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The Morning Star - volume 25 number 41 - January 22, 1851

Freewill Baptist printers

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

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AGENT IN BOSTON-P. CONANT. Transcript Office-37 Congress st.

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TERMS:

The Star is published every WEDNESDAY, on the

Nowing terms: Por one Year, in advance, ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹¹ ¹¹ I paid within the year, ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁵ If not paid till after the close 2,00 the year.

MORNING STAR.

For the Morning Star. DR. CARSON, A FREE COMMUNIONIST.

This great critic, whose candor, no less than his genius and unbounded learning, compelled on many occasions the praise of his opponents, for some reason never suffered his views on communion to be published during his life. But he promised to leave them in the possession of his family. Rev. Mr. Moore, a pupil of Dr. Car-son, has just brought out "The Life of" his former teacher. In this book, which it will do any Christian great good to read, his xiews so long reserved are clearly expressed in his own language. They are what we had a right to ex-pect, for he always practiced free communion.-The union of all who believe in the Lord Jesus," says the Doctor, " is a thing for which we are most deeply interested, and the almost total want of it among the churches of Christ, that we deem on the whole nearest to the model of the first churches, is a thing that causes to us the most unfeigned sorrow. "If that brotherly intercourse and earnest care

for each other that subsisted among the churches in the days of the apostles, is not now to be found among those who professed to follow their practice, as far as it was approved by Jesus, the causes ought to be sought out and removed. In our opinion the chief of those causes is not the difference of sentiment, great and greatly to be deplored, as this is, but is owing to the exercise an authority never conferred on the churches by the Lord Jesus, to refuse or exclude for difference of sentiment, any of those who give evi-dence that they have been bought by the blood of Christ. Not that we deem 'it a matter of slight importance that all the disciples of Christ shopl know and practice all his instructions. On the contrary we hold this a matter of very great importance, for the attainment of all the churches ought never to cease to plead with their Heavenly Father. Ignorance any divine institutions is an evil, and must be felt as such by a church as far as it exists in any of the body. But the question is, what is God's way of getting rid of the evil? We believe, from Phil. 3: 15, to which there is not room to refer in this letter, that it is by forbearance, affectionate instruction and prayer. Many, on the contrary, have thought that the most effectual way to make a disciple receive an ordinance of Jesus, is to refuse him fellowship till he has complied. Not withstanding all we have heard in favor of this plan, we still deem it the wisdom of man .--Accordingly, we have found that God has made foolish this wisdom. Long bas it been tried with-out-success, and of late, in some parts of Ireland, it has been carried so far that some individuals can scarcely find a second to unite with them in constant fellowship. which we should have received your letter, that we find no notice taken of this subject, but, on the contrary, that you seem to make baptism a term of ourship. " The greater part of our members not only have been baptized, but we are convinced that views on this subject extensively affect other matters in scripture, but we all deem that a man who has been received by Jesus, ought not to be rejected by us; and that if he fed His people by His ordinances, it would be criminal in us, as far as in our power, to join in confeder acy to starve the weakest of them. We think that the man who has been admitted to the fellowship of "the general assembly and churchof the first born," is undoubtedly worthy of a seat with us. "Dear brethren, we know what has been objected to our views on this subject ; and as we have not had time fully to reply to objections, we deem it unnecessary to state all the grounds of our opinion. We know that there is no command of Jesus that may be plausibly set aside. We entreat you to examine this subject-recol-lecting that, if it be sinful to receive any that Christ has forbidden, it is also sinful to refuse any that he has invited. There is no safe side in error! That Jesus will not approve of refusing fellowship to any of His brethren, known to be such, appears to us to have the irresistible light of self-evident truth." These views are thus expressed in a letter to one from a church in New York in 1819. In 1823 in another letter the following occurs : "The church in this place has always acted on that principle. There is nothing of greater importance to the welfare and prosperity of the churches than to bring them to understand this point. But there is nothing of which they are so ignorant, and to which they are so averse. They consider that they have attained to perfection in this matter, and, by a false view of the want of zeal, consider themselves entitled to refuse their fellowship to many of the sheep of Christ." Such, then, are the views of Dr. Carson, one of the greatest lights in the church of this centu-ry. As I have copied his words, I have felt like emphasizing almost every sentence, but I have given them as I find them. With what truth does he refer all trouble on this question to its true source-Romanism in essence,"" the exercise of an authority never conferred on the churches, by the Lord Jesus !" How well he suggests to our close-communion brethren that there is responsibility of no little moment assumed in rejecting those whom Christ has invited in that there is no safe side of error ! Bishop Hughes said, in his late speech in the city of New York, that Protestantism is a vague term, etc. It is easy to be seen that the author above, quoted had no vagueness in his view as the proper distinction between Christ and anti-Christ. One would judge that he easily detected Romanism in all its forms, whether it appears

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small magnitude of this kind has yet to be done. D. M. G. public charity through the organ of our denomin-The New Durbam Quarterly Meeting Minis-

church

have a nominal connection with some of our ties of pleasure. Some churches having such chords of consistent discipline begin to straighten. Fearful of giving offence, in connection with a relative, financial, and perhaps a political consideration, the few living members allow the reins of government to become the sport of the winds-the ridicule and by-word of the wickedthe church a public thoroughfare for all characinners. tinted salary of the minister (a few shillings beng the price of even the commencement of labor) is taken into account in many cases, and disci-pline entirely neglected. These things, together with the unhealthy excitements of the last ten years, have well nigh destroyed the vitality of many of the once prosperous churches of New furnishes no slight apprehensions of a fall beyond

We have also great reason to regret a stubborn to serve the body at all hazards, and let the soul take care of itself. This evidently is among the

ation, by those whose sufferings are such as to leave them but one alternative, do this or go to

The New Durham Quarterly Meeting Ministers' Conference request the publication of the following article, in the Morning Star, written by one of its members, and read before that body at its Oct seasion 1850. at its Oct. session, 1850. THE IMPORTANCE OF CHURCH DISCI-It is this :-- The open glare of the facts above mentioned, observable by all persons, has driven

PLINE. It must be at once admitted, that no principle is so indispensable and of such decided utility in church building, and church-keeping, as disci-pline. Without it no principle pline. Without it, no organization can succeed, rather to suffer much with them, than to starve or effort be effectual. Proper order and regula. with us. Where are the ministers to fill the rather to suffer much with them, than to starve

the churches of all evangelical denominations, are dwindling into a state of actual impotency, with an existence little more than nominal on that our loose discipline in the past has never earth. Their membership are of course in keep-exacted any greater degree of liberality of the earth. Their membership are of course in keep ing with the body with very few exceptions. A large portion of the churches of our own be-loved denomination are criminally guilty, in the neglect of proper discipline. Many persons who large investments into good farms, fat cattle, churches are permitted to go on in habitual drunkenness, Sabbath-Breaking, profanity, and can be offered, are the few that have volunteered the breach of covenant, spending their time and money at the circus, dancing school, and in par-lation requires it. Members are indulged in absenting themselves from the social meetings of the strength to call the unruly to account. After so long a career of unchecked indulgence, these spirits become restive and furious, when the chords of consistent discipling, when the of families that pray at all around the family altar. And but few of that fourth maintain family worship constantly. Some pray once a week,-each Sabbath morning,-while others pray occasionally-when they feel to ! The voice of fervent prayer is seldom heard among the laity of the church. Too many of our brethren have ters, and its sacred vestibule constantly profaned adopted a rule of life as individuals, compatible by the unhallowed feet of worse than ordinary with their coldness, and there are none to ques The difficulty of raising the already tion the propriety of their course. While are permitted to go on unchecked, (and they constitute no small part of our nominal strength.) we may expect declension and death to pervade the churches. Indeed, it may be said, that the continuance of this state of things for any great length of time, will effect our downfail ineritably as a denomination. The fact that two thirds of England. The tendency is, therefore, down-ward, fearfully downward! with a velocity which dulge in those things contrary to godliness, and in the habitual neglect of all that should distin-HOPE of many of those churches which our fathers reared by a life of incessant toil.

consonant with religious prosperity and progress. The light, the wants, and the demands of a reworldliness, which manifests itself among our ligious public now, are vastly in the advance of those of generations which have preceded us.— That combination of circumstances which gave us prosperity in the days of the fathers of our results of loose discipline, —a discipline which al-lows the duties of religion to be a work of conven-ience rather than necessity; and hence may be neglected with impunity. The reading matter of the day in which we live, or we fall in spite

neglected with impunity. The reading matter of many who are connected with us, tends great-ly to detract from their religious enjoyment.— We might inquire what there is in the New Homoshire Patriot to promote religious feeling (?) dollars, or two and a half per annum by F. W. has obtained; and the absence of this remedy Baptist members in great numbers; while the will complete our ruin; when our requiem may Morning Star, which is afforded at one dollar and be sung by succeeding generations. Now let us fif:y cents, is rejected. Our brethren in this way arise, in the name and strength of the God of Iskeep themselves ignorant of what the denomina-tion are about, and of course uninterested; while rael, and cleanse the church from at least some of those high-handed, iniquitous offenders, and they are treated with political, partisan slang, in thus show a disposition to clear the highway of which the Patriot is accustomed to deal. Many the King, that the chariot wheels of reformation may once more roll on in the salvation of a mulother papers of similar character are also read by hem, to the exclusion of nearly all religious mattitude of sinners.

was then prevailing in several places in that new all blame by the unanimons voice of an able and impartial council. Aside from this unprovoked, and, as I think, malicious attack, I know not that

useful in several revivals. At length, feeling that he might be more use-

At length, feeling that he might be more use-ful in some other part of the gospel field, he re-moved to Lyndon. Vermon, where he was re-ceived with great joy by the brethren. In June. 1816, he was ordained to the work of the minis-try, and commenced his labor in his new field with increased ardor. At this time, the churches in that section of our beloved Zion were in a very scattered state, and there was very little or-der in the Quarterly Meeting to which they in the Quarterly Meeting to which they

belonged. Brother Quimby's Loors to restore order and to revive the churches were indefatigable. Nor were his efforts altogether without success ;though he did not see that order in the Q. M. o churches which he desired, yet he did see many souls converted and the churches occasionally

nuch revived. In the summer of 1816, I was laboring under great trials of mind in regard to my impressions of duty. I felt that I ought to preach, and I thought that I could not preach-in this distress of mind, I was near abandoning my hope, when, by a providence of God, as it seemed to me, Q. came to my relief. He seemed to take Bro. me in his arms as an affectionate father would a prayers-his exhortations-his instructions-and his counsels have been of incalculable benefit to O may I never forget them -nor the imition of his with other bands upon my head grave) to consecrate me to the work of the min-istry. No, I cannot forget them. Those days (most of which are now laid away in the silent No, I cannot forget them. Those days and those events are indelibly written on my heart. Nor shall I forget the many acts of kindness in relieving my temporal wants, which my dear deceased brother performed. In one in-stance, he gave one hundred dollars toward what prospects and hopes? with what views

building me a house in which to reside. But his acts of benevolence were by no means confined to me, others have shared in them as well as myself, especially poor ministers. He never received pay for préaching ; not because a cold and heartless indifference ? he did not believe it to be the duty of the peo-ple to pay for it, but because he was able to five without pay, and he preferred to do so. It may be questionable whether this was the wisest course; but, be that as it may, it is highly expressive of his benevolence. In the year 1820 he built of into my own face and smiled. Has incourse neeting house in Lyndon on his own responsibility. True, he subsequently sold a part of it, but a considerable amount remained in his dwn hands till his death. In 1847, he gave \$100, to the F. W. Baptist E lucation Society; and how much he has done for Missions and other benevolent enterprises I am unable to tell. Elder Quimby solemnized 100 marriages in the course

ways gave his fee or the value in a Family Bible. As a preacher, Bro. Quimby edid not possess the most brilliant talents, yet his sermons were always good and impressive, and his prayers were always good and impressive always good and impre

the people in such a manner that many cried out Hath the year dealt thus with you, my friend? and came in a rush to the anxious seats, when Nay, many a heart hath been made glad. Many Bro. Quimby laid aside his cost and engaged in Bro. Quimby laid aside his conv and on size he are wound nam been heard. I through the heart, continued, with occasional intermissions, nearly have been dried up. The darkness of sorrow have been dried up. all night, during which time some 30 souls were hopefully converted to God. Such wrestlings with God are seldom known, but when they do take place they are always crowned with won-happy hearts look out upon an unclouded futake place they are always crowned with wonderful results. In church labors, Bro. Quimby was exceed-Thus with the gifts that fortune brings, With every passing year, To some more generous, she imparts, To others less of cheer. ngly useful. His gift in prayer enabled him to

resided till 1816, improving his gift in the church and in neighboring townships. He also travelled to some extent with Eld. John Colby, and was useful in several revivals. 100.

At his funeral, great respect was paid by the different denominations in the town—all of them dismissing their meetings, and attending it, to-gether with their several pastors—it being on the Sabbath day. I must here close by express-ing my fervent desire that God may graciously sanctify this afflictive providence to our dear Sister Quimby and her family—to our ministers and churches generally—and to now since the

Lawrence, Jan. 10, 1851.

For the Morning Star. A TALK WITH THE READER.

Another year has departed into the invisible oblivion of the past. It is entered upon that bewildered child, and bear me homeward. His catalogue, which records the flight of many others. There it stands, with all its scenes, and uo human hand can obliterate it. Dear reader, will you sit down with me a few moments and commune with our old friend? How rapidly, how unconsciously it hath flown!

voice of merriment and glee, doth not the intervening space seem like a span-a mere speck up-

and resolutions ?

Didit meet you upon the mount of prosperity or in the vale of sorrow? Were you presented with its rich gifts, or did it seem to wear

his benevolence. In the year 1829, he built a into my own face and smiled. Her innocent prattle was like sweet music to my spirit. Four months went round, and when the fifth came; my flower had failed the gift was taken back to the Giver. And oh, what a cloud of darkness settled over my heart. No song hath power to break that melancholy spell that lingers around my spirit."

From the social circle there comes a voice of Quimby solemnized 100 marriages in the course of his ministry, and have been told that he at-ways gave his fee or the value of it to the couple in a Family Bible. As a possible Bro. Ouimby solid not possess

"The boast of beraldry, the pomp of power, And all that beauty, all that wealth ere gave, Await, alike, the inevitable hour; --The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

In spite of my natural taste for the splendid and beautiful, I am constrained, to speak unhesitatingly against such vain superfluity. Did such costly attractions really soothe the sorrows of the afflicted—did they bind up a single bleeding heart, or hush the notes of sad lamentation that atter the voice of inward grief, not a condemnatory word would I write or speak. But since no possible good to the living or the dead, can follow the erection of expensive memorials for the departed—since our duty to the perishing requires the continual devotion of all we have and are to promote their interests for time and eternity, how, I ask, can we be justified in spending our precious time and treasure to procure a splendid, costly burial? Does God approve the devotion of time and money he has lent us, merely to gratify a depraved taste or vain curi-osity? Shall we let the heathen perish, for whom the Savior died, that we may deily those beyond our reach? Tell us not that a due respeet for the honored dead demands of surviving friends such extravagance.

" Can storied ure, or animated bust, Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath? Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust, Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?

I would not repudiate the idea of providing a espectable burial. No doubt the Savior had "in Joseph's new tomb." But let us beware, lest our affection for the departed, cripple the exercise of an enlightened conscience, and ncline us to forget that Jesus has left us an ex-

ample that we should follow in his steps. There is great danger of perverting the holiest impulses of our nature. Even our love for kindred friends, may be wickedly devoted to the powerless shrine of idolatry. The splendid mar-ble may lift high its stately form, the crimson flower may adorn their lowly beds, the iron bolts may safely keep the venerable dust, but could the spirits that once revivified the pale, mored tenement, come back to earth; would the costly array of monumental statues erected to their memory, or the splendid scenery of their dusty tombs, attract their admiring gaze, or enlist their powers to secure the permanency of such perishing mementos? With their actual knowledge of what is depending upon the proper mprovement of precious time, no doubt the infinitely higher interests that lie hidden from the gaze of mortals, would absorb all their energies o impress eternal scenes upon a dying world Could the pale carcass speak, in what earnest ones the necessity of the new birth-of higher attainments in the divine life-of spending all ve have and are, to give the gospel to the per-

ishing, would be urged upon us. O how infinitely paramount is the work of saving souls from death, to the toil of the artist, or the labor of the tasty, botanic husbandman that spreads a pleasing rosary around the sepul-chres of the honored dead. Yes, blessed Jesus, let me toil to save the living from the "ven-geance of elernal fire," for whom thou didst bleed and die; while others deck the graves of those they love, with earth's attractive drapery. H. A. MOORE.

The churches are suffering greatly from loose, unsystematic method of ministerial support. Ministers are shorn of their efficiency by being

driven, some to their farms and others to their nerchandize; thus neglecting a suitable prepa ration and *cultivation* for the great work to which they are called. Those who pretend to make business of preaching, are curtailed in their useulness by being obliged to devote no small part of their thought and energy to the sapply of the temporal wants of their families. This is the case with oo few exceptions. It is customary in many communities, to deem ministers lazy who have white hands and do not do a specified amount of manual labor. In such places, especially, the ninister is expected to visit each week to an

What I write, with the exception of a few mount which would require three or four weeks, cith his studies and his work suitably attended to. Some of our brethren who do the least to upport preaching are so very sensitive that if minister has occasion to pass their residence and does not call, they are ready to think them-selves slighted, and manifest their feelings subse-quently by a cold reserve and occasional absence m meeting. These, with a multitude of unnamable things of like character, have the effect o paralyze the effort, and sadden and discourage minister of the gospel. In connection with this, the very destructive way of thinking peculiar to our churches, is to be met with,-that of concluding the minister to be under extreme obligation to them, and they under none comparatively to him, either pecuniarily or hy way of religious co-operation. It seems to be a thing unthought of in very many places, that the church must co-operate with their minister in order to promote religious interest.

Again, the taste of many is such, that a new gift will perfectly captivate them; and when a Sandwich has not always been free from the man to their liking comes among them, for a while they will pour out upon him the rich dain-ties of their abundance and actually stall-feed him, until a religious dyspepsy is produced,-the ear becoming accustomed to the sound,-the once beautiful garment soon gets threadbare. This is indicated by a want of that familiar friendship which greeted the minister in the earlier part o bis stay; and by a *falling off* of the subscription, until he is obliged to shift his quarters once in members of the C Banist A sociation, and were

On the other hand, if by dint of good econo-my, self-denial and industry, a minister has suc-preach and Pll fails. preach and I'll fight"-and that the Moderator of the Association said, "We could do well enough eeded in catching some of the scattering straws which chance to be blown from the fly-wheel of some more lucrative profession, and making him-his head at both ends" (Dea. C's hair was very curly) The termination of this struggle was favorable however to freedom, and I think it was self a nest, and becomes the lucky owner of a little quiet home in some secluded spot, he is almost uniformly considered superannuated, either about this time that Daniel was converted, he be-

worn out, or one, from some cause, that not a significant in lonesome retirement and forgetfulness, and in lonesome retirement and forgetfulness, and prayer, in which capacity he was useful. At prayer, in which capacity he was useful. At in ionesome retrement and lorgerindess, and ratents publicly, by way of exhortation and none but the blessed GoD, and perhaps a pa-tient wife to comfort him during the few lingering moments of his earthly existence. Much of the suffering of our ministers is not known to the world. They pine in unnoticed retirement, uncult activities of other the suffering of our ministers is not known to the world. They pine in unnoticed retirement, uncult activities of other the suffering of our ministers is not known to the world. willing to supplicate the cold charities of a dethe new State (as it was then called) and la

* The writer is acquisinted with a P. W. Baptist DEacon in one of the New England States, who allowed a daughter of Afteen to attend one of these dens of infamy all last when he was eight years old.

For the Morning Star.

ELDER DANIEL QUIMBY.

Bro. Burr :-- I have been requested by the vidow and sons of Elder Daniel Quimby write a biographical sketch of the life and pel labors of their deceased husband and father. Love for the living would forbid me to decline, and the most sincere respect long cherished fo the dead will make the task pleasant. Still I regret my inability to do justice to the memory of our departed brother. I also labor under disadvantage of having no written guide, as he kept no diary or journal of his life. Hence it will be seen that this account must be full of imperfections, and perhaps contain some positive errors.

> dates, &c., must be from my own recollection, having enjoyed the privilege of a personal and very intimate acquaintance with him for more than thirty years; during which long period, though we have sometimes differed in judgment in relation to some minor points of church government and discipline, we have never disagreed on doctrinal questions, not indulged any feelings toward each other but those of fraternal love. The place of Elder Quimby's early residence* vas Sandwich, N. H., than which few places are better fitted for religious contemplation. It is like Jerusalem, surrounded with mountains-and like it, it has ever afforded to wandering Free-will Baptists a quiet rest and safe retreat, where many a way-worn minister has been kindly received, affectionately treated, and tenderly nursed, until, sufficiently recruited, he was prepared to sally forth from the concealment of those mountains, & deal deadly blows on some of the strong-holds of Satan's empire. But even ological strife. Here one of the great battles between free principles and ultra-calvinism was fought, in which, on the side of the freedom of the

human will, Dea. Thomas Colby, father of Eld. John Colby, was the champion, and Eld. Joseph Quinby, half brother to Daniel, (who was then young in the ministry and reformations were following his labors,) was the minister on our part members of the C. Baptist Association, and were

* Though he was born in Weare, N. H., Dec. 26, 1773, from which place his parents removed to Sandwich

take a deep hold on the feelings of the church, and often lead the offender to contrition in the

outset, to say nothing of the grace which is given in answer to prayer to enable one to make a the moments of the past? how have you dealt with the year ?

proper and successful application of gospel dis-pipline. He gave evidence that he felt deeply the force of that scripture, " If a brother overtaken in a fault, ye that are spiritual restore such a one in the spirit of meekness, consider ing yourselves also, lest ye be tempted.' Gal. G: 1. If there was any defect in our dear brother here, it was this-his great charity might somenes lead him to be too soon satisfied with ap earances of repentance and reformation in offenders. No one could wish for a betten companion it

No one could wish for a better company and the many wasted moments can you could wish for a better of the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could wish opposed to the many wasted moments can you could be a set of the many wasted moments can you could be set of the many wasted moments can you could be a set o mon kindness and affability rendered his society exceedingly desirable, and I can say truly I was always happy in his company. There was no these question appearance of that jealousy and fear that others you and me. would outshine him, which has sometimes cast so dark a shade over the otherwise untarnished reputation of some ministers. Still he preferred the

steady, clear enlivening sunbeams, to that hallu- future. cination of phosphorescence which constitutes so conspicuous an ingredient in some men's bril-Elder Quimby's attachments to his denomina

on were very strong; but they were not, in my udgment, merely sectarian attachments-he loved all Christians; still out of principle, be-cause he considered his own to be more scriptu-ral than other sects. He loved it more dearly and labored long and prayed ardently for its advancement. Nor were those labors and prayers unattended with the sweet incense of corresponding sacrifices for its good.

ent was employed in scheming speculation, but generations. man. She has woven garlands of them to wear art.

about her heart, and when a few more years are As I entered this far-famed depository of moulmantle rest upon him.

pains, with God's promise of a certain and glori- the engraved statues, the beautiful us resurrection.

Bro Quimby had long been suffering under bodily infirmity, which doubtless was in part oc-casioned by excessive labor in the gospel vine-yard, but greatly increased by trials brought up-on him by the unchristian, ungentlemanly, and cruel treatment of a professed brother minister, whose name I forbear to mention. I will how-ever state, that after a painful, thorough and pro-tracted investigation of the matters charged

But, my gentle reader, how have you spent

Have you been faithful to yourself? Have you dealt honestly with your neighbor? above all, have you been faithful to your Maker? Have you faithfully executed all your wise resolutions? Has the world been benefited by your being? Is your heart better? Have you comforted one wounded spirit? Or have you lived entirely for yourself, and followed the uncertain dictations of an unholy fancy? If so, you will not like to talk with me, when my inquiries appear so serious. How many wasted moments can you count?

foolish and hurtful manner? Do not evade these questions. They are designed, reader, for

Every_misspent moment will darken the vision of the past year, but it should serve a beacon to guide us to a proper improvement of the

The New Year has come. And while I wish you, heartily, a most Happy New Year, let me tell you that we have the power to make it such. It is not a matter of chance or fortune. "Keep thy heart," says the wise man, and a greater than he hath said, "Happy are ye if you keep my sayings." Millville Academy. JAMES.

For the Morning Star

MOUNT AUBURN.

After a pleasant interview with beloved brethren in General Conference, I enjoyed the privi-In worldly matters as well as religious, his lege of visiting the sacred enclosure of judgment was of a superior order. Hence the Auburn. This consecrated Cemetery is known acquisition of his property-not that his judg- as the distinguished burying ground of many It contains an area of 110 1-3 in productive effort. As a husband, his kindness acres of undulating soil, environed with a strong and affection were surpassed by few if any; but iron fence, and most beautifully ornamented these were by no means wasted upon the con- with the shrubbery of nature, combined with tracted, selfish mind of an unappreciating wo- the magnificent developments of industry and

past some other pen shall speak her praise. In dering clay, I almost felt that I was treading on the relation of a father, he knew his duty and holy ground, and could but realize the purport he did it. He never had a large family-two of Dr. Johnson's remarkable words, "Press not, sons and two daughters made up the number.— O stranger, with the foot of folly the venerable The daughters have long since gone to their rest, and they went triumphantly. The sons I trust I will not attempt. Language is inadequate to are Christians. One grand-son is engaged in portray the exquisite workmanship that attracted the ministry. May more than his grand-father's my gaze. All that nature, industry, extravaantle rest upon him. Some few years ago Bro. Quimby built a tomb taste combined, can do to render this field of n a beautiful burying ground at Lyndon Centre, rural resort attractive, is presented to the eye of where his body now rests from all its toils and the visitor at one view. The stately monuments. flower-beds, the marble walks, the splendid boweries, all Bro Quimby had long been suffering under clearly exhibit the genius of the artist, the sym-

For the Morning Star "TAKE HEED HOW YE HEAR.

This is an admonition of Jesus Christ. Pro essor, backslider, sinner ! Christ tells you to Take heed how ye hear." Now bow do you hear the blessed gospel of the Son of God ?-How. O how! What kind of a hearer ? Heaven is calling. Will you give attention ? Let me speak of some of the different hearers I have noticed for the seventeen years I have

been in the ministry. 1. The careless hearer. These are amusing themselves with a book, paper, or talking t me of the same kind, who may be nearer the God, truth and heaven are all nothing to them. The thunders of the law, the groans of Calva-ry, or the awful sorrows of the damned, have no

effect on such. 2. The curious hearer. This class go any and every where to meeting, and yet have no par-ticular meeting. They have heard every body, and all kind of preaching, and have been careful o select the faults of all, and leave the good to better hearers. Such are good for nothing, only to fill up the house, and then their room is much

better than their company. 3. There are the fault-finding hearers. They want some one to preach as their minister used to. To preach truth, to preach Bible. But they dont pay any thing this year, and they stay at home some of the time, because the minister does not suit them. Not it. When they had a minister who suited them, they paid FIFTY CENTS A YEAR to support him, and went one half of every fair day to meeting. But their neighbors (church members) were all so bad that they could not go to prayer or social meeting.

4. Then there is the critical hearer. He knows all about preaching; and the only concern he has in preaching, is to go and sit down and note the style, grammar, rhetoric, logic, &c .--Now, how many thousands of such hearers have gone to hell the past year, and how many more will go this?

5. There is one class more. It is the honest, praying hearer. He comes as the hungry and praying nearer. He comes as the hundry and thirsty come to a rich repast. "They take heed what they hear, and how they hear." They hear in the gospel, Christ calling them away from earthly to heavenly riches. They see in it the beauties of the Infinite, and the bread of life and water of selvation that satisfies the soul. Thank God for praying hearers. "These are doers of the word." Amen.

WESTERNER.

"CHRIST IS MINE."

Many of our readers must have heard of the entleman who took a friend to the roof of his ouse to show him the extent of his possessions. Waving his hand about, " There," said be, "is my estate." Pointing to a great distance on one side, "Do you see that farm? Well, that is mine." Pointing again to the other side, "Do you see that house ? That also belongs to me." In turn, his friend asked, "Do you see that lit-tle village out yonder? Well, there lives a poor woman in that village who can say more than all this." "Ah! what can she say?" "Why, she can say, CHRIST IS MINE!" Indeed, she was the richer of the two.

THE SCRIPTORES.—The mine of Scripture is inexhaustible, and from the time at which it was first opened, till the time when faith shall be hanged for sight, not one laborer who works therein, even from the most robust to the most feeble, will remain unrewarded by a participation of its wealth.

THE MORNING STAR.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1851.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS-ENLARGEMENT OF THE

It is now ten weeks since we appounded to our readers that the Star would be enlarged at the commencement of the next volume, in April ensuing, provided that one thousand new subscribers were added to our fist by that time. Up to this date, only 222 have been received, and 111 have been discontinued, leaving a neat increase of only 111. We do not despair, however, of getting the requisite number by the time specified. Our brethren have not taken hold of the work of procuring subscribers in earnest vet. When they do, we expect to hear a report from them that will gladden our hearts, and the hearts of all the friends of the Star, and place its enlargement beyond a doubt. Oome, brethren, is it not about time to commence this work ? But eleven weeks more, and the new volume must be commenced. Who will lead off?

We subjoin a line of encouragement from Bro. Moulton.

NORTHWOOD, N. H., Jan. 15, 1851. Bro. Burr :-- I send you three more new subscribers for the Star,-making six within the space of as many weeks. And it is with comparatively little effort that they have been-obtained. I have no doubt, if all our ministers should spend one day in soliciting subscribers, they would average one, and perhaps two, each with little lalor. Or even, take the opportunities of public gatherings, and just inquire whether there are not those present who would like to take the Star, and some would be found. Brethren, let's try it! Those of us especially who have received the Star gratis for years, ought to feel under obligation to do what we can Now, in view of its contemplated enlargement. F. MOULTON.

"THE FOOT-PRINTS OF THE CREATOR :

Or the Asterolepis of Stromness. By Hugh Miller, Author of the 'Old Red Sandstone,'etc. From the' third London Edition. With a Memoir of the Author. By Lewis Agassiz. Boston: Gould, Kendall, & Lin-coln. 1850."

Never, at any previous age of the world, have there been so many, so able, or so earnest explorers in the field of physical science, as now, The human mind seems operating under the influence of the reaction which is sure to follow from an excess of devotion to abstract and metaphysical pursuits. The spirit and tendencies of the age are eminently practical-utilitarian. Men wish to see the promise of outward and direct profit, before they are satisfied to dedicate their time and energy in any specific spherer-And so the temples of outward observation are constantly crowded, while the cloisters of patient thought and self-communion echo to the tread of fewer and still fewer feet. Speaking phrenologically, the civilized world's forehead must have undergone quite a recession within a century or two; owing to the protrusion of the perceptive ridge, and the corresponding falling back of that section of the cranium, assigned to causality and comparison. Phenomena once unobserved, "or seen only to be forgotten, are now sought out and studied with a patience and assiduity, which make" one think of Demosthenes in his cave, bending, with head half shorn, over the pag Thucydides. A lobster can hardly steal away to a retired shallow to deposit its spawn, or throw off its green jacket, without being peered at by a pair of human eyes, intent upon observing how the thing is done ; and before the modest creature acquires the strength and courage to return to its quondam companions and pursuits. lo! these passages in its private history are spread out on the pages of some journal of science. A storm agitates the ocean, and a wave catches up some embryonic form of marine life from its resting place among the seazweed : & before its gravity can gain repose for it again, some Agassiz has got it under his tell-tale microscope. making it give up its secrets for the entertainment of Cambridge students, or the wondering admiration of the attendants at the Lowell Institute. A piece of anthracite is kept back from the warmth of the grate till it will give some account of the forests that gave it its earlier life : and the pebble by the road-side is put to the torture till it is forced to unfold the character and conditions of Pre-Adamite existence. The volume, whose title is placed at the head of this article, affords not a few striking illustrations of these remarks. It is the product of an incruisitive and scrutinizing mind, enriched by large scientific attainments; and especially which has learned to deal with the entire mass of Geological phenomena, which years of patient investigation have discovered and arrayed, as a child of ten years does with his alphabet. He has elevated himself to his present position in the scientific world, by dint of his own industry. He stayed but a short 'time in the schoolroom, while young, and even while there, his heart was prompting him to truancy in favor of the fields and forests and beaches. His occupation as a stone-mason, brought him into close and frequent contact with the phenomena of Geology, and these did he study long and successfully before availing himself of the aids which other. observers' had prepared for the student who sought to read the hieroglyphics of the adamant. But such patient, courageous perseverance, never fails of success, and Mr Miller is now recognized as one of the most authoritative exponents of Geological science, as well as one of the most elegant and forcible writers on the subject, to be found in either hemisphere. To his laborious vigilance, mostly, is owing the proof that organic remains in great variety and abundance exist in the "Old Red Sandstone," one of the largest and oldest groups of stratified rock which has been laid open to Geological inspection. And what is still more interesting, is the fact-every where apparent in his writings-that he looks on these antique inscriptions of the Almighty. with the eye of a devout Christian; and.summons every new fact to his side to nurture his religious reverences. He is the high priest of no skeptical philosophy; he builds no altars in this rocky temple on which to kindle the strange fires of unbelief. With scarcely less veneration does he seem to gaze on these " foot-prints of the

MORNING STAR, age to the city of his fathers-who should find most unkindest cut of all," while he freely ac- [conquest of the Sikhs. We have no heart to] on an evening ramble one of the Granite tables knowledges the ingenuity and literary faste of on which God had written, with omnipotent fin- the Author of the "Vestiges," brings and subger, the law of justice-look on the sacred relic substantiates the charge of wanting observation of his nation's miraculous life. and the power of abstract, plilosophical thought;

> An ample proof of the correctness of this rep- -in plainer language, charges him with ignoresentation, is found in the character and design ance and weakness which di-qualify him for of the volume before us. It was written, as its writing on such a subject. He says, this Author author distinctly asserts, to counteract the influ- " has in every edition of his work been correctence of what is called the" " Development: Hy- ing, modifying, or altogether withdrawing his pothesis," promulgated a century since, support- statements regarding both Geological and Zooed on professedly Geological grounds by several logical phenomena." "His development hypothphilosophers on the continent, and recently addesis was complete at a time when his Geology vocated in its broadest extent, with much dog- and Zoology were rudimental and imperfect.matism of manner, and some show of learning. Give me your facts, said the Frenchman, that by an English Author, in a work entitled " Ves- may accommodate them to my theory. And no iges of the Creation." This theory is very one can look at the progress of the Lamarckian briefly and fully stated by one of the German hypothesis with reference to the dates when, and writers, as quoted by Mr Miller, insthe following the men by whom, it was promulgated, withwords: "There are two kinds of generation in out recognizing in it one of, perhaps, the most he world; the creation proper, and the propaga- striking embodiments of the Frenchman's printion that is sequent thereupon-or the generatio ciple which the world ever saw. It is not the originaria and secundaria. Consequently, no illiberal religionist that rejects and casts it off, it organism has been created of larger size than an is the inductive philosopher. Science addresses nfusorial plant. No organism is, nor ever has its assertors in the language of the possessed to one been, created, which is not microscopic .- the sons of Sceva the Jew ;- 'The Astronomer Whatever is larger has not been created, but de- I know, and the Geologist I know : but who are veloped. Man has not been created, but devel- ve?"

> oped." That is, this infusorial plant has grown The closing chapter, concerning the "Bearing into a mushroom, the mushroom into a fern, of final causes on Geologic history," is one, which he fern into a shrub, and the shrub into a tree. exhibits the ability of Mr Miller as a profoundly And when electricity is brought to act on this original and comprehensive thinker, and a bril embryonic form of being, it becomes endowed liant and forcible writer. If this article were with animal life; it becomes a worm, then a fish, not already so long, it would be hard to refrain then a reptile, then a bird, then a mammal, and from copying a paragraph by way of illustration then a man ! The supporters of this theory but as it is, they must be sought in the volume claim that Geological phenomena bear witness itself.

> neither slight nor ambiguous, to its correctness. For a controversial work, it has many model They claim that, as we descend through the vari- features. Neither the dignity of the subject, ous strata of rock, the organic remains of the nor the manliness of the writer, is sunk by vulhigher types of life, both animal and vegetable, gar epithets, or abusive personalities. The tone consecutively disappear, and give place to those is decided ; often sharp, and sometimes severe ; ower types from which the higher have been but always calm, bespeaking great self-possession developed. and self-respect. The reasoning is strong and

> The Author says, in his preface, that "the lucid ;- the premises are carefully laid down, development doctrines are doing much harm on and every step toward the conclusion is taken both sides of the Atlantic; especially among with a caution which always indicates prudence, intelligent mechanics, and a class of young men though never suggesting timidity. Every where ngaged in the subordinate departments of trade there is revealed a candid spirit and an honest. and the law." He admits there is not "positive upright endeavor. He is never guilty of what Atheism involved in the belief." The original are sometimes termed the "tricks of logic." He act of creation, is required even by the Hy- advances to the attack like a man who feels that nothesis. But he adds :- " There are however strength and skill would do discredit to themeliefs in no degree less important to the moral selves by employing the tactics of artifice ; and st or the Christian, than even that in the being as if he would scorn a victory that could be sulof a God, which seem wholly incompatible with lied by the charge of unfairness. As he says in the development hypothesis." It requires the his Preface, he has " not written as if arguments, admission - that every form of animal life, even like cannot balls, could be rendered more foriown to the electrified monad or molluse, must midable than in the cool state, by being made be immortal and responsible, or it involves the red hot." The work would be read to much betdenial that man arso. It denies, too, the crea- ter advantage, after the great leading facts in ion of man in a state of uprightness, and the Geology had been acquired. anse which gave rise to the necessity for a There are special reasons why Physical Sci-

> scheme of deliverance and restoration-the great ence should not be neglected by Theologians.undamental idea of revelation. It makes Chris- With its leading facts and principles so fast as tianity "an idle and unsightly excresence on a they are developed, the ministry should as far as ode of morals that would be perfect were it possible acquaint itself. With the interest now away." And he adds : " Dissociated from these generally felt in them, they may be employed beliefs, a belief in the existence of a God, is of as in the pulpit as the most striking and serviceable little ethical value as a belief in the existence of illustrations of the Gospel. Besides, skeptics go the great sea-serpent." • to physical science now mostly, for their obje

NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR. rejoice in such victories. God will hold Chris

The Slave Trade prosperous in New York-The Sale tian nations to a fearful account for the wrongs of Henry Long completed---The Anti-Popery skir-mishes. they have done the beathen in every quarter of NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1851. the globe. We have little faith in the propaga-

tion of any national religion, until nations be-Our trade in the bodies and souls of men goes come better. The work must be done by prin. As a strong flood, sweeping away the barer that for a time held its course, roars on vate, voluntary Christian enterprise. We do not deny that Christians may avail themselves of with but accumulated power from the temporary facilities wrongfully furnished ; but if they do it check, so our slave-trade, the consummating inso as to countenance the wrongs, they will not gredient in the constitution of the Babylon of the prosper. Christianity makes slow progress in Apocalypse. In this, our city and nation prove India, under the protection of British bayonets themselves to be of "that great city " whose cer-After nations have been conquered, as the Hin- tain doom is foreshown by the angel casting the doos were, it is a hard effort for Christian missiongreat stone into the sea, saving, " thus with vioaries, with the most unexceptionable conduct on lence shall the great city Babylon be thrown their own part, to counteract the odiam previ- down and shall no more be found at all "- when ously created. How greatly the progress of the "the kings of the Earth shall bewait her." begospel has been retarded by the inconsistencies cause "the hour of her judgment is come "--and of nominal Christians, and nominally Christian "the merchants of the "Earth shall weep and nations, the light of the judgment only can re- mourn over her," and the "ship masters" shall join the lamentation in view of the "smoke of

Our first duty as, Christians is to see that we her burning; casting dust on their beads," while have salt in ourselves, that our religion is not the Heavens rejoice at her eternal overthrow. spurious. The visible church must be brought But the time is not yet. The cup is not full. to shed a true light upon the world-to present Long is carried back into slavery. The Unita practical representation of genuine Christiani- ed States Judge, (Judson,) decided the case in y-a model worthy of universal imitation .- favor of the oppressor, and United States officers Primitive simplicity, purity, and devotion must carried him to chains and scourgings and unpaid be restored, and the church present her hearty toil, the United States' people paying the exrotest against every form of error and sin. Two extreme views of the moral aspect of the dence that Long had labored through earlier protest against every form of error and sin. world are entertained. Some look only on the years of his life for a John Smith, or some Smith bright side, the high-position of Christendom, of Virginia, was taken as proof that his labors the facilities enjoyed, the work already done and for all his life-time belong to the said Smith .-proclaim the Millennium' commenced, if not Because he had been robbed of his liberty and quife advanced. Others look only at the dark wages for those past years, he should be robside; the world is worse than ever before, and ed of them as long as he lives-by a certain ever growing worse, there is no pure church, no Smith, rather than any other of all the "chivaltrue benevolence; they are misanthropic and ry," for such it was testified was the "Will" of ready to despair. We should candidly view somebody "dead and rotten long ago." Mere the subject on all sides. We should take en- verbal evidence of such a Will without the writcouragement from what Christianity has accom-plished though not blind to existing faults. We so smoothly "runs the course" of slavery in the should avail ourselves of facilities furnished, at "Home of the Free"-the "Asylum for the opthe same time making no compromise of princi- pressed of all nations -but our own ! Long is ple, forming no corrupt alliance with the workers sold-sold by merchants, office-seekers and officeof iniquity. In the present state of the world, holders, editors of the Satanic Press and the tools we may do a mighty work, if we are faithful to of these and our city-sold by the Congress of our high trust. The captain of our salvation is the nation, by its Judges, its officers and its peoperfect, his doctrine pure, his triumph certain. - ple who "love to have it so." The slave trade, We must be true-to God, to the church, to so defested, so criminal in Africa, is honorable mankind. At the altar of prayer, in our fami- and legal, and yet more blasphemous. Christians lies, in the house of God, in our business, in so- in New York and this Republic : what is the difciety, we must be governed by principle, by an ference in seizing a human soul in the groves enlightened conscience, by the Bible. Thus liv. and by the rivers of Africa, or in its hut there; ing and doing, with the advantages enjoyed, the or in snatching it from the mother's breast, or nations must soon bow to the empire of truth, from the workshop, or the hotel where it serves and he whose right it is to reign have the uni- in freedom, or from its habitation in the emporium versal dominion .- J. J. B. or on the territory of this nation and bartering it

for gain, selling it to tyranny and unpaid toil ?-POSTAGE BILL .- It will be seen by reference Is it that the parent had before it been seized to the Congressional proceedings, that the new and sold and enslaved, that it is a legal and Postage bill has passed the House. It is not in Christian act-in this country, while it is hiracy in all respects what we think it should be, yet it is Africa? The parent's right was outraged : better than the present one. It has yet to pass therefore the same act against the child is right. the Senate and receive the signature of the patriotic and Christian ! Oh the logic is too shallow and too fiendish to be attributed to the President, before it becomes a law. Prince of the devils. Only diabolized humanity

can be capable of it. NEW DENOMINATION OF BAPTISTS IN

continues. Rev. Dr Marray, the "Kirwan" of Letters to Bishop Hughes," makes reply to the Bishop's lecture on the Decline of Protestantism. in the Tabernacle to night. Between Dr. Hughes and Dr. Murray it is "diamond cut diamond " They are both Irishmen of the first grit and the largest mental calibre. | The Arch-Bishon of New York will get thoroughly chopped up by the Bishop of Elizabethtown, N.J., Presbyterian church. But the real benefit of such usings up of the Papists, I think questionable. If our Protestantism protested withal against the great sins of the city and the nation, and of its own commun ion, its protestations against Romanism would be to better effect. Indeed it would not need this direct protestation against Rome, for its character for righteousness would best refute Rome's claims as the Church of Christ. Free will Baptists occupy this advantage ground; when will the other denominations come up to it ? N. E.

A BIOGRAPHY of the late Eld. Daniel Quimby, by Eld. J. Woodman, is inserted on the first page. We have on hand two or three other biographies of deceased ministers, which will be published soon.

HELP RECEIVED.

I take pleasure in acknowledging recent help. our church, as follows

Eld. C. Dodge, Pa., \$10. Of several individuals, by Bro. John J. Allen. 27.14

Received some time since of Sister Holmes wife of Eld. D. G. H.) Walworth, \$2.00, which e collected from her Sabbath school class.his shows that all can do something if they will. E. Sekins for H. N. Plumb, \$5.00. Wm. R Wadsworth, N. Y., \$2.00. The following most encouraging letter accom-

panied this donation, too good to be lost. CONSTABLEVILLE, Dec. 31, 1850.

Dear Brother :--I enclose two dollars to aid a little in building

he Rochester church. I would be glad if ere able to do more consistent with other duties, or I feel a deep interest in the enterprise from the fact that I spent some five or six months at Rochester some 20 years ago, then a village. At that time I found no Christian friends of our deomination there and indeed I formed no acuaintance scarcely with any Christian friends ere. I had then but just enlisted in the cause of Christ and had I met with a church of our faith there at that time it would have been a great advantage to me and a precious privilege to have united with them. I doubt not many similar cases in your growing city-and l east the time is not far distant when a strong and vigorous church shall be raised up at your lace, zealous of good works, from wi ream of benevolence shall flow to bless the world and demonstrate that it were a matter of me economy for other churches to render a lite assistance now. Sincerely wishing that the divine blessing may rest upon you and the church of Rochester.

I remain yours affectionately, WILLIAM R. WADSWORTH. Eld. H. Whitcher.

P. S. I am happy to be permitted to inform ar friends, that we are beginning to enjoy a litle revival. Yesterday we received five into our church, one of them was a young convert. H. WHITCHER,

Rochester, Jan 6, 1851.

For the Morning Brar. A WATCHMAN FALLEN. Died suddenly at Ames, N. Y., Jan. 8, Eld. A. ICHOLS, aged lecease of one so well qualified for the work to which he had given himself, and upon which he had entered with so much zeal and promise of usefulness, has not only thrown the church with which he had labored for the last two years with good success, into deep mourning, but is felt to deeply afflictive by all our churches in this vicinity and a cause of much humiliation and prayer. A more extended notice will appear in e season. J. FULLONTON. Whitestown, Jan. 13.

Having thus stated the case, the Author pro- tions to revelation. Our Author says :- " The ess to hold infallible. He asks :-"What, in order to establish its truth or even

he Geological evidence regarding it? The reply seems obvious. In the first place, the earlier ssils ought to be very small in size; in the econd, very low in organization. In cutting into the stony womb of nature. in order to deterine what it contained mayhap millions of ages go, we must expect, if the development theory true, to look upon mere embryos and foctuses. Geology is not only not in accordance with the but in positive opposition to it." Such palpably is the *principle*, on which, in this mat-ther, we ought to decide. What are the *facts*?" formed to the faith of the gospel. Even in Chris-

The Author then proceeds to give the results tendom, tried by the standard of the gospel, the animal is proved by comparative anatomy, to church. have been a fish of a high order of organization. and in size from ten to fourteen feet in length.

aroument.

characteristic marks of a distinct species, that Christians. there are as many-if not more-facts on which It is vain to hope that the world will be con

eeds to his task. He"enters the fists with these battle of the Evidences will have as certainly to skeptical philosophers on grounds of their own be fought on the field of physical science, as it ecking, and with weapons of their own choice. was contested in the last age on that of the met-He stands before them, not as a Theologian, but aphysics. And on this new arena the comband as a Geologist; he brings testimony, not from the ants will have to employ new weapons, which it Bible, (in which it is too apparent they want will be the privilege of the challenger to choose." aith.) but from the stony record which they pro- And therefore should that ground be pre-occunied by Christian philosophers, who will so translate the language of nature, as that no eager eve o render it in some degree probable, ought to be shall discern a single altar in her temple dedicat-

ed 3 TO THE UNKNOWN GOD."-G. T. D.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CHRISTIANS.

The views we have already taken show that Christians have a great work to accomplish in Christendom itself. Christianity is professedly And if we find, instead, the full grown and mast the religion of some three hundred millions of ure, then must we hold that the testimony of people. But a very smail proportion of these hold fundamentally evangelical sentiments in

of his own patient and extensive observation on mass are in the broad way. In Great Britain one of the oldest strata of rock which has yet and the United States, having a large proportion been inspected. He confines himself mostly to a of true believers, and a purer faith than any description of the remains of the Asterolepis, other nations, only about one tenth of the whole which have been found at various points. This population are within the pale of the nominal

Then consider the wickedness so prevalent here. Not that Christians are responsible for all These descriptions are remarkable for their that is done in nominally Christian lands ninuteness of detail, and for their embracing an Christians are not responsible for the oppression answer to every objection which could militate intemperance, and other forms of vice, provided against the conclusions to which they tend .- they do their own duty. But are they doing None but a well read Geologist and comparative their duty ? It cannot be, else such enormities Anatomist could appreciate these details fully, would not thus abound. Within the last half though others can follow and feel the force of the century, much progress has been made in evangelizing the heathen. But at the same time home

Having shown that Geology positively con- effort has been sadly neglected. We do not say tradicts this hypothesis in giving this evidence that foreign labors have diverted attention from of high orders of life during the earlier Geologi. home efforts. On the contrary, we believe that cal epochs, he assails the hypothesis from every the influence of Foreign Missions has been highather position it has assumed. He shows that ly salutary upon every department of benevono organic remains were ever discovered which lence. But we do despair of seeing any of indicated that the animal or plant was in a state these causes prosecuted to a successful issue, un of transition-that every remain possesses the til there is more real piety among professed States 611

theory of degradation could be based, as are verted to the Christian faith while Christendom adduced to support the theory of development ; is in its present state. While superstition is rife shows by striking examples that superposition in papal lands, and the various vices that disdoes not imply parental relation; that the adop- grace protestant countries, Mokammedan and ion of this hypothesis requires the most irration. Pagan nations will scorn to embrace our faith al credulity. And thus, having carried every Just think of China, Turkey. Hindostan, conoutpost, and taken the citadel, he sets himself to verted to the moral and religious condition of corture the garrison. He convicts the Author of Austria. Russia, or even Germany. While he "Vestiges" by his own words, of seeking to Christendom is in its present condition the world ule out of court the testimony of acknowledged will never be converted to her faith by moral eminent Geologists, who, of course, are the only means. It may be by force, by fire and sword, proper witnesses, extorts a confession from one as has been already done to an extent in some of the principal advocates of the theory on the instances; but this is far enough from the gospel Continent, that he regarded himself as under a plan. We have indeed heard some good menkind of inspiration when he wrote his book, missionaries, dwell with apparent satisfaction uprather than engaged in a patient and careful in- on the spread of Christianity through the inter-Creator," than would a devout Jew on a pilgrim- duction of facts; and, what must prove " the vention of force and arms, as in the case of the

The following letter gives an account of a new denomination in New Brunswick, and we doubt not will be read with interest by our brethren .-We shall be happy to hear frequently from Bro. Underbill and the brethren associated with him.

ST. JOHNS, New Brunswick, Jan. 1, 1851. Bro. Burr :- Our Society in its early ris was composed of persons here and there throughout the Province, who could not receive the sentiment generally preached as held by the particular Baptists, and were consequently scattered as sheep without a shepherd; but, in process of time, there came along men who would declare were organized in church fellowship in the different localities where they were situated, and afterward those churches united under the name there was considerable dissatisfaction with that appellation, as there were others holding the Unitarian views, which we were utterly opposed to, so that, in order to be, relieved from unjust charges by persons unacquainted with our realwe are now known among the denominations in this Province. We are not very numerous and the sect in this country which is spoken against, but, to the praise of the Lord, I would say, I helieve that God owns and acknowledges us as his and that we are a medium through which light is reflected on those that are in darkness. Our tists, or nearly so. Our churches are dispersed

throughout the Province. For convenience, we have divided them into six districts, in each of Said district meetings send each two messengers to the Yearly Meeting, who, with the Elders of the whole Province, compose the annual Conwhich we denominate Elders, the names of which I subjoin, viz :

Robert Colpitts, Jonathan Sliaw, Samuel Harth Charles McMullin, Edward Wayman, Wm. E. Pennington, Joseph Noble, Samuel Wormwood, Ezekiel Syprell, Abner Meosereanau, John G. Flanders, Benj. Merritt, Geo. Orser, Ezekiel McLeod, Jacob Gunter, Robert French.

Meeting will be held at Victoria Village, parish of Wakefield, Carlton County, commencing at the time above named.

I have no recent information of revival, but would say that during the year now past there has been in various parts of our Province considerable ingathering. . In our city there has been no powerful work of the Lord for some time, but small additions have been made from time to time. Our daily prayer is, O Lord, revive thy work; ride forth in thy gospel chariot; break down the strongholds of iniquity, and build up and extend thine own kingdom, so that where iniquity now abounds, grace and righteousness may much more abound, and the name of the Lord be glorified.

From your unworthy brother in Christ, B. J. UNDERHILL. de to the stand

In the process of Long's case it became feared that Western, the Virginia lawyer, brought on or hired here to conduct the case, was not equal to the emergency, and the Union Committee (of Castle Garden Meeting's creation) employed Wood, (who I believe was president of the Castle Garden Meeting,) deemed one of the most

insolent and sturdy of the slave-law dogs, of our city. This same Wood, if 1 am truly informed. is, or was, a member of the Presbyterian Church. And the most zealous of the Satanic presses in the city, for the man-hunt, makes the phylacteries of its Evangelical professions more broad, that 'Christ hath me commissioned to say he died and its Sabbath-day face longer than any other for all,' and through whose labors many were press in the city. There is another of the pressbrought from darkness to light. They together es of this class that is undeniably, confessedly, boastingly a devil, but this one is a most pretended saint, making long prayers at the corpers of the and designation of the New Brunswick Chris- streets, glorying that it is not like those who adman Conference. But it was not long before vocate equal human rights, to the danger of (its gains) the Union, and most piously warning the me of Christian only, who differed much world against the infidelity in a community of benfrom us in sentiment, particularly in holding efits in business and labor. When we fall upon such monstrosities in the religious profession our city, may we not cease to wonder at the assentiments, we at length resolved to publish a tounding fact which the religious census compar-Fratise of our faith, and adopt the name of ed with the popular census of our city presents? Free Christian Baptists," by which appellation Fifty thousand members of Churches claiming to be evangetical, out of a population of five hundred by no means popular, but on the contrary are eighteen thousand souls! One to more than ten -and some of this one tenth in professors of Evangelical Christianity-such professors as some of them are! Oh if these were the only witnesses to the Truth as it is in Jesus, who would not gospel views, and also our church government and discipline, are the same as the F. W. Bap-million souls, what wonder at the rank and general putrescency ?

There are many who have seen on the blackwhich we hold a meeting for the reporting of ness of this fugitive law, the light of promise for the churches and the transaction of business .- the speedier emancipation of the millions in bondage. As Plato argues, Immortality, from the fact of death itself, on the principle that ference. Our members & churches are far more every thing produces its opposite, they read in numerous in proportion than our preachers, the cruelty of this enactment the assurance of mercy's near advent by a re-action from the hu-

manity presumed to exist in the nation. I fear it will prove one of hope's illusions. Like other monstrous things that at first sight are abborrent to all the senses of the soul, usage blunts the revolting sensibilities, and at length there comes to

McLeod, Jacob Gunter, Rovert French. Our Annual Meeting is held commencing on be not only acquiescense, but actual favor. If L the first Friday in July, and continues over Mon. read, the heart of, this city correctly, such a day and sometimes Tuesday. Our next Yearly change is progressing in it : Happy the hour that shall show I mis read in this, if such an "hour shall come ! · · · · · · · · · ·

One thing is sure : if this nation can bear thi law, it is a nation already lost, hastening irrecoverably to a terrible destruction, and the day is already come when the Divine inhibition given in direct reference to an 'ancient nation, has its applicability to this: "Pray not for this people "-We hope it has not come to this; but com ared with the character of past nations as it was when they had come to it, have we not two much evidence of a harful approach to it, at best?

Our little anti-popery war, a mere skirmish it

FOREIGN MISSIONS. Dear Bro. Burr :-

I forward to you for the Star the following exract as embodying the qualifications necessary r a missionary's wife-written sometime since by Mrs. Winslow, an American missionary to Ceylon. It need not however be confined to isionary's wife-" She should have sincere and humble piety -a good temper, - common sense, - a cultivated mind - a thorough knowledge household economy,-and affable manners, by the first, I mean something more than such degree of piety as secures the safety of the adividual. With clear and distinguishing views individual. what Christianity is, and what it requires ; and with a well grounded hope of an interest in he. Savior, there should be a heart glowing with love to him, a lively and abiding sense o his fullness and sufficiency,-of the excellence and truth of the promises of his word,-and leep views, of the utter helplessness and de ndence of sinners on him. There should also exist a strong and impelling desire to to do whatever the Lord requires, a willingness. to give up comforts, and to submit to privations ; forsake ease, and endure toil; to change the society of friends for that of enemies; to assemble no more with the "great congregation ;" but seek the Lord in the wilderness or in the desert, with one friend or none: in short, to make every sacrifice of personal ease and gratification for the one great object of making known a crucified Savior to those who are perishing in ignorance and sin. If your hands would be soiled by performing acts of kindness and charily to the poor and wretched,-if your mind ould necessarily be contaminated by intercourse with the moral depravity and degradation of the heathen-if your habits are such that you shrink from all acquaintance with what is uncourteous and uppolished, -- if you love refined society so much that you cannot cheerfully relinquish it, if the pursuit of literature is so charming that it cannot be abandoned,--if you cannot "spend and be spent," for others, and those too who are degraded almost to the level of the brotes-you would better not think of the missionary work. "By good temper, I mean not merely equanimity and mildness, but a readiness to please and be pleased, - a desire to make others happy, and patience & forbearance towards all, even those who are the least agreeable,-a willingness to submit one's own opinion to that of others, and cheerfully to bear contradiction ; indeed all that the apostle includes in his definition of charity, in the 18th chapter of 1 Cor.

"By common sense, I mean that sense which enables a person to understand the common use of common things, the results of observation, of experience, and of sound judgment in the every day affairs of common life ; and be assured that, with all the learning to be acquired in ordinary circomstances, without this qualification, you would do but little good in the missionary service.

" The cultivation of mind which is needful, may consist in a good acquaintance with grammar, arithmetic, geography and history; some seems, to the pitched battle going on in England, familiarity with polite literature, and a chaste to the state

and easy style of writing. Other acquirements, such as some knowledge of botany, chemistry, painting, and music, would also be very useful. It is indispensable that the wife of a missionary be able to keep all her family and other ac-counts. She should also be able and apt to counts. tea; h, should have studied human nature in various situations, so as to have some acquaintance with men and manners; and especially should be able to make a correct estimate of her own powers and attainments, and know how to make

powers and attainments, and knowledge of household economy "A thorough knowledge of household economy is almost a "sine qua non" in the qualifications of the wife of a poor man, as a missionary is of course supposed to be. It is necessary to her own comfort in a beathen land, as well as a proper provision for her household. All is confusion and waste, if the woman at the head of the family here, is not familiar with every kind of busi-

She must know how to provide for its various wants, and how to take care of what is provided She must know how to cut, and make, and mend every kind of garment, and be willing to do it also. I do not say that in every case it is necessary for her to do it with her own hands; but in many it will be important.

"Kind and conciliating manners are very de-sirable; that she may be beloved by her brethren & sisters, if she have any in the same field; and that she may win the heathen around her to embrace the gospel, this is of more importance than is often supposed. The heathen are governed by appearances, at least, at first, and an unkind manner towards them, shuts their ear and hardens their bearts." R. COOLEY. and hardens their hearts."

For the Morning Star.

BURLINGTON, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1851. Bro. Burr :- Realizing the demands of the heathen world upon us, as stewards over our Lord's goods, a few names of us, a little more than a year ago, by the aid of a circular pre-sented by sister C. A. Belknap, organized our-selves into a Society, called the Female Mission Society of Burlington Flats ; and, by the blessings of God on our efforts, we here enclose fif teen dollars, ten of which is to constitute our Pastor, Eld. S. S. CADY, a life member of the Foreign Mission Society, and is designed for the Foreign Mission. The remaining five is to constitute his wife, sister A. CADY, a life member of the Female Mission Society, and is designed for

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the Home Mission. This, together with a box of goods which has been forwarded to Sister C. A. Belknap for distribution, valued at fourteen dollars, thirty-eight cents, is the result of the labors of our infant society the year past. We are encouraged to perseverance in wet doing, and shall endeavor to do something for the destitute the year to come. LUCY A. HUBBELL, Sec.

REVIVALS. ETC.

Revival at Northwood, N. H. The revival in Northwood still progresses in a glorious manner. Yesterday, nine more were buried with Christ in baptism, and truly the Lord owned the ordinance by granting an unusual degree of his Holy. Spirit on the occasion. The fruits of this revival thus far have been

eighteen added by baptism, and seven by letter. within a few weeks. The Lord be praised, for truly he has favored Zion.' We are blessed in this religious awakening, with a deep, solemn sense of the worth of the soul-the goodness of God, and the reality of eternal things, without much excitement, and WITH a deep-rooted determinition to deliberately go about the great work of laying up a treasure in heaven. The cases of version have been mostly among persons

progress. Passed the following : Resolved, That this Q. M fully agree with and adopt all the doings and resolutions passed by our General Conference in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law.

The next session will be held at Great Falls. J. FULLONTON, Clerk.

New Durham Quarterly Meeting -Held its January session with the church at

Pitt-fi-1d The business of Conference was transacted harmoniously, and the meetings of worship were unusually interesting.

The May session of the Q. M. will be held with the 1st church in Dover. EZEKIEL TRUE, Clerk.

Bowdoin Quarterly Meeting Held its Jan. term with the 1st church in Gardiner on the 1st and 2d inst.

In consequence of the had travelling, the delgation was rather thin; but the business of the or benefit free negroes in the United States. Q. M. was conducted in love and harmony, and he meetings of worship were well attended, the preaching spiritual, and Christians were comforted and revived, and we hope much good will result to the church with which it was held, and also throughout the Q. M.

in Hallowell, received license for one year.

Chose corresponding messengers as follows, viz :- Eld. C. Campbell to Edgeomb Q.M.; Eld. follows G. Perkins to Farmington; Eld. A. W. Purinton to Cumberland; Eld. J. S Burgess to Otisfield, and Eld. M. Gatchell to Anson Q. M.

The next session of this Q. M. will be held with the Lewiston Falls church on the 5th and 6th of March next,-Conference on Tuesday preceding, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. WHITTEMORE, Clerk. Lisbon, Jan. 13, 1851.

Unity Quarterly Meeting

Held its Dec. term with Thorndike church Few attended, yet a good degree of the Spirit's nfluence was manifest. The business of the Conference was done in union and harmony. Next session to be held with the church at Unity village, the 1st Wednesday and Thursday in March-Conference to commence Wednesday, at 9 o'clock in the morning. BENJ. FOGG, Clerk.

Delaware & Clayton Quarterly Meeting -Held its last session with the Delhy church, Io

ra, the 14th and 15th inst. The next term will be held with the Lodomilo charch, at Yankee Settlement, the 8th and 9th of March next. N. W. BIXBY, Clerk. Dec. 21, 1850.

NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Whitestown Quarterly Meeting

-Will hold its next seasion with the church at Poland ommencing on Saturday, March 1 sat 10 o'clock, A. M J. J. BUTLER, Clerk Whitestown, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1851.

Notice.

The next term of the Lincoln F. W. B. Ministers' Association will be at Bowdoinham Ridge, with Ell. Charles Bean, commencing on Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M. List of Assignments .- Present aspects of Romanism

List of Assignments. — Present aspects of Romanism, Bro. A Ayer; Second coming of Christ, L. Brackett; Present position of the Free will Baptist denomination in Christendom, J. S. Bargess; Sermon on Faith, C. Campbell; Ministerial Efficiency, E. B. Fernald; Ser-mon on the Holy Spirit, A. Fils; Essay on the Benevo-tent Enterprises of Christendom, P. Folson; Methodism, L. Hersey; Coveronness; A. Lifday; Political Responbiblities of Minuters, E. G. Page; Sermon on Holi-ness, S Pendexter; Sermon on the Atonement, A. Pur-inton; Church Discipline, (with special reference to present state of laity.) C. Purinton; Freedom of the Will, N. Purinton; Sermon on Prayer, A. Rollins; Mil-lennium, J. Stevens; Permanency of the Pastoral Rela-tion, H. Skillen; Evangelism at the present epoch, S. Mars-Messrs Baldw Mars. Development of the present epoch, S. Mars-Messrs Baldw

vival interest ; most of the others laboring for | itary Reserve at St. Peters River, Minnesota, and the bill regulating the time and place for holding U.S. Conrts in Iowa, were ordered to be engrossed. The bill to cede public lands to the States on certain conditions was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Felch and Walker. The discussion we

THE MORNING STAR.

not concluded when the Senate adjourned. In the Senate, the Cheap Postage Bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole Various amendments were offered to establish different rates of Postage than those established by the bill, but were rejected. An amendment was adopted, that no existing post office shall be discontinued on ac count of a diminution of the revenue, and that the compensation of postmasters shall not be diminished in consequence of the act: also an amendment charging printed circulars and pamphlets with letter postage, and an amendment providing a uni-form rate of three cents. It was proposed to amend the latter amendment, but, without taking action upon the proposi ion, the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15. In the Senate, Mr. Clay

presented a petition from Rhode Island, in favor of a line of steamers to Africa, and made a speech on the subject. Mr. Clay stated that colonization was the only means to suppress the African Slave trade.

Mr. Hale said that he had a perition signed by over 300 citizens of Montgomery county, Pa. It was no signed by any ex-Governors or ex-members of Congress. None of the *literati* was among them. He was told, however, by a Senator from Pennsylvania, that one of the signers was a brother of a man who was once candidate for a Governor. [Laugh-Bror ALEXANDER H. MORRILL, of the church ter.] The petitioners pray for the immediate repe of the Act of September 18, 1850, for the capture of fugitive slaves. He would have presented the pe-tition, and let it take that sleep which all such petitions are doomed to take, without remark, had not the Senator from Pennsylvania, a few days ago. set the example, by stating his opinion of a petition. I believe Congress ought to modify the fugitive slave law most essentially. I believe that law is a reproach on the civilization of the age, and a per-Mr. Foote-I call the Senator to order. It is

ot in order thus to characterize the legislation

Mr. Rusk said he had another point of order, and that was, that it was not in order to disense petiions, and thus consume all the morning hour. The Chair said that Mr. Hale had a right to press his opinion of a law; but the rule was, that presenting petitions, nothing was in order but

state briefly the contents of them. Mr. Foote-Does the Chair decide that such deunciation of the law was out of order?

Chair-The Chair made no such decision Mr. Foote-Then the Senator is at liberty to go n as long as he pleases, denouncing the legislation

of Congress. Mr. Hale-I assure the Senate, I will not go to me tenth the extent in condemning this law, the senator from Mississippi did in his denunciation of the action of Congress, at the last session, in re-gard to the public printer. * [Laughter.] Mr. Foote-I was very wrong, I know. [Laugh-

Mr. Hale-I think the Senator from Kentucky, in his remarks this morning, was wholly mistaken in saying that the petition he presented recommend-

ed only-Mr. Foote-I call the Senator to order. It is not in order to discuss the subject of colonization in presenting this petition.

The Chair said the Senator from New Hampshire not in order. Mr. Hale-All I have to say is, that I am glad

hat I have elicited such a tender regard for the rules.

[Langhter.] Mr. Whitcomb moved the petition be laid on the table.

Mr. Turney said the other petitions had been reerred, and why should not this be.

Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The roll was called, and many Sentors present, did not vote. The Chair announced the vote to be decided in

he affirmative, and the petition was laid on the ta-

bles The vote was as follows: YEAS-Messes Atchison, B.II, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Cass, Clay, Camens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Gwinn, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morion, Norris, Pierce, Phelps, Rhett, Rusk, Shields, Sewall, Spraance, Underwood,

NATS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Cooper.

t be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Mangum moved that the motion to refer be

laid on the table. Carried without a count. The bill providing for the French Spoliation Bills

The Senate then went into Executive Session,

THURSDAY, Jan 16 .- In the Senate, several peti-

House .- The House went into committee of the

that on every description of printed matter, of no

greater weight than two ounces, shall be paid one

cent; bound books, not weighing over 30 ounces,

are deemed mailable matter ; - Provided newspapers delivered in the State where printed shall be charge-

able with one half of the foregoing rates. No post-

and insert a provision authorizing the Mint ta, coin three cent pieces, three fourths silver, and one fourth

was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

and after considering various hills adjourned.

The House spent the day on the Postage bill.

bill proposed to make some change in regard to a thre amendments of the Constitution, as proposed home valuation instead of recourse to foreign in-

Hunter said that at the proper time, the ing that the Judges of the Supre ne Court and the riends of the Tariff of 1846 would prove that it was highly beneficial and successful in its opgrations; but it was not perfect, and might need to be amend 11. Do you approve of the amendment requir. 11. Do you approve of the amendment requir-ing the election of a Superintendent of Public In-struction, as provided in the amended Constitu-tion?

The Bill was referred to the Finance Committee. The French Spoliation bill being taken up, Mr tion ? Smith resumed his speech in its favor, examined the 12. minority report in detail, and answered all its objective the el the election of Commissioner of Agriculture, as provided for in the amended Constitution ?

13 Do you approve of the ame idment provided the amended Constitution, for deciding all elec-Mr Hunter took the floor, and the Senate adourned till Monday. House - The House went into committee of the tions by a plurality vote? whole on the Postage Bill. After several ineffectual attempts to amend the bill, the committee rose, and ing the Council ? Mr. Potter moved the previous question. Mr Hall moved to lay the bill on the table. and amendments, as made in the amended Consti-

Mr. Jones called for its reading,-and the proviss tution ? ons of the bill were fully stated.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was negashall be recorded, copied, sealed up, labelled, and directed and returned by the town clerks to the Sectived-yeas 61 mays 139. The question was then taken on agreeing to the retary of State on or before the 16th day of April The question was then taken on agreeing to the return of other of the penalty by law prescrib-first amendment to the original bill, namely: for A. D. 1851, under the same penalty by law prescrib-substituting a 3 cent uniform rate for the three and for cent rates, and decided affirmatively—yeas 121, said votes shall be by the Secretary of State laid

five cent rates, and decided affirmatively-yeas 121, navs 83. 'The other amendments were then agreed to-that The other amendments were then agreed to the directed to furnish blanks to the town entropy of the returns of the Bill as amended was then passed—yeas 120. The Bill as amended was then passed—yeas 120. The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 120.

Mr Potter moved to reconsider the vote hy which the bill passed, and on his motion, the motion was laid on the table. Adjourned.

The new Postage full provides a uniform rate on each letter not weighing more than half an ounce, of three cents. No post office or route shall be disconti ued, or compensation to Postmusters diminished, in consequence of the passage of this act. On printed matter, of greater weight than two onnces, one cent; bound books, weighing not over 30 ounces, to be deemed mailable matter. Newspapers, delivered in the Sta e where printed, chargeable only with half of the foregoing rates; no postage on those sent to actual subscribers in the county where printed, or within 30 miles; 50 per cent. to be deducted from postage of magazines, when pre-paid. Three cent picces, three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, to e coined. Stamps, as now. to be provided, and sold at post offices. Forgery of stamps to be punished by fine and imprisonment. A million and a half appropriated to meet deficiencies in the Post office revenue. Letters uncalled for at the period of two weeks, to be published once only. The Postmaste General to establish suitable places of deposit for

etters in cities and towns, to be collected and delivered by carriers, at one or two cents each.]

AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Constitution of N. H., as amended by the recent State Convention assembled for that purpose. has been published. The Keene Sentinel makes an abstract of this instrument, so far as amendments are concerned; and from this analysis we derive the

following: Perpetuities are prohibited, and the right of the Legislature to alter, amend or repeal acts of inco poration, is affirmed. Towns are prohibited from raising money-

ending their credit for the benefit of any corpora-

The Legislature is prohibited from authorizing otteries, and required to impose penalties on the sale of lottery tickets in the State.

sale of lottery lickets in the State. The religious and property qualifications for of-fice have been abolished entirely. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, are to be elected COLLEGE. Stephen Chase, Professor of Mathemat-ics in Dartmonth College, died in Hanover, Me., on the 7th inst. His disease was typhoid fever. A letter

biennially, and the sessions of the Legislature to be piennial The State Council has been abolished.

The Senate is to consist of thirty members, to be hosen from 15 districts, which cannot be altered, by

the Legislature, oftener than one in six years. are 95 of hese schools, attended by more than 10,-000 children, taught by nearly 1,400 unpaid teach-To the appointment by the Governor, of Commis ners in other States, of Bank Commissioners, ers. The majority of themare open during the week Notaries Public, and Justices of the Peace, the as-

Ted and partly clothed, and taught either in the day ent of the Senate is required. The basis for the election of members of the Legor even," in which young men are instructed in the islature, makes 175 the basis for the first repre-sentative, 750 for two, 1550 for three, 2550 for four, trades during the evening. and so proceeding, making 1000 the number for each additional representative after the third

McDonougu's WILL-This eccentric millionernor is to be aire, after making small bequests to his sister and

children.

| chester; A Pray, Salmon Falls; S French, H Wadleigh, E

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Saubornion; MAINE. T Scruton, B Linacott, Saco; N Nason. Water poro: W G Eminonia, L Oliver, Georgetown; S Runnela, bore; W G Emmons, L Oliver, Georgetown: S Runnels, B F Titcomb. Actom; E Parington, Livermore Palle; T Al-len. Wilton; S Hobson, W Buston; Vggwowr.-J Withington, Ludlow; L Measer, A Pinney, Playmouth.

whouth: Mass & R. I.-S. W. Wenver, M.A. Fuller, N. Selfusto I haffie, Springfield; W. Cole, G.D. Bullock, A. Pearce

N Richoboth: New York. -- W Curris, Croso. H Parks, Brocknort; Ornight, SrArgs. -- J Bishop. Gerard, Mich.; J Vose. Me. Henry, H.I.; O Mead. S Hutchinson, H Wood, Sprinafeld, O.; M Whitney, Bianchester, O.; H Sammons, Manchester, Mich.; R Rassell, C C Jaquith, Manchester, Ia: A Droi-nell, Hopkinsville, O. N Andre., N K Moxley, Wheelers-burg, O.; M Chubb, Pinkney, Mich., J Martin, B B Munro, Birmingham, Mich., -- \$1.50 ench. J Tanner, Center Sandwich; J Noyes, Manchester, Mic

A Kuchen, J Hatfield, Springfield, O.; J Torsey, E Mon-nouth. Mc. I Young, Madison, Sr., E Sheldon, Rayalton, "entre, N. Y.; J Stilles, E & Johnsbury, V.; S Thrasher, N lenboth, Ms., -- \$2,00 each.

I. West, Lowell, Ms.; J. Crane, Behlen. III: 1 G W Has-kell, Houlton, Me.; G. Andrews, N. Dixmont, Me.; T. B. Webster, Wilton, Me.; A. Chaney, E. Wilton, Me.; M. Gill, Lives nore Fails, Me.; J. French, Danville, E. Hill, Concurd,

- \$3,00 each. A Bennett, Sondwich, Ms., 1.00: B Robinson, New Hamp-ton, 1.00; A Ludlow, Terumsch, Wich., 50; A J Butterföld, Manchester, 8,00; S N Emers, Eden, Me., 5,00; E Usinga-tru, Emeraid Grave, Wia., 100; A W Bulley, S Weare, 25; J Atkinson, Eaton Center, 100; L H Wait, Weat Brephentown, N. Y., 75, A Dore, Alton, 75; J Cutler, Liv-ermore Falls, Me., 5,00.

New Agenis.

SOLOMON COLE, Nashua, BILAS DUDLEY, Hopkinsville, O.

Receipts for Books. 8 F Smith, 6,45; L H Within, 3,51; in fall: J W Colé, 73, 10; H Esten, 5,20; I H Coleanan, 25; J. Margent, 20; H B Alger, 5,40; Lord & Davis, 17,63; J B Davis, 7,32; J Blare, 1,84; W B Norton, 50.

a Subscribers for the Star.

J Pike, i; J Norcis, i; T. Scraton, i; L R Porl, i; P S Barbank, 2; D P Cilley, 2; J B Davis, 2; M Ames I; G Carl), i; L H Withso, I; M H Downs, 1; A W Bailey, 1; S Curli, 2; W G Emmons, 1; S Runnels, 1; E Baker, 1; J Hean, 1; J G Evans, 1; F Chaffer, 1; H H-Algur, 4; N K Moxley, 2; I B Colem in, 2; F Moulton, 3; J D Waldcon, 2; J M Bailey, 1; G Chark, 3,-40.

Home Mission osish Conant, Wendell, ,30 5.00 1.00 3,00 ,25 2,78 ,25 ,10 1,00 Friend of Missious, Thestaut Bidge church, N. Y., Bangor cliurch, Me., J Young, Thorndike church, Me., Troy "A G Cotton, Eld John Blore, Danville, \$13,72

WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer.

Foreign Mission. losiah Conant, Wendell. .35 23.00 2,08 ,52 3,00 5,00 acob Libby, Central St. church, Dover, Sarah I. Bean, " " Friend of Missions, S Cole, Nusbua. to constitute his wife, Caroline E Cole, a life member of the Fem. F. W. B. Miss. Cole, a life memory of the view of the Soc., Soc., Soc., Soc., Soc., Soc., Soc., Soc., Soc., Collection taken at Union Q. M. N. Y., Springfield, Me. Q. M. F. M. Soc., Chestant Ridge church, N. Y., E Sheldon, Royalton Center, N. Y., Brockport church, N. Y., 5 00 10 00 6.P0 5 00 1.60 1 00 5,50 \$68,25

WILLIAM BURR, Tr

Education Society.

Eli E P Talman on X F lintchinson's note, Josiah Conant, Wendell, balance on note, interest ou note, F Chaffee, Springfield, Ms.,

\$61,46 WM. BURR, Trea

40 00 11,06

BOOKS FOR WARDED. One package to Eld L Sargent, Plymouth, Vr. by express. One package to Ivary Lickano, Eaton, by express. One package to Eld W P Merrill, Amesbury, Ms., by ex-

Free-will Baptist Books

-May be obtained of Bro. JOHN FULLONTON, at White town, N. Y., on the same terms as at Dover.

REGISTERS. If any of our friends have more of this work than they can sell, they will oblige us by return ing them forthwith.

FOREIGN NEWS .- The steamship Asia, from Liverpool 4th inst., arrived at New York last week. The political news by this arrival is favorable. All was progressing satisfactorily in Germany and on the continent. The papal aggression in England has worn itself out, and the people are quietly awaiting the opening of Parliament.

12. Do you approve of the amendment requiring

14th. Do you approve of the amendment abolish-

15th. Do you approve of the other alterations

Resolved, that the votes on the said questions

before the Convention. Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby

State of New Hampshire.

Town of

vere as follows:

Question 1st,

County of

A: a legal meeting of the qualified voters of the

town of holden on the 2d Tuesday of March, A. D. 1851, the votes on the several ques

tions involving the alterations and amendments of the Constitution, submitted to the qualified voters

Attest, Town Clerk. Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention

of the Constitution, as altered and amended by the

Convention, and the same number of copies of the

uestions to be proposed to the qualified voters, and

he same number of these resolutions, and to cause

the same to be distributed, as soon as may be, to

the town clerks of the respective towns, wards and places, in the State, for the use of the qualified vo-

ters, in numbers proportioned, as near as may be, to the number of the legal voters in the said respec-

tive towns, wards and places. FRANK. PIERCE, President.

THOMAS J. WHIPPLE, Secretary.

directed to procure to be printed 70 000 copies

Q testion 2d, yeas, &c., &c., to and including question 15th.

veas.

navs.

nays.

Town Clerk.

The President of France, in his reply to the Authorities who waited upon him on New Year's Diy, said he did not seek for a prolongation of his powers. Letters from Rome announce that the United States esidents in that city have resolved on resistance to

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CHASE, OF DARTMOUTH

to the Traveller says that he was 37 years of age.

He graduated in 1832, and was elected Professor of

Mathematics in 1838. He leaves a wife and two

RAGGED SCHOOLS .- In London and suburbs there

her c'ildren, liberates all his house servants, and

cipated at the end of 15 years, and sent to Liberia.

ment of free-schools in those cities for poor child

ren, one-eighth of the revenue accruing to New Or

There has been a great horse race in Delaware

DEATH OF WILLIS H. HUGHES IN A FIGHT .-

The Savannah Republican of the 7th instant con-

tains an account of a fatal rencontre in the street,

at Macon, Georgia, on the Sunday previous, between Willis H. Hughes, the man who was in Boston re-cently, as the agent for the arrest of Crafts, the fugi-

Boston. It was a political quarrel, it seems, which

gave rise to the combat. The following are the only facts stated by the Savannah Republican :

"Knight made some insinuations about the defeat

of Mr. Hughes, who was a candidate at the nunicipal

election on Saturday, which produced harsh words

between them : and Hughes struck Knight and seiz. d him by the throat, when K. shot him. Hughes died

The returns from all but three counties in Penn-

A diamond watch of the value of \$10,000, about to

The St. Lawrence frigate was taken into the Dry

ected to transport the products of American skill.

Dock at the New York Navy Yard on Saturd 1y. As

the brother of the one who acco.npanied him.'

American Colonization Society.

\$1000 a side. It was a brutal business.

directs that the slaves on his estates shall be eman-

the Pope's order to close their Chapel.

from fift en to thirty years of age. Strong young men are seen at almost every meeting bowing at the altar of prayer. " The Lord God omnipo-F. MOULTON. tent reigneth." Northwood, Jan. 15th, 1851.

Revival in Barrington, N. H.

Bro. Burr :- The Lord has recently revived his work among us, and manifested his wonderful goodness in the reclaiming of wanderers and the conversion of some precious souls; in view of which our language is, " Glory to his great name." . There had been a gradual rise of religious interest for several weeks, and some had returned home to their Father's house, and our hearts had been gladdened with the songs of some converts, when, last Sabbath evening, in the prayer meeting, five more precious youths presented themselves at the throne of grace, and subsequently were heard in the same meeting to declare what God had done for their souls .--Others seem very serious, and there is much prospect of a further spread of the work. We are to baptize some Sabbath after next. SAMUEL SHERBURNE. Jan. 11.

DOVER, Me. The new meeting house in Dover village, Me , was dedicated to the worship of God on the 5th of Dec. last. Since that time, our meetings have been increasing in interest .-The spirit of the Lord is evidently with us-Our congregation is much larger than I was expecting it would be, and the people appear to listen with good attention to the preached word. We have a good choir of singers, who perform their part well. Our conferences and prayer meetings are well attended and very interesting. Several of our brethren and sisters who have moved into this village and had become inactive, have lately been revived and come up to the help of the Lord. The church also feel greatly encouraged, and love and union abound among them. On the whole, we feel that the prospect is good for a revival of God's work among us .--Brethren in the Lord, every where, pray for us.

Yours for the spread of the truth,

Moses Ames. -Foxeroft, Me., Jan. 7, 1851.

Bro. Burr :- I have just returned from Poestenkill, where a good work of grace is progressing in the church of which Bro. I. J. Hoag is pastor-some six or eight have been converted, and a number who have been backstidden have been reclaimed. The work is still gradually progressing. The solemnity which pervaded the congregation last evening, was more manifest than at any time since the meeting commenced. May the work be a saving one is my prayer. : .

I. B. COLEMAN. ' West Siephentown, N. Y., Jan. 9th, 1851.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Reported for the Star. Rockingham Quarterly Meeting.

The Jan. session was held at Manchester .---More than half of the churches reported a re-

John Davis, Dayton, Dodge of Wis, Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Seward, Smith, Upham, Walker, Hathorn; Preaching adapted to these times, C. Bean; A Skeleton from each Brother; Review of Mental Phi-losophy; Elocutionary Exercises at the close of each Winthrop-16. Mr. Seward presented the petition of 500 citizens of Hudson, New York, praying for the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and moved that

Providence permitting, let each brother he there, and ready; as the order of exercises for the term will be eady; as the origination. Dased upon this presumption. E. B. FERNALD, Sec.

Notice.

The Waterborough Q. M. Ministers' Conference will hold its Feb. session at the F. W. Paprist meeting house, in Saco, Tuesday, 4th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. L. H. WITHAM, Clerk.

tions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, for the abolition of slavery in Utah and New Mexico PASTORAL VISIT. The F. W. Baptist church and ociety in South Berwick made their pastor an annual risit on the 10th inst.; and with friends of other socie-ies, in all about 200, male us a donation of \$73,61. and in the District of Columbia were presented by Mr. Seward, but not with the common fate petitions by being laid on the table. Mr Hamlir also presented a petition for the repeal of the Fugi ey. The presence of the pastors of the Baptist ch in South Berwick, and the F. W. Baptist church, Great Falls, added much to the interest of the occasion. The Slave Law, which was laid on the table. A Many thanks to our kind friends. May the Lord bless joint resolution concerning the distribution of the works of the exploring expedition was ordered to be engrossed. Mr Shields offered a resolution call-W. D. J. L. Q. J.

ing on the President to family information con-cerning the British difficulties in San Salvador, DONATION. Our friends made us a visit on the afwhich after some debate was adopted. The French Spoliation Bill was then taken up. Mr Smith com-menced a speech upon the bill and had not finished ternion and evening of the fold, and left with as \$ 10,0, besides a very degant Album Quilt. For this respect and kin hess, we are very thankfull. May He who re-wards him that gives a cup of cult water to one of his followers only in the name of a disciple, reward them when the Senate adjourned. IVORY JACKSON. whole on the postage bill. The second section was amended so as to read, ADALINE JACKSON.

Eaton, Dec. 28, 1850.

Post Office Addresses.

Eld. JOSEPH F. HAMBLIN's is Reedsburgh, Sauk Co., Wis., and not Sacarappa, Me., as recently pub-lished in the Star. Ekl. GARDNER DOUGLASS, Sacarappa, Mes Eld. H. B ALGER, Hopkinsonville, Warren Co., O.

able with one hall of the foregoing rates. No post-age to be charged on newspapers printed or deliver ed in the county where published, or circulating within 30 miles of the place where printed; and pro-vided, 50 per cent. shall be deducted from postage on magazines, paid in advance. Agreed to. Mr Potter moved to strike out the third section, and insert a providing wherein the Mirt section, Bro. A. S. HUTCHINS, West Fairlee, Vt.

General Intelligence.

CONGRESS.

Mr Littlefield offered an amendment, that no newspaper advocating resistance to the laws of the land, shall pass through the mails, except for MONDAY, Jan. 13. In the Senate, petitions were presented for an amendment of the Patent Laws in favor of the freedom of the public lands to actual double postage. (Laughter.) Declared out of orin favor of the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers; and against the extension of the area of freedom. [?] Three petitions for the immediate re-peal of the Fugitive Slave Law were presented by Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, who remarked on pre-senting them, that they asked that which the people enting them, that they asked that which the people enting them, that they asked that which the people of Pennsylvania, who remarked on pre-senting them, that they asked that which the people of Pennsylvania, who remarked on pre-senting them, that they asked that which the people of Pennsylvania, who remarked on pre-ties with three-cent stamps, without discount, on \$50 The fourth section was amended so as to make it ties with threescent stamps, without discount, on \$50 of Pennsylvania generally did not desire; for they were satisfied with the settlement of the subject of Mr Crowell moved to abolish the franking privisubject of

deficiency in a former grant for purposes of inter nal improvement, was taken up and passed. The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to cede public lands of the Uni ed. States to the Senate the imprisonment. half dollars to meet any deficiency in the revenues, spectively in which they are situated under certain conditions. Before the debate on the bill was fin-Mr Carter moved to strike out the appropriation .-

ished, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Julian moved for a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to infroduce a immorial asking a repeal of the Fugitive Slave tablishing post routes in cities and towns, at one or itablishing post routes in cities and delivered within the movies the the second internorial asking a repeal of the Fugirive Slave two cents for letters received and delivered within Law, but the House refused to suspend the rules. A resolution was adopted granting the use of the Hall to Mr. Whitney to explain his project for a railrond to the Pacific. A bill was introduced di-recting the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of reducing the value of the silver

coin of the U. S. to prevent exportation. An at. tempt was made to introduce a resolution, against the credentials of Mr Broadhead, Senator elect from a gepeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, but the House Pennsylvania, for six years from March, 1851.

a repeal of the Fagilitie Slave Act, but the House Frentstvand, for and and the trained to suspend the rules. The Cheap Postage Bill was then discussed in Committee of the ment of Appraisers at large, and for other purposes. He said he gave notice of this bill some time since, TUESDAY, Jan, 14. In the Senate, a petition was presented from Thos. Ritchic, asking torbe relieved posed to do should be done without delay. He

presented from these transformance of his contract for the public printing, or that higher prices be allowed. The bill to reduce and define the boundaries of the Mil-bill to reduce and define the boundaries of the Mil-

A Lientenant Gove side over the Senate, and to act as Governor in case of vacancy.

Trial Justices, not exceeding three in each town, shall have juri-diction in all-civil cases where the sum demanded does not exceed \$50. The Legisla-He then digec s that all this property shall be divid ed into two equal parts, between the cities of New ture is authorized to increase their juri-diction to the sum of \$100. In such (rial, at the request of. Orleans and Baltimore, in trust for the establisheither party, a jury, not exceeding six in number, shall be summoned. In cases where the demand is less than \$20, no appeal is allowed, but the action deans to be given to the Orphan Boys' Asylum, and the same amount to an asylum for the poor : onemay be reviewed-in cases where the demand is eighth of the amount accruing to Baltimore to be laid out in the purchase and maintenance of a over \$20, either party may appeal. All elections by the prople are to be determined school farm, to be cultivated by the poor chil-dren of Maryland, and one eighth to be given to the

The Judges of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General, are to be elected by the people for six years; the County Judges, Sheriffs, Judges of Probate, So hichtors, and Registers of Probate are to be elected by the people of the respective counties, for four yeas - and Trial Justices are to be elected by the people of the towns, for two years. A Superintendent of public Instruction has been created, to be elected by the people. A Commissioner of Agriculture has been created to be chosen b, the neuron counties have been created to be chosen b, the neuron counties have been created to be chosen b, the neuron counties have been created to be chosen b, the neuron counties have been created to be chosen b, the neuron counties have been created to be chosen b, the neuron counties have been created to be chosen b, the neuron counties have been created to be chosen b, the neuron counties have been created to be been create to be chosen b; the people onge in two years. Provision is made for amendments of the Constitution, but not offener than once in six years.

Resolutions for Submitting Amendments t the People.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and tive stave, and a man by the name of Knight, a fiftu one.

fifty one. In the Convention of Delegates assembled at Concord, ou the first Wednesday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, for the purpose of revising the Constitution of this State, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature passed July eighth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty. Resolved, That the alterations and amendments

Resolved, That the alterations and amendments in a few minutes. Mr. H. is the person who went to posed to the Constitution shall be submitted to in a few minutes. Mr. H. is the person who went to Boston in quest of the fagitive and Mr. Knight is the qualified voters, of the State at the annual own meetings holden on the second Tuesday March in the year of our Lord one thousand cight hundred and fiffy one, to be by them acted on at said mge ings, or any adjournment thereof within

sylvania show the present population of that State to be 2,093 691. In 1840, the population of the same counties was 1.612,119. The three counties yet re-maining will add about 170,000 to the population, making the total about 2,260,000. Resolved, That the select nen of the several towns. the sai ards and places in the State be directed to insert their warrants calling the said annual town meet-

ugs, an article to the following effect : To take the sense of the qualified voters wheth-"To take the sense of the qualified voters wheth-er the alterations and amendments of the Constitu-on the authority of a despa ch from the Collector of tion proposed by the Constitutional Convention, shall be approved ?" Resolved. That the sense of the qualified voters

hall be taken, under the said article, on each of the following questions submitted to them by said Convention, by ballot or otherwise as the said towns,

much force as can be profitably employed is at work night and day, in order to get her ready for sea as ards or places, shall respectively elect and detersoon as possible. The St. Lawrence has been se minet Question 1st. Do you approve of the bill of Rights

s amended by the Convention? to the World's Fair. 2d. Do you approve of the House of Representa-A Fatal Camphine Accident occurred at New-York ives, to be constituted and clrosen as provided in he amended Constitution ? 3d. Do you approve of a Senate, to be constituted and chosen as provided in the amended Constitu-from a can of camphine, was burnt to death.

4th. Do you approve of the provisions adopted by
the Convention, on the subject of Governor and
Lieutenant Governor 1
5th. Do you approve of the biennial election of
Governor, Lientenant Governor and Legislature,
and of biennial sessions of the Legislature, as adopted
by the Convention ?More Factory Strikes.—The operatives employed
at the Mattewan, Newburg and Fishkill factories have
mostly Mandoned their work, in consequence of a
reduction in the price of their labor to the amount
of eleventier cent.The Messecond

6th. Do you approve of the amendments proposed by the Convention in relation to the election and Charles Sumner, Free Soil, has had the highest num-

appointment of County Judges, Judges of Probate ber of votes, hitherto.

urisdiction? Sth. Do you approve of the abolition of the relig-ous test and property qualification, as proposed in the amended Constitution? 9th. Do you approve of the mode of making fu, 10 Martin, Conter Sandwich, Martin, Henniker, M Penser, E Buz-zell, S Cole, M Cole, Nashua: U Pray, Dover, A Fogg, Deer-field, J Dudley, Candia; S B.Page, A E Boyd, J Fern, Manious test and property qualification, as proposed in the amended Constitution ?

MARTIND

In Dover, 14th inst., by Eld. E. Hutchins, Mr S. James Dennis of Manchester, and Miss Abby S. Bangs of Dover. At Great Falls, in the Free-will Baptist church, on Sabbath last, by Eld. N. Brooks, Mr Daniel T. Hill and Miss Augusta L. Plummer, both of Great Falls. Jan. 5, by Eld. N. Brooks, Mr Joseph Prior and MissLydia A Wilson, both of Great Falls. Jan. 7, Mr John Reedof, N. Berwick, and Miss Sarah Chick of Berwick. Jan. 12, Mr Henry W. Howard and Miss Sarah A. Hurd, both of Great Falls. In Lowell, Ms., Jan. 7, by Eld. W. H. Waldron, Mr Wm L. Eaton of Dexter, Me., and Miss Charlotte Hare of Lowell.

Hare of Lowell.

In Lyman, Me., Dec. 19, by Eld. L. H. Witham, Mr Horace Emmons and Miss Harriet R. Tibbets, both

of L. In Hollis, Me., Dec. 29, by EH. J. M. Bailey, Mr Samuel Banks, Jr., and Miss Mary G. Hobson. Also, Mr Joseph L. Hobson and Miss Frances A. Johnson, all

of H. In Acton, Me., Dec. 19, by Eld. G. P. Ramsey, Mr Alvah A. Gilman and Miss Lucinda Pray, both of Great

Alvah A. Gilman and Miss Lucinda Pray, both of Great Falls, N. H.
Dec. 15, by Eld. John Pike, Mr Sylvester Boynton of Cornishville, Me., and Miss Sarah Jane Nevers of Swe-den. Dec. 19, Mr William A. Gooding and Miss Ra-chael N. Cobb, both of Bridgton.
In South Montville, Me., on Thanksgiving dry, by Eld. E. Knowlton, Mr William Murray of Knox, and Miss Sarah J. McLaughlin of Freedom. Also, Mr Benjamin Williams and Miss Anna J. Weed, both of Freedom.
LuSi Albons Mc. Oct. 15, by Eld. S. Perry, Mr

Freedom. In St. Albans, Me., Oct. 15, by Eld. S. Perry, Mr Charles G. Bradford and Miss Mary V. Prentiss. Oct. 80, Mr Samuel F. Grant and Miss Mary P. Huff, all of 81 Albans.

St. Allans." In Rehoboth, Mass, Nov. 28, by Eld. G. Clark, Mr Gilbert D. Bullock and Miss Caroline E. Fuller, both

of R. In Northwo d, Jan. 5, by Eld. F. Moulton, Mr John B. Page and Miss Mary A. Dudley, both of N. In Sand Lake, N. Y., 8th inst, by Eld. T. B. Cole-man, Mr Job P. Whipple of Springfield and Miss Nancy M. Van Valkenburgh, of Sand Lake.

-DIED

In Rollinsford, Nov. 12, Mrs LYDIA H., wife of Mr Anthony Rollins, aged 65. She has left a husband and six children, who deeply mourn their loss. In Biddeford, Me, Dec. 23, Mrs SARAH J. PHILLIPS, aged 17 years. She professed religion some two years since, and died happy in the Lord.

STATE CONVENTION TO OPPOSE THE

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The citizens of Maine, who are opposed to the Act passed by the present Congress at its last ses-sion, for the restoration of fugitives from service, as morally wrong, dangerous to liberty and contrary to fundamental principles of the common law and of the constitution of the United States, are requested to meet at Winthrop, on Wednesday, the 29th of this month, at ten o'cluck, A. M., to consider the course of action which now devolves upon them, as men and friends of Religion, good Government, and the Union. the Union.

The meeting will probably continue two days. SAM'L FESSENDEN, EZERTEL HOLMES, STE-PHEN C. FOSTER, BENJ, D. PECR, OZIAS BLAN-CHARD, PALMER WALKER, DANIEL B. RANDALE, JEREMIAH CURTIS, and others.

Jan. 7. 1851.

SMITHVILLE SEMINARY.

THE Spring term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of February next, under the same

arrangements as heretolore. HOSEA QUINBY, Principals S. Semi, N. Scituate, R. L. Jan. 15, 1851.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

and other public officers, and their tenure of office? 7th. Do you approve of the amendments propos ed relating to Trial Justices and Courts, and their

FRIDAY, Jan, 10 .- Senate .- The chair presented

THE MORNING STAR.

POETRY.

For the Morning Star

NIGHT.

164 .

I bless thy coming, melancholy night, With all thy gloom thos art welcome unto me; Weary with toil and the excess of light,

My spirit yearns for thee. Oh wrap thy curtains round me like a veil, And let me rest amid thy shadows pale!

The morn is lovely, when the East unfolds Her flaming portals to the king of day, Who like a giant treads his path of gold, And rolls the shades away.

And noon is glorious, with a flood of light, 'I's glorious, but it aches upon my sight.

Solemn, majestic night, to thee I turn,and sparkling in the violet's urn And in the unfithomed blue. Those shining worlds the Mighty Hand hath strown,

Pursue their course around the eternal throne. And let me wander where a silvery stream

Glides on its silent journey down the vale, Whose placid bosom mirrors every gleam,

Of moonlight fair and pale, Infolding, as in the embrace of love, The image of each star which shines above

Here, bowing in thy presence, let me hold Communion with thee, O, thou wondrous night! Thy glories and thy mysteries unfold

To my undazzled sight; Shine on me with thy stars, and let me feel The awe of silence o'er my spirit steal.

The leaves are thrilled, as by the touch intense Of angel fingers, and the breeze goes by, Bearing a mormur of that land, from whence

No tones to ours reply. -Oh mystic night!-hast thou a power or spell

To ope the curtained world where spirits dwell?

Ah! then to me that wondrous realm unclose! My spirit pines for its communion high, Give me to know the fellowship of those

Blessed children of the sky, To feel their presence, and their sweet control Thrill, like the electric fire, my trembling soul!

With such companionship I fain would dwell Afar from earthly cares and human strife, Learning with awe, the wondrous truths they tell

Of their unfailing life. Listing the blissful songs of heavenly spheres,

Which float around unheard by other ears. And my full heart makes answer to that song,

Faithful though feebly-and my trembling lyre, O'er groves and streams, the echoes shall prolong,

Touched by the spirit's fire In harmony with that majestic strain, Which swells from every part of God's domain.

> For the Morning Star THE MIGHT OF MONEY. BY J. W. BARKER,

V. G. R.

She

g of the deepest gloom and solitude.

found.

His purse was light-no pompous show Adorned his whole appearance, No friends or fortune here below; To give him marked preference

Unheeded through the crowd he passed, Amid the throng he tarried, in Amid the passed, None thought that he was wearied

His was the brow for sweat and toil, And his the hand for labor, From day to day he tilled the soil For some ungodly neighbor.

His mind was ample, deep and clear, The fruits of wisdom filled it; His piety was most sincere,

company but her child, and no protector but her | return home, so that there was no suspicion felt in dog, her condition was lonely beyond the imagina-

tion to conceive. Fortunately, she had with her some extra clothing. in the shape of a cloak, and a shawl. Removing, as well as she could, the snow from beneath a large tree, she took her apparel, and made the best disposition possible with it; and, with her child and her dog, she composed herself for the night. night.

~ . . . P.'

Sister Boarer stated to me, that for a week preyours to undertaking this journey she was unusually exercised about her spiritual welfare, and very frequently took an old prayer-book and read it. Now, far from home, desolate and distressed, she felt the need of close communion with God. The prayers which she had read the week before came fresh to her mind, which she offered fervently to her

cold as almost to be unable to walk and carry herinfant, daughter with her. This was Saturday mornan effort to return to the point where she left the great road. After travelling until she was near-ly exhausted, she concluded that unless she reached the settlement, she must perish with the cold. In-dulging the hope, however, that she might keep herself from freezing, or be found by some one, she thought it best to return to the spot where she passed the previous night. Accordingly she started back, and, on her way hung up her apron on a bash, and afterward a handkerchief, as signs of distress, in hope, though indeed but faint hope, that some passing hunter might see one or the other, and come to her relief. Late, in the afternoon of Saturday, and with great difficulty she regained her lodging

But feeling now the dread of passing another night in so desolate a place, and summoning that indomitable spirit of courage, peculiar to her sex when in difficulty and danger, and seeing the sun

fast declining, she determined to change her course, and make one more desperate effort to gain some settlement. Throwing off part of her apparel, in order to be less encumbered, she began again to contend with the snow, rocks and caverns of the mountains, and at length came to a deep, narrow gorge, down the sides of which she could not de scend with her child.

She looked up and down, but could see no place that offered an easier passage than the one before the Marshal, to preserve the peace ! that offered an easier passage than the one before her. She hesitated a moment, but having no other alternative, she threw her child over, then followed herself. By taking hold of the laurel bushes on herself. By taking hold of the provide the provide the second secon the opposite side of the ravine, she manag-ed to crawl up to the place where her child lighted,

She had now travelled-as was afterwards ascerremained sheltered for the night, but fearing the re-turn of the half-starved hogs, and that herself, her

This night it snowed and blew, until the new fall of this night it snowed and blew, until the new fall of

regard to her safety. I leave the readur to his and her own reflections on this incident. I have heard the mother and the daughter tell in love feast what I have here im-

perfectly told you. How true, and how applicable in every condition of life—in poverty, or in health, in prosperity or adversity, in sunshine or in storm, in pleuty or in distress—that declaration of the merciful Keeper of our race, " My grace is sufficient

for thee ! From the N. Y. Tribune.

FACTS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE LATE

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. After seventeen days' litigation, Henry Long has been given to his Virginia claimant, and is now on his way to the "Ancient Dominion." The public will decide, in view of the testimony, the legal au-Maker. The night was long and dreary and she spent it without sleep. Very shortly after fasten-ing her horse, the animal became uneasy, and far it has been done upon "satisfactority PROF far it has been done upon "satisfactority PROF ing her horse, the animal octaine theray, that far it has been done upon "SATISFACIOR PROOF breaking his bridle, started off at full speed. This greatly added to her misfortunes, for she had hoped by him to have reached some settlement the next day. At length day dawned and though by the help

next day. At length day dawned, and though, by the help of her clothing and her dog, she kept berself and child from freezing, yet she was so benumbed by the Habeas Corpus, &c. By the "public" is not meant the Union Committee, or the Cotton merchants, or the Cotton preachers of this City and vicinity, but ing. She now left part of her clothing and made the people of the Free States. As a sequel to the proceedings, and in elucidation of them, it is my purpose to put upon record, briefly, in the columns of the paper that has stood up manfully and nobly in behalf of the rights of the accused, for the benefit o all' concerned, now and hereafter, some facts and reflections that make a part of the history of this

1. But for the prompt and energetic action of the friends of Freedom, Henry Long would have been delivered to the slaveholder's attorney the same day he was arrested, by the sham Commissioner, Charles H. Hall.

2. And had it not been for the writ of Habeas Corpus, he would have been delivered up, after several days' contest, by said Hall, in despite of the Constitution and the Law-by an act of kidnapping,

uder cover of the Fugitive Slave Bill. 3. Had Judge Campbell, of the Superior Court, etained the custody of Long, as he ought to have one, and as was was intimated that he should have done by his learned associate, Judge Duer, and rightly adjudicated the case. Hall would have been pronounced a usurper, Long would have been dis-tharged, and the intention of the writ of Habeas Corpus been fully honored and vindicated. Judge was applauded in his Court-room, while he was giving his opinion, by the police body guard who had been detailed by the Mayor, at the request of

and in opposition to the rights of the Free, thus reed to crawl up to the place where her child lighted, versing the common law maxim that the presump-which to her great joy, she found uninjured, save tions of law are in favor of Freedom, and declaring by a slight scratch on its face, caused by its falling by their conduct that in this community the pre on the crust of the snow. Resuming her journey, she sumptions are in favor of Slavery. 1. A large b dy came upon a hog-path, which led to a cleft of shel- of the City Police escorted Henry Long to and from ving rocks where these animals were accustomed to his prison house daily; they surrounded the Courtroom, and sometimes half filled it; some of them in-

She had now travelled—as was afterwards ascer-tained—one mile and a half. Here she might have remained sheltered for the night have None of Long's colored friends were allowed to turn of the half starved hogs, and that herself, her child, and her dog, might all become a sudden prey to their vorgeiony that her for their communications with their client child, and her dog, might all become a statter pro-to their voraciousness, and her family never learn their fate, she immediately resumed her march, and, weary and faint, made her way about three hun-weary and faint, made her way about three hundred yards off, to the side of the mountain. Finding her stockings entirely cut up by the crust of radely cigated by the Masshal and a gentleman, was thus Finding her stockings entirely cut up by the crust of the snow, and her limbs, and feet, all bleeding, she yielded the struggle, and, under some pine bushes, Long were rudely treated, so that some of them did hard by, she obtained a place to sit down; but the snow sinking beneath her, rendered her situation rowdies grossly to insult respectable persons who show sinking beneath her, thuged net and the manifested interest on behalf of the prisoner. 5. She took care to wrap her clothes around her On one occasion, when a portion of the audience for bosom, she could; then clasping manifested approbation of a sentiment uttered by the babe warm to her bosom, she committed her-

Her faithful dog had not left her, and this night had made the manifestation, and threatened to exthe colored people in the gallery, as if they alone would lay down just where she bade him; some-times on her feet and limbs, and sometimes at her back, changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing alternately as if to keep her from back changing at the back changing at

Thanks to- the reporters and editors who have | death; and when she had nothing more to do on earth, Thanks to the reporters and editors who have fearlessly and ably vindicated the rights of man, in this case, done all they could on behalf of a poor fellow, man convicted of having a black skin, and endervored to secure to him and his friends im partial justice. Let the slave-holder chuckle in possession of his victim; let the Judge, Commision-er, Marshal, Police, Attorney and Counsellos exult in their success and in their fees; let the "Lion Committee" price the stave on parting their own. er, Marsaal, Folice, Alforney and Counsellow exatt in their success and in their fees; let the "Union Committee" pride themselves on putting their jown shoulders and Henry Long's as props to sustain the Union. Truth is mighty and will prevail; wickedness shall not always prosper; the poor black man will not always be down trodden and oppress-ed; the Constitution will not foreven be trampled apon to sustain Southern Slavery; nor the law of the living God be set at naught by men in pursuit of wealth or of nower. HISTORICUS.

DURARILITY OF HUMAN LIFE.

tion of life in that town was 34 years and a half. In 1832, it was 45 years and 29 days. At Paris among according to calculations of Mr. Finlayson, it is now The funeral of George was attended on the 31st of Dec. 50 years; so that the expectancy of life—the num- Text, 1 Cor. 15: 57. EZRA HAM. ber of years which a child may be expected to attain, is double what it was at the commencement of

the Christian era." The writer attributes this increase of longevity partly to increased medical knowledge and skill but hiefly to the improvements which have taken place

kind, he adds, rest here; for even yet, in the means kind, he adds, rest here; for even yet, in the means of preserving the health of the masses, most nations the house of God, and about always had a testimony in are extremely deficient. He instances the fact that in Paris there are no provisions for the free egress felt it. in Paris there are no provisions for the free egress of refuse subsistence; masses of which are allowed to collect and putrify in the streets impregnating the air with miasma and consumption. Other cities are also noticed where such evils are allowed to exist. When these are obviated, or rather when the world shall have been drained of its deadly swamps, and

cities purified from the filth which is generally allowed to accumulate in them-when houses are properly cleansed and ventilated, and men have arned to take proper care of themselves, "human life will be greatly prolonged, and nature will be left to do the work of decay in her own slow and

MEDITATION ON DEATH.

44 Few persons, if any, meditate enough upon death ; he passing trifles around us, the necessities, the amusements, and even the duties of life, take our thoughts too much from the consideration of its close, and the all-important doom that follows it.

It is very wholesome from time to time to consider our latter end. It is calculated to strengthen the life of faith; to make us regard spiritual and temporal things in their true proportions ; to make us ing with lively confidence to that all sufficient Sathrough whose atonement and merits alone we can then hope to appear justified before God; to make us earnest to preserve a holy walk, to check every motion of sin in our members, and to strive to grow in grace. How different do things appear to one who is busied in the every day matters of life, wing selling, getting gain, marrying or giving in marriage, and to one who seems as it were strete

upon the dying couch from which he is about to be removed to the tomb! How is his vision then opened to truth as it is ! How does he then see

untries, had, in the height and vigor of manhood, accident. He was heard to cry for help, God; and in order that he might have less to disturb and divert his thoughts and hinder his preparation for that great meeting, he gave up the government If his kingdoms one after another; and on one ocasion, in order to aid himself to realize the change hat would come when he should put off the body e laid himself in a coffin and required that a funer sermon should be preached over him. It is said hat this sermon was most useful to him to the end of his life.

1 1 mp all

2 years to a day before him—the manner of their deaths is worthy of notice. William, who was so far reduced that he could not help himself nor walk a step without help, a short time before his death arose from his bed and walked the floor, praising God. He wished all the, family to be called up. On their coming in, he took a chair and stood and exhorted them all, apparently as well and with as load a voice as he was increasing day. and with as loud a voice as he was accustomed to in meetings-and when he had finished his discourse, which was half or three-fourths of an hour in length, he imme-An able writer in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, diately failed, and was caught by some that stood by and n the Natural Decay of the Human Frame, arrives taken to the bed. His head fell forward into his buson on the Natural Decay of the Human Frame, arrives at the conclusion that the average durability of hu-man life has much increased in modern times; in proof of which he quotes the following paragraph. "In the time of the Romans, the expectancy of hu-man, life was not more than 25 years purchase. Great changes have since occurred. The Geneva tables show that from 1750 to 1800, the mean dura-tion of life in that town was 34 years and a half. In tion of life in that town was 34 years and a half. In 1832, it was 45 years and 29 days. At Paris among the classes in easy circumstances, the mean dura-tion of life is calculated at 42 years. In England coordinate to be considered with a loud voice, and at the close of with a loud voice, and soon left the workl in peace.— Thus have fallen to excellent young men. They were grandsons of the late Ekler John Shepfierd of Gilmanton.

Died in Northampton, Oct 1, 1850, Bro. JOHN LAM-PREY, aged 74 years. The subject of this notice expe-riented religion 44 years ago, was baptized and united with the F. W. Baptist church at Little River, North-ampton; left a widow with whom he had lived about 50 years; had 7 children, 5 of whom he had buried, having chiefly to the improvement. Formerly the want of drain age and ventilation caused a variety of plagues and infectious diseases, which swept off crowds of hu-man beings day after day, till there were but few left for these destructive scourges to expend their force upon. meeting, witnessing to the truth as he understood and felt it. Though his family and friends feel sensibly their

ASA MERRILL. Died in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1850, Mrs. ELIZ. Died in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1850, Mrs. ELIZ-ABETH ANN YOUNG, wife of Wm. S. Young, in the 31st. year of her age. Sister Young was converted to God-under the labors of Elder David Marks, at Portageville, N. Y. in 1839, and was by him haptized. At the or-ganization of the Free Baptist church of this city, sis-ter Young was one of its comparing members. Two left to do the work of decay in her own slow and ter Young was one of its corporate members. Two benevolent manner, by the hardening of the organs, and the gradual, but painless cessation of their and sister Y. united with our church there; and on her return to the city last summer, she re-united with us, At the dedication of our church on the 2d of Nov. and on the Sabbath following in the covenant meeting, and com-munion, Sister Y. was with us, and took a part. We feel to say,

" Dearest sister, thou hast left us.

band,) " William, have faith, have faith, fave faith."-Sabbath following her death, from these words: "Pro-cious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his saints. "Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the deale of the occupy our new Her lifeless remains were the first to occupy our new sanctuary. May we all meet her in glory. H. WHITCHER.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1851.

Drowned in Otter Pond, Sunapee, N. H., Dec. 9th,

ATTER 95 CHIEBBY PROTOBALL FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitus, Whooping - Cough, Croup, Asthma,

and Consumption

Among the numerous discoveries Some in this generation to facilitate the business of the increase in this generation to facilitate the business of the increase ince, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A wast trink of its virtues throughout this broad country, and proved beyond a doubt that uo medicine or combinate the numerous varieties of pulponary disease which have bitherto swept from our mids thousands and whote the numerous varieties of pulponary disease which have bitherto swept from our mids thousands and whote the numerous varieties of pulponary disease which have bitherto swept from our mids thousands and whote the numerous varieties of pulponary disease which have bitherto swept from our mids thousands and whote the numerous varieties of pulponary disease which have bitherto swept from our mids thousands and whote the numerous varieties of pulponary disease which have bitherto swept from our mids thousands and whote the numerous of the length here found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the prosent the following on pions of eminent men, and refer for the following on pions of eminent men, and refer for the numerous to the circular which the Agent below in an eligibarity of the circular which the fagent below in an eligibarity of the circular which the fagent below in the particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts. are full particolars, and indisputable proof of these facts. From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK. "James C. Ayer-Sir: I have used your CHERRY

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

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D., President of Amherst College."

From the widely celebrated PROF. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and scientific Societies of America and Europe. "I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable compo

ition from some of the best articles in the Materia Med-ica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases t is intended to cure." New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the CHERRY PECTORAL with suc-cess, to cure a cough and inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine. Saco, Me., April 26, 1849. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: 1 am now con-stantly using your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary com-plaints. From observation of many severe cases, 1 am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and discusses of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies. I invariably recommend its use in cases of consump-tion, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease. Respectfully yours. hat disease. Respectfully yours, I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

ts for Dover, DANIEL LOTHROP & Co., and C. A. TUFTS. eop6m31

CANCERS CAN BE CURED. DR. J. BROWN,

THE celebrated Physician, for the cure of Cancers, Polypuscs, Wens, &c., can be found at his residence T Polypuscs, Wens, &c., can be found at his residence in Killingly, (Danielsonville,) Conn., where he may be consu ted free of char e. Having received his theory from a very celebra d Physician, (that received his from Portugal,) besi es a long and successful practice, induces hum to wa ant a cure or no pay. One very important advantage derived from this mode of treat-ment, is, that neither knile, caustic, burining plasters, or ment, is, that neither knile, caustic, burining plasters, or preparation of arsenic are used, and there is but com-paratively little pain or suffering experienced. Notwithparatively fittle pain or suffering experienced. Notwirh-standing the great number of cancers to be found on every part of the human body; in their early stages they can be cared with ease and safety. Any communication directed, (postage paid,) to "J. BROWN, West Killingly, Conn.," will receive prompt attention. Sm33

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

The VEGETABLE PULMONA RY BALSAM, having been tested by the experience of thousands for the last twenty years, is recommended by eminent physicians and others, of the BALSAM FOR highest respectability, as superior to An eminent physician writes us,-"I have for some time past been in the habit of prescribing the Vegation to a medicine we know to be of real merit. An eminent physician writes us,-"I have for some transformer to any other preparation as the formation to a medicine we want to be of the intensity of its annual sales. Messrs. Reed & Cutler are above quackery, depending above open the intrinsic virtues of their medicine we how to be of real merit. An eminent physician writes us,-"I have for some pulmonary Balsam for consumption, asthma, pleurisy, of every kind; and with confidence. recommend it as superior to any other preparation used for the above com-plaints." Nov. 1, 1850 .- New Certificates, to almost any ex-Nov. 1, 1800.—New Certificates, to almost any ex-tent, might be added if deemed necessary; but the pro-prietors feel that the article has become so universally well known, and its virtues so generally acknowledged hy physicians and others, us to make it unnecessary to offer, at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly popular atticle. opular article. CG-Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations, such as Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam, American Pul-nonary Balsam, and others, in part bearing the name. quire for the article by its whole name, the "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM." and see that it has the written signature of WM JON'R CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrapper.— Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balaum." Prepared by REED & CUTLER, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India street, Boston, and sold by Drug-gists, Apothecaries, and country merchants generally.-For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet.

Here thy loss we deeply feel." The most appropriate monumental language we can use, in relation to our sister is the following: "Sister, thou wast mild and lovely, Gentle as the summer breeze, Pleasant as the air of evening, When it floats among the trees; Sister Young's last words were, (addressing her he

removed to the tomb! How is his vision then opened to truth as it is! How does he then see that the things of the soul are all-important! Yes, the reality will come to each of us; the consideration of it from time to time, before it comes, is beneficial to all. The Emperor Charles V., who ruled over several countries, had, in the height and viger of manbood

But had no gold to gild it.

None thought of paying him respect, But passed his lowly dwelling, And with a sneer would often speak, With proud and lofty feeling;

"Ah poor good man,-how sad must be The late of those who chose it,-The poor man's lot,—the misery Of those compelled to bear it."

Then came a proud and noble form, Clad in some rich and gay attire,-Lo what obeisance-what respect The great man's presence doth inspire.

And wherefore? Doth he proudly sit On virtues pinnacle and wield A hand of love, o'er hapless souls, In want and misery revealed?

What generous act, what noble deed, That all should bow and thus revere? What wirtue gilds his character, And claims such condescension here?

Ah, he is "rich"-his coffers shine With heaps of bright and burning gold, His well tilled lands and fruitful fie Present their treasures new and old-

One dollar sometimes he may give, To soothe the sufferings of men, And when his reputation called, I've known him sign his name for ten.

However far from virtue's path This man is found—why all is right— For money weaves a subtle screen, With which to dim the moral sight.

Strive on, ye rich, amass your gold, To give your influence strength and power, 'Tis cankered, and will never stand The test of one decisive hour

Strive on, but O remember well, That to your gold a price is given, And ye can never buy with it A passport to the courts of heaven. Millville Academy, N. Y.

MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies' Repository. LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

BY. REV. J. B. FINLEY.

THE following incident is one among many which have occurred in the history of my life, and which so strikingly illustrates the special providence of God, that I am induced to forward it for publication in the Repository. Mrs. Boarer, the heroine and narrator of the story, was the wife of Mr. George Boarer, and was, by education, and parent-age, a Roman Catholic. Her parents were natives of Berkley county, Va., and, at the time, were res-idents of the country in the vicinity of Sleepy Creek. Early on the morning of the 7th of January, 1800, she left home on a borrowed horse to cross the Capin Mountains, to visit her aged parents. She took with her an infant child, a daughter, seven months old. The snows upon the mountains were three feet deep, and the weather was exceedingly cold. For defence, and company's sake, she tool cold. For defence, and company's sake, she took with her the house dog, a very very large spaniel. Having gained the top of the mountain range, she concluded to leave the great road, and by a short cut, arrive the same night at her father's house. She, had, however, not proceeded far before she found herself bewildered, and, in consequence, be-

ning frightened. She dared not rurn coming frightened. She dared not then back night had settled its gloom over the world. She then dismounted; and having fastened her horse to a sapling she prepared a place, as well as circum-stances would admit, where to pass the night. The snow, as before remarked, was three feet deep; the darkness was profound, and the wind from the north-

1 9

snow was ten inches deep on the top of the former. the alleged Fugitive, from the beginning, as if he When she awoke, she heard the chickens crowing were a slave and a teion, and his witnesses as if they at the foot of the mountain, and the dogs barking, were unworthy of confidence. Counsellor Wood so near was she to a house; but the wind was blowsaid to one of his witnesses." Look at that black fe ing directly from them to her which proved ex- low there, and say," &c. Mr. Western, in allading unfavorable to her. About the same to the prisoner, called him "nigger," "slave," etc. time she thought she heard the people feeding their and manifested the utmost subserviency to the slave cattle. She called as loud and as long as she could, but no one came to her relief. This morning she not long since: "I am a thorough pro Slavery found that her feet and limbs were badly swelled, Tammany Hall Democrat." Mr. Wood, also, con and the skin, in many places, broken. descended to raise a laugh at Henry's expense, by

This discovery went home to her heart, and she saying gratuitously that after having had two black commenced to make her peace with God, and gave wives in Virginia, he came to the North and found herself up to die. She thought if her infant child a white one. were dead, she too could die in peace; but, to leave 6. The Bress, with a few honorable exceptions

it to perish with cold and hunger was a thought more than a mother's heart could bear. She laid prejudged the cause. Long was styled a "slave," instead of an *alleged* slave. Counsel and their em-ployers were publicly censured for giving a poor the little thing down to freeze to death before she should die herself, but when it wept, she would take it up and clasp it to her bosoin. Despair a case was prejudged out of doors long before it was ing at last to make herself heard, as the wind con- determined by the Court. tinued to blow violently in a contrary direction

7. The "Union Committee" it is understood, re-tained and sent the President of the famous Castle Garden Meeting, George Wood, to assist Mr. Wes-tern, and to reduce Henry Long to bondage. It is she resorted to another 'expedient. It was this pinned her child's bonnet around the dog's neck, and sent him to solicit help. The poor ani-mal, as if perfectly understanding her meaning, started off immediately, and was afterwards tracked tern, and to reduce from stong as bondage. It is said that the Union Committee resolved to pay the claimant's board bill, and all the expenses of his litiga-tion, and perhaps has expenses to and from Virginia —The claimant's attorney, and witness have been treated with distinguished consideration; every fato the house nearest to his distressed mistress, and then to a mill; but, it being Sabbath day, and extremely cold, the dwellings were all shut up, and no one saw him, and in an hour or two he returned, and took up his station. When it was becoming cility has been afforded them, and some new friend-ships have been formed between our Cotton merabout feeding time she commenced calling again, chants and Cotton lawyers and Southern customer and a man on the top of a stack of hay heard

and clients. 8. More than half of Mr. Wood's address to the and told his wife that he heard something on the mountain making a noise like a person in distress; Court was devoted to vituperations on Abolitionists and he went to a neighbor and told him the same thing, to which the latter only replied," I suppose it must be a panther." This night was likewise and Free Soilers, and on sustaining the Union by gratifying the South. The old vulgar slang of send night was likewise ing incendiary pictures and books to the slaves, of spent in making her peace with God, and she stated traitors, disunionists, &c., &c., was poured His address--it could not be called an argu being traitors o me that if she had perished that night she had no forth. doubt but that she would have gone to heaven. Part ment-was prolonged ad nauseum-a disgrace to to him, to the profession, to the community, and to of the night was spent in great anxiety about her child. Her faithful dog, as he had done before, the country.

kept close to her, and would lay down precisely 9. The meanness of Slavery was never portrave where told to. This circumstance in connection more offensively than in the testimony of Drs. Wade and Parker. Think of a chivalrous Virginian, an with that of being covered with snow, kept her from freezing to death. In the morning, which was Monday, she com-menced calling the third time for help. Her clothes were frozen to the ground, and kept her from fellow had attended upon the patient nine days and rising, and her exhaustion was complete. She call-ed like one yielding to despair; but the wind being nights, collecting the pit ance he had earned and transmitting it to his principal—the slaveholder!— Again, think of a Virginia Planter allowing his now favorable, a man who was feeding his stock heard her voice, as also did his wife in the house, who was intimately acquainted with the distressed a small shop, where he could sell sugar-plums. a small shop, where he could sell sugar-plums heroine of our narrative, and who said to her husgingerbread, doughnuts, and now and then shave band, "If Polly Boarer was near, I should say it was her voice." James Smith and J. M'Intyre took, aring 1

gains !! 10. The phraseology of these slaveholdere, and heir guns, and mounted their horses, and started; out were deceived in their course by the echoes of their New York hirefings, would appear ludicrous if the Act under which they seek their prey was not so monstrous. The mother of Henry, swore Dr Wade, the "intelligent witness," as Jadge Judson called Mrs. Boarer's voice. They hunted nearly all day, and returned home, and went about putting up their horses, when Mrs. Smith heard the same plaint of distress. The sun was about an hour high, him. " was old and superannuated and has not been nd the long, lingering beams, striking from the divided by the heirs." And Mr. Western, after ar r horizon upon the snow-clad wilds, inspired feelguing that if a freeman should be given up to a rirginia claimant as a slave, he would be entitled to They started again, but the feeble cry of the pershing woman had ceased, and, just as the men were

a jury trial in that State, manages" him these "monstrous advantages". Nr. Editor, is not this a taking a wrong direction she said that she felt an indefinable, mysterious feeling come over her, which happy land— a model republic; are not our legis-said, that if she would call again help would come. lators, judges and lawyers wise in their generation She therefore called once more, and was heard and are not our Cotton merchants the Roscoes of this age? Time was when Hamilton, Colden, and other able lawyers volunteered to defend colored men But a new difficulty now arose. She was frozen o the ground and was almost lifeless, and her faith. when pursued as fugitives from labor, and when

ful dog refused to let the strangers approach. At our opulent merchants promptly contributed for the length, however, he was pacified. She had not shed expenses attending such defenses. In latter times, tear unfil this moment of her rescue. But now, Ketchum, Sedgwick, &c. cheerfully undertook such a tear unfill this moment of her rescue. But now, the tears fell, like rain drops from her eyes. She was speedily conveyed to the nearest house, where she became insensible, and remained so for twenty-four hours. The flesh fell, or rather peeled off her limbs, and many of her toes came off; so that she was nuable to walk until the following August—a period of over six months. Her husherd support period of over six months. Her husband supposed that his wife was safe at her father's, and her father able as Mr. White even by paying him the customary inkness was profound, and the wind from the north-inkness was profound, and the wind from the north-never thought that she had started to visit his fee. When Cotton falls in price we hope for a bet-family. The horse, after becoming free, did not fer state of things.

The Horse Shoe Fall on the Canadian side has fallen, carrying away about ten rods of the rock in ngth, by four in wid h. Says a cotemporary:-

"The canal boat which had been lodged for the t few months on the brink of the rock "which has allen, and which has excited the admiration of all who beheld it, was also carried over with the rock. t is now in the whirlpool, two miles down the river. lancing attendance to the freaks of that great maelstrom. The crash occurred about 7 o'clock, in the evening; and it is indeed providential that it fell at uch an hour, and at this season of the year. Had been in the summer, when so many thousands of trangers are there, there undoubtedly would have een persons crushed to death; for it is precisely the spot where so many continually passed, and where to many have stood to contemplate the grandeur of nature, and behold the waters of the mighty cataract above them fushing terrifically over their heads, that is now filled with the huge masses of rock which

have fallen from above. The loss of this portion of the rock has not in the least diminished in appearance the view of the fulls, but has in our opinion, added to the scene, which looks grander and more sublime, if possible, than ever."

PUBLIC SPEAKING. I never, says Pope, could speak in public. And I don't believe, if it was a set thing. I could give an account of any story to twelve friends together, though I could tell it to any three f them with great pleasure. When I appeared for the Bishop of Rochester, on his trial, though I had but ten words to say and that on a plain point. how that Bishop spent his time when I was with im at Bromley) I made two or three blunders in t no withstanding the row of lords which was all I ould see, were mostly of my acquaintance.

OBITUARIES.

Died in Sandbornton, N. H., Oct. 27th, 1850, Mrs. Died in Sandbornton, N. H., Oct. 27th, 1850, Mrs. REBECCA, wile of Mr. Ebenezer Chase, in the 82d year of her age. The subject of this notice was born in Ha-verhill, Mass., 'In the year 1769, where she spent the days of her childhood, and often with her parents was compelled to flee to the garrison for protection from the savages in the days of the revolution. Some few years after, her parents moved to the town of Sandbornton, where she lived and died. She was 'married in 1787, and lived with her companion 65 years. She with her husband experienced religion and was baptized in the sammer of 1790 by Eld. Nicholas Folson (C. Baptist.) united with the church, and she remained a worthy mem-ber until death. It was her delight to go to the house of began to fail, she was sometimes in doubt in relation to the future; but when upon the bed of death, her fears were removed, heaven appeared in view, and she could suy, "Come; Lord Jesus, come quickly." For the last six wetchs of ther life, her sufferings were extreme, which she bore without a nurmoring word; and when it was supposed by those present that she was dying, she called her companion to her bed-side, and took an affec-tionate leare of him and also of her children who were present, earnestly entreating them to be faithful until

been wery hostile to the great reformer Luther; but as he grew older he began to consider that it is a His solemn thing to die, and to see the nothingness of just in time to see him rise for the last time. He was in earthly dignities if the soul be unprepared to meet the water from 1 till half past 4 o'clock; may this be a warning to his youthful companions. Sermon by Elder J. J. Wentworth, Matt. 24: 41. He has left a father and mother and an only sister to mourn his loss. T. CRoss.

Died in Gloucester, R. I., Dec. 18, Mrs. EDWARDS.

aged 85 years. In Johnston, sister RHODA THORNTON, widow of

Robert Thornton, late of Johnston, aged 86 years, 7 mos. and 12 days. Sister Thornton protessed religion about 80 years since, and was baptized by Eld. Joseph White, and joined the F. W. Baptist church in Smithfield, of which she was a member when she died. Her house was

a welcome home for the weary pilgrim, especially for ministers of the gamel, for many years, and well may it be said of her, that she was a mother in Israel. The church have lost a worthy member, and the poor a faith-

ful friend. In Gloucester, Dec. 29th, PHEBE, wife of Mr. Sion Smith, aged 67 years. Mrs. Smith was beloved by all that knew her, and a though she never made a public profession of religion, yet she died a triumphant death and truly we have lost a valuable friend.

In Scittate, suddenly, Mr. PHILIP WATERMAN, be-tween 60 and 70 years of age. Thus the aged are swift-ly passing off the shores of time. May the young be alo ready.

Died Dec. 2, in Milton, N. H., of pulmonary con-sumption, ELIAS S. EDGERLY, after an illness of sever-al months, aged 30 years, 6 months and 19 days. Mr. Edgely was a member of the F. W. B. church a num-ber of years, and maintained a Christian walk and fel-lowship with the church until the last. He joined the temperance society when he was but 13 years of age, and continued a first friend and advocate of the cause until death. Died Dec. 2, in Milton, N. H., of pulmonary concontinued a first friend and advocate of the cause until death. He has left a wife, a mother, and other near rel-

atives, who mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, a dutiful son, and a beloved brother. Though his sickness was protracted, he bore it with Christian resignation, and has left to his friends an evidence that for him to die is gain. "Editors in Maine, New York, and Ohio please notice.

Died in Springfield, Dec. 31st, of inflammatory fever, JONATHAN D. PERSIES, aged 62 years. Bro. Pensice had, by habits of industry and morality, won the confidence and affection of all who knew him. For the last filteen years he had been a member of the Free will Baptist church in beering. He removed from Deering to Wilmot about two years since, and not having the privilese of connecting himself with the church, (of his choice, in that pince, he continued a member of the church in Deering. In this providence, a kind companion and five children are left in deepest meaning. That this affliction may be sanctified to the good of the whole circle of meaning friends, and to the good of the entire community, is our earnest prayer. C. Church.

· · · · · Died.in Jackson, on Monday Dec. 16, 1850, Mrs. MARTHA

mined with the church, and she remained a worthy mem-ber until death. It was her delight to go to the house of worship, and join in the praise of God with all Christian people. Many of God's poor servants have found a home mider her roof, and received the comforts of life. She was always ready to feed the hungry and clothed the nak-ed and comfort the afflicted, so far as she could. She was a friend to the slave, and often wished that the op-pressed might go free; that the gospel might be published to every nation. She possessed an amiable disposition. Within the last few years of her life, when her reason began to fail, she was sometimes in doubt in relation to

BOUNTY LAND

OBTAINED by the subscriber for Officers, Musicions, O or Privates, whether of regulars, volunteers or Militie, in the War of 1812, or in any Iudian Wars since 1790, d for officers in the Mexican War, who served one aonth and upwards. Having secured the services of a responsible Agent in

Having secured the services of a responsible Agent in Washington, who has had long experience in the pension office, all applications will be most promptly answered. Office Over the Dover Bank. C. W. WOODMAN.

Dover, Oct. 14, 1850.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on There will be a class in Ancient and Scripture Geog-raphy, and also an exercise in Dictation on the Consti-tation of the United States, both under the clarge of the Principal. O. B. CHENEY, Principal. West Lehanon, Me., Jan. 2, 1851. 39

BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD.

Depot in Haymarket Square. Winter Arrangement, Commencing Dec. 2, 1850.

Trains will run frain Boston as follows, viz. For Portland, Saco and Biddeford at 7 A. M. and 3

P. M. For Great Falls, Dover, and Exeter, at 7 and 11 A. M.,

S P. M.
For Haverhill at 7 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 3-4 P. M.
For Lawrence, (S. S..) at 7, 7 1-2, and 11, A. M., 12 M., 8, 4, and 5 1-2.
For Lawrence, (N. S.,) at 7 1-2. A. M., 12 M., 4 3-4 and 5 P. M.

Trains will run to Boston as follows, viz: Trains will run to Boston as follows, viz: From Portland at $8 \ 1.2 \ A.$ M. and $3 \ P.$ M. From Great Falls at $6 \ 3.4, 10 \ 1.4 \ A.$ M. and $4 \ 3.4 \ P.$ M. From Dover at 7, 10 $1.2 \ A.$ M. and 5 P. M. From Exeter at 7.40, 11-1.4 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. From Haverhill at 7, 8.25, F1.55 ATM., 5.15, and 6.25

P. M. From Lawrence (south side) at 7 3 4, 8 3 4 A. M., 12

From Lawrence (north side) at 71-4, 7 3-4, A. M., 12
 From Lawrence (north side) at 71-4, 7 3-4, A. M., 12
 M. and 5.35 P. M.

THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Sup't.

· south

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CYRUS DUDLEY.

began to fail, she was sometimes in doubt in relation to