exposes the sinner to eternal wo, and it be the fact, that the progress of God's wrath has exactly corresponded with the progress of the sinner's guilt, and that the sinner has pursued a wicked course so long as, through hardness, to have lost sight of the true nature of his crime, and the extent of his guilt, and has cherished the fond hope that there is nothing dreadful in the future—that all will be well with him bereafter-what aggravated despair and surprise must fill his bosom when all this vast accumulation of Jehovah's wrath, unlooked for, shall come down-upon him in tremen-

dous out-burstings. Surely such will come down 2. The destruction which will come upon sinners will be to them a matter of fearful surprise, inasmuch as in the present life, God's wrath seems to slumber, at least they receive no direct expression of it. It is true, that God has warned, the sinner of his approaching doom, both in His word and providence, in warnings so plain and pointed, that if he did not shut his eyes and close is ears against them, he could not fail of being alarmed. No sinner can stand before the bar of Almighty God in the day of his calamity, and charge him with having concealed from him his awful danger. But, nevertheless, God treats the sinner here as a probationer for eternity. He sets life and death before him; and if he does not choose the path that leads to heaven-if he does not comply with his requisitions—he does not unsheath his sword and come down upon him in speedy destruction. His wrath is pent up in re-serve for a more dreadful explosion. The sin-ner perhaps reads about the terrors of God's wrath, of a judgment to come, and of an endless hell; but he does not experience them now. He puts them far from him; and the pleasures and vanities of this world absorbing his affections, they become with him an idle tale. He looks around him. All nature seems to wear a pleasing aspect. He dreams not that the elements are d for his destruction. Convolving clouds armed for his destruction. Convolving clouds roll the heavens in terrific gloom, raging with unrestrained fury, as if borne onward by an avenging hand. The vivid lightnings flash, and the redoubled peals of thunder roll with tremendous concussion through the warring elements. Nature gains its end and all is calm. The sinner is passed by unhurt. Boreas gathers his forces, and sweeps o'er the landscape with unsurpassed triumph, levelling human planfations, and bowing the mountain forests to the dust, and then relaxes into the gentle zephyrs that fan the human brow with a touch of delight. The sinner is unharmed. Pestilence comes; it cuts down the sinner; it cuts down the saint also, or perhaps the latter is taken and the former spared He sees nothing in all this that portends the wrath of God. He reclines upon his bed no invisible being whispers in his ear any thing concerning a future wo; and when lost in cali repose, he dreams of beauty, of pleasure, and perhaps of eternal felicity, without the intrusion of a single image of gloom. He is surrounded with plenty. Every day strengthens his convic-tion that God is merciful. He has food and rai-

ment—houses and friends—the teachings of na-ture and the advantages of science—the comforts

of social intercourse and domestic relations. In a word, he has all the temporal blessings necessary

DOVER, N. H. MAY 29, 1850.

fo make him truly comfortable and happy. He has as many, and often more than the humble follower of Christ, and as far as God's providence is concerned, it would be impossible to interpret any thing as indicating to the sinner a dreadful destiny hereafter. But God does not only confer upon the sinner a common share of temporal blessings; but oftentimes permits him to prosper in the accumulation of wealth. He becomes rich, either by inheritance or by his own exertions, which has raised him from absolute poverty to a state of opulence and independence, thus he lives in the aristocracy of wealth, he drinks deep into all the convivial and enchanting pleasures of earth, and feasts largely upon the richest and far-fetched dainties produced by nature. He takes far-reaching strides in the giddy round of fashion, and courts the empty iddy round of fashion, and courts the empty ands of miles for fading riches.

bonors and vain applause of the grand and gay.
But to cap the climax of his exalted fame, perhaps nature has conferred upon him a Cæsar-like dignity, a splendid symmetry and a high order of intellect, which in this world of depravity and wickedness would throw him at once upon the wings of the popular breeze, and make his productions and friendship sought after with a surprising avidity even beyond the limits of his own native shore. He stands in the dignified stations of honor and becomes the recipient of the most lucrative and fame-giving offices in his land; nay, voted Whitfield. He has crossed the Atlan-

of honor and becomes the recipient of the most lucrative and fame-giving offices in his land; nay, is even permitted to sit upon the throne of a kingdom or an empire, to wield the kingly scepture, and to receive the frenzied adulation of his almost adoring subjects. Now, these worldly

almost adoring subjects. Now, these worldly distinctions and numberless expressions of divine goodness, which the wicked are continually reto the house, where he in a few days breathes his last, and that too far from his native hills and when the day of calamity and wrath finally friends in Vermont? It is the devoted JOHN comes. The mere absence of any signal mani-

eiving, have a tendency to lull them into a deep

ecurity, and to prepare them for fearful surprise

his world, in which there are so many blessings,

to a world in which existence itself becomes a

For the Morning Star.

Six Reasons for not inviting to the Lord's

If a person unite with the church, he or she

worthy persons.

If one offers himself to a church as a Christian,

ne is not received except the members are satis-

fied respecting him; and if they have anything

against a member of their own or another church

4. Because many such persons by

distant with gold, some leave

honor, mingled with the ringing of bells, from houses dedicated to the religion of the PRINCE OF PEACE. And if high wages and a

breaking of bread."

hey can bring the matter before the church to

festation of God's displeasure, actually has this effect. Much more will it be likely to follow Who is that being carried into the house of from their being the subjects of numerous posi-tive blessings. They secretly flatter themselves, been a man of labor and severe toil, and he too that it is impossible that a God who does them is rich, but not in this world's goods; for it is on-so much good here, should inflict any great evil by by charity that he has for a while been sus-upon them hereafter; or, if they are too thought-tained. It is DAVID MARKS. No more will his s of the whole subject, even to make this in- voice be heard among the bills of New England,

ference, still their long experience of God's mercies must prepare them for a tremendous disappointment when the change actually comes. What a fearful transition will it be from Youth, seek that honor that cometh from God. W. B. HAMBLIN.

For the Morning Star.

THE SABBATH BELL.

curse. Oh, will not the sinner feel that he has How pleasantly its peals come ringing out on ome down wonderfully, when he finds himself in the prison of despair, with no sound but the stillness of the morning air. And how full sound of his own wailing, with no society but the of holiness and beauty is the sound. It entransociety of the reprobate, with no light but the ces the soul-lifts the thoughts to heaven-and society of the reprobate, with no light but the light of eternal burnings. Oh, think of the anguish that must fill the bosom of the once rich, noble and great of this world, who were accustomed to receive a homage which sometimes fell little short of idolatry, and to be cheered by a thousand expressions of divine bounty. When they compare what they once were with what they are now, and what they are to be through eternal ages, will they not regard the change as supremely dreadful and overwhelming? C.

tion who wrote,

"But the sound of the church going bell 'These vallies and rocks never heard."

Supper those who are not Members of an I could be placed in the western wilds or 1. Because such persons wish the privileges of the chamber of sickness and suffering—like Mungo Park, I could wander alone o'er Afric's If a person unite with the church, he or she is under the care, and subject to the discipline of that church, and may be labored with for disorderly walk; but those who will not unite, avoid these things, yet claim this privilege as their right.

deserts, worn and weary, yet, it on each returning Sabbath morn, I might hear the sound of the church-going bell, I still would be at home. Its merry tones would bring to me thoughts of my own childhood home, of early instruction in the Sabbath school, and of all that is good and the Sabbath school, and of all that is good and 2. Because in most cases such persons do not lovely connected with my childish years. And require it from a relish or desire for the ordinance, as may be seen from the fact, that although there may have been no communion for a considerable time in connection with a regularly constituted church, and they have had a minister of the servers are a server as the servers are a server as a server as

their own views among them, they make no effort to obtain communion seasons.

Because were we to invite them we should morning as its last echoes are dying away, that have no security against fellowshipping un- this may be one of the last sounds my departing soul shall hear. JEDDIE.

> CONFORMITY TO THE WORLD. No. 3. The example of the world is not to be followed in the prevalent neglect of the Holy Scrip tures.

which he belongs, and thus they have a security against sitting at the Lord's table with those who against sitting at the Lord's table with those who do not walk as Christians; but if a general invitation be given to all who consider themselves Christians, there is no other test than a man's opinion of himself, which is often wrong.

Because many such persons by their con-It may be said, the world, meaning this part of it, read some in the Scriptures, and therefore there is no danger in taking them for a guide But is it customary with them to examine what this religion is? Is the Bible read with that attention which ought to be bestowed on a book duct do injury to the church; they all prevent the real strength of Christ's church from being opening the invisible world, and making known the terms of salvation? It is to be feared, its known, and they do not act in accordance with sacred pages are only read by many of the world for the sake of quieting their consciences; and when they have read a short portion, it is 2 Cor. 6:17.
5. Because it is plain from Acts 2:41, 42, 44, 47, that only those who had believed, been bap-tized, and added to the church, joined in the enough, whether they understand it or not.

Now, between reading in this manner, and read-6. Because such persons deprive themselves of ing with an earnest desire to become wise unto the privilege, as if they are Christians, and can give evidence of it, no Evangelical church will be apparent by the following comparison:

A man who needs exercise, takes into his hand refuse to admit them, therefore if they lose privilege by neglect, they only are to blame.

We do not practice close communion, for we
Cordially invite members of all Evangelical
Churches, whatever may be their peculiar discihurches, whatever may be their peculiar discient. He labors not for exercise, but that so much work may be done. He is not satisfied because he has labored so long, unless the work

HONOR BESTOWED BY MAN AND BY GOD. If men generally read the Bible to know its Men of this world are honored by their fellow men; but this honor is fading. The time-serv-ing politician receives his fading laurels. The blood-thirsty warrior, though Heaven-daring, is true meaning, the will of God, the conditions of salvation, &c., they would read with attention compare scripture with scripture; they would consider what went before and what followed after, that the aim and drift of the inspired wrihonored with titles and wealth; and as he returns ter might be known. from the field of blood, passing through villages, loud huzzas and the cannon's roar are heard to

BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION, No. 3.

THE PROPER OR LITERAL MEANING OF WORDS pension bestowed are not thought to be enough, heavy donations are often made; and though times may be called hard, yet there is no trouble the primitive or original sense. It is spontanein building expensive monuments to the memory ously presented to the mind as soon as the word of these men of worldly honor.

On the other hand, see the man honored by God, who has labored to Christianize and civil- al sense is also called the primary sense, and the is uttered. The literal sense, among older wri-

ize men. By his efforts, the tippler has become a sober man, the village once noted for its wickedness, has become a place of piety, and many a wicked youth has forsaken his ways and turned of sense is also called the primary sense, and the tropical, the secondary.

2. The primitive or proper sense often becomes obsolete. In this case, the secondary sense becomes the proper one.

wicked youth has forsaken his ways and turned to God; the sick have been visited; the fatherless have been protected; the ignorant have been educated; the dying have left in triumph. This benefactor is now aged; many that knew his early sacrifice and toil, have gone home; another generation has arisen, that are enjoying the fruit of his toils; but they are but little aware of what has been the cause of their great advantages. No cannon's roar is heard when this bens efactor arrives; no pension is granted him by men of this world; but he murmurs not, God hon-

4. When names are transferred to things des- 238 other assistants from this country. Associate 4. When names are transferred to things destitute of names, they become in respect to these things the same as literal or proper names; as when we predicate head of a lake, foot of a hill, leg of a table, perception of the mind; for though we in fact use the words head, foot, leg, perception, metaphorically, in respect to the lake, hill, table, perception, yet in these cases the words may be called proper ones.

238 other assistants from this country. Associated with them are 31 native preschers; and 100 other native helpers, making in all 540 laborers under the care of the Board.

There are also 87 organized churches, containing about 26,000 members, about 2000 of whom have been added within the last year.

In connection with the Schools, directly or indirectly under the instruction of the missionaries.

M. M. SMART.

M. M. SMART.

For the Morning Star.

ROCKINGHAM QUARTERLY MEETING.

A part of the Manchester delegation started on Monday, the 18th. We went by stage; and granite hills of New Hampshire. We arrived in Dover about sun-down. I visited brother William Burr's family, who have been passing through deep afflictions, two of their children having been called away by death. Our brother and sister feel deeply the affliction and loss, yet they seem much composed and resigned through the promises of the gospel of Christ. O! the hope of the Gospel, how it lights up the deep, dark gloom that hangs over the tomb.

The Quarterly Meeting met on Tuesday, 14th at 2 College Part of the Instruction of the missionaries, are 10,430 youths and children.

The twelve printing establishments in connection with the missions, have issued during the year, in 30 languages, 36,000,000 pages; and since the commencement of the missions more than 750,000,000 pages bearing the record of God's saving truth.

The reading of the reports was followed with addresses by Rev. Mr. French, missionary from Ahmednuggur, Rev. A. A. Willits, Rev. John D. Paris of the Sandwich Island mission, and Rev. Wm. M. Thompson, missionary from Syria.

The American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the instruction of t

cleasant and refreshing to meet on the shores of time so many of our old and tried brethren in he ministry and delegates from the churches. The letters, as a whole, were interesting and Rev. Hallis Reed-Moses Frenkel, a Christian cheering, most of them bringing glorious intelli-gence of revivals and additions. Great Falls that has been in progress ever since the Anniversaries last fall, and some one hundred and thirty have been baptized and added to the church. Praise God for all his goodness to our churches in this part of God's moral vineyard. The harmony, order, union and despatch, with which the business was done, was to me pleasing and comforting. The business was presented and discussed in a Christian spirit, and acted upon unanimously and in love. I would not say this is a model quarterly meeting, but I do wish all our quarterly meetings were as well as had a good, deep, & most interesting revival, do wish all our quarterly meetings were as well regulated, in as good order, and possessed as much union and kind feeling as was here mani-

The meetings of worship were interesting, spiritual, and we trust salutary. May the meeting prove a great blessing to those who attended it, is my prayer.

J. B. Davis.

are sold here during the year, while thirty-six inquirers after the truth as it is in Jesus, all of thousand are manufactured into alcohol, to be whom have come in contact with the missionathousand are manufactured into alcohol, to be whom have come in contact with the missiona-used in medicine and the arts. The cost of this ries of this Society, and have been first awakenhundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars. It will be seen, that the far larger part of this quantity of liquid fire is for drinking, and is of course, devoted to the destruction of health, character happiness, life, and the hope of heaven.—

More than two millions of dollars, every year changing hands in this city, in the Satanic work of human destruction! In the manufacture of this whiskey, which is sent all over the country form illication.

det through their instrumentality.

The missionaries and colporters of the Society have distributed among the Jews the past year thousands of tracts and hundreds of Bibles, lectures, and other books adapted to their present religious condition.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

At the recent

this whiskey, which is sent all over the country, four millions and fifty-six thousand bushels of

Do not the fair objects with which even this ruined earth is brightened, tell us that there must be somewhere a heaven! From them we get passing gleams of the beautiful and the perfect. Like stray particles of gold, they indicate the treasures of the mine beneath. Like lights gleaming from some palace window, they make known something of the splendor within. The various objects of sky and earth point to scenes of excellence and blessedness, of which they can only shadow forth the cold outline. The stars above us, as they give forth their never-ceasing radiance, unite in saying, "There is a heaven—a heaven to which our brightness is as darkness itself." streams of earth all tell us, "There is a heaven a lost Paradise of which we are but the faded relics-a Paradise yet to be inherited, of which we are the certain pledges."-Bonar.

I would rather serve Christ for nothing, than gain all the kingdoms of the world as the fruit of any sin, idleness not excepted .- Anon.

NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

A meeting on behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held at the Tabernacle on May 10th. The President, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, delivered a brief address on the value of the Gospel as a 27, 28. Hebrews 4:9—11. means of spreading and securing liberty of con-

tial Committee sent forth, in their annual re- of worldly men for religion, by the temporal bential Committee sent forth, in their annual report, an appeal for thirty-eight new laborers to sustain existing missions, and these six individuals are all who have yet responded to that appeal by the offer of themselves for this service.

The holy Sabbath has not escaped this ill-ordered logic, summoning all its eloquence to prove that the Sabbath is chiefly valuable for its temporal advantages. Let us elevate ourselves to a higher range of thought, and look at the Sabbath is chiefly valuable for its temporal advantages.

during the nine months which have elapsed of the current financial year, have been \$187,609 lished by God.

The command of God is enough to prove that 83, which exceeds the receipts of the corres-ponding months of the previous year, by \$8,- it is our duty to keep the Sabbath holy; and the

directly under the instruction of the missionaries,

dark gloom that hangs over the tomb.

The Quarterly Meeting met on Tuesday, 14th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It was indeed most pleasant and refreshing to meet on the shores of time so many of our old and tried brethren in addresses were delivered by J. W. Marcussohn, a Christian Israelite from Constantinople— Israelite from Poland-and Rev. Gilian Bon-

From the Report, we learn that the receipts year it is intended to do more than has bee done in past years. Fifteen missionaries are to be employed. The Report states that the missionaries have been able to induce Jews in considerable numbers of both sexes to attend upon their public ministrations in Christian churches. There are at the present time more than a hundred Christian Israelites in good and regular THE WHISKEY TRADE IN CINCINNATI—
We learn from Cist's Advertiser, that 276,000 barrels of whiskey, averaging fifty gallons each, There are known to be as many as 15 serious

four millions and fifty-six thousand bushels of eral Missionary Committee in conjunction with corn are consumed. Thus it is, we repay God's the Board of Managers of the Missionary Sociecorn are consumed. Thus it is, we repay God's the Methodist Episcopal church, it was dekindness, in giving us a fruitful land. Its rich ty of the Methodist Episcopal church, it was deproducts we convert into agents to mar his hand-termined to appropriate to the promotion of the iwork and ruin his creatures eternally.—Central Missionary cause, for the year 1850, one hundred had an additional reason—first as men, and then and fifty thousand dollars-an advance 000 upon last year, as follows:

For the Foreign field,

For the Domestic,

The latter appropriation is divided between the Domestic Missions proper and the foreign resident population in this country, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and French. The The Indians in the States and in the Territories are included in this last division.

> DR. BETHUNE'S SERMON FOR THE SAR. BATH.

on to which our brightness is as

The fields, the flowers, the all tell us, "There is a heaven of which we are but the faded GEO. W. RETHUNE, D. D., in the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette Place. At an early hour the house was filled to its utmost capacity; and long before the hour of worship, hundreds were leaving the place from the sheer impossibil ity of getting within the doors. The services were commenced by singing the

beautiful hymn "Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love." A brief prayer by Rev. Dr. Vermilye was followed by the hymn—

"Frequent the day of God returns,
To shed its quickening beams."

It was a principal and most fatal error of the science and civil freedom; after which, state- Jews, that they expected the Messiah in the ments were read, showing the condition and operations of the Board.

During the year, two ordained missionaries and five assistant missionaries have rested from

This great lies expected the Board in the disciples could not be persuaded to the contrary, until the crucified Jesus had ascended up into heaven.—

This great lies deeper than a mistaken rendering their labors.

Four ordained missionaries and eight assistant missionaries have left this country for a foreign field, and eight assistant missionaries have joined the several missions among the Indians of this ountry.

Three missionaries and two assistant missionafirst or chiefly as a means of securing our tempories, who were in this country a year ago, have ral welfare is to make Christ the minister of our returned to their stations.

Five missionaries and one missionary physician are now under appointment, and will soon enter upon their labors.

Eight months have elapsed since the Prudentians are too often anxious to bribe the support

ponding months of the previous year, by \$8-331 98. A proportionate increase during the remaining three months, will make the total receipts of the present year, \$260,897 68. If this amount should be received, and the expenditures should be received, and the expenditures should be equal to those of the last year, the debt at the close of the year will amount to \$34,924 77.

Several of the missions have enjoyed during the year seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, among which mention is made of the Tamil mission, in Southern Africa, and the Nestorian mission.

There are now under the care of the Board 25 missions, embracing 104 stations, 163 ordain— 25 missions, embracing 104 stations, 163 ordain-ed missionaries, 8 physicians not ordained, and perpetual Sabbath—but to be observed by man.

All the time of man is due to God. The division made in our books, between the duties we owe to God and the duties we owe to man, is false. The true distinction is, between what we owe to God directly, and what we owe indirectly. This sev-enth part of the time God has set apart for his direct or immediate service. Though made for man, it is not man's Sabbath, but God's. It was blessed—not that a portion of time is capable of receiving a blessing, but that it was made an ocreceiving a blessing, but that it was made an oc-casion and a means of benefit to those who keep it; just as a "field which the Lord hath blessed," is a field productive of good fruits to those who properly cultivate it. The rest from labor, which is enjoined, is for the sake of having nothing to interfere with the appropriate religious duties— the worship of God. The Sabbath was made for the worship of God. The Sabbath was made for man as a spiritual, religious, immortal creature, and has no promise of a blessing except as it is so used. Man is so prone to be forgetful of God in seeking his creatures, forgetful of eternity in the pursuit of the things of time, that God has made the Sabbath an ordinance of religion. It is a logical mistake, as well as a grave sacrilege, to regard the Sabbath as having any pledge of blessings except as it is made religious. God shared with man his rest, recognizing man as his vice-gerent over the mundane creation; and set vice-gerent over the mundane creation; and set apart the Sabbath for conference, as it were, with himself as to the discharge of those high duwith nimself as to the discharge of those high du-ties. The rest is therefore spiritual. God's rest was not from fatigue of work, neither is rest from physical labor the rest into which man en-ters with God. Only by a godly use of the Sab-bath, in imitation of God, and in fellowship with God, do we secure its benefits by a true enjoyment of its privileges.

The Sabbath is laid at the foundation of mor-

als. God did not allow man to live a day, or to enter fairly upon lifs moral duties, until he had first kept a Sabbath with his God. The first Sabbath was not a rest after six days' labor, but a preparation for six days' labor to come. Man has no time that is his own. And the keeping of the Sabbath is like an offering of the first fruits, in token that all the harvest is for God and belongs to God. He cannot regard mankind as his brothers, except he regards God as his and their father. It is only by a sense of God's authority that he can discharge his duty on earth. Therefore God has appointed the Sabbath for man, to worship the Sovereign and learn his will. Every well kept Sabbath is a return to God for light and strength, and in anticipation of the account he is to render. Where the Sabbath is best kept, virtue has most prevailed. He only who remembers to keep the Sabbath holy, will remember to keep himself holy. What must have been the admiring and adoring transports of the holy creature, man, on the first Sabbath! He needed its sacred hours to prepare for his eminent re-sponsibilities, and confer with his Parent Savereign in regard to the duties before him. The sanctity of the Godhead's presence was sent down to enshrine the unpolluted earth. Then was the Sabbath made for man, and then did man rest with God. There shall dawn another Sabbath, made for man, far exceeding its first type in Par-

If the Sabbath was necessary for man holy, how much more necessary must is be for man fallen. God, who is rich in mercy, did not take away his holy Sabbath from a fallen world. It was no part of the ceremonial law given to the Jews as a circumcised nation, but they were told to remember it as a well-known usage. They as Israelites. Throughout the Old Testament, it is spoken of as a covenant sign, which was typical of the relations of the true Israel. Just so, we, as Christians, keep the Sabbath in honor at once of our Creator and of our Redeemer. The work of redemption is emphatically spoken of as a new creation, and this is deserving a commemoration. The change of time makes no change in its nature, but only adds the new creation to its significancy. The Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath day, and the first day of the week is the Lord's day, in which we honor the Son, even as

we honor the Father. The new creation, like the first, is progressive, both as to the individual and as to the church.—
Man takes the same place in the new creation as in the first. His employment is more noble than that of Eden, as a worker together with God in the work of the new creation. When this work is done, then comes the glorious rest. As to each is done, then comes the glorious rest. As to each individual, this rest comes at the end of life; as to the church, the glorious rest shall come when all the ransomed people of God are brought home to glory. Then shall the Redeemer rest from his providential work, and all his people shall sympathize with him in his glorious rest forever.—What an argument and encouragement for us to labor to enter into that rest in which the unbelieving and the slothful shall not have part.— The Sabbath, like the old law, is not perfect now, but the shadow of good things to come, because it is but one day, followed by six days of secular

labor. INFERENCES.

1. Let us learn caution, as to the method of arguing in favor of the Sabbath from its temporal benefits. As a secular rest, it is beautiful, and it is necessary to repair the fatigues of labor. It is the poor man's privilege, and the rich man's duty, the dumb beast's right, and a luxury for the latest to be recoved as a convenience. all. But it is not to be regarded as a conven-ience to man which he may dispense with, but an ordinance of Heaven which he must obey. Mere leisure, simple idleness, is not a blessing, but a provocative of luxury and a tempter to vice. The great healing virtue of the Sabbath is because the great schools of virtue and incentives to devotion are open to all. We are told of the unmercifulness of shutting up the toil-worn or the unmercitainess of shuting up the toll-worn operatives of a city, forbidding them to breathe the fresh rural air on the Sabbath; but we have ample proof that the Sabbath-keeping laborers are best refreshed by the Sabbath, and best prepared by it to enter again upon the toils of the

2. Let us rely upon the truth and Spirit of God only for the vindication and enforcement of the Sabbath. Every bond by which, in our impatience, we unite religion to secular power, by law or otherwise, is hurtful to religion. We may patience, we unite religion to sectiar power, by law or otherwise, is hurtful to religion. We may make a compact between the church and the world, and the world will be well pleased to use the church for its purposes; but will allow the church to use the world for its purposes. The Sabbath has the moral power to make its own way. The Gospel, in its light and love, is the power of God. Give the gospel to the Sabbath, and the gospel will save the Sabbath.

3. Let us be diligent and faithful in giving the Sabbath its true character. It is a feast day, and men should not be repelled from it by a pragmatical gloom and ascetic severity. Let it appear to be our delight. Our faces should shine as those of happy angels. It is the foretaste of eternal

be our delight. Our faces should shine as mose of happy angels. It is the foretaste of eternal joy; therefore, on the Sabbath we should look up and sing, the happiest of the happy.

The services were closed by singing—

"Jerusalem, my happy home."

A

ect

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated at the Tabernacle on Thursday morning, the 9th inst. The exercises were opened by the reading of the IXth Psalm, which was followed by an address from Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, President of the Society.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said: It is pleasant and profitable to reflect that amid the changes of time and the commotions which have agitated the world, the Bible still maintains its wonted sway over the hearts of its friends, and has extended still further its light and power into the regions of darkness and sin. This blessed Book of God, the fountain of all that is dear to our hopes, will yet recover an apostate world to its rightful allegiance. The promise and the faith-fulness of Him who gave it, give us assurance that his Word shall accomplish this purpose of infinite grace. When we consider that whatever is pure in principle, and upright, just and kind in the intercourse of nations and men, trace their source and authority to the Bible,that the stability of governments, the securities of the people; and the sacredness of domestic and social friendship, are all-hallowed and fortified by the doctrines and precepts of the Bible. its claims address us with surpassing force, and exalt the humblest agencies that take interest in its circulation. It relieves the anxieties of the present crisis in our political concerns, to turn to this sacred Volume and contemplate it as the great Book of Peace for the healing of the nations-healing the strifes of party, the jealousies of sect, and the collisions of local partialities .-Let its influences spread abroad as the Spirit of God shall prompt; let the kind forbearance, the large charity, the considerate allowance for common infirmities, enjoined by the Gospel, pervade this family of States, and the strife shall then be, who shall best and soonest heal the wounds and compose the discords which threaten our Union, In the character and relations of this cause, as it concerns our country and the world, is a rich and lasting recompense for all that can be done to promote it. Every heart that glows, and every hand that moves for the Bible, casts its lot with a concern which engages the smiles of Heaven, and enlists the ministry of angels. The Word is ordained to bring the great human familv into one blessed brotherhood-bound to each other by the ties of love. Peace on earth and good will to men was the chorus of angels on the plains of Bethlehem. Peace I leave with you was the farewell of the glorified Redeemer .-Peace restored and perfected between man and his Maker, and man and his brother, will crown the final consummation, and pepare for the end

An abstract of the Treasurer's Report was presented by Joseph Hyde, Esq., Assistant Treasurer. The receipts of the year have been \$284,614 84; being an increase of \$34,744 68

over those of the previous year.

An abstract of the Manager's Report was read by the Secretaries, Rev. Drs. Brigham and Holdich. The year has been highly successful, and the prospects of the Society for future distribuwere never better. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the past year was 633,395. The aggregate number of copies of the Scriptures printed since the formation of the Society has been 6,980,535; of which 2,715,647 were Bibles, and 4,264,888 Testaments. The copies printed during the past year have been distributed in every State and Territory in the Union, in the West Indies, in Spanish and Portuguese America, in Canada and New Bruns wick; among seamen, boatmen, immigrants, hospitals, prisons, Jews and Gentiles. Protestants manists, white men, red men and colored men, the bond and the free; indeed, among all who were in need and could be reached. A New Testament, with Spanish and English in parallel columns, has been prepared; also the book of Genesis in Grebo for West Africa, and the book of Acts for an Indian tribe in South Amer-

The number of agents employed has been thirty, including two in Texas, one in California. and one in the West Indies. A large number of Bible distributors or colporters have also been in service, but procured, directed, and paid by the local auxiliaries, aided by the Parent Society

only when necessary.
Sixty-four new auxiliaries have been formedmost of them in the Western States and Territories. The usual large grants of books have been made from the Depository; and, in addition, moneys have been sent for making the same in France, Turkey, Syria, Persia; at Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and Lodiana in India; also in China, in South Africa, and at the Sandwich The whole amount of these payments Islands. is \$17,900; and there is still voted, but not yet paid, nearly the same amount.

In the course of the year, the Society has been called to mourn the death of one of its Vice Presidents, Charles Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia, deceased at Burlington, N. J.; and one Manager, B. L. Woolley, Esq., of New

The Board remark that the only great appre hension they have experienced for the future prospects of the Society, is that, for lack of zeal. nethod, or punctuality, on the part of some auxiliaries, the opening demands of providence may not be met as rapidly as they are presented.— They earnestly call upon the friends of the Bible cause every where to continue unremittingly their countenance and support.

At the conclusion of these reports, the following resolution was moved by Chancellor Walworth, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Managers.

Dr. Tyng spoke of the sensations which had fifted his mind an hour previously, when his eye had rested upon the portraits of the venerated founders of this Society, which adorn the walls of its rooms. He borrowed inspiration from the silent yet eloquent witnesses. He applauded the firm and unwavering course pursued by the conductors of this institution, from its commencement to the present time. The great work continues in youthfulness and vigor, though years go by. The appetite grows by what it feeds upon. Put one Bible into a family, and you at once create a demand for ten more; introduce but one in a nation, and you have a constant and growing demand. The issues of this Society is like the oil in the widow's cruse and the meal in the barrel: just enough to make two cakes on which the world may feed to-day and cakes on which the world may feed to-day and die to morrow, if the supply be not renewed.—
But to morrow, sir, the supply will be renewed, and thousands more of the human race will rejoice then to feed upon it. Dr. T. concluded with an earnest appeal to the Christian community, to accord to this Society the respect and confidence to which its beneficent labors so richly entitle it.

ly entitle it. Rev. STUART ROBINSON, of Frankfort, Ky., offered the next resolution.

Resolved, That as the Bible is its own interpreter, it carries in itself its own best defence: and we rely, therefore, upon the general diffusion of this book, with the accompanying influence of the Holy Spirit, as the great means for holding in check the infidel tendencies of our

The spreading of the knowledge of the Scriptures among the people, said Mr. Robinson, is manifestly the very best defence that can be made by Christianity against the infidelity of our time. Ours is a practical age. The mechanical and useful take precedence of theories and ab-

Bible itself is practical. It is one of those agents which the people can understand, and el its power upon feel its power upon their hearts. But it has great evils to contend with. Of these, the prevalent infidelity is the most gigantic. The German Transcendentalism has begun to inflict itself upon us, and in an aggravated form. The original errors of theory are combined with a great many evils peculiar to this country. It has been wittily said of Germany, that she once fell for many years into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and hen she at last awoke, she found both sea and land in the possession of her neighbors; and so, finding nothing for herself to do, she concluded to take possession of the air. The fine-spun theories she there manufactures have been transported to America; and, with the peculiarity of he Yankee mind, our own reformers have thrown aside the Bible and common sense for he present, and concluded to go up still higher n the air, and take possession of the whole unireally assumed by this aspiring class. Aside from this, however, there is no real danger. The mind of the country tends to developement. He only desired that the Bible may be freely circulated, without note or comment, argument or persuasion—resting its claims simply upon the divine truths taught in its pages. He would simply have the Bible drawn, as a cordon sanataire, all around our land, to keep off the

Rev. Dr. Hongson, of Harrisburgh, Pa., proosed the third resolution, sustaining it with a w appropriate observations :

Resolved, That the Society looks with favor and hope n the means adopted by the board for supplying our Impigrant population with the Sacred Scriptures.

The plans of usefulness adopted by our Society, said Dr. H., are on a most magnificent scale. It restricts its benefits to no class of men, nor will its objects be accomplished until the world. s regenerated. He had long resided in close proximity with the large German population of ing is just interior of Pennsylvania, and had been heaven? deeply impressed with a sense of their moral desn, and that of our foreign immigrants gen-He felt gratified to learn that the Bible Society takes measures to supply them with the Word of God. Among other good results, it furnished them with peculiar advantages for acquiring the English language. Aside from other notives, patriotism summons us to this work. If we would preserve our civil and political institutions, we must give these immigrants the Word

Dr. Hodgson was followed by JOHN THOMPson, Esq., who spoke to the following resolu-

Resolved, That the Bible, in its letter and spirit, fur nishes the best of all standards by which to test the numerous theories of the day for improving the condition and prospects of the race.

If there is any one great subject, said My Thompson, which seems to command universal attention, it is that of the nature and objects of this Society. He adverted to the struggles of the European nations for freedom, and attributed their failures to their ignorance of the Bible. which alone can make men free. Revolutions based upon Christian principles, would be peaceful, and work serenely to an appropriate result. But in Europe, revolutions are too frequently actuated by the vagaries of philosophers, or the dreams of priests. Over this infernal vortex, Europe is now sailing, nearing the boiling centre at each turn. Europe can never see emancipaion, until its principles of equality are more elearly understood-until man discerns his own ndividual responsibility. Without these, what would have become of the American revolution? Constitutions and charters are well enough, but the Bible is the great charter upon which man must erect the structure of his social rights. We can only become liberty propagandists by first being Bible propagandists.

Rev. Mr. WIMMER, the Hungarian pastor and exile, seconded the resolution with a few remarks in the German language. The fifth and concluding resolution was mov-

ed by Prof. TATLOCK of Williams' College. Resolved, That the great need of the heathen world is the Bible, and the great duty of the Christian world to supply that need.

Man, said Prof. Tatlock, is a needy being. He is born in a state of entire dependence which clings to him through life. His great need is as hence should not be neglected. Then go to the spiritual being. It behooves him to possess a nowledge of his character and destiny. In no part of the world is this more essential than in er-go inquirer-go to the prayer meeting. heathen lands, and he proceeded to demonstrate the position that we are able to send the Bible to the whole heathen world.

A doxology was theff sung, and the assemblage dismissed with the Benediction, by Rev. Dr. Mc. Gee of Elizabethtown.—N.Y. Observer.

For the Morning Star.

TO SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS. In all common schools, academies and other institutions of learning, the teachers keep a list of the pupils; and in many States the statistical accounts of the schools are made annually to the School Commissioner, or some other offishould be done in Sabbath schools. You will done is the chieftain's commands. Any thought therefore see that you have a record of all the names of those connected with the schools you of right or wrong is not allowed to the embatsuperintend. If you have not printed class pathing hosts. From this one fact it follows, true pers for the teachers, request them to keep a list as that there is an individual conscience in eveand of what is contributed in the school for mis. true religion. And there again there are one sions. These things will enable you to make a thousand little war incidents which are deadencorrect Report, which will be called for next ing to all the moral sensibilities in human breast,

Sabbath schools are important in every con gregation. The early religious education of the religion's sanctions to war, &c. Youth depends much on them; and also the intruction of adults in a knowledge of the Sacred-Scriptures. It is trusted you will do all in your nower to make them efficient and interesting. Consult with the pastors of the churches about having them or some suitable person give occa- the shoulders of two men. The deserter stood sional addresses. The members of the school may also be interested and profited by having a A white cotton gown or winding sheet reached few remarks from the superintendent or some other one once in a while when the school is convened for the usual exercises.

These are suggestions respectfully made. Other matters will be thought of by you while studying to promote this great enterprise. Let all labor faithfully, and expect Heaven to crown the

efforts with abundant success. JOSEPH FULLONTON, Cor. Sec. F. W. B. S. S. Union.

THE LAST REFORM.—Henry C. Wright, who has figured in Mr. Garrison's school of anti-slavery and moral and social progress, goes for still further reform, which will probably be the hardest to be carried out :-

"If death, as I have defined it, be a violation of natural law, it ought to be and will be abolshed. Death, if it be a violation of natural law, coffin the officer raises his sword the eight s not of God; it has no more right to be in this soldiers take their aim. He gives a drum beat; world than has drunkenness or slavery; it is an enemy to God and man, and ought to be driven driven from the earth, and no longer be allowed, in the form of governments, churches, statute laws, con- earth, and fell between his coffin and his grave. stitutions, or Bibles, or of warriors, priests, or The whole host of fellow soldiers march round to politicians, or in any form to terrify the hearts, see the fate of a deserter, and then away from crush the souls, and destroy the happiness of men, and array brother against brother in dead-

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1850.

GO TO THE PRAYER MEETING.

You pray. It is well. You pray in your family. God is pleased. You pray in secret. Tis the way to live, to fear not and be strong. But do you attend the weekly prayer meeting? Or, if you attend occasionally, do you attend at the expense of self-denial. Or, is social prayer a by-business with you; one of the accidents of religion, and of but small or indefinite consequence? If so, pause, while asked whether, in the whole range of the Christian's duties, there is any one, in the performance of which he seems more assimilated to the disciples who verse. The speaker humorously illustrated this idea, demonstrating the fallacy of the positions stood nearest Christ's person while he was on earth, and who wept when he left it, and who gathered together with one accord in the upper chamber, to invoke the descent of the promised spirit? Is there any communion sweeter than that of Christians with Christians, and Christians with their Savior when they are kneeling in one another's presence, and saying amen to one another's prayers. Do Christians ever come forth with more of the air of Christ-taught disciples, and better able to win the confidence of men, and withstand the temptations of the world. the flesh, and the devil, than when they come forth from the retired place of private, social prayer? And if I may appeal to you, as to one who has had some experience in this matter, I will ask, whether experience has not taught you, that the little and may be despised prayer meeting is joyous and profitable from its vicinity to

The prayer meeting has been called the thernometer of the spirituality of the church. And every observer of the history of any individual church, knows perfectly well, that when the prayer meeting is full of life, the church is, and that in proportion as the former languishes, the latter is "sicklied o'er." In all this, however, there is nothing remarkable, when we consider the marked prominence which, by the Founder of the church, is given to the duty of prayer. Prayer is appointed to convey the blessings God designs to give." In this there is something more than poetry. Or rather in this there is no poetry It is only prose in rhyme. But the seniment of it is deep, and commends itself to ev-

We here heard of revivals in various places. What would the evangelical Christian think. and what would be his emotion, if told that some of these revivals had been conducted without prayer? That there had been no unusual interest in prayer? He must needs think the revival moulded to a strange pattern. He would feel that he hazarded nothing in saying that it was no revival at all. Prayerfulness and salvation are bound together by an iron necessity, Hence we say to the soul who would have salvation, "seek it," "pray for it." We do not of course say that prayer is all, but we do say, it is indispensable. Just so if a church would prosper as a body, it must seek prosperity, - pray for it. If it would win souls it must pray for them. We do not say it must do nothing but pray. must join works to prayer. But the latter is indispensable. And how can Christians offer prayer more to their own personal and mutual penefit, and in a way more pleasing to God, and effectual and availing, than in the private, social weekly prayer meeting? We do not set this duty up above the duty of secret prayer. But we do say it is a duty of vital importance, and prayer meeting. Go Christian-go backslid-

Sweet the hour, exceeding sweet, When the saints together meet, When the Savior is the theme, When they meet to pray to him. -M. J. S.

IMMORALITY OF WAR.

Always in war the soldier's conscience is given up entirely to his officer, and the inferior officer's conscience to the commander-in-chief. No army is ever allowed to ask, is our cause right? From generals down to corporals and through all ranks of privates, the only knowledge needful is cer. It is necessary that something similar to fight according to orders, the only thing to be of all who belong to their classes, which, at a ry human breast, that the influence of all wars proper time, may be returned to you. Keep an must be contrary to all true morals and all as the fate of deserters, the war-spirit in death

Take a single case in our war of 1814. "The poor fellow was taken from the guard-house, to be escorted to the fatal spot. Before him was his coffin—a box of rough pine boards—borne on with his arms pinioned, between two clergymen. to his feet. It was trimmed with black, and attached to it, over his heart, the black image of a heart-the mark at which the executioners were to aim. On his head was a cap of white, also trimmed with black. Our procession moved forward to the tune of a death march, played with muffled drums and mourning fifes. The executioners, eight in number, were drawn by lot .-The coffin was placed parallel to the grave two feet distant, between these the deserter stood .-The officer, with watch in hand, whispers to him, Two o'clock, your last moment is at hand; you must kneel on your coffin. This done, the officer drew down the white cap, so as to cover the eyes and face of the prisoner. He kneels on his they all fire at the same instant. The miserable

I die in peace, since we conquer," has been the co-existing faults. language of many a warrior.

"They fought like brave men, long and well;
They piled that ground with Moslem slain;
They conquered, but Bozzaris fell,
Bleeding at every vein. Bleeding at every vein.

His few surviving comrades saw

His smile when rang their loud hurrah,
And the red field was won.

They saw in death-his eyelids close,
Calmly, as to a night's repose,
Like flowers at set of sun.

Well, this may indeed be poetry, the breath gs of a kind of patriotism. But in it all, there little that is like the gospel of Jesus. And it grates barshly on the sentiment of human hearts, which respects in every mortal, a friend and brother .- P. S. B.

A FUGITIVE FROM SLAVERY IN THE ROGER

Yesterday we baptized a man, who recently

scaped from one of our states, where he was held in slavery. Now, we suppose it was right enough for the church to receive him to fellowbaptize him; even slaveholders, we understand, do the same. But what are we to do with hin now? Some of our great men, statesmen, divines, &c., have been calling us back "to our we wish to be good peaceable and obedient citizens. We by no means wish to favor any fanatging, we cannot blame him. He does not be- twenty thousand that do not read it. lieve that even his profession of Christianity Now, one class of the youth who do not have would shield him from the awful lash, for Phile- good books and papers to read, will be uninformmon of late has become fearfully impartial to- ed, grow up in ignorance, their minds contain wards all runaways, saint and sinner-brother little or nothing valuable, and they be of but litaccording to the flesh, and brethren according to the or no use in the world. Another class, and the spirit, must share the same fate from his im- this will be a very large one, will have bad books placable band. Upon the whole, we conclude and papers. These publications are abundant, hat we shall not send our brother back into -are offered cheap, and many of them in an enslavery till God gives us another Bible, from ticing form. The human mind thirsts for knowlwhich we do not read, "Thou shalt not deliver edge, and knowledge of some kind, by the means unto his master, the servant which is escaped of reading, the most will have. Let the great from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with mass of our youth get a taste for the light and thee, even among you, in that place which he corrupt reading of the age, and wo will be to shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh them; wo to the future greatness and glory of him best; thou shalt not oppress him." Deut our country; we to our religious institutions; and 23:15, 16. No, we shall not send him back we to almost every thing promising in the futill God effaces the last sentiment of humanity ture. This matter must be seen to. Parents which he has written with his own finger upon and all the friends of the young, and the friends our hearts. Neither shall we let any one take of virtue and truth, must see that the youth and him away. We believe our brother is about as children are supplied with suitable reading, safe among us as he would be in Canada - About this time, Sabbath schools are opened Though many of us are great peace men, yet for the season, or some effective many of us are great peace men, yet we think it would be a very difficult affair in- late them and make them efficient. The Sixth deed for any gang of manstealers to kidnap and Volume of "The Myrtle" will be commenced carry off our friend .- E. N.

however much the devil and his agents may so many are taken in one place. deserve such castigation, we very much question It is intended to have at least one picture in if it does them any good, and we are quite conlanguage.-E. N.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

their sake. Like Moses, we may have respect un- WM. BURR, Dover, N. H. to the recompense of the reward; but if we have respect to nothing else than prospective reward. that will vanish away. There were people enough ready to follow Jesus on the day which followed his feeding the thousands by a miracle. The loaves and fishes cost less labor procured in this way than according to the more common methods. And so his footsteps were thronged by masses, because they could gratify their marvelousness, their love of ease, and their appetites with so little expense. But they secured neither. Instead, they met a rebuke which made their selfishness newly apparent to themselves, and manifest to others.

The true spirit of Christianity is distinguished for its self-sacrifice. In this it had its origin. Not for himself but for us, did Jesus descend, and teach and suffer and die and restore himself to the heavens. Not for the sake of gain but for the sake of their master and of the truth, did his the sake of their master and of the truth, did his He was elected Speaker of the House in 1846, scholars succeed him in the work which ended like his own, in martyrdom. And he himself has declared self-denial and the taking of the of the body. Throughout his whole public career, Mr. K. has illustrated that political responses

And that is recognized as the highest form of life which is marked by self-sacrificing labor in behalf of others. This it is that brightens the dark and bloody past. A few such deeds, shedding their radiance on a century, lend to it a positive charm. Alexander, taking the potion from the hands of his trusty physician and swalmaster, almost makes us in love with that ambitious egotist. Bonaparte, taking the musket of with mission of the Legislature. thous egoist. Bollaparte, taking the sentry, who had fallen asleep at his post and with a disposition to forgive those who have through excessive fatigue, and keeping guard given me a full share of that peculiar abuse to himself, renders us half forgetful of his Russian I desired men of these times are subject, Campaign, and his treatment of Josephine. It is Howard, guaging the wretchedness of forgotten be mingled no longer in the strife and content and execrated criminals, that he may make ad- tion of party politics. I have a settled conviction equate provision for its removal, that stirs us to of duty, calling my private study and public labor see the fate of a deserter, and then away from the fatal spot, the whole band playing Yankee Doodle with uncommon animation." What a lof agony which rises from the fettered isles, at Belfast.

stractions. Just so as the age is practical, the MORNING STAR, torpedo blow to conscience such war scenes as the expense of present popularity, makes Englished itself is practical. It is one of those lish history a splendid epic, and English legisla-Again-the warrior's smile in death, over the tion a philanthropic drama. Such deeds spread slaughter of their enemies, in example is sad and the mantle of our charity over the greatest dewoful to the kindly feelings of humanity. "Well, fects, and extenuate, to our sympathies, a host of

> And it is when we look at the Holy One in those aspects of his character which indicate his readiness to suffer for others, that his pre-eminent glory is discovered. He was great in his stilling of the waters, majestic in his revelations of the unseen world, wonderful in his perfect penetration of character, and awful in his rebukes of Pharisaic wickedness; but he is more than all these when he bends himself to take the burdens of humanity upon him, when he humbles himself to glorify mortals, and welcomes the shameful death that alone can lift them up to the life of immortality. Gennesaret and Bethany, and the other spots which his presence and works have dignified, we visit with interest and admiration; but at Calvary interest deepens to tearful gratitude, and admiration rises to fervent worship. But the tomb which bore witness to his triumph was close by his cross, and there the highest glory hastened to crown the deepest humiliation. And so true self-sacrifice forever ship upon a profession of his faith, and for us to yields up her gifts only to purchase a far more precious treasure. G. T. D.

> OUR SABBATH SCHOOL PAPER. We have a Sabbath school paper. We have a great number of youth who need it to read constitutional duties," which they say require us Our denomination numbers about fifty thousand to send the fugitive back to his master. Now, members; and perhaps it is safe to say, that the whole number of persons under the influence of the connexion is at least one hundred and fifty icism, that would destroy our glorious union .- thousand. It has been ascertained that in most We wish to act deliberately, rationally and charplaces, with the exception of manufacturing vilitably in this affair, and yet we do not see how lages, about one third of the entire population is we can send our brother back into slavery; for, under twenty-one years of age. Then, under the to tell the plain truth, he wont got, and should influence of the F. W. Baptists, there may be fifwe advise him to do so, and send a letter by ty thousand youth and children. But let us eshim, as Paul did by his convert, Onesimus, he timate the number to be less, say thirty thous would only doubt our friendship, and we are and. The past year, there have been a little confident no modern Philemon of the south short of three thousand subscribers to our Sabwould receive our epistle from his hand. Well, bath school paper. If there are, on an average, considering that the man has been sold four times, three readers to one subscriber, there are about and has had a pretty decent quantum of flog- nine thousand readers. Then there may be

about the middle of June. It is published once in two weeks. The terms are 30 cents for a Some persons in their exhortations and pray- single copy. Ten sent to one address, 20 cents ers are accustomed to use most fearful language each. When sent by mail, two are sent to against the devil and against all his agents, who agents on one sheet; so the postage is but 13 preach his doctrines and do his works. Now, cents a year, making but 33 cents at most when

each number. Those who are now subscribers fident that it greatly injures the temper of those will be considered such for the next volume, unwho accustom themselves to such vituperative less they order it discontinued. The subscription list must be much increased. It can be with proper exertions. Will our friends see that it is introduced into all of the Sabbath schools? Shall Paul said, "Godliness with contentment is this paper be sustained, or shall it languish and great gain." It has the promise of the life that die, and we be dependant upon other denominanow is, and of that which is to come. It yields tions for a Sabbath school paper, or have none its gains however not to those who seek it for at all? Subscriptions should be returned to

EDITOR OF THE MYRTLE.

The following is from the Augusta Age of a late date. The friends of Christ who are acquainted with Bro. Knowlton will rejoice to learn that he has decided to devote his talents exclusively to the Christian ministry:-

HON. EBENEZER KNOWLTON.

whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the candidacy for member of Congress in the Waldo and Somerset district, as well as in connection with the Speakership of the next House of Representatives of the Legislature of Maine, of which body he is a member elect, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Belfast Republican Journal, affirming it to be incompatible with his intentions, desires and plans for the future, to stand as a candidate ture, to stand as a candidate for either office. The Journal states that this determination has been formed by Mr. K. in consequence of his intention to devote himself hereafter exclusively to and discharged the duties of that high station with signal ability and to the entire satisfaction sibilities may be discharged in a manner consistently with the loftiest personal integrity and the precepts of the purest religion. Annexed is Mr. K.'s letter:

SOUTH MONTVILLE, April 8, 1850.

Dear sir:—As I have reason to believe my name is sometimes used by some who are beginning to-talk about our next Representative to Congress, I take this early opportunity to say lowing it while the latter was reading a note, ac- that I am not, and do not intend, or desire to be cusing him with an intention of poisoning his a candidate for that office. Neither am I a candidate for re-election to the Speakership at the ap-With gratitude to my former political friends,

which all political men of these times are subject.

I desire after the close of the present term of office to which I am elected, that my name may

THE AMER. BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION held its 36th Anniversary at Buffalo, N. Y. week before last. A large number of the clergymen and the laity of the Baptist denomination from all parts of the Northern, Eastern, Western and Middle States, were in attendance. Gov. Briggs. of Mass., was among the speakers. On the 16th, Br Sutton was introduced to the audience by Dr. Stowe of Boston, welcomed by the Chair, & opened the meeting with prayer. The Treasurer's Report states the expenditures of the year to have been \$87,536 25; present debt \$21,500 00; receipts for the year, \$105,829 20; expenditures, \$101. 446 23. The Annual Report shows the follow ing condition of the missions in charge : Number of missions, 13; stations and out-stations, 326. nissionaries, 561, of whom 52 are preachers; female assistants, 214; whole number of laboren. 324; number of churches, 157; members, 12. 290; schools, 102, with 2,658 pupils; addition to the churches, 1,236.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. The receipts during he past year, of the principal religious and beevolent institutions whose anniversaries have been celebrated in New York show an increase over previous years. The aggregate is larger than was ever before contributed to the same ob-

A	MA.	
Am. Tract Society,	1848-'9 \$258,300	1849-5 \$308,42
Am. Bible Society,	251,870	284,42
*A. B. C. For. Missions,	. 178,277	178,60
Am. Home Missionary,	145,277	157,36
Am. & For. Ch. Union, Am. & For. Bible Soc.,	28,704	45,00
Am. Baptist Home Mission	39,840	40,99
N. Y. State Col. Soc.,	, 20,876 12,358	26,44; 18,340
CONTRACTOR STATE	120 270 188 - D	STATE OF

\$936,150 \$1,068,818 Receipts for the last nine months.

We hope the article from the editor of the Myre, in the preceding column, will receive attention rom our readers. The number of subscribers to. hat useful little paper should be greatly increased. We have no doubt it could be done by prop-

"REFORMER" is the title of a twi-monthly heet lately commenced in Providence, R. I., by J. Tillinghast and A. Redlon, at \$1,00 a year. May it do much good.

Bro. M. N. DAVISON of Fitchburg, Mass. rites that the prospects of the Free-will Bapist cause in that place are quite encouraging; the few brethren there are doing all they can. But they need a Sabbath School Library, and are unable to purchase it. He wishes some one of our churches would consider their circumtances, and help them to one of the Ten Dollar Libraries of the American S. S. Union, and so

Rev. J. Peggs, late missionary of the General Baptists, to Orissa in India, lately died. He was most active man and devoted Christian. He was the author of a history of the G. Baptist Mission and of several other works on India.

MEETING OF UNIONISTS AND REFORMERS. -A Christian Union Meeting, irrespective of sect or creed, is called to meet at Cazenovia, N. Y. on the 5th of June next. The enemies of Slavery, Ware Intemperance, and Licentiousness are specially invited. Gerrit Smith, Rev. J. May, C. A. Wheaton, and others, sign the

An exchange paper quotes from Paul's writings-" Owe no man anything," and then adds: We fear some of our subscribers never read Paul's Epistles." Quite a rebuke to the delinquents.

A great revival has recently taken place in Lapland. Consciences have been awakened; scoffers have become serious. These men, appaently so rude and insensible, became like chil dren; they were a prey to agony; they remain ed for hours upon their knees, their faces bowed in the dust, sobbing and crying for pardon and .

The number of churches in the United States is now 30,004, ministers 26,416, and communicants 4,480,425; this shows there are 3588 churches who have no pastors.

The Baptists of Middle Tennessee are about creating a Female College of the first class, with an endowment of \$50,000; and those of West Tennessee, not to be outdone, are taking preliminary measures for the establishment of a similar institution.

For the Morning Star. BIOGRAPHY OF ELD. SAMUEL COLE.

The subject of this notice died in Lisbon, N. H., March 7th, 1850, aged 69 years. His funeral services were attended on Saturday, March 9th, by numerous relatives, friends and brethren. 9th, by numerous relatives, friends and breuties. The loss sustained by his friends, the public, and especially the ministry, is felt to be inconceivably great. His death was peaceful and happy.

. Cole was born in Salem, N. H. fter his parents moved to Rowley, Mass. At eleven years of age he was put out, and subsequently lived in Bradford, Mass., and Chester, N. H., till 1798, when he went to Landaff, N H., to live with his brother Isaac, his parents now being at Landaff. He went to work at the carpenter's trade; the country being new and the people generally poor, they had to work bard and use economy to get a fair living. At the age of 21 years, he let himself to his brother Solomon as a journeyman carpenter and joiner, about forty dollars' worth of clothes being all the earthly goods he possessed. He says, in his journal, that "about this time, the Methodists came into these parts and caused much excitement among the people, and I went to hear them preach. Some heard with readiness of mind, while others mocked. The word at times brought conviction to my mind, though I was found among those that mocked." He says, "My brother was not a professor of religion; and being older than myself, I thought I could pattern after him.-However, my mind at times would be very much called up, and sometimes when I retired, I would pray to God and promise, that if he would conert my brother, I would serve him with my whole heart. It pleased God to convert him in a short time; and then an awful gloom came over my mind, and I felt borne down with the weight of sin. In a few days, there was a meeting for baptism. I thought I would not go, but my soul, and I leaped and praised God, and ran to some of the neighbors and told them what a dear Savior I had found. Soon I was in the experience meeting, related my short experience, went forward in baptism, and returned home, praying and praising God. I lived faithful for

the Sabbath, and about 1817 or 1818 was licens-

ed by the Quarterly Meeting, to improve his gift when and where the Lord might call him —

He immediately made appointments at Lisbon, Bethlehem, Landaff, Franconia, &c., till 1827,

when he was ordained to the work of the minis

try. He continued preaching through life. His last public discourse was on the Sabbath but one

before his death, being delivered at Landaff.— The most of his labors as a minister were in Lis-

bon and Landaff, though he preached some in other towns. He attended many funerals; gen-

erally attended Q. Ms. and some protracted meet-

ings, and constantly held meetings on the Sabbath. From about 1830, our brother belonged

to the Free-will Baptist church in Landaff, and

had the pastoral care of said church. As we have

said, he commenced in the world poor. He raised up eight children and did considerably for

them. He had to provide for his aged parents from ten to twenty years, with a very small com-

pensation. He was a benevolent man, ready to

pensation. He was a benevolent man, ready to give for charitable purposes, helped to build/two meeting houses, and was emphatically a friend to the poor. He probably never received three dollars for his time and labors as a minister, generally paying one eighth of the taxes of the church that he had the care of, (though one Bro. Noyes two or three times paid the Elder's church tax)

-paid all his honest debts, and left nearly three

thousand dollars for the benefit of his wife and

children, and spent one-half, and for many years

from three to four hundred and fifty dollars

a year in subscriptions, donations, &c., and how

1st. God smiled upon him. 2d. He was strictly honest. 3d. He was a very diligent, hard working man. Again, he would not enter into speculation, for he believed that what one gain-

ed another must lose, but applied himself to con-

stant labor when at home. In rainy weather and evenings he was in his shop. In good weath-er, he was clearing new land and tilling the

ground, making stone wall, &c. Here it should be said, that he believed if a minister spent his

whole time in faithful labor for God, the people

should support him. He also recommended that

children should be good to their parents at all times, believing that he was none the poorer for what he had done for his aged parents. His reading was mostly the Bible and a religious newspaper. For more than twenty years, he

did not go to a circus, caravan, celebration, or

training, (and perhaps never to any of them, ex-

cept the latter.) In January, 1838, the Elder

ad the serious trial of burying his wife, the part-

ner of his youth, and the same year was married

again to Sister Mary Colby, who now survives with a little son, seven or eight years old, making nine children, a widow and numerous other

friends, left to mourn the severe loss that they

have met with in the death of our dear brother.

The church and public have met with a great

loss also by this stroke of Providence. We pray

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

JOURNAL OF ELD. RUEL COOLEY.

Saturday evening, Jan: 12th. Well, I have long since heard of the Hindoos' festivals to their

gods, and to-day I have attended one-called the

Sarsangka Jattra, from the name of a mammoth

tank where it was held. Be it remembered, that

most of the water in this country is obtained from

tanks, which are nothing more nor less than ex-cavations made in the earth, which are filled with

water during the rainy season. They are made suffic only deep to furnish a supply during the year. After taking our breakfast this morning,

we started for the Jattra, which was held some

two or three miles back from the main road,-

and our only means of getting there was to cross

go on horse-back almost anywhere, as there are

scarcely any fences in this country, and but few

marshes. After galloping our horses for a time over the uneven fields of rice stubble, we came

to the banks of the above named tank. And tru-

ly, I thought that there might be some founda-

tion for the mythological history of this tank,—which says that in some of the ages past, a cer-

twelve years, he would dig this tank. As near as I could estimate, without a definite measure-

ment, the water in it covers about two hundred

acres of land. The banks thrown up by the ex-

in addition to this the idea, that in all probabili-

My this earth was all carried out on the natives' heads, (as that seems to be the only way among

them of removing earth from one place to anoth-

er.) will enable us to form some opinion of what

the people in this country have been about in

ages past. But you see that I have not yet ar-

rived to the Jattra, but I hope to be there soon.

the natives' New Year's day, which came on the 12th of our January. As we approached in sight, of the place where it was held, we saw thousands

of the natives coming from all points of the com-pass. Some with their loads of produce on their heads, some on bullocks—some with loads of

earthen vessels, such as the natives cook their

food in-some with bushels of small images,-

idols for the people to take home with them, so

that no one need be without a god-some had

dry goods-others spices. And others, not a few,

were engaged in bearing in triumph their gods or

idols, with the noise of music so called, made with

native drums, or tomtoms, and wind instruments.

We judged that there was not less than twenty

thousand collected. It had as much the appearance of a theatre and market combined, as any

These are only episodes. This jattra is held on

cavation are mountains in miniature.

tain man made an agreement with Indra, or

god of rain, that if he

During the dry season here we can

would withhold rain for

GEORGE W. COGSWELL.

There with the twelve apostles,

In glory he will sing,
O grave, where is thy victory!
O death, where is thy sting.

Ye preachers of the gospel Who stand on Zion's walls,

O, may you pay attention Unto this solemn call.

Landaff, May 10, 1850.

As far as it respects Eld. Cole, I would say,

can all this be ?

uring have rease arger

Myrers to.

e was

lelin-

mainowed

E. n, N. hren Al

hard ment

a while. Sometimes I had impressions that God had something more forcing in the I had something more forcing in a school for the I may had the more forcing in a school for the I may had the I had something for several great forcing the same in the world, he would certain the world, he would serve the London in the I may have the world serve the I and while Brog Phillips and a larged dir. The same in the serve half as much hardship, and any forcing the same proportion which he supposed much hardship, and any forcing the same in the serve that it is a summand that the people were half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the serve that the people were half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the serve that the serve that is a summand that the people were half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the serve that it is a summand that the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same interest the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing the same in the server half as much hardship, and any forcing

pressed upon me in crowds.

Monday, Ten. 14. We are still in the mud hut at Dantoon. I spent yesterday here with Bro. Phillips' two sons, while the brethren were out preaching. While sitting yesterday in the deor of the house my heart was pained at witnessing the multitudes constantly passing on pilgrimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the great thoroughfare from most grimage, either to or returning from Juggernath. This road is the opinion of this conference, the following resolutions were adoption.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this conference, the following resolutions were adoption. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this conference, the following resolutions were adoption. This road is the great thoroughfare from most of the northern provinces and Bengal to Juggernaut. Often we see from ten to thirty garries drawn by bullocks in company, loaded with pilgrims. The most of the pilgrims go on foot.—Many of them must suffer very much, especially during the cold weather, as they are almost destitute of clothes and are conveiled to sleep on titute of clothes, and are compelled to sleep on the ground, under trees, just as night overtakes them. We are almost constantly annoyed with importunities for assistance, both from pilgrims and those who are not. We are often obliged to turn away from beholding their sufferings, being unable to relieve them. We frequently see the pilgrims bearing on their shoulders quantities of what is called "Gunga jal," that is, water from the Ganges, which they carry hundreds of miles to Juggernaut to offer in oblation. We can generally designate pilgrims return-ing from that idol, by their having a small pecul-

iar roll, containing several pictures of Jugger-naut and other gods, fastened to a few ratans.— They are brought from Juggernaut as relics, and also for testimony to their friends that they have actually visited that god. In addition to the roll, they have a small bag of rice called maheprasad, which is considered by them as very sacred, from its having been taken from the food of Juggernaut. It is very carefully preserved, and, by eating a small quantity at a time, serves them for years as an atonement for their sins. Many of these poor creatures of both sexes travel thousands of miles on their way to and from Jugger-naut. Were professed Christians as ready to make sacrifices for the cause of Christ, what a change would soon be witnessed! Instead of our Society having the means of sustaining only three missionary families, it would be able to susthree missionary families, it would be able to sustain scores. Instead of our young men who are just entering the ministry, feeling that it is too great a task to think of coming to India, they would be praying the Lord to open the way that they might come. It is not so great a thing to come here as many suppose, when once the mind in decided to come Instead of parents him you come here as many suppose, when once the minute is decided to come. Instead of parents being unwilling for their sons or their daughters to leave home, friends, worldly considerations, and the endearments of Christian society, for a life of endearments of Christian society, for a life of missionary toil, and sacrifice, and death, if need on this work.

If Stick new was appointed Corresponding be, for the benefit of the perishing heathen, for W. Stickney was appointed Corresponding whom Christ so freely gave his life—they would Messenger to Erie Q. M., C. A. Mevis to French. rejoice and bless God, as did the widowed moth- Creek Q. M., and J. Smith to Crawford Q. er of Lyman when she heard that her son had M. een murdered by the cannibal Battas, for having given her such a son to go to the heathen.at this moment, the desire that some others of my sons may become missionaries also, and go and preach the gospel to those savage men who have drunk the blood of my son." Where are the mothers who can say as did the self-denying widness of the self-denying widness of the self-denying widness. owed mother in regard to a son to whom she and her seven children were beginning to look for support, "Let him go: God will provide for me and my babes. And who am I, that I should be thus honored to have a son a missionary to the When that son had labored successfully in India and had died, she could say of a second son who aspired to walk in the footsteps of his brother, "Let William follow Joseph, though it be to India and an early grave." Let parents come to feel as they should for the salvation of the world, and they will be led, as was the mother of the missionary Mills, to early dedicate her son to the service of God, and to a post of labor in a distant field. The result was she trained him for that field and work, and God called him to enter them. There is certainly in this respect a radical defect in the training of children. Parents should feel that they must train their children for usefulness. Let this idea be impressed upon the minds of children, and it will have an all controlling influence upon their after lives. Parents have long been accustomed to early infuse into their sons minds the martial spirit, and influence their passions with a desire for the battle field and chivalrous distinction.-They have encouraged them to join the army or navy, set themselves up to be shot at, at the call of some one ambitious for renown, and when they have fallen in battle, the parents have congratu lated themselves that their sons died in a noble cause, the defence of their country. Now, if Christian parents were as desirous to train their children for usefulness—not to destroy men's lives, but to save them,—what a blessing it would

To be Continued.

be to the world!

REVIVALS, ETC. JACKSON, N. H., May 14, '50. Bro. Burr :- God has recently blessed the church in Jackson with a revival of his work. The church had been declining in religious interest for several years,-trials and dissensions had scattered the flock, and the people had "forsaken the assembling of themselves together." About a year ago, the Sabbath meetings were A DONATION VISIT IN REALITY.—I take this method to express, in behalf of myself and family, our gratitude and strong obligations to about twenty of our behalf of the subject, joined in solemn covenant to pray daily for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit. Since which time, there has been a gradual increase of interest and exertion. Some seven weeks since, Eld. Stephen Coffin was with us in a protracted effort of eight days, whose labors, we trust, have been blessed to our spiritual good. Our meetings now are well attended. Harmony and brotherly love prevail. A few have been hopefully converted, and others still are anxious. Brethren, pray for our increase of faith, and correspondent activity in the sphere of usefulness.

A DONATION VISIT IN REALITY.—I take this method to express, in behalf of myself and family, our gratitude and strong obligations to about twenty of our brether, sisters and friends in this place, (with a few from Cornish and West Limington,) who paid us a very kind and affectionate visit, on the afternoon of March 19th. After partaking of a generous repast, prepared by them, and an interesting season of prayer, we parted, deeply impressed with the value of Christian sympathy in this world of affliction. We found at the close of the interview, they had left (with some valuable presents forwarded previously and since, among which was a barrel of flour,) for our benefit, rising \$40,00, one half money, and the rest articles of real value.

As my health remains so poor that I am unable to acknowledge the repeated acts of benevolence of our friends to us. O may the Lord reward them abundantly in this life, and finally may it be said to them—"I nasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, she have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, she have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, we have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, we have done it unto one of the least of these my b again set up meetings of the church were held respondent activity in the sphere of usefulness. G. H. PINKHAM.

professed to experience regenerating grace or to be reclaimed. By request of the converts and of Bro. Mevis (on account of his poor health)

ence, the time has fully come when, as F. W. Baptists, we should deny communion with all slaveholding churches, and all who apologize for

slavery.

Resolved, That it is wholly inconsistent and reprehensible for members of Christian churches, professing to be anti-slavery, to go to the ballot-box and vote for slaveholders or those who apol-

ogize for slavery.

To the passage of the above resolutions on slavery there was no opposition; two or three members did not vote. members did not vote.

The next session will be held with the Goshen church on Friday before the 3d Saturday in August.

J. F. TUETS, Clerk.

The Walnut Creek Quarterly Meeting -Held its April session with the Fiat church,

Fulton Co., Ill. The churches were all represented. The business of the conference was transacted in harmony and Christian fellowship. There ap-peared from the report of most of the churches to be manifestly a work of the Lord in our midst. The meetings of worship were interest-

The next Q. M. will be held with the Oceola church, Oceola Grove, Stark co., Ill. JAS. B. LEWIS, Clerk.

Washington Quarterly Meeting -Held its February term with the Washington

The next term is to be held with the church given her such a son to go to the heathen—in Green, commencing Friday before the last could say, "I never felt so strongly as I do Saturday in May—Meeting of business to com-J. SMITH, Clerk.

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Salem Quarterly Meeting. The next session of the Salem, Ia., Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Salem church, Jay Co., Ia., commencing June 15th next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Clerks of churches are requested to be particular in JOHN LAFOLLET, Clerk.

Huntington Quarterly Meeting -Will hold its next session with the first church in Starksboro', Vt., on the 3d Saturday and Sunday in:
June next—Conference on Friday preceding, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Hillsborough school house. Meetings of public worship at the village meeting house.—Ministera' Conference Friday, at 10 o'clock, at the Hillsborough school house. E. B. FULLER, Com.

May 11th, 1850.

The Free-will Baptist Education Society -Will hold its Annual Meeting at the Free-will Baptist meeting house, Hoyt's Corner, Sandwich, N.H., June 7, at 7 o'clock, A. M. I. D. STEWART, Rec. Sec. Meredith Bridge, May 3, 1850.

Free-will Baptist Home Mission Society -Will hold its sixteenth Annual Meeting in the Freewill Baptist meeting house at Center Sandwich, N. H., Friday, June 7, 1850, at 9 o'clock, A. M. N. BROOKS, Rec. Sec. Great Falls, May 9, 1850.

The New Hampshire Charitable Society -Will hold its Annual Meeting at the Free-will Baptist meeting house, Hoyt's Corner, Sandwich, N. H., on Thursday, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ENOCH PLACE, Clerk. Strafford, May 14, 1850.

The N. H. Yearly Meeting Female Mission-

- Will hold its Annual session in Sandwich in connection with the N. H. Y. M. on Friday, June 7th, at the close of the afternoon meeting. We hope to hear reports from all the Quarterly Meetings through the Secretaries of the Q. M. Societies and the Cor. Com.

V. G. RAMSEY, Cor. Sec. of N. H. Female Miss. So.

The FONDULAC QUARTERLY SESSION is to be held with the Elderado church, and not Edwards church, as before published in the Star.

T. STEVENS, JR. Limington, Me. May 15, 1850.

Revival in Green, Washington Co., Pa.

God has revived his work in Green, under the labors of Eld. C. A. Mevis. Between 25 & 30 have labors of Eld. C. A. Mevis. Between 25 & 30 have to about \$30,00.

Donation Visit.—We would hereby express our grateful acknowledgements to our brethren and friends in this place for a donation made us January 30, amounting, (with some articles brought before and afterwards,) to about \$30,00. John Chick,

Ossipee Center, May 18, 1850.

thing by which I can illustrate it. The principal business of the people appeared to be trading, though occasionally an offering was made to their gods of a little rice, or a few cowries. Their trading and commercial pursuits are usually on a very diminutive scale. Sometimes their market purchases do not exceed ten cowries—or the tenth part of a cent. Their wants seem to be few compared with enlightened nations. Indeed, their great concern seems to be to get enough to

Monday, May 20.—In Senate.—Mr. Yulee submitted a call upon the President for information relative to the Cuba expedition. He was surprised to see in the papers that the President had without the authority of Congress, dispatched national vessels to the supposed seat of war. The resolution lies over one day.

The Compromise bill was then taken up. Mr. Clemens, of Ala, regretted the necessity of controverting the positions of his colleague. Some of the papers say that Mr. Foote has a national reputation. Mr. C. said it was easy to secure such a national reputation. He had only to turn traitor to his own convictions and to the positions of his past course, and the notes of the whole pack of curs now yelping at his heels, would immediately change in his favor.

Mr. Foote replied with much tact. He insisted Mr. Foote replied with much tact. He insisted that the rejection of the compromise would infallibly bring in California as a State. The great compromise speech of the session was made by a northern man (Mr. Webster), and conceded to the South all that they asked. Mr. Foote also repeated his former opinion; that if an attempt was made to force upon the South the admission of California as a separate

Mr. Potter adjourned.

House. The Committee on Post Offices submitted a resolution for the appointment of a clerk. Mr Conger said he was ready to facilitate anything that would bring about a reform in the present system. Mr. Potter stated that the cheap postage bill would be ready in a few days.

Thurspar, May 23.—Senate The "omnibus" and substantive measure, the South ought to resist by every means in her power, because such a course would bring into the Senate two additional votes against the South in the settlement of all the other questions at issue between the two sections.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and

on after adjourned.
In the House.—Mr. Stephens, of Ga., asked leave to offer a resolution, providing for the adjournment of Congress on Monday, the 15th of July. Objection was made throughout the House. The year and nays were taken on his motion to suspend the ules, and decided in the negative, 65 to 114.

Mr. Toombs moved to reconsider the vote for printing the Galphin report. After a long debate, Mr. Preston King moved to lay the motion on the Mr. Preston King moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The House then adopted the report of the com

nittee of conference on the census bill, and adjourn-TUESDAY, May 21 .- In SENATE .- Mr. Yulee's resolutions of inquiry concerning the President's in-terference with the Cuban expedition, was taken up. Mr. Y. said there was no such expedition as the law contemplated. The President's conduct was an usurpation of power, and in violation of all rights aws, tending to involve the country in war. He hoped the revolutionary movement in Cuba

would succeed.

Mr. Webster objected to the language of the resolution, and vindicated the proceeding by the Presi-

Mr. Clay looked upon the movement as altogeth er premature, and did not design to enter into its discussion. He hoped that the Senate would not have their attention turned from the admission of California by any expedition fitted out in the South 8787 men, of rank and file, and with officers 10,500, against Cuba. He moved that the resolution be laid is to cost Government about \$8,000,000, which, with table for the purpose of taking up the special

order, which was agreed to.

Mr. Soule spoke in defence of Mr. Jeff. Davis'

Ha chiegted amendment to the Compromise bill. He objected to the provision of the bill which cut off two and a half degrees, which, by the compact with Texas, fell to the slaveholding territory. The fugitive slave bill had come back burdened with restrictions. The question of the District of Columbia was embarrass ed with provisions which gave up all the rights which the South had claimed, and freed all slaves who were getting a slave. What was the compensation to the South for the prohibition on the territorial legisla-South for the prohibition on the territorial legislature! Nothing more than the statu quo of Mexican law

warfare. It was time for Government to do some

the statu quo of the Mexican law with a rengeance!

thing for the protection of the people.

Messrs. Richardson and Calwell, of Ky., supportist by Mexican law, and next the bill prevented the led the bill legislature from even recognizing slavery in New Mexico to be determined by law, it prohibits the legislature from protecting the rights existing by law. He maintained that Mexican law was superlaw. He maintained that Mexican law was super-seded by American law; thus a law prohibiting barial rights to Protestants was abolished and su-perseded by American law. But there was another kind of slavery in Mexicoo—Peonage; and, if the Mexican law prohibiting African slavery prevailed, then the law establishing Peon slavery also prevail-ed. It would follow that an American citizen might

ed. It would follow that an American citizen might become a slave to Mexicans.

Mr. Clay replied, and wished those who objected to his scheme to bring forward some scheme of their own, which they would like better and think more likely to pass, and to give general satisfaction. It was remarkable that the objections to the fugitive bill come from those States which suffered least by slaves escaping. Speaking of New Mexi-

least by slaves escaping. Speaking of New Mexi-Mr. Soule, interposing, admitted that slavery was abolished by the Mexican law, but contended that the Constitution of the United States set aside the from Havana, on the 17th inst., with about 500 men, law of Abolition - eo instanti-that the territory be-

did he want?
Mr. Soule was willing to abide by the tenth section, if amended as proposed by Mr. Davis, and left New Orleans on 7th inst. Several other vessels would go for the bill, with reasonable amendments.

Mr. Clay was glad to hear the Senator—there was New Orleans previous to the Creole, but where they ope of him, after all. Would Mr. S. be satisfied if

f Mr. Davis.

military had been enrolled, and arms were being delivered to them. The resident foreigners were call-Mr. Clay showed that that could not be, because it admitted the existence of slavery in New Mexico, which he did not believe. He contrasted the President's plan with this bill. His object was to restore peace and harmony to the counsels of the nation—

There were five gaping wounds, each bleeding and threatening destruction. What was the plan of the peace and harmony to the counsels of the nation—

There were five gaping wounds, each bleeding and threatening destruction. What was the plan of the peace and harmony to the counsels of the nation—

There were five gaping wounds, each bleeding and threatening destruction. What was the plan of the plan There were five gaping wounds, each bleeding and threatening destruction. What was the plan of the President?—to heal all these wounds? No, but to close up one of them only, and leave all the rest to produce certain death. He had seen with surprise and regret the resistance made by the Chief Magistrate to the scheme of the Committee. He commented on the evils of a military government in time of peace. He ridiculed the idea of any action by which the South should maintain the equilibrium of power in the Union. Slavery was not the only interest in the minority in this country; the manufacturing, fishing, commercial and other interests were all in the minority, and yet the majority had not destroyed them. In conclusion, he referred to the settlement of the Missouri question, and predicted that the joy, triumph and exultation which filled the country upon its adoption, would be again witnessed upon the consummation of the pending measure.

House. The California bill came up, & Mr Haymond, of Va., advocated the admission of the State. He and Mr. Beale represented one-fifth of the white population of the State, and not a sane man in their districts would go for disunion.

The reporte the restand that he was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th, news was received that a large force was collected on Woman's Island, near Catoche, Yucatan. The General-of Marines, with several vessels and about 3000 men, started for that point. Just before the Ohio left, the Spanish steamer Pizarro ame with 105 prisoners taken from that island. It was said that they were to be shot that day at 12 o'clock, or at least every tenth man shot, and the remainder confined in the dungeous, of Moro Castle. The force on the Creole, with which Gen. Lopez effected the landing, is only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ton or twelve vessels have left New Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points. It was reported that Lopez had broken up the railroad to Cardenas in several pla

not do that, he was for organization, proviso or no

Mr Harris introduced an amendment to the Reciprocity bill,—Mr Fulton, a bill reimbursing to the State of Maine the boundary expenses,—Mr Conrad, a bill to contract for mails from Mobile to Vera

The House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and Mr Raymond had the floor, advocating the admission of California.

of some States of this Union.

Mr Pratt suggested, that the pending amendment be modified, so that the tenth section shall declare that the territorial legislature shall pass no law introducing or excluding slavery, provided that nothing contained in the section shall be construed to prevent such legislatures from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of rights of property of every kind.

Mr Davis accepted the amendment as a modification of his own, stating that he believed the proviso covered all that he desired to attain by his proposition.

Mr Downs addressed the Senate in support of the general feature of the bill, because he believed it would secure peace and a settlement, by which the South would secure more than she could get in any other way.

Mr Soule took the floor, but yielded at the suggestion of Mr King, to a motion for going into ex-ecutive session, which was agreed to, and subsequent

ly the Senate adjourned.

House. The Committee on Post Offices submit

be ready in a few days.

THURSDAY, May 23.—SENATE? The "omnibus THURSDAY, May 23.—SENATE? The "omnibus bill" was taken up, and Mr Soule having the floor, rejoined to the remarks made by Messrs. Clay and Downs in their reply to his speech of Tuesday last. The only new and prominent objection urged by him to the compromise report was, that it did not pronounce the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional.

Mr Clay replied, that if this position was correct, its principles applied to a case in the hands of their referees. The award of the referees would be worthless, unless they all arrived at their conclusions.

less, unless they all arrived at their conclusions

from the same process of reasoning: After some colloquial remarks between Soule and Davis of Mississippi, and Foote and Hale, the Senate adjourned.
House. Mr Burt, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to increase the rank and file of the army and encourage

enlistments, with an amendment.

Mr Jones moved to refer it to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr Burt explained the provisions of the bill. It merely proposed to increase the number of the companies which may be sent to the defence of the frontiers, and borders of the United States. There were 30,000 Indian warriors, and every body who

reads the newspapers knows that the most shocking barbarities have been committed on women, and on Mr Jones opposed the passage of the bill.
Mr Evans, of Maryland, earnestly supported th

Mr Burt said this was in fact a war bill. John A. King remarked that the Iudians were all-mounted, and this bill proposes to mount troops on

\$9,000,000 for the navy, is .\$4,000,000 more than was spent for all branches of the Government under Adams, whose administration was denounced for

wasteful extravagance.
Mr Giddings opposed any further increase of the standing army. He said—consolidate the companies & reduce the number of supernumerary officers. A standing army was the curse of all free governments. The people can protect their own soil.

Mr Haralson opposed the bill, because if carried out, a full extent of authority would double the

present expense of the army.

Mr Howard stated that the country from Santa

Mr Marshall contended that policy demands that the Indians be whipped soundly, until they may be led to believe that a treaty is a boon. Without disposing of the question, the House ad-

journed. FRIDAY, May 24 -- SENATE. The bill proposing the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York was taken up, discussed, and finally made the order of the day for Monday. Adjourned.

House. The Army bill was finally passed by vote of two-thirds.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA-WAR COMMENCED! The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck, U. S. N. commanding, arrived at New York on Friday afternoon last, bringing intelligence of the landing of Gen. Lopez on the island of Cuba, and surrender of Car-

and took possession of the town! The garrison con

ame ours.

And took possession of the tours? The garrison consisted of one company of about 60 men, who made but a slight resistance, were driven into a church, and after losing 3 killed, surrendered.

The General landed in the steamer Creole, which are to land is not known. The greatest excitement the clause objected to was stricken out?

Mr. Soule would be satisfied with the amendment of Mr. Davis.

The prevailed at Hayana, amounting to a panic. The city was under martial law, and several thousand military had been enrolled and arms were being de-

He and Mr. Beale represented one fifth of the white population of the State, and not a sane man in their districts would go for disunion.

Mr Gerry, of Maine, pledged his constituents to oppose the extension of slavery, and to fulfill all their constitutional obligations. He was in favor of the admission of California, and of territorial governments, with prohibition of slavery. If he could not that he was for organization, provise or not constituents, in which he abandons all expectation that Congress will do anything for them, and not do that he was for organization, provise or not constituents. tation that Congress will do anything for them, and recommends to them the immediate organization of a State Government, interdicting slavery. He at-Mr King of Massachusetts, advocated the admission of California, and wanted Congress to adopt the proviso. This done, we should hear no more about the annexation of Cuba, and the insatiable slaveholding Secretary of War. Addressing his machinations of the slave power, leagued with a slaveholding Secretary of War. Addressing his

constituents he says: constituents he says:

"The most formidable part of the combination against you, is that which originates in the slave interest. It not only rallies against you the whole slaveholding south, but all the influence of selfish, yenal, and ambitious men in the north, looking to speculations in discredited honds and land jobbing, or to the political honors which the combined vote of the south may promise. The correct of the Wednesday, May 22. Senate. The Senate resumed the consideration of the special order, the committee of the south may promise. The cement of this strength in the south is not so much the interest in slave property, but the political power dependent on it. The great struggle is to secure for the decaying popular force of that section, an equal weight in the

Senate of the United States, with the Senate of the United States, with the rapidly progressive population and multiplying free states of the Union. To this aim the rights and interests, and all the hopes of a rapidly growing and tich prosperity, which beckoned New Mexico into the Union, are to be sacrificed. You are left prostrate, that Texas may dismember and divide New Mexico, and subject her to southern influence; that negro slavery may be introduced into the remnant of territory that means that means the remnant of the remnant o ritory that may not be appropriated to Texas; and finally, that the region thus secured to southern policy, may become the stock on which to engraft new conquests from Mexico."

The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House ave agreed to report in favor of paying the longstanding claims for French Spoliation. The report will be presented at an early day.

The Bombshells at Worcester, Jubal Harrington, harged with being the author of the late explosions at Worcester, has been examined and held to bail n the sum of \$2000. He obtained the bonds. A daughter of Rev. T. J. Tenney of St. Johnsbu

y, was drowned in Bartlett, N. H., on the 7th inst. he parents with their children were fording a tream, when the carriage was partially overturned, wo children thrown out, and one of them lost.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its present sesion, has chartered a College for the Medical educaion of females, to be located in Philadelphia. The Liquor Bill, which was rejected by Gov.

Dana last year, has been rejected in the Maine House of Representatives by a vote of 82 nays to 55 Near six hundred souls have been hurried into

ternity by the explosion and burning of steamer's

n this country since January, 1850. THE WENTWORTH EXAMINATION CONCLUDED The examination of the Wentworths, was concluded at South Berwick, on Wednesday last. The be committed to the jail in the county of York there to await the order of the Governor of Maine for their surrender to the authorities of New Hamp-shire. Sheriff Dearborn of Exeter, N. H., left for Augusta to obtain the Governor's signature to the order for their surrender, and they will immediately be removed to Manchester for further examination, where it is said the prosecution will present some very important testimony which has thus far been withheld. As a manifested much feeling when the decision of the Court was made known to him, and wept violently. He said to those around him, "You will all live to be satisfied that I am as innocent of the crime charged against me as any person in this room." Henry was more calm and reconciled.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Mir-

or says: "The 'Cuba Hunt' is looked upon as a piratical irruption of Goths and Vandals, fomented by a few speculators, and prosecuted by a parcel of vagabonds, who have got a taste of blood in the Mexican war, and now, under the sacred name of Liberty, have gone to murder and plunder the Queen of the Is-

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

New Hampshire.—C & Lucas, Wolfborough; L B Fisk; Nashua; J Ballou, Deerfield; R Hodydon, Rochester; Mathe.—N Teothaker, O Robbins, Phillips, J Dyer, W Freeman, R Hobbs, Harrisen; S Morrill, Cornish: R Gilky, Limington; S Lemont, S Maxwell, Green; E P Foble, Lewiston; A Howard, Goff's, Corney, S Robinson, Lishon; VERMONT.—C Aldrich, C S Tuft, Sutton; A Plastridge

VERMONT:—C Aldrich, C S Tuft, Sutton; A Plastridge, Z Burroughs, Coventry;
Mass. & R. I.—S Phillips, A Chillson, R P Deveraux, I Arneld, J W Winsor, D P Dyer, Providence; J Plumer, J. Sweet, C Winsor, B Owen, Chepachet;
New YORK.—B Newton, P Brown, S Chaddock, Brook-ville; T F Ilolbrook, Batavia;
Orner States.—B Robbins, Maineabury, Pa.; J H Smith, Wellsborough, Pa.; P Mendenhall, W Hullowell, Deerfield, Ia.; J Head, Mt. Holley, Ia.; J J Mills, Jay, Ia.; J Bayless, Cuba. Ill.; A Stearns, St. Marys, O.; I Sayles, Otsego, Wis.; R Forquar, R Jordan, Cookstows, Pa.,—\$1,50 each. D Akers, Albion, Pa., (to No. 9, Vol. 26;) E Hanson, S arsonsfield, Me.; J Hartford, J Batchelder, Garland, Me.; Pitsinger, Chesterfield, Ms.; P A Keach, Providence, R.L.,

Parsonsfield, Mc.; J Hartford, J Batchelder, Garland, Mc.;

E Pitsinger, Chesterfield, Ma.; P A Keach, Providence, R.L.,

—\$2,00 cach.

A H Bonney, Phillips, Me., (to No. 52, Vol. 25;) A Langdon, W Hampton, Ms.; S Williams, Bushnells Basin, N.Y.;
N Strickland, Belfast, N. Y.,

—\$3,00 cach.

R Johnson, Portland, Mc., \$,60; Z Knowiton, Freedom, Mc., 1,00; C Tabor, Brookville, N. Y.,

\$3,50; S Harding, Prospect Ferry, Mc., 1,00; J Forg. New Market, 6,33, (to No. 15, Vol. 25;) E B Fernald, Topsham, Mc., 5,00 (to No. 6, Vol. 26;) A Steadman, Athens, O., 75, (to No. 52, Vol. 24;) S Warren, Collins Center, N. Y., 5,00, (to No. 52, Vol. 25;) J Coll, Ashford, N. Y., 5,5; C A Mevis, Waterford, Pa., 1,00; A Lamphere, Jr. Illion, N. Y., 5,00; E Pitcher, Martinsburgh, N. Y., 10,57, (to No. 52, Vol. 25;) W Ayer, Deerfield, 50; O Hills, Fabius, N. Y., 50; J Chapin, Burton, N. Y., 5,00; E Barber, Buttersfield, O., 5,00, (to No. 52, Vol. 26;) L Bayless, Caba, Ill., 1,00; J T Seavy, Harrison, Mc., 75; J Clay, Buxton Center, Mc., 40; A P Coombs, Wyocens, Wis., 50; L G Cutting, Piermont Village, 1,00, (to No. 35, Vol. 25;) N W Wescott, Providence, R. I., 3,50, (to No. 17, Vol. 26;) T Metcalf. Underhill, Vt., 1,09; J Fairbanks, C Walker, A Sherman, E Douglass, Ms., 1,09; J Fairbanks, C Walker, A Sherman, E Douglass, Ms., 1,09; J Fairbanks, C Walker, A Sherman, E Douglass, Ms., 1,09; A Proposity, Propolis, Pa., 1,00.

Receipts for Mark's Life.
2d Edition.—E Jordan by J Newbold, 2,00. Subscribers for the Star.

E Hutchine, I; J Ingerick, I; D Sears, I; B H Daman, S; J Spaulding, I; S Varney, I; P Conant, I; H Greenleuf, I; J Smith, I; D G Smith, I; J F Tufts, I; F P Augir, I; J Newbold, 1-15.

Subscribers for the Quarterly. J. Ingerick, 1: A Stendman, 1; J B Fast, 2, E W Page, 19; Newbold, 5,—17. Total 601.

Eld J Dyer, Phillips, Me.,
Joseph Farwell, W Windsor, Vt.,
Mrs Susan Farwell, "
8 S Mission Box, New York City,

WM. BURR. Treasur Foreign Mission.

Eld J Dyer, Phillips, Me.,
Young Ladies' Missionary Society, Boston, N. Y.,
towards educating Khund shildren at Balucre, and
to constitute Mrs Hannah Donaaker, and Miss Lucinda N Skinner, life members,
Orsemus Hills, Fabius, N. Y., towards his pledge for rsemus Hills, Pabius, N. 1.,
Santal Mission.
Id A Stearns, St Marys, O.,
W B church, Lewiston Falls, Me.,
Ollection at Underhill, Vt.,

WILLIAM BURR, Treceprer. Education Society. Eld J Dyer, Phillips, Me., Eld Eli B Fernald, Topsham, Me., on A F Hutchin-

son's note, WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer. For Balasore Chapel.

BOOKS FOR WARDED. One package to Eld John Chaney, Whitestown, N. Y., by One package to Eld David Libby, Harrison, Me., care of J. S. Bailey, Portland, Me., by Longley & Co. One package to Smell & Morse, Limington, Me., left at the Casco House, Portland, Me., by Longley & Co. One box to Abel Steadman, Athens, O., care of E H Williams, Hockingport, Athens co., O.

William H Palmer, Roxbury, Ms.,

MARRIED

In Dover, 21st inst., by Eld. E. Hutchins, Mr. Stephen Goss of Natic, Mass., and Miss Elizabeth S. Burley of Dover.

April 9th, by Eld. B. S. Manson, Mr William Wescott and Miss Maris S. Eder, both of Windham, Mc. May 1st., Mr M. W. Page & Miss Mary C. Harmon, both of Windham. May 5th, Mr Leander Boothby and Miss Mary Ann Walker, both of Limington. May 7th, Mr Audrew Libby of Windham, and Miss Martha A. Harding of Standish.

At Unionville, Md., April 25th, by Rev. J. H. Hueley, Eld. A. D. WILLIAMS, of Carolina Mills, R. I., to Miss SARAH HARN,* of Unionville, Md.

Erroneously printed Horn last week.

Porthe Morning Star ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES HENRY AND JAMES ALBERT BURR.

INSCRIBED TO THEIR AFFLICTED PARENTS. While the flowers of spring unclosing, Smile beneath the smiling sky Neath the verdant sod reposing, Sweeter flowerets withering lie. While gladsome birds of summer Sing on every trembling spray, Toues are hushed, whose softest murmur Stirred a deeper chord than they.

Mourner, though the night in sadness Passes like a funeral by, And the sunlight brings no gladness To the grief-discolored sky; Look !- a trembling ray is streaming O'er the shadows of the tomb, Like the morning faintly beaming Through the darkness and the gloom.

Tis the holy radiance stealing From that better world on high, To our weary souls revealing Glories hid from mortal eye; There amid the angels singing Dwell your loved ones evermore-There on radiant pinions springing Mid the shining hosts they soar.

Weep not, that those tender blossoms To that better land are borne .-He who placed them in your bosoms Now hath called them to his own Though ye miss the smile of gladness, And your home is still and lone, Let no murmuring sigh of sadness Rise at what your God hath done.

Look not to the darksome dwelling Where the faded vesture lies-When your hearts with grief are swelling Lift your vision to the skies: See the golden gates unclosing When the storms of life are past,-

There in endless peace reposing,

Ye shall meet the loved at last.

J. M. L.

For the Morning Star. TRE BACKSLIDER'S PRAYER.

Thy precious blood apply!
I feel within, the bitter smart,
Of past iniquity.

Oh Savior, to this aching heart,

For I have wandered from thy fold, And sought the paths of sin. Lived as I did in days of old, Ere grace had reigned within

Be merciful, as oft on earth, Thou drid'st the mourner's tear,

And mad'st bright hope, and hallowed mirth, Chase from my soul this gathering gloom,

Shine on me from above, Come by thy spirit! Jesus come! And fill me with thy love. O keep me, that I sin no more.

And guard me, lest I stray,
And bring me to the peaceful shore,
Of bright and endless day.

For the Morning Star. HYMN FOR OPENING A CONFERENCE OR PRAYER

MEETING. Before thy throne, O Lord, we bow And humbly look to thee; Let worldly care be banished now,

Our feeble wandering minds incite, To ask the things we ought; And teach us, Lord, to ask aright, Else all our prayers are nought

As the disciples asked of old, O Lord, our faith increase; O fill our hearts, so dull and cold, With heavenly love and peace.

Make us our nothingness to feel-Frail creatures of the dust— Make us submissive to thy will; Lead us in Thee to trust.

While through a glass we darkly see Thy glories here below, Prepare us, Lord, to dwell with Thee, And all thy fullness know.

HENRIE.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The sixteenth anniversary was held in the church

of the Puritans on Tuesday evening-Rev. Dr. Cheever presiding. The Treasurer's report stated the receipts of the year at \$14,241.69. The expenditures exceeding the receipts by \$4.050. The results of the Society's labors were summed

up by the Secretary's report as follows: The debt upon the building erected in 1849 has sen canceled. A hall of reception for purposes of classification, and hospital department has been erected. 7

The average family at the Home, has been about Adults received during the year Children " " "

Whole Number The aggregate of children and adults received since the Institution was opened in July, 1849, has been 1818 Children

The majority of these have been taken from exposure and want, and introduced to employment, protection, and a good home, in respectable fami-

The Society continues to issue from 11,000 to 12.-000 copies of the Advocate and Guardian semi-monthly, besides other useful publications. Their issues from the press during the year, have amounted to

ten hundred and fifty-six thousand quarto pages, and over 40,000 duodecimo-pages.

In the Register Department upward of two thousand adults have applied for aid, and employment, many of whom have been supplied. The same department registers also the names of upward of 300 children who have applied in the same way.

Rev. J. P. THOMPSON rose and proposed the first resolution, to the effect "that the circumstances of the young and unprotected poor in the city of New York, rendered them a proper subject of care and attention, with a view to effect their improvement." He said it was a remarkable fact, according to the report of the Chief of Police, that there were no less than 3,000 young thieves, and 2,500 courtesans in the city of New York. This is a lamentable state of the city of New York. This is a lamentable state of things, and yet, in it there is something to hope for. He believed that the great bulk of the masses of the native citizens of New York were as pure, and as virtuous, and as correct, as could be found anywhere; but they should not forget in estimating this vast amount of crime and profligacy, that they were inundated with a foreign population daily, and it would be as wrong to attribute this large amount of this city alone, on reading the report of crime to this City alone, on reading the report of the Chief of Police, as it would to affix the crimes of any other land upon New York. But there is still ground for hope, and the evil, though it perhaps could not be remedied by legislation, is not beyond the reach of improvement. Referring to the Report of the Board of Governors, showing improvements effected within a year; and contrasting them with the abuses of the former Commissioner, Mr. T. said that out of 1,557 persons who were sent to the Penitentiary, according to the Report, 1,008 were females, who were left to mix and associate with the low and demoralized. The true philosophy

abounded a reptile of the lizard tribe, and it was a terror to the inhabitants. It was regarded by them as some evil divinity. It corresponded with the crocodile : some imagined it was placed there to prevent the incursions of some neighboring inhabitants. There was also a little animal, known to every little child as the Ichneumon, that used to frequent the spots where these animals used to deposit their eggs, which they used to devour. Such was the service rendered by these animals that the Egyptians made them objects of worship. The services rendered by the American Female Guardian Society, to the little charges under their care, were speaker concluded, by comparing the condition of protection by license laws is morally and civilly the inmates of the Home to that of the crew of a wrong; and that the people have a right and should ship that had escaped the shoals and rocks in a claim the right to protection from its desolating

dangerous storm. After which

WILLIAM BEEBE, a fine looking boy, about six
years of age, here came forward, and, facing the
years of age, here came forward, and, facing the
in a sweet musical voice. The resolution, remarked that the resolution comaudience, addressed them in a sweet musical voice. The resolution, remarked that the resolution (methods that some two years ago he was deserted in the streets, and was left without father or It affirms that the whole traffic is the scourge of our mother. He was taken up by the Society and cared for. He was now living, with a kind good gentleman and family, who treated him as their own; and he was happy, very happy. The audience seemed quite delighted with his simple story.—N.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The fourteenth anniversary of this Institution was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, Chancellor Walworth presiding. An abstract of the Annual Report was read by Rev. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary.

The Report spoke of the past year as one of unusual trial through the cholera delusion, driving multitudes even of professed temperance men, to the use of brandy while in full health, as a preservative, which many improved as an opportunity to cast off forever the restraints of temperance. the cause still stands erect in all its moral dignity and grandeur, and has the confidence and affection of men of all employments who love their country and their race. The ministry and churches have given to it more of their time and strength than in some former years; and if there has been an increase of intemperance in the country, there has been an increased concentration of temperance power, and in many respects the cause of temperance is in a more healthful state than it has been for many years. Total abstinence from all intoxicating diquor, as a beverage, now has its place given it by all our come and pauperism is to be attributed to this serious and reflective men among the permanent fruitful source of evil; while these results increase a laws of man's physical and moral well being. The mighty number of smaller evils, which may well aptraffic keeps before the deluded, the temptations to pal the soul, 50,000 of these drunkards annually go

off the burden and secure protection for the people, have, the last year, been of a commendatory and cheering character. The State of Vermont, true to herself, has resisted the evil by a popular vote of swer is obtained. Nor is it to be forgotten that mul-20,084 against license, while only 12,683 have voted titudes annually die, who are neither drunkards nor in favor. Maine holds to her prohibitory statute, and is reaping its blessed fruits. Not a county in Massachusetts now gives license, and the Legislature den of the N. Y. city prison, in a Report to the Leghas laid new restrictions upon the traffic. In Rhode islature of this State, has said, that cleven-twelfths Island, but four towns give license. In Connection of those committed to his care, were persons of incut there has been a great and good rallying of the religious and moral community. No new legislation in New York, but a masterly report has been Committee of the last New York Legislature on the religious and moral community. No new legisla-tion in New York, but a masterly report has been presented by a Committee of the Legislature, of facts from the poor-houses and Jails of the State, and the right of the people to protection against the traffic; 36,000 commitments were made in the State under the influence of intoxicating drinks. This in 1849, in 39 counties for crimes committed under report will best show how the people ought to act the influence of intoxicating drinks; 69,000 paupers in the matter. Go where we will, we witness the are set down to the charge of intemperance, creating desolutions of the curse. The drinking customs of dollars is made annually by the venders upon the drunkards to curse the land, and in view of the dan people, without returning any equivalent. Com- gers which threaten our young nen and maidens pared with other claims, protection against intem-perance is the greatest. In New Jersey the Sunday perance is the greatest. In New Jersey the Sunday is exposed, by the prosecution of the traffic, surely prohibitory statute is well regarded. In Maryland if the people have a right to demand protection from In Ohio and Indiana strong demands have been made upon the Legislature for protection, which, if now withheld, must ultimately be granted. In Wisconsin, famous for her protection law, there have been great conflicts, but the law has been sustained, and made even more stringent by the Legislature. Venders are now learning that there is a fearful responsibility rolling upon them for the evil done. Over all the West is a rising of the cause. Nor does the South hold back. In several of the Southern States there has been favorable action. The visit of Father Matthew from Ireland, has both there and at the North been auspicious, and many have been induced to banish the cup. The character of American seamen for temperance is rising, hough the spirit ration, to our disgrace, is contined in the navy.

The issues from the office of the American Temerance Union have had some increase in the year st. And if the number of temperance papers in the country has been diminished, their character has been decidedly improved. No new organizations have been formed. The most numerous and flourishing is now that of the Order of the Sons of Tem-

perance, embracing about 300,000 members. In England and Scotland the cause is greatly on the advance, Great temperance demonstrations have been made in Exeter Hall, London, and in other parts of the kingdom, and active philanthropists, as Richard Cobden, Mr. Brotherston and Sir Joshua Walmsley, are looking at the temperance cause as the great hope for the working classes. In Scot-land, the three great religious bodies have taken up the subject in soher earnest. Fifty influential min-

temperance Republic; temperance forming one of its corner stones. The Sandwich Islands have suffered from orench oppression and California excitement; yet the temperance influence is very generally prevalent. In the West Indies, numerous Societies are active and prosperous; and in Canada and Nova Scotia the cause is rapidly advancing and as-

we faint not." The report refers to a new. project of a Temperance Life Insurance Company, which, it was believed, would be a powerful instruully and extensively versal abstinence from intoxicating drinks, it is be-lieved, human life would be greatly prolonged, and

"No more shall be an infant short lived. Nor an old man who hath not fulfilled his days, For he that dieth an hundred years old, shall die a

Rev. J. C. WARREN moved the first resolution. Resolved, That the Report of the Executive Comnittee be accepted, printed, and circulated, with ach documents as may illustrate its main posi-

Rev. John Dowling, D. D. in support of the resblution said, that since the formation of the Tem-perance Union, many other State and town organi-it down, the hand of the Great Spirit is under it, ations, with the Washingtonians and the various rders, have come into existence, but we meet tonight as the mother of them all; and in advocating the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren to express the debt of gratitude which we all owe to this Society for the night of the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren to express the debt of gratitude which we all owe to this Society for the noble Temperance downwards and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal and the report of the publication of the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren, to express the debt of the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren, to express the debt of the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren, to express the debt of the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren, to express the debt of the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren, to express the debt of the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren, to express the debt of the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren, to express the debt of the publication of the report, I wish, sir, as a clergy-man, speaking for my brethren, to express the debt of the publication of th noble Temperance documents which it has given to the world. No minister of the gospel can be indifferent to this cause if he will have the control of the control of the gospel can be indifferent to this cause if he will have the control of the co he world. No minister of the gospel can be indif-erent to this cause; if he will but remember what it as done to lessen the number of exclusions from Indian's Lament," at the close of which the Rev. the church. Twenty years ago a large majority of Dr. TAPPAN, of Maine, pronounced the benediction,

were two hogsheads of New England rum. Let those who, in ignorance or from a want of forethought, pass, in the social circle, the wine-cup, ever remember that in so doing they may be tempting some of their guests to break good resolutions, and may be leading them again into the hands of the spoiler, and the way of death.

After music by the band of musicians in attend-

The Rev. Dr. EDWARDS moved the following: Resolved, That the continued manufacture and valuable, and would secure them the blessings they sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is the sought after. In illustration of his views, the Rev. scourge of our country; that its encouragement and

> sweeping away our fair maidens and strong men for if it were this, there would be nothing for us to do but to exercise Christian resignation, with prayer to God to stay the smiting sword. No, it is not the pestilence from which we suffer, but rather the destruction which wasteth at noon-day—the origin of which we can understand; the effects of which we every where see; and we ourselves, under God, can roll back this fiery wave of ruin. It is not the scourge of the cholera, which leaves the soul as white as it found it; it is a destruction which involves in ruin the whole man-body, soul and spirit, The inspired penman has declared, in reference to its effects, that at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder; and it might seem that he had looked abroad on all nature to obtain the strongest simile which should express the whole ultimate effects. Were these effects primary, drunk enness would be almost as rare as suicide. Could the young man who looks upon the wine when it is red, hear the hiss of the serpent, and see the sting of the adder, in its sparkling depths, with what energy would he dash the cup from him, and cry out against

the destroyer.

Is not the nation scourged by the 500,000 drunkards, every one of whom is the centre of a radiating influence for crime and misery? Three-fourths drink, and is chargeable with all the miscries inflict-ed. The uprisings and heavings of society to throw society are continually raising up a and the peril to which every good and holy interest t is strongly resisted; but the courts and juries will any evil, they have such right in this instance. Mr. Burleigh, whose address was one of much beauty and power, was followed by WILLIAM E. DODGE,

Esq., who moved the following resolution: Resolved. That the vast influx of a foreign popu ation, demands a generous contribution from friends of Temperance, that they may be abundantly supplied with tracts and papers, and restrained from dulgences alike ruinous to themselves and our common country.

He said, that as we look at the immense number of emigrants continually landing upon our shores, we cannot but see their exposure to temptation even greater than those which had assailed them a They are besef on every hand, nay not only on their arrival, but all along the West, and it may excite no wonder that so many of them fall. Mucl ms been done for them, and the good which has been effected in their behalf ought to be known by the public. Means are wanted not only to enligh the emigrant as to his dangers, but to publish the labors of the Society; and if the friends of the cause do not give us the means to prosecute our operations, our hands will be paralyzed.

After the usual collection, T. B. SEGUR, Esq., of New Jersey, moved the concluding resolution: Resolved, That the glory of our nation, consists its virtue; and that the continued sacrifice of tal ent, wealth, private and domestic peace and public good on the altar of Intemperance, should alarm every citizen, and be boldly resisted among all classes and in every portion of our great Republic.

Rev. Mr. Marsh announced to the audience that the Hon. SAMUEL HOUSTON, U. S. Senator for Tex. isters in the Free church have heeded the movement. In Sweden, the King and Queen continue the great having expressed some weeks since, to a gentleman patrons of the cause. Testimonials of good temperance action are re- aspect of the subject. He had consented to do it ceived from missionary stations in Africa and Asia, from Madras, Bombay, Surat, &c. Liberia is a perfect had been received from him, saying that the state sence from his post, and he should therefore he obliged to forego the pleasure of fulfilling his de-

After singing by the Mohawk family. GEORGE COPWAY, an Indian Chief, remarked that he was glad to see the continued interest which the white man is manifesting in this cause. When The report complains of the apathy of the upper he, the speaker, had read the early history of this classes of society, and the evil power of fashion; country, he learned that the time once was, when but exhorts all who feel the value of the cause to be not weary in well doing, for in due season we shall woods, and roamed through the forest as free as the eagle. Then his wigwam was peace, and his children sang merrily to the sky. which, it was believed, would be a powerful instru- has broken his power, destroyed his fireside, hushed mentality in advancing the cause, could it be brought the songs of his children, diminished his mighty into operation. In the uni-m intoxicating drinks, it is be-The bane of the civilized world has caused the lownfall of as noble a race as ever lived. The paleface, who can build the steamship, and speak by the lightning, has brought this evil upon the Indian. know, he continued, that the Great Spirit has shone upon the mind of the poor Indian, and can I be sor-

ry? But I am sorry that the white man was so wise as to know how to make ardent spirits. In the sixteen years which I lived in the woods with my people, I saw nothing but trouble because of intern perance; and year after year, before the good missionary came, the Indian went down to the drunk sionary came, the Indian went down to the drain ard's grave. But the missionary built up a mighty wall of defence, which we call the tectotal pledge, wall of defence which we call the tectotal pledge, and it must stand.

Mr. Copway went on to speak at some length of

Resolved, That our fathers regarded slavery as a social and political evil—a curse bequeathed them from the British government; that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States will always be sufficient evidence that they exchewed the notion of property in man; and that they intended that by the operation of these instructions. States will always be sufficient evidence that they eschewed the notion of property in man; and that they intended that by the operation of these instrunents, slavery should be speedily and forever ex-

Resolved, That slavery still exists contrary to the

Resolved, That, in the language of Senator Seward, there is a higher law than the Constitution"; and the language of Sir William Blackstone, "no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this"; and that all compromises between Right and Wrong, and all statutes which are repugnant to Humanity d Justice, are NULL and VOID

Hesolved, That slavery being at variance with Republicanism, contrary to the rights of man and a gross invasion of the Divine Law, cannot for one n oment or to any extent be rightfully legalized; and that the voice of Humanity and Humanity's God calls upon every patriot and Christian to labor for

ts immediate and total overthrow.

Resolved, That while we lament the general reluctance of écclesiastical bodies, the clergy and beneve-lent institutions to acknowledge the inherent sinful-ness of slaveholding, we rejoice that so many are bearing faithful witness to its turpitude, as a sin per se, and by applying the principles of Christianity to the practical duties of life, are endeavoring to banish

it from the Church of Christ. Resolved, That we are cheered with the noble con duct of the Liberty-loving members of Congress, who, amid threats of violence and disunion by slavery-prapagandists are true to the ordinance of 1787, and the cause of Freedom and Humanity; and that the thanks of this meeting be specially given to the Senators and Representatives who have so clo-quently yindicated the Constitution, the friends of the Slave, and the Right of Petition; and who have contended so ably for California, Union and Freedom, without compromise, and illustrated with so much force Southern aggression, and the comparative effects of Slavery and Freedom.

Resolved, That DANIEL WEBSTER, by his disre gard of early professions, his treachery to Humanity and Freedom, and his servility to the Slave pow-er, has forfeited the respect and confidence of his ients and country

" Of all we loved and honored, nought Save power remains—
A fallen angel's pride of thought
Still strong in chains. " All else is gone; from those great eyes

The soul has fled; When faith is lost, when honor dies, Resolved, That we view with astonishment the

the friends of Liberty throughout the country; and esses and Countesses were being refused at her that we consider it a highly encouraging sign of the door, she was oftenest scated in the center of the times that anti-slavery sentiments are so rapidly haymow, her favorite resort for every hour of lei-gaining ground in the slave States and in the Dis-stre. tending the coachman's baby, or teaching the ct of Columbia.

Resolved, That sympathizing with the free people oledge to them our continued friendship and co-op-

Resolved, That the illegal imprisonment of colored ailors from the North in Southern ports, the outrages upon Northern citizens travelling at the South on lawful business, the violations of the Post-office,

Resolved, That, in common with our colored brothren, we re echo the declarations of Wilberforce, Macaulay, Buxton, and their associates, that "the professions made by the Colonization Society of that would be a hard extremity of poverty professions made by the Colonization Society of that would induce her to part with it.—Home Jourromoting the abolition of slavery are altogether mal,

Resolved. That we deem it a duty and a privilege, ov giving a preference to the productions of free-men, to encourage their labor over that of slaves; nd that the establishment of stores for the sale of abor, and the efforts made to enlighten the Journal gives the following: rom slave labor products, meet with our cordial

Resolved. That the testimony of intelligent residents and distinguished travellers affords us satisfacory evidence that the workings of emancipation in e West India islands have been beneficial, notwithstanding injudicious legislation, the ignorance and folly of prejudiced landholders, the want of agriculural and moral training, and the innumerable effects of the slave system; and that we are more than evr assured that freedom is always a blessing and sla-

ery always a curse.

Resolved, That we rejoice to know that the friends. f universal emancipation in other countries are unwearied in their efforts for the abolition of the slave wearied in their errors for the aboution of the stave trade, slave produce monopolies, and slavery where-ever bexists; and that we invite their continued co-operation, while we proffer our own, in labors to re-move from the face of the earth one of the direst

courges to humanity.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of freedom-are due to those conductors of the Press who manfully and consistently discuss the GREAT QUESrion of the day, advocate the cause of the oppressed, ppose the extension of slavery, and resolve to be LEN rather than partisans and slaves.

Resolved, That we owe it to the memories of our

fathers, to ourselves, and to posterity, as well as to the hosts of emigrants fleeing to this country from Europe, to carry out the great doctrines of liberty, lest our Declaration and Constitution prove an ignis atuus to multitudes who flock to these shores in uest of an asylum of civil and religious liberty. Resolved. That, confiding in the overruling provience of God, that has summoned us to this conflict and shielded us while engaged in it, we feel new in centives to continue therein, until liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants there of."

For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr :- Slavery, our own system of slavery, that crushes to the dust the image of God, and rohs man of all that is ennobling, and cuts him off from

lers the spread of the Gospel and pure religion by polluting its altars with ill gotten offerings, and bounding the field of missionary labor, and forbidding the spread of the Bible with its holy doctrines, and yet hypocritically professes Christianity, to

7 .

condition, and its exposure is not so popular. I refer to the treatment received by persons employed in the service of others. It is allied to the slavery of the south in three particulars. First, to obtain the largest amount of labor for the smallest amount letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the inten-tion of its framers, and that its introduction into newly acquired territories would be an act of treason to Liberty, and an outrage upon the memories of our of the moral character of the employed.

Young females, thrown upon the necessity of laboring for others for a living, are required to remain in the kitchen while the family take their meals, and to come at the ringing of the bell, and to take up with the half worn but whole priced clothing of the family, and to live without society, or catch the few fugitive moments as they fly in the company nearest at hand. Thus they soon become discouraged and dejected, and fall into habits that compare with their treatment and end in infamy. The same with young men. They are drilled at drudgery half clad, without time or opportunity to improve the mind or elevate the character. They are led to spend their few idle moments in drunkeries and gambling houses, and thus come to shame and ruin. There are solemn responsibilities resting upon employers and guardians, as well as parents. I hope that this subject may receive proper attention and the evil be removed.

H. S. Limbocker. the evil be removed. H. Jackson, Mich., April 6, 1850.

JENNY LIND.

Jenny Lind is about 29 years of age. She is native of Stockholm, and the only child of poor parents, both of whom are alive, and living in ease and independence in Switzerland. She is about five feet six inches high, of fair complexion, light hair, and figure, not beautiful, but very interesting. Her demeanor and manners are natural and graceful, and free from affectation. She has already accumu-lated a large fortune. Her vocal powers were fully developed about twelve years ago, but she was the pride of Stockholm, even as a child. She made her est appearance at Berlin, as Agatha in Der Frieschutz, and was eminently successful; from that time her career has been most brilliant. She will leave for the United States in September next, and will sing one hundred and fifty nights. She will be accompanied by Benedict, the composer, and Belletti, the celebrated baratone, from the Opera house, London. Her first concert in the United States will be given in New York. Her private secretary is now in Philadelphia, on business connected with her engagement.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

During her two years' engagements in London, Jenny Lind hired the suburban residence of a stout and worthy citizen, taking his furniture, his carriage Resolved, That we view with astonishment the abetting of the Massachusetts' Senator in his apostacy and inhumanity by men eminent in the learned professions, in literature and in the church; and that the Chain recently presented to him in this city is a fit emblem of the spirit of those who bestowed on the open lawn of the garden, whenever the weather that the control of the spirit of those who bestowed on the open lawn of the garden, whenever the weather than the received it. and him who received it.

Resolved, That slavery and the slave traffic carried on between the slave States, and at the capital of the United States, the cruelties it inflicts, the heart modations for his family in the wing of the stables; the United States, the cruelties it inflicts, the heartstrings severed in the separation of families, the
fearful bletting out of human intellect, and the ruin
to the immortal soul, which are its necessary results,
should excite the indignation and enlist the warmest
sympathics of the freemen of this country.

Resolved, That the great anti-slavery struggle is sympathics of the freemen of this country.

Resolved, That the great anti-slavery struggle is not between the Northern and Southern States, but between the 113.000 slaveholders of the South, and between the 113.000 slaveholders of the country; and Countesses were being refused at her of color in the severity of their trials, and rejoicing When away concert singing at Birmingham or in every well-advised effort for their elevation, we family, and with a tenderness of broken English which was as touching as it was curious. These letters were lent and shown to the neighbors and others, and the friend (of her own) who had seen them and gives us these particulars, says that no on lawful business, the violations of the Post-office, and the many other breaches of the Constitution by the slave power, should be sternly withstood by the competent authorities.

Resolved. That, in common with our colored to the sleeve of the calico gown in which she works, and changed and restitched carefully to every dress she puts on, a most costly dia-

NUMEROUS THRILLING INCIDENTS are related as having occurred at the burning of the steamer Belle ree labor products, the growing of cotton by free of the West on the Ohio river. The Louisville

" A fine, brave boy, 13 years old, leaped into the river, and whilst swimming towards the shore, saw his mother upon the boat struggling to make her escape, overburdened by the weight of two little children. Lifting his right hand from the water, he beckoned to her to throw one of the children to him, and she did so. He swam with the child to the and she did so. He swam with the child to the shore, and the mother escaped with the other, and thus the whole family were saved. Many other families were far less fortunate. Of the family of a man named Amos Waggoner, of Virginia, consisting of himself, his wife, and eight children, three children were lost aughter of 17, another of 13, and a little son of 4. They were on their way to lows, and lost everything they had. About fifty German Moravians, from near Lancaster, Pa, were on board, and many of these lost children and other relatives."

CHEERFULNESS .- persons who are always cheer full and good humored are very useful in the world; they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper amongst all who live around them.

OBITUARIES.

Died in Standish, sister MATIEDA, after a few weeks of sickness, daughter of Mr. Eli Shaw, aged 25 years. of sickness, daughter of Mr. Eli Shaw, aged 25 years. Sister Shaw professed religion about six years ago, was baptized by Eld. S. Perry, and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Gorham, (what is called White Rock church), of which she remained a worthy member until death. She yielded ap the ghost in peace. This dispensation is a very great affliction to the remaining part of the family. May God, s. nctify it to their everlasting good. B. S. Manson.

Departed this life, sister PATIENCE CHASE, wife of Dea. Benjamin Chase of Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y. Sister Chase was a pative of Gifford, Vt., - moved with that crushes to the dust the image of God, and robs man of all that is ennobling, and cuts him off from every right, political, social and religious, and renders life a curse instead of a blessing—that which is defended with so much zeal by many of the grave Senators and Representatives of the nation,—is the most ugly looking and loathsome thing that can exist.

Its influence is deleterious upon the nation in every aspect in which it can be viewed. It prevents carning money and wickedly consumes what is earned. It prevents the education of the nation, and madly perverts what education is acquired. It hinders the spread of the Gospel and pure religion by nolluting its altars with ill gotten offerings, and

Died in Tuftonborough, N. H., April 27, ARRAM bounding the field of missionary labor, and forbidding the spread of the Bible with its holy doctrines, and yet hypocritically professes Christiauity, to cloak its infamous deeds and give a more graceful show to its arrogant supporters. It prevents the consummation of the best political economy, and turns men, to whom God has given powerful talents, in-

of reform, and the urgent demand of this subject should receive the immediate attention of the church, were grouply and impressively naisted on.

The children of "The Home" here chanted a the custom of a supply of liquors at ministerial methods as taken up.

The children of "The Home" here chanted a the custom of a supply of liquors at ministerial methods as taken up.

Rev. Charles Parker proposed the next resolution:

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Resolved, That the prevention of world evil is true.

Chr

Died in Newburg, Mc., Apr. 11, sister SARAH GREAR, consort of Bro. Levi Grear, aged 49 years. The subject of this notice experienced religion while young, joined a church of little note, which lost its visibility some ten years since. Soon after, she joined the F. W. Baptist church in Newburg, of which she remained a worthy member until God called her away from the church below to join the church above. She endured her distress of body with Christian patience. The writer of this notice visited her a few days before she died. Her mind (in consequence of disease) was not so active as usual; but she expressed a good hope in Christ. She has left a husband, three children, a father and mother and seven brothers, to mourn her loss. May God sanctify the dispensation to the present, future, and eternal good of all the relatives. Funeral discourse by the writer from Rom. 8:20. The congregation was large, and it was a solemn and impressive season. May God bless the truth to all that heard.

In Elderado, Wis., March 27, departed this life for

In Elderado, Wis., March 27, departed this life for the land of rest, George Barnett, son of Dea. M. S. and sister Laura Barnett. He died of the lung fever after a sickness of 32 hours, aged 10 years. Funeral sermon by the writer, from Isaiah 40:6—8. EDWARD J. KEEVIL

Died in Swanville, Me., April 30, sister Abby, wife of Bro. Daniel Bachelder, aged 63 years, 7 months and 6 days: Sister B. and her surviving companion, experienced religion in the autumn of 1813, were baptized by Eld. Jacob Norton, and with others were organized into the first Free-will Baptist church in that town.—Although the church has passed through many-trying scenes and many changes have taken slace, sister B. has stood firm, and ever been found at her post. Perhaps no member has been more attentive to the meetings of the church than our departed sister. She ever enjoyed the society of Christians, and it was her delight to minister to their comfort at her dwelling. She lived devoted to God and his cause, and was beloved and respected by all who appreciated her worth. After a protracted and distressing sickness, during which she murmured not, she calmly resigned her spirit, and is now we trust with her Savior. She has left her companion, a son and a daughter, the clurch of which she was a member, and many surviving relatives and friends to mourn her departure; but not without hope. Her family and friends can say with the poet, Died in Swanville, Me., April 30, sister ABBY, wife can say with the poet,

Her winter of trouble is past, The storms of affliction are o'er, Her struggle is ended at last,

And sorrow and death are no more.

Remarks at her funeral from Luke 20 : 36, " Neither H. G. CARLEY. an they die any more."

Death is doing its work amongst us. Sister RUTH, wife of O. C. Tompson of Rutland, Dane county, Wisconsin, fell asleep in the arms of Jesus about the middle of January last, aged 29 years, and 10 months. She was the daughter of Peleg and Olive Green, of South Shaftsbury, VI. Sister Tompson became convinced something over two years since of the necessity of a change of heart, while I was preaching with the first Rutland church, and obtained forgiveness of sins and peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. She was then in a very poor state of health, which prevented her much of the time from attending upon the means of grace; but she was a firm, consistent Christian, very amusble in her disposition, and by her every day walk evinced to those with whom she associated that she was seeking a better country; that is, a heavenly. Thus she fived. When dying, she was asked by her husband, if she suffered pain. She answered no, and said farewell, and I trust she has gone to glory. She requested I should preach her functions and the state of the said o gone to glory. She requested I should preach her fune-ral sermon from Matt. 28: 29, 30; accordingly I did so to

Departed this life in Union Center, Wis., March 15, 1850, sister ETHER WARDELL, wife of Br. Thos. Wardell, and daughter of Bro. William and sister Mary Aler, aged 29 years. Her sickness was of short duration; but she bore its pains and distress with great resignation and Christian fortitude. Sister Wardell experienced religion about 9 years since in the State of Pennsylvania, and united with the F. W. Baptist church in that countries in the state of Pennsylvania. ears since, she and her husband came to Wisco where they have resided until she was removed to the spirit world. Sister A. was of the few members that first composed what was called the Badfish church (since the first church in Union.) She was very strongly at-tached to the church of which she was a member, very tached to the church of which she was a member, very consistent in her Christian deportment, and always sustained an excellent character as a Christian; so by her walk and deportment she evinced to all around that she had been with Jesus. She died as she lived. Her death was triumphant. Her last words were, I want to go and be with Jesus. In her death her husband and five small children have sustained a great loss; and the church has buried one of its brightest ornaments; but our loss is her eternal gain; and I expect to meet her in heaven.

DAVIS KNAPP. Died in Limerick, Me., May 16, Wid. ELIZABETH WALKER, aged 83 years, 5 months and 16 days. Her disease was palsy, with which she was attacked four years since, and which rendered her sufferings very great, years since, and which rendered her sufferings very great, especially at times; but she bore it all with Christian firmeness, though at times she greatly longed to depart & be with her Savior who had been her hope for .47 years. When sister W. first professed religion, she united with the C. Baptist church in Kennebunk Port; but, always being of free sentiments, she, with some of her children, about 11 years since joined theg. W. Baptist church in Limerick, where she remained a devoted Christian till removed to join the church above. She was a reading Christian; her piety was therefore of an intelligent and spiritual character. She made arrangements for her funeral when first prostrated with disease, and according to her desire the services were attended on the 18th, when a very appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. rery appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr.
Freeman, from Hebrews 4: 9, after which by her request
a few brief remarks were made by the writer from the
scripture, "I looked, and behold a door was opened in
heaven." Thus a mother in Israel has fallen; and may heaven." Thus a mother in Israel has fallen; and may God grant grace to the afflicted friends, and especially to the daughter who has taken care of her aged mother during her heaveth." ing her long and painful illness, to trust his divine word, which supported her mother in all her sufferings

T. STEVENS, JR.

Died in Boston, March 27, '50, of the small pox, Charles C., youngest son of Mr. Paul Stevens, of Kennebunk, Me., aged 17 years and 6 months. He went to Boston last Oct. and engaged in the employ of Mr. Oliver D. Kimball, who keeps a stall in Quincy market. There he took the fatal disease in its worst form, and in two weeks he was no more. In consequence of the nature of the disease, the relatives were not permitted to attend to his wants, though the father and oldest son were there to see that his wants were supplied. But they have the sweet reflection that he had equal to a father and mother's care from the kind family in which he lived; and received every attention that friends could administer under the circumstances. This mitigates the keenness of the affliction the relatives. feel in consequence of being denied the privilege of administering to his last wants, or even of seeing his lifeless remains. Some 7 years ago Charles lived a life of prayer for some time in a time of revival when his parents induged hope and erected the family altar. His early experience, with the influence of family religion, served as a guide to him in his loneliness. There alone and with no one to say any thing to him about religion, he wept and prayed and first gave intimation of his approaching dissolution, and told his nurse that he laved God and was willing to die. His remains about religion, he wept and prayed and first gave intimation of his approaching dissolution, and told his nurse that he loved God and was willing to die. His remains were carried out to South Reading, and buried in Mr. Kimball's family burying ground the next day after his decease. A funeral sermon was preached at the house of the parents on the 9th inst., by Eld Charles B. Mills, from Jer. 9: 21.

BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, MARCH, 1850. PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE

Boston for Portland at 7 and 11 A M and 4 1-2 P M. for Rochester at 7 and 11 A M. and 41-2 P M. for Great Falls at 7 and 11 A M 41-2 P. M. for Haverhill at 7, 9 & 11 A. M 41-2 & 6 P M. for Lawrence at 7, 71-2, 9 & 11 A M 12, 41-2&

6-P M.
Portland for Boston at 5 and 10 3-4 A M, and 5 P M.
Great Falls for Boston at 6 8-4 A M, 12 I 2 & 63-4 P M. Haverhill for Boston at 6 12 8 1-4 & 11 8-4 A M, 2 & 8

Lawrence for Boston at 68-4, 78-4, 8 3-4 & 11 3-4 A.
M. 12 M, and 21-2, 43-4 and 8 3-4 P M.
OF The new arrangement of Trains affords a direct communication between Dover and Portsmouth twice a day each way.

CHARLES MINOT, Sup't.