Bates College

SCARAB

The Morning Star

Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library

3-3-1852

The Morning Star - volume 26 number 47 - March 3, 1852

Freewill Baptist printers

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

Recommended Citation

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 26 number 47 - March 3, 1852" (1852). *The Morning Star.* 2322.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star/2322

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



For the Moining Star.

EXPOSITION OF JOHN 12 : 31, 32.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING STAR, in this land of freedom are degraded to perpet-In the F. W. Baptist Building, Washington St., Near the Town Hall, Dover.

All o WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

AGENT IN BOSTON-P. CONANT, Transcript Office-37 Congress St.

EDITORS: WM. BURN, (Resident) P. S. BURDARK, J. J. BUTLER, JOHN FULLONTON, M. J. FYERDER, A. K. MOULTON, ELL NOTRE, J. M. BALLEY, G. T. DAY, G. H. BALL, JORATHAN WOODMAN. Editorial Council. E. HUTCHINS, ENOCH PLACE, SILAN CORTIS.

Convonavons. T. Perkins, J. Woodman, S. Curtis, W. Burr, P. Ford, M. Hill, T. Stevens, G. H. Ball, M. W. Bur-lingame, E. Fisk, D. Waterman, E. Hutchins, E. Place.

TERMS: published every WEDNESDAY, on the

in advance of public opinion. Such enact-ments in the end are nullified; and if the peo-pleremain true to the instincts of nature, the tal bondage." Benjamin Rush, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and

signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the Convention to adopt the Con-stitution, wrote to Cheetham, July 17, 1809, as follows: "About the year 1775, I read a short essay, in which I was much pleased, in one of Bradford's papers, against the slavery of Africans in our country, and which I was in-formed was written by Thomas Paine. * We met soon afterwards at Mr. Aitken's book T store, where I did homage to his principles and his pen on the subject of enslaved Afri-cans." When he wrote that letter, he was treasurer of the United States' Mint, slavery in then having dared to demand his removal from office for the utterance of such noble, hu-mane, and manly sentiments, as it has since un-blushingly and despotically done. In his let-ter te Robert Morris, Gen. Washington re-marks: "There is only one proper and effec-The Star is published every WEDNESDAT, on the following terms: For one year, in advance, \$1,50 ".""" if paid within the year, \$1,50 ".""" if not paid till after the close of the year. Apvagrassing service of the paid till after the close of the year. Apvagrassing service of the paid till after the close of the year. Apvagrassing service of the paid till after the close of the year. Apvagrassing service of the paid till after the close of the year. Apvagrassing service of the paid till after the same rate for any longer period. Apvagrassing the fore insertions ; and at the same rate for any longer period. Apvagrassing the fore insertions is and at the same rate for any longer period. Apvagrassing the fore insertions is and at the same rate for any longer period. Apvagrassing the fore insertions is a same and the same rate of a collecting and forwarding monies. Agents are allowed 10 per cent on all monies collected and mentione by them.

her political agriation." ther political agriation agriatity agriatity agriatity agriatity agri

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

quired of me by the cause of freedom and the state of the oppressed, and leave the subject hoping that we may both so act in relation to the enslaved as to be approved by him who

elease of the oppressed. Yours, Respectfully, E. HUTCHINS.

Dover, Feb. 23, 1852.

For the Morning Star. SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. No. 218. "Now is the judgment of this world ; now shall the

Now is the judgment of this world; now shall the nee of this world be cast out." And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all a unto me." John 12:31, 32.

"And I, if I be bifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." John 12:31, 32. It is supposed by a few that there are two great ideas taught in these verses; one that the judgment takes place in this life, and the other that all men will be brought to God and heaven. Those who form such conclusions from these or other similar passages, judge very hastily, nottaking pains to compare scrip-ture with scripture, and see what they teach The word judgment in the Bible has a great the word judgment in the Bible has a great

The word judgment in the Bible has a great variety of significations. There is no need of maming them all here, but it may be noticed that is is said of Christ, "He shall not fail nor be discouraged till he have set judgment in the earth." Isaiah 424. Again Christ said of himself. "The Father hath committed all judg-

1802.
Yes, you hire a minister to lift at the wheel be hind, while you block it before. If this is consistency, pay tell as what is inconsistency! A gain, you are inconsistent when you as y you believe the Bible. What I believe the Bible. What I believe the Bible. What I believe the Bible is the Bit of the Society and an agent traveleting in the salve States. He was present at the Annerican Bible would read it night and day. Not so the Bit of the Society and an agent traveleting in the salve States. He was present at the Annerican Bible would read it night and day. Not so the Bit of the Society and the American Bible would read it night and day. Not so the Bit of the Annerican Bible would read it night and day. Not so the Bit of the Society does not regard it morally would read it night and day. Not so the Bit of the Annerican Bible would be the the free will here the wise the sheard you, and I do not see any reave not believe that He has heard you. They does are all against you; and they have not see any reave not believe that He has heard you. They does are all against you; and they have not attending the with Universalists for not attending the working you, as I do, it is evident that you believe in it? O shame! A margers of the Society do not regard it no doubt you are inconsistent to censure dishonest period by usuifying them in the belief of Universalism. Again you are inconsistent to censure dishonest period by usuifying them in the belief of Universalism. Again you are inconsistent to censure dishonest period by usuifying the min the belief of Universalism. Again you are inconsistent to censure dishonest period by usuifying the min the belief of Universalism. Again you are inconsistent to censure dishonest period by usuifying the min the belief of Universalism. Again you are inconsistent to censure dishonest period by usuifying the min the belief of Universalism. Again you are inconsistent to censure dishonest period by usuifying the work of the true. The minimum oread to may here of the south

1. 200 m

and for truth. This demand you don't meet and don't intend to meet. You will therefore see, that, in the highest sense of the work you are guilty of outrageous dishonesty. The highest good of every sinner demands that your life be one of consecration to the work of saving souls. If you meet this demand at all it is to trample it under your feet. And now, will you ever condemn dishonesty again ? If you do, picture in your imagination how "Sa-tan looks rebuking sin." Lastly, it is inconsistent for you to condemn the slanderer, for you slander the church every time you are now walking with them, implies that you are now walking with them, which is not true; for if the church is walking withyou, with God. O horrible ! I must now leave you a burning reproach to religion. Photest.

ittle more secret. But where did my brother get such a defi-trines, but also to learn the commands of God,

nition? I am sorry he did not give his author-ity. If this be a correct definition then cer-tainly neither the "Sons" nor Odd Fellows, nor

For the Morning Star. WILL THAT PREACHER GO TO HEAVEN ?-

NO. 47.

WILL THAT PREACHER 60 TO HEAVEN. A few days since a sermon was preached at this place upon a 'funeral occasion, in which the preacher asserted that some portions of the Bible were not true. On returning home, a little boy, a member of our Sabbath school, exclaimed—"Ma, will that preacher go to heaven—he suid the Bible was not true? C. West Stephentown, N. Y., 1852.

REV. EDWARD IRVING.

The following sketch of this late and very eccentric divine, we extract from Dr. Hanna's Life of Dr. Chalmers, now in a course of publication :

Mr. Irving was once at a supper party at the house of a friend, who requested him, before the repast commenced, to read the Bible and exported. Some of the guests had to walk three miles after the meal. Irving began his discourse. Midnight approached, and there was no sign of a termination. When the clock struck twelve the master of the house was no sign of a termination. When the clock struck twelve the master of the house suggested, with the utmost gentleness, that it might be desirable to draw to a close. "Who art thou," he replied, with prophetic energy, "who darest to interrupt the man of God in the midst of his administrations?" Con-tinuing his commentary for some time longer, he at last closed the book, and waving his long arm over the head of his host, uttered an au-dible and deliberate prayer that his offense might be forgiven. This prolixity was a fre-quent source of vexation to Dr. Chalmers.— He had been requested by Mr. Irving to open his new chapel in London, and then ensued what follows: "The congregation, in their ea-gerness to obtain seats, had already been as-sembled about three hours. Irving said he would assist me by reading a chapter for me in the first instance. He chose the very long-est chapter in the Bible, and walt on with his exposition for an hour and a half. When my turn came, of what use could I be in an exexposition for an hoar and a half. When my turn came, of what use could I be in an ex-hausted receiver? On another similar occa-sion he kindly proffered the same aid, adding, 'I can be short.' I said, 'How long will it take you?' He answered, 'Only one hour and a half.' 'Then,' replied I, 'I must decline the favor.'"

The cross on which Christ was extended, points, in the length of it, to heaven and earth, reconciling them together, and in the breadth of it, to former and following ages, as being equally salvation to both.

MISSIONS.

STATISTICS OF MISSIONS IN INDIA AND CEY-LON.

Dear Bro. Burr:-One of the Editors of The Calcutta Christian Observer, has been at much pains, and considerable expense to gath-er information perfectly accurate and of as hate a date as possible, in order to compile a table of statistics, which shall show "the po-sition which Christian Missions have attained in fidua and Ceylon." The result is given in two late numbers of the Observer, and occur, pies, in a tabular form, including names of So-cieties, Stations, Missionaries, &c., full twen-ty-two occurvo pages! This long, but not un-interesting, table of names, dates, numbers, &c., I shall not attempt to copy, but content myself with giving the following brief summa-ry, which I imagine camot fail to interest the readers of the Star: "At the close of 1850, fifty years after the Dear Bro. Burr :- One of the Editors of

"At the close of 1850, fifty years after the modern English and American Societies had begun their labors in Hindostan, and thirty rears since they have been carried on in full years since they have been carried on in full efficiency, the STATIONS, at which the gospel is preached in India and Ceylon, are two-hundred and sixty in number; and engage the services of four hundred and luce missionaries, belong-ing to twenty-two Missionary Societies. Of these missionaries, twenty-two are ORDAINED

-For the Morning Star. A F3W THOUGHTS FOR NEW OR SMALL CHURCHES. There are but few churches who do not con sider it essential to their prosperity to enjoy the labors of a faithful pastor; and especially

so, if situated in a village. But while this is a settled point, it is not always so easy a

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

1.2 Μ. .M. M .. 8.4

1 8-4

1 3-4 . M. 21.

The purpose of the series o

satan should be defeated. Hence it is said in with your leave, I will now speak of your in-

satan should be defeated. Hence it is said in a hymn, "Lo, by the sons of hell he dies, But as he hung 'twitt earth and skies; The profess their prince a fail blow, And triumphes d'er the porters below." Thus was the devil, the prince of the world, having ruled extensively and effectively, to be cast down, so that his power would finally be known only in the regions of two. Then Christ, in speaking of his death, said the result would be the drawing of all men un-to him. They are drawn, but do all come ?-The answer is easy. Some, indeed many, stay away, and will be banished forever from has presence. Scarcely any thing is more plainly taught in the scriptures. Yet Christ draws! "No man can come to me except the Father which hath sent me draw him." John G44. Christ in Bethlehem in a manger, Christ in different parts of Palestine; Christ at Pilate's bar; Christ on the cross; and Christ in glory interceding for sinners, has unrivalled attractions. Sinners feel that they should love thing, and saints with repture adore him. The datus with repture adore him. The answer is easy. Some, indeed many, stay away, and will be banished forever from has presence. Scarcely any thing is more plainly taught in the scriptures. Tet Christ at Pilate's bar; Christ on the cross; and Christ in glory interceding for sinners, has unrivalled attractions. Sinners feel that they should love thin, and saints with repture adore him. The data tractions. Sinners feel that they should love thin, and saints with repture adore him. The data tractions. Sinners feel that they should love thing, and saints with repture adore him. The data tractions. Sinners feel that they should love thing, and saints with repture adore him. The data tractions. Sinners feel that they should love thing, and saints with repture adore him. The data tractions. Sinners feel that they should love thing and saints with repture adore him. The data tractions. Sinners feel that they should love thim, and saints with repture adore

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

186 MORNING STAR. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The past week we have received 34 subscribers, and discontinued 15; increase 19; total net increase 1791.

INCREASE OF SUBSCRIBERS-THE NEXT

VOLUME. It is hoped that all the friends of the Star will do what they can to bring the net increase of its subscription list up to two thousand by the commencement of the next volume. All who subscribe prior to the commencement of the next Volume, and , pay for one year in advance," shall receive, free of charge, the Nos. of the present Volume which remain to be published when their names are received.

* This condition should have been inserted last week

Bro. Cheney's speech, which we promised in our last to lay before our readers this week, will be found upon the last page.

RELIGION SHOULD COST US SOMETHING. We hear much said about the fre salvation-so much that some would almost make themselves believe it to be a sin to be at any expense on account of it. Hence the good brother rejoiced exceedingly to think that he had been a professor of religion so many years, and it had cost him only twenty-five cents ! How cheap ! Worship God with nothing and have an excellent opportunity to accumulate the things of this world! But this is not the way the true Christian feels .-He is ready to acknowledge that God has a claim upon his body, mind, and all that he possesses, and he feels bound at all times to act with reference to that claim. The consequence is, that his religion costs him something.

So it was with David when he desired . make an acceptable offering unto God, and worship him in such a manner as to avert existing calamities, and secure his blessing. He needed a suitable place to build an altar, and appear -before his God. The place, the sacrifice, the materials necessary, were all gratuitously offered him; but understanding that there is something more in true worship than the mere external act-that there must be sacrifice-a giving up of the world, he says, "Nay, I will surely buy it of thee at a price." So he bought it, prepared it, and then worshipped God acceptably.

That which costs us nothing is worth nothing. 1. In our own estimation. So it is in regard to the things of the world. I do not say that nothing is useful which costs us nothing. The air which we breathe is of the greatest utility ; yet we put no price upon it. It is considered as a symbol of nothing among men; and to offer it to God would be to offer him nothing. We estimate the value of things not so much according to their utility as according to their necessary cost. Things of no utility have their prices without which they cannot be obtained; and things that are useful have their prices graduated by the scarcity and consequent cost. This is the case with the metals. Let gold be as plenty as iron, and we might be as willing to exchange it as the aborigines of Mexico. Let it become as plenty as the sand and clay of our streets ; and how would it differ from them in value ?-It might be made into vessels, and the labor expended would give it value just as it gives value to our glass and pottery ware. The fact is, if gold cost man nothing it would be worth nothing to him, and so with everything

That knowledge which requires the great-

pattern and model. In other things men have some of these more sparkling than others .-models. The young statesman, lawyer, doc- Look at number 4. It doubtless has indirect or, farmer, fixes on some model, and seeks to classical allusion to a treatise alluded to in become such himself. Paul or any other man, " Hollinsheds Chronicles," written by an inonly so far as they have followed Christ, are dividual named Theocritus, who thus highly models; but the Savior is a perfect model, extols the sanative properties of alcohol. " It how we should pray, talk, live; to follow him is sloweth age, it strengtheneth youth, it helpeth digestion, it cutteth phlegme, it abandoneth safe-he the model, we the disciples. To seek our highest joy in religious things. If melancholie, it relisheth the heart, it lighteneth to be like Christ and to be with him be our hope, the mind, it quickeneth the spirits, it cureth our delight will now be to love his service and the hydropsia, it healeth the strangury, it

worship here, above all earthly joy : Instance pounceth the stone, it expelleth gravel, it puff Moses David Paul eth away ventositie, it keepeth and preserveth To seek for that high and holy rectitude and the head from whirling, the eyes from dazzling, nsecration which the gospel enjoins. We the tongue from lisping, the mouth from snaff have not yet attained, but we follow on and ling, the teeth from chattering, and the throat ess forward, is the motto and watchword of from rattling; it keepeth the weasan from this blessed hope. The disciple cries out er- steffling, the stomach from wambling, and the celsior, and presses on under the influence of heart from swelling,-it keepeth the hands the Christian's hope toward the glorious haven from shivering, the sinews from shrinking, the veins from crumbling, the bones from aching, on which that hope already fastens.

To overcome the world: a great battle and the marrow from soaking." fought, a mighty victory won, as hope of that The discovery of alcohol is said to hav tter world keeps the eternal inheritance in been regarded as so wonderful a blessing, that istinct and cheerful view. And to be daily in a prepared state for that it induced the belief that the end of the world was at hand. Do the New York rum-seller it induced the belief that the end of the world

eritance which remains. O, blessed thought, deem that its destruction must end the world? O blissful hope! we shall be near, and like our No, but what shall Othello do when his occu-God. And every one that hath this hope puri- pation is gone !!! We fear no omens in a fieth himself. On the heart and life, this is its good cause. But if anything short of a word effect .--- P. S. B.

SABBATH SCHOOL ... THE DEVOTED TEACHER be the putting forth of such a remonstrance as this in the 19th century, in the enlightened AND CLASS.

No scene is more pleasant and heavenly, city of New York. But we turn away from it han that presented by a devoted teacher and in disgust. We show it only as we would ass on the Sabbath, books in hand, dwelling the putrefying carcase of a dead dog, when ether, for an hour, in unity. If it be object- we would prove that it was not alive. Rand, that the scene of parents and children, dolph, says of strong drink,

sweetly harmonizing around - the family altar, s more heavenly, we reply, that, though the atter may discover greater depth of 'sympathy and tenderness, it does not discover the spirit f disinterested benevolence, which is shown the former. It is hardly deemed benevoent for a person to take care-good care-of

dren, unrecompensed, and often unsolicited, and "to friends a shame," if not that of any man who that in a modest way of non-interference with the parents' duties in the same direction-this

benevolence indeed. And this is the beevolence indicated in the scene to which we irst made allusion above.

upon this subject, which we heard a few eve If from the teacher, occupying the front round of this Sabbath school scene, we turn nigs since, from Theodore Parker, that we lay o the pupils, the emotion of pleasure is much some of its sentiments before our readers. the same. Children are expected of course Man began his career with nothing but his to attend to the 'instructions of their parents, hands & his head and his heart. His whole inhercause they are their parents, under the beam- itance was covered by his skin. Providence ngs of whose love' they have always dwelt; was his guide. At the present day, man has these teachers, -- what claim have they up- got much beside. "His whole is not now covered on the attention of their pupils? Claim! why, by his skin. What he inherits from his fathers is the claim which sincere affection can always much,-wholesome laws, houses, lands, grist nuccessfully urge upon the hearts of the young mills, factories, railroad-cars, forts, meeting towards whom it is directed. The teacher houses, colleges, academies, cities ! It is plain oves the child. She makes the child believe that man started without any of these things. hat she loves him! Her words, her looks, All these, together with arts, sciences, morals, and all the self-denial connected with her are the result of human toil.

ild cannot misunderstand. And this love, ten fingers, and no more. The arm was feeble. f which they are so well assured, as welling p in their teacher's heart, is fondly and hap-but 300 or 400 pounds, and that no higher than ily reciprocated by their own. Children, like his head, nor could he sustain it there, but for ults, trust whom they love. And hence they a few moments. At the present day, these ten onfide in the instruction, and cheerfully sub- fingers have multiplied vastly, into needles. nit to the rebukes of the teacher they love.- thimbles, plows, spades, pick-axes, planes, 'he expression of their young countenances, saws; and all sorts of machines. This same ows how much the teacher has them in her hand, so delicate and frail, now works in the art, while the expression of the teacher's, fire and is not burned, rends asunder the oak. shows how willing she is to bear the burden smites the granite till it is as smooth as a ba of their heavenly education. All together, they by's hand, and is not weary. This fooble arm titute a scene which may well be reckon- reaches down from the top of Bunker Hill ng the Monument, and takes up the stones, weigh sweetest, which is ever found upon the green 30 tons. Man started with none of this ability, earth-a scene, second only to that of the and has now attained it. His ten fingers have sanctified ones, resting in the bowers of peace become all the machinery in the world. Cerwhich skirt the stream of life." "God bless tainly starting from nothingness and coming to

THE MORNING STAR.

rowth unward.

How he has developed them, the speaker had why their report should not be accepted. This old us in the earlier part of his lecture. . is our understanding of the matter. But the progress of man, though constant, "Can they try an individual member," Sc. 7has not been uniform. If man makes a cer- By no means. The following article from the tain progress in 100 years, it does not follow Treatise on our church polity (Usages, p. 27) that he will make the same progress the next will show what our practice is on this point.

undred. This was illustrated by reference to "A Q. M. cannot deprive a church of its in hundred. This was illustrated by reference to the harmonic deprive a church of its independent form of government nor its right to dependent form of government nor its right to discipline its own members, nor labor with in-growth above ground, while its roots were discipline its own members, nor labor with in-striking downward, preparatory to a rapid growth upward. The speaker here noticed the advance points in science in different ages. In our grand-fathers' time, a man, after hawking books the right to labor with the church as a body, in case of unscriptural or disorderly walk, and may determine whether the church is worthy of its fellowship or not." the right to labor with the church as a body,

1 and a my

rough the streets, took the lightnings out of THE LATEST HUMBUG-SPIRITUAL RAPPERS

he clouds of heaven. He then occupied the CONVENTION. xtreme advance point of science. In our Can you believe it, gentle reader, that im athers' time, the man who yoked up water and posture has gained such strength as to venture ire, stood upon that point. In our own time, on calling a Convention of "Spiritualists," of man, or rather a quantity of men, have taken "Spiritual Mediums," in Cleveland, Ohio? step further. They not only get lightning, The Cleveland papers give us a report of the out make it, and so employ it, that the man at doings of such a Convention, which was held Boston can hear the clock tick at New York. in that city on the 18th and 19th, called by These men occupy the advance point of sci-ence at the present day.

But in the earlier period of human progress, notes, relate experience, strengthen each ience had its advance points.' The man who other's faith, and devise ways and means for rst discovered that a dry log would burn, spreading the cause. Some forty or fifty Mewood swim, and the like, occupied one of those diums were present, besides a very large num bints. It seems to us a simple thing to use a ber of believers. These call themselves dog, and any clown can raise horses. But the church," and the unbelievers in spiritual rapfirst man who found a dog's whelp in the woods, took it home, tamed it, and used it, did as great there were a good many present, to see the a service as Franklin and other men who oc- sport; so many indeed, that the spirits com supy the advance points of the world's modern plained that there was "not sufficient har ogress. From nothing to a dog's whelp, is mony of minds," and that the presence of unbe longer step, than from the school-boy's kite lievers destroyed the spirits' influence. Vari-

ous methods were adopted to remove the evilto the lightning rod. The woman who first brought precious grains such as a resort to singing. "Where are the of wheat to Italy, and taught the Italians the Twelve Apostles ?" "Three Grains of Corn." use of it, was worshipped as a goddess-Ceres the "Old Granite State," and "Vote Yourself for many hundreds of years. We think a Farm." A resort was also had to rapping, very little of such discoveries. But the time with a hope of driving out the heathen ; also will come, when our successors will think as to plain talk to them, and finally, to an adlittle of the telegraph, as we now think of tam- journment; after which, every person offering ing a puppy, and planting corn. They will be to enter was examined by a clairvoyant, who is far in advance of us, as we are of those claimed the ability to read what was within: who invented the art of making bread. but after all, the mediums do not appear to have The speaker noticed some of the steps by been satisfied, and it was proposed that they all which man passed from his savage to his pres-huddle together on the stage ; which they did,

which man passed from its savage to this pro-ent civilized condition. The first of these he sup-posed must have been "the learning to think." Every thing, he said begins with thinking.— of 60 years of age. This motley company of Every wheel runs in somebody's head, before humbug mediums formed a circle round a. Dr. it runs in the mill. The lightning runs along Underhill, a sort of an arch-medium and genit runs in the mill. The fighting ture man's brain, before it runs along the telegraph-ic wire. Now, it is very easy for us to learn to think. There are thinking men all around us, time. Dr. Underhill spoke a few moments, also books, schoolmasters, churches, &c. But man started with none of these things. How did he learn to think? It must have been Cleveland Herald, "a white-haired gentleman ething on this fashion. He is hungry, rose and exhorted a few moments, at the same Instinct guides him to the proper food. But time jerking and twitching all over. A young he has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to think how to get it into his the has got to the has got how to get it into his the has got to the has got how to get it into his the has got how to get it into his the has got how to get it into his the has got how to get it into his the has got how to get it into his the has got how to get it into his the has got how to get it into his the has got how to get it into his the has got how to get it into his the has got how the has got how to get it has been how to get it how to get it has been how to get it how to get it how to get it has been how to get it how to get it how to get it has been how to get it how to get it has been how to get it how to ge mouth. The bread fruit is on the tree. He jerks and spasms, rose and ran on for som has to think how to get it down. The pump-kin and cocoanut are hard; he has to think kin and cocoanut are nard, no may be as the Mormons were allocated and they be posed the Indians were the lost tribes, and they had received the gift of tongues for the purlittle. In the beginning, man asked bread of Nature. Nature gave him bread, but threw in But things did not satisfy the managers, and a little thinking. He next asked a little better bread.. Nature gave it, and threw in a little

are thinking. stated, in explanation of the unsatisfactory Presently, in satisfying hunger, man learns character of the exhibition, that the three classme few facts of nature, and at length gets es of mediums-rapping, vibratory, and writ-out washing. After a while, he learns that it is the wheat ear that nourishes him. By pulturned all but the rapping spirits off the stage ling up the wheat, he learns that a kernel is at yet they could not get up much of a demonthe bestion of the root. He from this circum-stration, and finally adjourned to get something to eat and drink. that, if he moisten the ground around it he of the system, there were lectures and admay urge its growth, and get an hundred fold. dresses, which professed to have been dicta-This, said the speaker, is only one example ted by the spirits, though one of these, is said which may stand for a thousand. to have been a very palpable plagarism from Man goes on a little farther in learning to Swedenborg's writings-and some pretty spicy think. At the low period of his progress, discussions, in which a "heathen" man now every beast excels him. The bear can out- and then took part. The Convention continwrestle him, and the bull can toss him about ued in session two days. with his horns. The problem that man then The general tendency of this meeting had to solve, was, how to make his head excel be inferred from what the Cleveland Herald starting, you will see that the fabric is made the bear's strength,-to make his head save his says of one of the documents, which was preheels. And this required more thinking .--sented for the instruction of the believers : Beasts were the school-masters of those times, "The Bible and Christian Theology wer to learn man to think. School-masters, too, boldly discarded, and Human Reason substitu

subjected by foreign emissaries -emissaries of laking a collection for this purpose once each lican principles and institutions .- . National the cause.

or Alton on Monday, Feb. 25d. A large num-ber of persons were present. His object was, to explain his position, and the causes of his difficulty with the Democrat-ic party; but a large portion of his address was on the Fugitive Slave Law, which he analyzed to some extent, and showed to be contrary to the rights of man, and the laws of God. He re-ferred to the fact, that whatever might be their views of the matter, as a moral question, com-

hly, required to assist; and gave it as his half the cost o pinion that only a law to plant slavery in our this country! dst would involve the Free States more than is did. He showed that the law might be owned by his supposed master. He spoke of the fact, that while the law provided that in all

the fact, that while the law provided that in all cases involving property to the amount of \$20, the trial should be by jury, in these more im-portant cases this right was practically denied. He spoke of the irresponsible officers it raised up, and showed that it was contrary to the principles of our free institutions, and also to the Constitution of the United States, as well as to those of the Free States generally. He gotted, is a great truth, the expression of

if its abettors supposed they were sustained by the Bible direction on the subject of Fugitives, and not return to their masters those who had

caped. He said, that while the Fugitive Slave Law He said, that while the r uprive Shave Day was often spoken of as part of the compromise, it was never in the "Omnibus Bill," but was passed as a separate and independent measure. He showed that the South were looking for.

an addition of Slave States from the division of California, the introduction of the Territories where slavery already exists, from Northern Mexico, and Cuba; and that while it was sought to deprive the people of the Free States of the right of free discussion, the people of the South were constantly acting on the ag-gressive, in extending their influence and ter-ritory, and in granging the civil and ter-The war upon the Caffres in Southern AF ritory, and in grasping the civil, naval, and NEW CODE OF MORALS .- The Pope has de-

ilitary offices. ounced the building of the new Protestant He also read resolutions passed by the New Jampshire Legislature in 1847, 1848 and 1849. church at Turin as an "outrage upo which strongly condemned slavery and depre-

which strongly condemned slavery and depre-cated its extension. As this is a religious paper, we forbear to remark on that part of his address which was more especially of a political character. What is given is regarded as moral and religious, and as being important and interactions. man so sadly misnamed His Holiness. The statistics of one of our theological sem inaries gathered a short time since, presented and as being important and interesting to men of all political creeds. W. H. the following result : Of 101 students, 71 had both parents pious ; 23 had one parent pious ;

Sopus, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1852. Bro. Burr :--- I have just returned from Can-idaigua, where I delivered a course of lec-

re shall my servants be;' and we can find a

number of hosts of them in their white robes.

around the throne, and under the golden altar, where they are to rest for a little space, till

To the Ohio and Benn, Yearly Meeting,

A Missionary in the Field. Dear Brethren and Sisters :- At the last set

e Y. M. into a Mission Society. A

on of this Y. M. a move was made, resolving

tee of five was appointed to select and employ a Missionary. Their effort resulted in secur-ing the labors of Elder John B. Page, who com-

our churches, and it is some 150 miles fro

2d. On his Sufferings and Resurrection. 3d. On his Ascension and Intercession. 4th. On his Second Advent. Although the sleighing failed and prevented

subjected by foreign emissaries — emissaries of the base alliance of the Spiritual and Civil Despotisms of Europe. Our newspapers from time to time break out in denunciation of the course of liberal-minded foreigners, who utter a manly protest against Slavery, and think it extremely insolent and mischievous, but they have no word of rebuke for these Jesuitical emissaries, these ghostly teachers of the docemissaries, these ghostly teachers of the trines of tyranny, who are insidiously under-mining the faith of American people in repub-should be able to do something handsome for ething handsome fo WM. B. CHAPEL

Th the be

to tri

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Hon. John Atwood gave an address of more than two hours and a half to the citizens of Alton on Monday, Feb. 23d. A large num-the poor, clothes his own soul. He that sweet-

IN THE UNITED STATES it is estimated that there are 16,682 preachers of the various Christian denominations. At an average salnissioners and marshals were obliged to act when the necessary documents were handed to hem, the latter under a heavy fine; and that cording to D. Todd's collegation is but the ber would be about \$6,000,000. This, acnem, the latter under a heavy line; and the same pen-rivate citizens were also, under the same pen-rivate citizens were also, under the same pen-half the cost of 16,000 criminals in prison in cording to Dr. Todd's calculation, is but about

A GOOD WORK .- Through the labors of the abused to the enslavement of free citizens, in-stancing the case of A. Gibson, who was sent into the South under this law; but was dis-parend here of which are among the most of the churches in the land in furnishing men and

uoted, as a great truth, the expression of the Queen, and to both Houses of Parliament, hov. Dinsmore, that the "Fugitive Slave Law" from the Protestant ladies of Great Britian, are

took binshore, that the Progress Save Law from the Procestant ladies of Great Britian, are at present being transmitted from all parts of the country, praying that, if numeries are still to be allowed to exist in the United Kingdom, they must henceforth be open to the inspec-

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS .- In all the Theological Seminaries of the Congregation and Presbyterian denominations, there were 70

students less in 1850 than in 1840; and vet during that time our population has increased six millions, and our territory more than a million of square miles.

morals." Fifty theatres might have been built without arousing the moral sense of that

> 7 had neither parent pious, Bishop Gobat has opened two schools in Je-

usalem, and established a Workhouse and Ist. On the First Advent of our Blessed Re- House of Refuge, for the benefit of such Jews

as embrace the faith of the gospel. The Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noel is addressing a series of letters to the Rev. Emmanuel

Fenaut, D. D., an Italian Missionary in London, on the claims of the Church of Rome, its ral attendance, yet there were enough

Francisco, capable of accommodating 5,000 or, if they have any, that it is just like the soul of a beast, and is mortal,—and if that mor-tal soul should or could be converted and serve God through a long series of years, it persons. The clergy of that city are said to be able and zealous, and the churches gener ally well attended. would, when it went to sleep in Christ, lie down in the cold grave with the body, and there remain till the resurrection, instead of be-ing in paradise with Him that redeemed it, in The Methodist Protestant states that the increase in eight of the Annual Conferences, connected with the M. P. Church, has been about 4000 for the past year. the place to which the Redeemer ascended, viz. : His Father's throne. He says, 'where I am

We were so much interested in a lectur

which we have alluded.-M. J. S. " PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN RACE."

benevolent Sabbath day calling, speak the At first, the only working tools of man were love of her heart in a language which even a his two hands, at the end of which were

re," is always the language of our hearts as somethingness, implies progress.

" It weaks the brain, it spoils the memory, Hasting on age, and awful poverty; It drowns the better parts, making the name To foes a laughter, to thy friends a shame. "Tis virtue's poison and the bane of trust, "The match of wrath, the fael unto lust! Quite leave this vice, and turn to it not again! Upon presumption of a stronger brain, For he that holds more wine than others can I rather count a hogshead than a man."

from heaven, could make us deem the end of

the world, or some other terror nigh, if would

is own child. But to trouble one's self with Whose name will be " to foes a laughter, and

valuable to us. How soon will a child learn sin and folly! He will seem to catch almost instinctively that which is of no benefit, while valuable discipline and erudition comes only by severe study-by close and persevering application. In no other way can he become an adept in the arts, sciences, and literature. He must devote time and money to it. He must sacrifice ease and comfort for the sake of it .--But there is no special effort required to devour the light literature of the day, and become an adept in vice.

The same principle is true in religion. If it requires nothing it amounts to nothing. If there is no letting go, and giving up, of the world-no sacrifice of time, talents-of pride, selfishness, there will be no benefit derived from it; and in proportion to the sacrifice will be the benefit. We must " Buy the truth and sell it not." There must be a " living sacrifice" for it. "Yes," says one, "but we are to buy it without money and without price." To be sure. there is no specific sum of money required lor it, or indeed any money. The poor may have it without money, yet he may be properly said to buy it as well as the rich. He cannot have it for nothing, and if he offers a sacrifice which costs him nothing, he will receive a religion worth nothing "." But how is this ?" says one Christ has told us. It is a " treasure hid in a field. the which when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof, goeth and selleth all that he hath & buyeth that field." It is the pearl of great price, which the finder could buy only at the sacrifice of all that he hath. Matt. 13:46. So it must be No man can obtain true religion but by giving up all that he has in his possession and affec tions. If he has money, he must make an entire surrender of that, as well as of everything else. Himself and all that belongs to him must be dedicated to God. Now, if I am required to make such a sacrifice, it is futile-it is mere mockery, for me to offer unto God that which costs me nothing .- J. M. B.

CHRISTIAN'S HOPE.

Frst-What is the Christian's hope? It is not the hope of riches. Not a few Christians are poor in this world's goods. It has always been so-and it probably will always be so. The hope of the Christian is not the hope of worldly riches.

It is not the hope of worldly honors, offices or emoluments. For, it is said, "How can ye believe who receive honor one of another, and seek not the honor that cometh from God." And too, the apostle says, 1 John 3: 3. "He that hath this hope in him, purifieth himself, even as Christ is pure." The hope of office does not at all tend to purify the heart, which the Christian's hope does. That such hopes do not purify, witness the most of those who fill such offices. This is not the Christian's hope.

The Christian's hope is, that he shall see Christ, and be like him, dwelling in a glorious immortality. And this hope is not merely a wish, a cold desire, but a rational expecta tion, which influences the heart and life

Secondly-The influence the Christian's hope has on the heart and the life: it induces him to purify himself as his Lord and Master is pure. It purifies, elevates, and often proves as the soul's steadfast anchor in the world of trial. To be more specific, the Christian's hope that he shall be like Christ and reign with hin in immortality, leads im to wish to be like Christ now, and consequently to make him his

we walk amid such scenes, up the aisles of the But let us look at things on a little narrowe scale. Take any of the modern nationsanctuary.-M. J. S. France, Germany, Italy, and as you unravel their history backwards, up towards their

THE RUMSELLERS' PROTEST !

its forms, that it cannot well defend itself .-- up of coarser threads. Take the case of a country we know very well-England. Tak Like the man trembling, arm deep in the mire, ing your starting point in the nineteenth denits victims must keep still as the only salvatury, and going backwards a hundred vesiti at tion for neck and ears. Such is the sin of a step, you find the nation becoming ruder and um-selling. It must keep still, or if it some mes strut and bluster and threaten, it must & windows were unknown in England. Queen never argue. To attempt to set up any ra-Elizabeth was the first person who wore stock tional defence, is sure to bring out its irrational defence, is sure to bring out its irra-tional, corrupting, and destructive character in distinct and glaring colors. In the early brind of the temperance referm rune found Henry the VIIth, there was no gardener in period of the temperance reform, rum found, not only its patrons and lovers, but also its England who knew how to raise salads. / The bold advocates, among the class of men called speaker here traced the exports of England backward, they becoming coarser and coarser, espectable. It was not long, however, before till they were found to consist of slaves. One was discovered, that the rum business had so much occasion to dread nothing els., as it thousand years ago, a Bishop preached against such exporting. "The common people comnad to dread the advocacy of its friends .--plained to the Bishop thus bold, saying, you Deliver me from my friends," it shrieked out in agony, and its friends were silent. A few preaching will perhaps do for the rich. They vears since, a renegade minister, (and a man can do without trade in slaves, but the poo people must sell them. They having bred wist profess the best things to make him comtheir children for the market, cannot afford to etent to the worst,) issued a paper for the lose their market value. These, said the lecefence of the rum business, called the Crusaturer, are facts which I relate. der. We might say of it, what a poet says of The speaker would call the audience to look

a company of street singers, "You'd think they were crusaders, sent From some infernal clime."

though he thought it was rather an Irishism to ant it soon learned the folly of speaking and ask an audience to look at things which they was silent. It appears, however, that the could not see. How many years is it since any um-selling New Yorkers, goaded on by des- English King could write? It is not very perate feelings are venturing once more to many years since only the clergy could eason their sinking cause ! They have m- read. So in England. You may take any odied an array of argument in a long remon- other nation, and on examination you will find strance to the New York Legislature, of which the same result. We therefore conclude that the following is the sum. Read and be in- man must have started with only his head, structed. They remonstrate against the pro- hands and heart. It is plain that he must have osed stringent action against them, started without even the power of speech. 1. Because they have a right to use the nat- If, therefore, man has been on the earth even ral and artificial (!) fruits of the earth. 2. 20,000 years, you see that his progress has Because such legislation would be unconstitu- been quite considerable. If the commonly retional. 3. Because the movement is one of ceived opinion, that he has been here 6000 on-Temperance Fanatics. 4. Because strong ly, be correct, then his progress must have drinks " are essential to the health and comfort, been still more rapid. This penniless Adam

at the invisible indications of human progress,

social enjoyment and beneficial intercourse." which God sent into the world naked, you see 5. Because man can "no more be confined by has now got a large property. He has proved egislation to the drink of inferior animals quite a thrifty child. Starting with nothing than to their food or clothing." 6. Because he has come to something. we are convinced that, infatuated total ab- The lower animals remain the same.

stinence has caused and is still causing a greater sacrifice of health and life than intemperance. 7. Because comparatively few persons immoderately and immorally abuse the have been said, man is worse off than the anibeverages, &c. 8. Because the abuse of mals. The bear had his coat on his shoulders hem is grossly and ridiculously, though sys- warm and nice-a coat too that never wore ematically, exaggerated. 9. Because these out. And if at any time it was rent, nature everages are not necessarily intoxicating .- was ever ready to patch it. Neither did the 10. Because the vice of intoxication is now new take from the old and the rent become rapidly diminishing. 11. Because a stringent worse. Beyond this, the fashion of the bear's would cause a great loss of property in coat never wore out. He is never ashamed of the city of New York. 12. Because its en- his dress, when he comes down from the mouncement would involve scenes of riot and of tains. On the other hand, man seemed the

prey of the elements. But there was in man a Such is a synopsis of the arguments for divine soul, and nature was to serve that soul. rum-selling. How conclusive. What legisla- The bear and the lion carried all their tools in tor but must be convinced by them. The re- their paws. Man carried his in his head .-monstrance is indeed a casket of genius. But His coat, his house, his tools, he carried there.

which closely watched their truant pupil, and which closely watched their truant pupil, and were by no means *nonresistants.* Again, the speaker said, man at this low savage state is a cannibal, not habitual how-ever; but other things failing to satisfy his hun-ger, he seizes his feeble brother & devours him. Hence means had use the speaker said, man at this low savage state is a cannibal, not habitual how-ever; but other things failing to satisfy his hun-ger, he seizes his feeble brother & devours him. Hence means had use the speaker said of the s Ience men had to think in order to save them-A FEMALE NERO .- The Queen of Madaselves from their fellow men, worse than wild gascar is bent on exterminating Christianity in beasts, who might devour them for food, or her dominions, and has long mercilessly perse-

spare them for slaves. Thus we saw their cuted those who prefer the "new religion."promptings to thinking. 1. Hunger. 2. Stim- In the last outburst of this protracted perseculus of wild beasts. 3. Stimulus of men tion, four persons were burnt alive; fourteen worse than wild beasts. precipitated from a high rock and crushed to But we shall make too long an article. The death ; a hundred and seventeen persons conneaker proceeded to show how man must have demned to work in chains as long as they live: earned to work, and to combine in society, in twenty persons cruelly flogged with rods

all of which he was very ingenious, and con- 1748 other persons mulcted in heavy penalties cluded by noticing some things that were hin- reduced to slavery, and compelled to buy themderances to progress. Among these he in- selves back; or deprived of their wives and tanced war and slavery. We have run over families. Persons of rank have been degraded, but a minor part of his becture, all of which and sent as forced laborers to carry stone for was exceedingly ingenious. His view how- twelve months together to build houses; and ever of man's ignorance in the beginning is in an endless variety of other ways have the doubtless extreme. We apprehend, even with- maddened passions of one wicked woman been out the Bible, much more with it, that He who permitted now for years past to plunge a large, nade man, man in size, and not babe, made populous, and beautiful country into misery and for him also a mind somewhat grown, and endowed. In all probability, too, a language

was given him before he learned it .--- M. J. s. INQUIRY.

Bro, Burr :--Answers to the following ques-tions are desired; and it is believed that it would save much trouble, if you would give inswers in the Star in connection with the Has a committee that a Quarterly Meeting

ends to visit a delinquent church, a legal right o investigate. the condition of the church, anless the church has been duly notified, and

they meet them in a regular organization? Can a Q. M. committee be the only tribunal, moderator, clerk and all? Can they try an in-dividual member and call for evidences and hear them? Can they make their own writings without giving the church a chance to approve or disapprove their report, without a departure from our usages? An Inquiraes.

Answer to the first Question. Certainly not. churches charged, with moral delinquency should be duly notified before they are called to answer to such charges, that they n ay have time o prepare for trial. They have a right to such to prepare for trial. They have a right to such a prince raised by the hand of God for the glory notice, and such notice is uniformly given by of the Church, and said that he had been called all properly regulated ecclesiastical We think a church would be justified in re-

We think a church would be justified in re-fusing to come to trial, until they have received due notice. Ans. to the Questions in the second paragraph. It is the province of a committee to appoint its own officers, keep its own records, and its own officers, keep its own records, and the earth, to the bosom of the holy jamer, iono i fills the Chair of St. Peter, and keeps the keys make its own report. If the church is dissat-Heaven and Hell, at Rome."

isfied with their proceedings, they can appear Such are the infernal teachings to which a at the Q. M., and show cause, if they can, large portion of our countrymen are constantly

The Massachusetts Baptist Convention in cludes 14 associations, two hundred and fifty ordained ministers, and thirty-one thousan the remainder who were killed in like manner shall be brought in. Again, that infidelity that says the Bible isfour hundred and fourteen members. Nine

literal book, and that we are of course to ex-ect no other than a literal heaven, and so God FRUITS OF HOME MISSIONS .- Rev. A. Cleghorn of Paris, C. W., says :

"You are aware that three years ago the bended with infidelity. And in this region ma-ny are receiving these dogmas for religion.— With this cutting down of man and making him a beast is connected the doctrine of Uni-"You are aware that three years ago the church numbered only eight persons, and all the wealth it had was in one family. Since that time fifty-three have been baptized, fifteen united by letter, thirteen by experience. All Intervolve terr, thirteen by experience. An except two of the number have maintained their profession to the praise of the grace of God. We now number sixty-three, composed of many of the most worthy citizens in the town and community, possessing ample means for the support of their pastor, and to aid in the provide the support of their pastor, and to aid in the provident children of the argument. rianism. Now, if all this were true, what is there of ligion desirable, or worth embracing?-hese false doctrines are all over this countr These false doctrines are all over this country and have been since the Miller excitement, and have accomplished what I said they would, viz.: made infidels by scores, and filled our asylums with the insane. Now I say, as John Colby once said, 'if any body puts any-thing in the bighway of our great. King, they will put me to the trouble of putting it out, if I can.' SAMUEL WIRE.

benevolent objects of the day." JONAH IN THE WHALE'S BELLY.-In the cavity of the whale, a safe and practicable asylum is afforded—not indeed in the stomach, but in another cavity of the whale: the throat is large, and is provided with a bay or intestines, so considerable in size, that whales fre-quently take into it two of their young ones when weak, especially during a temp this vessel are two yents, which serve spiration and respiration; and here, in all prob-ability, Jonah was preserved, not indeed, with-out a miracle, but with that economy of mira-cle so frequently exemplified in Scripture.— Plymouth Memorial.

menced his labors the first of Dec. last.—His labors have been abundantly blessed. Church-THE BIBLE,-We have never seen a more truthful remark upon the "book of all than the following : s have been strengthened and encouraged ;

"The Bible," says Rome, "is dangero packsliders reclaimed, and scores of sinner neve been converted. This Y. M. has fifty But dangerous for whom? "It is dan for infidelity; which it confounds; dan for sins, which it curses; dangerous for one extreme to the other, and consequently one man cannot supply all the calls. Our Miswhom it dethrones; dangerous to false relig-ions, which it unmasks; dangerous to every church which dares to conceal it from the peo-ple, and whose criminal impostures or fatal il-lusions it brings to light." ary has averaged from six to eight ser-

ons a week. Now, brethren and success, so ach ardious toils, such signal success, so amerous and pressing calls as he almost daily dent on the brethren and friends by voluntary. Contributions for a support; and this call is de-signed to apprise you of the fact, and give you the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble the arrivilege of being a contributor to so noble to assume a Christian character; but when we a cause. Bro. Page has abandoned a business theowed with minimulat sense, and put ready where he was realizing from \$600, to \$1000 a year; and at the same time preached as much as most of our ministers. All this he has done, and subjected himself to toil and hard-ship—all for the good of others, and to advance. he interests of the cause of God. Will our sign them their true place among the most de-rethren and friends sustain him? Dear graded idolaters of the heathen world."

Brethren, do not say we will contribute when you have enjoyed his labors; but immediately take up collections in every church, and for-ward to your Q. M. Treasurer, as Elder Page designs to attend all the Q. M's. He hy it the last year. For five years the mis-Page designs to attend all the Q. M's. He has held some protracted meetings in places where we have no churches. Elder Page will report his travels and labors and success occa-sionally in the Star. Dear brethren and sis-ters, as we desire God's blessing on us, let us bless others by sustaining the Missionary. Sutas A. DAvis, Chairman of Committee. Conneaut, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1852.

HEATHENISM HARDENS THE HEART .-- On the last day of a Hindoo festival at Pooree,

FINGAL, C. W., Feb., 1852. Bro. Burr :-- After reading the Report of the Missionary Society, in which it was stated that nothing had been done by the churches in Can-tank, was seized by an immense alligator, tank, was seized by an immense alligator, ada the past year for the missionary cause, I resolved that hereafter this should not be said in truth of the churches where I labor; and I told my people that I could not preach to them, unless they would allow me the privilege of *states of the by-told*.

This appeal caused the rioters to disperse. DESPOTISM AND PRIESTCRAFT.-The New

York Tribune contains a notice of a lecture

lately delivered in New York, to the Catholic Institute, by Rev. Augustus J. Theband, Vice President of St. John's College, Fordham, and a prominent Jesuit. He is a Frenchman, and his mission appears to be to debauch the repub-

lican mind of this country with the base doc-

"The lecturer considered Louis Napoleon as bodies.— by more than seven millions of Frenchmen, ied in re- who, in the act of casting their ballots for him

Mormonism has spread to Norway, and in a village called Oesterrusoer, three families have been converted, or gulled into the belief. The inhabitants being infuriated, endeavored to drive them out of the village. The military were called out, and were about to fire on the people, when a Lutheran minister interposed. saying to the rioters that one of the greates sins was intolerance, and that we should seek

to win those in error by kindness and charity.

THE MORNING STAR

In the Commons, on the 9th., Lord John

ribery. All mention of the ballot, however, is tudiously omitted. FRANCE.—The government had put forth an ntemperate article in the Patrie, telling the electors they must return Bonapartists to the ssembly, and that if they elected any other, all

andition.

RELIGIOUS INTOLEBANCE IN AUSTRIA .- continue with and continue to work with them,

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN AUSTRIA.— The measures taken against the preachers of the doctrines of German Catholicism have now been applied to foreign Protestant missiona-ries. A Mr. Edwards, who went to Lemburg to convert the Jews, has been sent out of Aus-tria, as have Messes. Wingate and Smith, who were employed in the same way at Pesth.— The excuse for this was, that by making pros-elytes they sowed the seeds of discord in the Hobrew families. The two English mission-aries have arrived here from Pesth, with their wives and families. One of them was obliged beare directly for the frontier; though he pleaded hard for a few days' rest for his wife who has only just been confined. He was three times denied to the English ambassador a Mr. Smith, is in the same predicament, with his wife and an infant child. preaching was pointed, directed to the judg-

ENGLISH CLERGYMEN IN HUNGARY .- A cor- ment, and attended with power, which finally respondent of the N. Y. Times states, that the had the desired effect. The dark cloud of moral Protestant missionaries, whom the Austrian darkness which has long hung over this place Government has driven from Pesth and other has broken, and the cheering rays of the Sur parts of Hungary, were sent ont by the Scotch of Righteousness have made glad the hearts of Church, and have been located in Pesth about fourteen or fiften years. They had no chapel, but divine service was performed in a house on the ground floor. Their congregation chiefly consisted of the English people who were em-ployed in the Danube steamship dockyard, of Christ, to submit themselves to God. "Be-English residents, travellers, several converted Jews, and others who had joined them. The service was performed in the English language. One of the members of their community was the wife of the late Palatine of Hungary. The writer has resided in Pesth for several years, and never heard a single accusation brought and never near a single accusation brought against any one of these missionary gentlemen, who have been so basely driven out of Hunga-ry, without even being allowed to arrange their honschold matters. Religious liberty in Hun-S. Parsonsfield, Me., Feb. 27, 1852. gary has long been an eye-sore to the Roman

Catholic priests, who are, no doubt, making the best use of their power to promote their own ends. The writer hopes our Minister for For-eign Affairs will use his influence to see that these poor men are compensated for the loss of their property, as their lodgings, to his knowl-edge, would make a comfortable residence for some of the Austrian needy military gentry. Had Lord Pahnerston been in power he would have seen to it. JACKSON, Me., Feb. 21, 1852. have seen to it. backsliden state. Friday evening, Feb. 6th, I

EFFECT OF STARVING MINISTERS .- The assisted Br. Rigby in the organization of a EFFECT OF STARVING MINISTERS.—The Baptist Home Mission Record mentions the death of a Baptist minister in California, who had gone there with the hope that he should be able to better his circumstances, and devote himself more exclusively to the work of the heads frown ten or twolke Baptist minister. ministry. The editor of the Record says that he has known ten or twelve Baptist ministers who have gone to California for the same pur-pose. While we admit the goodness of the motive, we cannot admire the policy; but the fact shows the cruelty of the starving system, often pursued by the people towards their min-isters. -N. Y. Obs. around the Lord's table together, to commemo

WHAT ROMANISM WILL DO. A farmer in Ireland, once took the Bible in a pair of tongs, and carrying it out of his house, buried it in a hole in his garden. A Roman Catholic bishhole in his garden. A Roman Catholic bish-op, hearing of it, delivered a splendid enlogy upon him for the act, before a large and pro-miscuous assembly; and the assembly applaud-ed the bishop for his celogy. And this is Romanism. A Christian assembly applauds a Christian bishop, for eulogizing a wretch, who had the hardhood to treat the WORD or Gon with contempt like this! Can we wonder, in with contempt like this! Can we wonder, in been converted, and others are inquiring what view of such a fact, why it is that the curse of the mount do to be saved. Our prospects for a they must do to be saved. Our prospects for a Jehovah rests upon this system of abomina-tions, and why it has been decreed in Heaven, general revival in this region are very encour that Popery shall by and by be "found" on earth, "no more at all?". Is it not rather mat-ter of surprise that a holy God can tolerate the system even for a moment? fail not. More anon.

Yours in the kingdom and patience of Jesus, J. N. RINES. This book is worth its weight in gold. If

the time ever comes when it it is as thorough- SALEM, Mass. We have been enjoying ly studied in our schools as common Arithme- some revival in our little church for several Next weeks nast : and there is m to salvation, life and health are most impor- ious excitement in some of the churches o tant. The one may be prolonged, and the other denominations here at present than for other preserved and improved by studying this a long period past. We hope the time is at little book, and practicing on the information it hand when a glorious revival shall spread through the city. M. CoLE. contains .--- A. K. M. Feb. 27.

Doughty's Falls church, North Berwick, which EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE .- Liverpool dates commenced some two years since, is progress-ing delightfully. Waterboro Q. M. is in a fair way to become one of our most efficient Q. M's. May the Lord refresh every church in it with a copious shower of divine grace.— Bro. J. R. Coox, of Sanford church, received

A. R. BRADBURY, Clerk. NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS, ETC. THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST MEETING IN NEW YORK ld in the meeting house, No. 151 Sullivan stre

In the Commons, on the 9th., Lord John Russel introduced the new reform bill. The main points are—the borough franchise is to be reduced from £10 to £5, the county franchise to be reduced from £8 to £5. A new class of voters is to be created, who pay 40s per annum. Di-rect taxes, assessed taxes, or income tax, and property qualifications for members is to be abolished, and 67 small boroughs are to be en-larged by dratings from the inhabitants of the neighborhood. Lord John also proposes to abolish the oaths now taken by Roman Catho-lies and dissenters, and the sole obstruction which now prevents the admission of Jews to seats in parliament. It promises a member to Birkenhead, and an additional one to Birning-ham, provided parliament should decide upon disfranchising the borough of St. Albans for bribery. All mention of the ballot, however, is studiously omitted. The FREE-WILL BAPTIST MEETING IN BOSTON, MASS. eld in the meeting house on North Bennett street, no

Dośarfos. The brethren of the church at Farmington Me., made a visit at our place the lat of January, as left for our benefit the sum of \$5,00. We hereby a knowledge their kindness and liberality, and offer o prayer for their prosperity. S. P. Mosanta. M. J. Mosanta.

Thanks to our kind friends in Woolwich and Wiscass Me, who for our benefit participated in a donation, the 17th of Feb., of \$49,03, of which \$305,05 was cash. E. T. Fooo. B. S. Fooo.

DONATION. We would thankfully acknowledge indness of our friends in Pageville and vicinity, w few days ago, contributed to our accessities the little sum of \$45,00. May Heaven's choicest biess est upon the donors. C. Joszan. C. JOM.EN. R. JOM.EN.

assembly, and that if they elected any other, all would have to be done over again. The legiti-mist party will abstain from coming forward. Madame Paulina Roland, a disciple of M. Pierre Leroux, has been arrested. It is also reported that sixty journeymen printers were arrested at the same time. Two hundred and forty thousand pounds a year is talked of as the salary which the Senate is asked to vote for the president. DONATION VISIT. On the 29d of Jan., the bret riends in this place kindly came to our relief, and with us the handsome sum of \$85,00, about half of wh was cash, for which we would express our sincere than ANN ALICE WALDRON.

Stephentown, N. Y. 4 The ship fever prevails in the city of New

General Intelligence.

MONDAY, Feb. 23. Senate.-Mr. Chase pre-sented a petition in favor of the repeal of all laws requiring official labor on the Sabbath, and for local improvements. Mr. James introduced a resolution as to the

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MAINE .- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, 25,000 vols. Athenæum, Portxpediency of increasing the salaries of the land, 6,200 vols. State Library, Augusta, 10,-000 vols. Theological Seminary, Bangor, 8,300 vols.

The House was not in session. TURSDAY, Feb. 24. Senate .- Mr. Borland introduced a joint resolution relative to the more equal representation of States in Congress, and briefly explained his views on the subject. Re-

A proposition is before the Ohio Legislature Mr. Felch gave notice of an amendment to to increase the pay of members to five dollars

at a proper time, move an amendment giving each of the old States a certain number of acres for educational and internal improvements.— The debate was here closed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State acres bill with the state of the state o The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Bounty Land bill, the principal feature of which is the compensating of land of-facers for locating land warrants. After discuss-ing the subject for upwards of two hours with-out coming to a conclusion, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. WEDXESDAY, Feb. 25. Senate.—The bill granting lands to Iowa, for the construction of certain railroads, was taken up. Mr. Gever of the the late Alexander Hamilton and alas

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—According to the census of 1850, the amount of capital in-vested in manufactures' in the United States, The scientific will at once understand this, up-June 1, was \$530,000,000; the raw material on inspection.

June 1, was \$530,000,000; the raw material consumed was \$550,000,000; the amount paid for labor was \$240,000,000; the value of the manufactured_articles was \$1,020,000,000; the number of persons employed, 1,050,000. Corros Masuracruzes.—It is estimated that the annual product of all the cotton mills in the United States is 250,000,000 yards, and the consumption of cotton 600,000 bales, 100,000 of which are consumed in the Southern and Western States. Its value, when manufactured, is supposed to be more than \$67,000,000, The Mass. Legislature is discussing "the

Western States. Its value, when maintenented is supposed to be more than \$67,000,000,
The Mass. Legislature is discussing "the Maine Liquor Law." The prospect of its passing is not very encouraging.
On the fourth of January the Pope gave his benediction to a quantity of baby-clothes, which he is sending as a present to the young Princess of Spain. The articles are exceedingly rich and beautifully worked.
BEAUTIES OF THE LAW.—A trial about the right of property in a calf, lately took place at Burlington, Iowa. The difficulty lay in the color of the calf's tail; the witnesses of the defendant that it was black. The court was occupied two days with the case; the jury staid out till midnight and could not agree, and a new trial is to be had; the costs already amount to \$300.
Meter Mass. Legislature is discussing "the states of the difficulty lay in the state of the defendant that it was black. The court was occupied two days with the case; the jury staid out till midnight and could not agree, and a new trial is to be had; the costs already amount to \$300.
Meter Mass. Legislature is discussing "the states of the difficulty lay in the tright of One color. He returned to his house, and was the swollen fright of property in a calf, lately took place at surgitor in the other was subject. The patient, however, grew worse wert his father's waistoot adging about him. The mystery was soon unfolded, and the patient, being relieved from his imaginary apprehence.
Meand the difficulty lay in the to the difficulty lay in the state of the difficulty lay in the state of the difficulty lay in the state of the difficulty lay in the costs already amount to \$300.
Meand the difficulty lay in the difficulty

Jout till midnight and could not serves, and at senvert also to be halt.
and train to be halt in the being relieved from his imaginary approximates to be halt.
Jick and the being relieved from his imaginary approximates that he have a method of the halt in the halt his instant, says the Gazette of that have hundred thousand dollars.
A Loxis AND COLD DURENT.—The delegation from Pembina to the Minnesota Legislature, now in session. came a distance of first water while of the second the water while of the same for as wing years of the second the water while of the second the water while of the wheel here of lock in the second the water while of the wheel and here all ministers. A Function of the water while of the wheel and here water in the water while of the water of the water while of the water while of the wheel and here water in the water training the water while of the water o

THE CHAPLIN FORFEIT.—Eighteen thousand ive hundred dollars of the bail forfeited by Wm. L. Chaplin, indicted for aiding slaves to

scape from Maryland, has really been paid in- A Good SHOT.-A bear, for some time past

Wm. L. Chaplin, indicted for aiding slaves to escape from Maryland, has really been paid into the treasury of that State.
Four hundred and fifty-three thousand pasenegers were transported over the Utica and Schenectady Railroad during the year 1851, without an accident of any kind occurring to one of them. This is the result of careful and proper management.
Fur TRADE.—An estimate has been made, that the value of furs sent into market in 1860 was \$30,000,000 of which Russia supplied one third.
Connecting Lake Superior and Lake Huron by a canal around the Falls, of sufficient capacity to receive the largest craft that floats upon the lower lakes, is one of vast importance to body to the event of that extensive region bordering upon Lake Superior, and to the commerce of the whole of that section of country.
EDUCATION IN GEODELA.—There are in the State of Georgia, 1450 wholes, colleges and academies, with 1622 teachers, and an aggregate number of white persons in the State, over the flaves result and an ander the state of Georgia. 1450 who thesthanding, the number of white persons in the State, over the State, or the state of Georgia. 1450 who thesthanding, the number of white persons in the State, over the state of Georgia. 1450 who thesthanding the number of white persons in the State, over the state of Georgia. 1450 who thesthanding the number of white persons in the State, over the state of Georgia. 1450 who thesthanding the number of white persons in the State, over the state of Georgia. 1450 who thesthanding the number of white persons in the State, over the state of Georgia. 1450 who thesthanding the number of white persons in the State, over the state of Georgia. 1450 who thesthanding the number of white persons in the State, over the state of Georgia. 1450 who thesthanding the persons in the State, over the state of the whole of that section of country.

I. Millon Merrill, Madison, Me., Vortanda, me., First Eyger church, O., New Y Suz's collection, Second Kyger church, O., New Yoar's collection, Senesse Q. M. Pemale Mission Society...church in Betnay, N. Y., 500; church in Warsaw, 550 church, in Rheidon, 300; church in Sheidon, 2,00, Erie Q. M., Pa., A friend of Missions, Suncook, Church in Buckfield, Me., col Dow, rs. Sarah Glidden, New London, for life memberdiection in Fingal church, C. W., Lyndon " " Hiected of individuals 46,25 WILLIAM BURR. Tree

187

Books Forwarded.

One package to Eld. J. Libby, enro of A. L. Frost, Bidde-ford, Me., by Longley & Co. One package Registers to Eld. O. Dike, Huntington, VL, by mail. One package Registers to Robert Hopkins, Cochranton, O., by mail. O., by mail. ne package Registers to Eld. E. True, Lake Village, care of Eld. Stewart. Dne package to Eld. A. R. Bradbury, Fortsmouth, N. H., Due package to Eld. A. R. Bradbury, Portsmouth, N. H., by express. Due package to Thomas Parker, Farmington, Me., by express. One package to H. Purinton, care of M. Dinamore, N. Anson, Me., by express. One package to Eld. W. P. Merrill, Amesbury, Ma., by express.

MARRIDD

In this town, 23d nlt, by Eld. A. Caverno, Mr. William Hoyt and Miss Fidelia Howard. In Fabins Village, Peb. 18, by Eld. S. R. Evens, Mr. Charles H. Vail of Tally and Miss Ann Salisbury of Dal-Charles H. Vail of Tally and Miss Ann Salisbury of Dal-

In Stephentown, N. Y., Feb. 2, by Eld. L. B. Coleman,

Stevens. In Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 16, 1852, Mrs. Miniam Coos on, aged 56 years.

REIGHTON CATTLE MARKET_Pob. 96

At market 750 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 10 pairs Work-ing Oxen, 59 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambe and no Swine. Parczm-Beef Cattle-A few gxtrs \$0 75; first quality \$6 25; 20 do \$5 75 a \$6 00; 3d do \$4-a \$4 50. Working Oxen-\$85 90 a \$100. Cows and Calves-\$9, 32, 35; 30 a 31. Sheep and Lambs-\$2,50, 3,75 a 3 00; extra \$5, a\$0 a 7.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET-Feb. 23 NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET-Feb. 23. At Washington Drove Yard--Offered 1,400 Beeves (600 Southern, and remainder from this State.) Demand fair and prices firm. Sales good retailing qualities at from 7 to 9 cts. A few extra sold at s higher figure. About 200 head left over unsold. At Browning's--Offered, 80 Cows and Calves, at from 50 to 502 a 345. All sold 3,500 Sheep and Lambs, on sale. Prices at from \$2 75s \$4 to \$7; the latter figure an advance. 100 extra sheep were sold at from \$10 a \$35 pgr head. Market cleared. At Chamberlani's-Hudson River Buill's Head-Offer-ed, 250 Beef Cattle, at 7 to 9c.; 75 Cows and Calves, at \$25 50, \$30 a \$40; 2,000 Sheep and Lambs All sold. Prices of Sheep \$2 50, \$3 50 a \$50 50; Lambs \$2 50 a \$3 50 to \$4 50.

ROSTON MARKET-Feb 97.

s-A moderate demand for the trade; Pri ; Mess \$16,50; Clear \$17,50. Western M 1150 according to quality, 4. mos. Lard is h t 9 3-4c for bbls., and 10 a 10 1-2c for kegs demand at 10 1-2 a lic for Western and 4 mons Plant. Hoston cured, 4 moar Flour-The market is duid and the business doing is very limited; small sales of Geness Michigan and Ohio superfine §5; fancy §5, 12 1-8; ex Genesses §5,26 a 5,75, cash. Southern is in limited quest at §5 per bbl 4 mos. Corn-Very little busin doing; white is selling slowly at 66c; no yellow afloat, brings from store 71c per but. Oats are in steady dema at 40 a 41c for Northern; Rye 70c per but cash. a can

York to an alarming extent. Three of the police officers and a number of physicians have died of the disease, contracted while in the dis-CONGRESS. charge of their duties. Mrs. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has purchased a farm in Northampton.

Mr. Mallory introduced a similar petition for

Mr. Mallory introduced a similar petition for the Judge in Florida. Also adopted. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill to reg-ulate the terms of the District Court in Iowa. Several private bills were reported and pass-ed—among them that for the relief of the wid-ow of Gen. McNeil. Mr. Sheilds offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report the amount paid to the officers of the Army for double rations, up to the year ending July 1, 1851. Also, the amount paid to officers holding commissions, above the amount of their pay, under the pro-visions of the 2d Act of April, 1818, during the year ending. July 5th, 1851. They were adopted.

The New York Mirror thinks that the attempt o carry out the Maine Liquor Law in that State would cause a civil war. If so, some rum-suckers might get ' shot in the neck.'

The Maine Liquor Law has been reported to

equal representation of States in Congress, and
briefly explained his views on the subject. Re-
ferred to the Judiciary Committee.The Maine Liquor Law has been reported to
the New Jersey Legislature. The Newark Ad-
vertiser says of it :----"There are several modifi-
cations to adapt it to our institutions, and it is
to be subject to the popular approval."Mr. Underwood renewed his amendment.
Mr. Grier commenced speaking on the subject
piect by replying to Mr. Dawson's intimation
that the new States had been spoiled by indul-
gence. The speech throughout was an able
one in support of the bill, and the objections
raised by various Senators were fully answered.
Without concluding, he yielded the floor for a
motion of adjournment, which was carried.
House.-The House resumed the consideration
of the bill granting the right of way and a do-
nation of public lands to Missouri, to aid in the
construction of a railroad from St. Louis to the western
line of that State.
Mr. Orr said he had examined the bill, andThe Maine Liquor Law has been reported to
the New York Herald'that the
National Era, the anti-slavery paper published
in the city of Washington, sustains itself by

me of that State. Mr. Orr said he had examined the bill, and in the city of Washington, sustains itself by and our said he had examined the bill, and d come to the conclusion to vote for it. He gued that Congress had constitutional power make the donation asked for, and quoted lhoun, Cass, and others, in support of his po-

Mr. Fowler notified the House that he should per day.

INFORMATION WANTED .- In the Mornin Star, No. 38, of the 20th Vol., under the head of Open Communion, I find a quotation from the Christian Observer, making Rev. Mr. No-el, a Baptist minister in London, to say, "The sentiment of Free Communion is getting to be general, if not so already," "in all our large towns." If this statement is correct, and the principles of Free Communion as getting to be

PRENIX, Oswego Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1852. Bro. Burr :-In the Report of the H. M. Society, recently published, it is stated that the meeting house built by the Free-will Baptist church at Phomix, N. Y., cost \$1200. and that The church has received an accession of 18 a \$600, debt still stands against the brethren. The Trustees wish me to say to you that both these statements are incorrect. The house cost \$2100., and a debt of \$800. remains on

their hands. Yours, J. C. Dow.

REVIVALS, ETC.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 13, 1852. Bro. Burr -Though the church in Elgin is not meetings, and the Lord directed the message enjoying any particular revival, yet the brethren to the hearts of poor sinners, and they have feel still anxious to continue their labors for the been converted to God. H. PURINGTON. prosperity of the cause here. There is a gen. Feb. 21, 1852. eral steadfastness manifested, on the part of all the members. There has been quite a num-

ber of conversions in a neighborhood four

ligion. After our meeting closed in that neighorhood, we were requested to hold a meeting at the village of McHenry, which we did, after a little rest. The meeting at the village com-menced the eighth of Jan., and continued four

menced the eighth of Jan., and continued four weeks and five days, and was one of the most solemn meetings that I have witnessed since I have been "West". There appeared to be no particular outburst of excitement, but a holy awe seemed to pervade the whole place, and made the people feel as Moses did when he saw the burning bush and was commanded to take his shoes from off his feet, for he was standing on holy ground. Though the adver-sary made a strenuous effort to stop the work, still it went on with Divine power amidst the strongest opposition, and resulted in the con-version of between twenty and thirty souls, be-sides those who were reclaimed from their backslidings. I have organized a church

backslidings. I have organized a church there, which now numbers thirty-eight, with a

there, which now numbers thirty-eight, with a fair prospect of becoming a prosperous and useful church, which may shed around it the blessed and pure light of *Bible Christianity.*— There is an effort being made by this Free-will Bartist should be the the best of the set of will Baptist church and the Methodist church of that place to erect a place of worship—pros-pects favorable at present. May the Lord

of our cause appear very much encouraged, towns." If this statement is correct, and the principles of Free Communion are becoming thus general, we here in Wisconsin ask anx-iously for some brother to give us some evi-dence of the fact. J. E. Davis. Argyle, Wis., Feb. 2, 1852. dren, that we may prove ourselves worthy the

members, and more are expected to join.

Bro. Burr :- The Lord has revived his work once more in North Anson. Some ten or fifteen precious souls; have been hopefully converted and are rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God. Elder Samuel Savage came into this place and held a few day and evening

For the Morning Star.

WEST DEERFIELD, Feb. 21, 1852. ber of conversions in a neighborhood four miles west of Elgin, where some of our mem-bers live, and we hope and pray that the influ-ence of it, (i. e.) the revival, may extend to this place. The revival in McHenry (of which I place. The revival in McHenry (of which I star,") resulted in great good to the place.— The difficulties which had existed for years were adjusted, and the hearts of Christians were united and quite a number were converted or reclaimed from a state of deep decline in re-ligion. After our meeting closed in that neigh-

une de este a silve auto

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Reported for the Star. Remassing Quarterly Meeting.

I. B. COLEMAN, Clerk.

Gold, Silver and Tin, have been discovered

in New Mexico. An accident recently occurred on the Erie lives.

Tose, and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25. Senate.—The bill granting lands to Iowa, for the construction of certain railroads, was taken up. Mr. Geyer of Missouri addressed the Senate, and argued that the bill instead of diminishing would increase the receipts into the treasury, and would ulti-mately be a large saving to the United States. He replied to the speech of Mr. Underwood, who, he thought, reasoned upon an assumption of a loss to the United States. He opposed Mr. Underwood's amendment, and advocated the passage of the bill, believing it would promote the interests of the country, and tend more to the preservation of the Uniton than any measure they could adopt. Mr. Un-derwood made some further remarks, answer-ing the objections and advocating his amend-ment. Me Grant Life addition of nine volumes of the works of his father, the late Alexander Hamilton, and also two volumes of his life. The Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Monday week. One in-mate was burned to death, and several are re-ported to be saverely injured. We believe but one newspaper in New York city has expressed itself in favor of the adop-tion of the Maine Law by that State. The New York legislature have agreed to in-vite Kossuth to visit the capital. It is estimated that Louis Philippe's property

It is estimated that Louis Philippe's propert

ment. Mr. Geyer briefly rejoined. On motion of Mr. Clark, the subject was postponed, to take up the non-intervention res-olutions to -morrow. House.—The bill granting land to Missouri

House.—The bill granting land to Missouri for the construction of railroads, being under consideration, Mr. Welch of Ohio spoke at some length in favor of the bill, and concluded by replying to Mr. Rantoul, respecting the tariff. Mr. Bennett followed in opposition to the bill. He was willing to be just and generous to the new States, but he contended that jus-tice to the old States demanded light grants of land to them.

tice to the old States demanded light grants of land to them. Before concluding his speech, the House pro-ceeded to the business on the table. <u>Mr. Andrews, of Maine, made a few remarks</u>, sustaining the resolutions of the Maine Legis-lature, concerning Kossuth, and non-interven-tion. The House then on motion went into commit-tee of the whole on the bounty land hill. After OPPOSITION TO THE MAINE LAW .- New York,

The House then on motion went into commit-tee of the whole on the bounty land bill. After one and a half hour's consideration of the same the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, with numerous amendments. The question being on adopting the amend-ments, Mr. Goodenow moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which the House adjourned. THURSDAY, Feb. 26. Senate.—The consider-ation of the Iowa land bill was postponed, and Mr. Clarke's non%intervention resolution was taken up. Mr. Miller speke at length in sup-port of the resolution. Mr. Seward, having given notice of his inten-tion to speak on the subject, moved that it be tion to speak on the subject, moved that it be postponed until Tuesday week. Agreed to.— The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned been ascertained from the official records at

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned. *House*.—The House resumed the consideration of the bounty land bill, and the yeas and nays were called on the question to lay the bill on the table, which was pending on the adjourn-ment yesterday. The motion to lay on the ta-ble was lost, 80 to 92. The House then voted on the various report-ed antendments; all of which were concurred in. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost, 35 to 89. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, 96 to 83. The House then adjourned. FRIDAY, Feb. 27. Senate.—Mr. Rhett spoke at some length in reply to the remarks made in

eference to himself, by Messrs, Cass and Clem- THE TOOTHACHE .- "L'Union Medicale," a eference to himself, by Messrs. Cass and Clem-ns, and was particularly severe on the latter,-ind was particularly severe on the latter,-ind is a severe of New Orleans, mentions the success of a new remedy against the toothache. Itemens replied in the most seathing manner.— Subject of both,—Southern matters, including the compromise measures, secession, etc. House.—The Bounty Land Bill was laid on

soft, and when it becomes hardened adheres very strongly to the tooth, and is not liable to he table. Mr. Churchill introduced a bill granting to States lands for the purpose of establishing a permanent and efficient system of common chools be affected by any liquid taken into the mouth. In 1800 the population of the United States

schools. Mr Chandler introduced a bill granting to Pennsylvania land for the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. The House adjourned till Menday. In factor the pointactor of Great Britain: it now probably exceeds it by three millions. The rate of increase every ten years in Great Brit-ain is less than 15 per cent.; in the United ain is less than 15 per cent.; in the United States it it is about 35 per cent. In the great

continental States of Europe it is considerably lower than in England.

An accident recently occurred on the Erie Rail-Road by which three persons lost their lives. THE RUSH TO CALLFORMIA.—The Tribune es-timates the emigration to Callfornia, this sea-son, at one hundred thousand.

mber of 41,702 pupils. Notwithstanding, the number of white persons in the State, over twenty-one years of age, who cannot read or write, is 41.786.

Death from the spontaneous explosion of of burning fluid. Rev. Mr. Bridgeman, writing from China,

This heart-rending scene occurred in this city the 25th inst., in connection with the folsays that the number of chests of opium, each containing one hundred and thirty-three pounds, to be to Chips the present year, will exceed The step-daughter of Mr. Henry Buxton was

For the Moning Sta

SHOCKING APPATR

says that the number of chests of opium, each containing one hundred and thirty-three pounds, taken to China, the present year, will exceed 70,000, and that in exchange for these chests, the Chinesc will pay to foreigners more than \$35,000,000, and most of this in silver.
THE WHEAT CROP OF OHIO.—The wheat crop of Ohio for the last year, according to the returns of the assessors, amounted to 34,176, 420 bushels. The number of acres planted was 1,957,108; average per acre, 17 1-2 bushels.—The surplus for export is estimated at 21,876, 420 bushels. The rong of 1860 was nearly or quite as good, whilst that for 1849 was only 15,000,000 bushels, in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera.
HANDSOME COMPLEXENT.—The colored people of Boston have presented Hon. J. P. Hale and the Hans, Eag. a tribute of gratitude for their able and successful services in the Rescurting agony from late in the foremoty was reserved to, but shol kernoon, when death put an end to her sufferings. The house of English History, and to Mr. Dana the Historical Works of Hallam, and both gratefully acknowledged the presents as evidence to their of or more there size of the prosecution will learn as their reward, that "fools inheri".

Shame."
OPROSITION TO THE MAINE LAW.—New York, Feb. 27ch.—An indignation meeting was held as Metropolitan Hall this evening, to oppose the passage by the Legislature of the Liquor Law similar to that passed by the State of Maine transment. A Really Charles, Sutham, B. Petriker, B. D. State of H. Shame, D. Langley, W. M. Durgin, N. Suthawa, I. Sance, H. Humewell, J. Brown, (to No. 19, Vol. 27, Solon, C. M. Smith, Smith & Hanson, W. Durgin, N. Solon, C. M. Smith, Smith & Hanson, W. Durgin, N. Solon, C. M. Smith, Smith & Hanson, W. Durgin, N. Solon, C. M. Smith, Smith & Hanson, W. Durgin, N. Solon, C. M. Smith, Smith & Hanson, W. Buston, B. Schwarz, B. Law 19, Stabon, Buston, Caster, J. Woodward, G. Flumer, Lisbon; O. B. Buster, Farmington; E. Cox, Holdernes; J. Stabon, S. Stabon, S. State, S. Sance, J. Sance,

his house, if he and his invalid wife did not leave town in 48 hours. The poor man in the rigor of winter, was obliged to return North. Sure Farnez.—Great fears are entertained in New York lest this disease should spread over the city. On Thursday a memorial was sent to the Mayor,—signed by Judge Betts, the United States Marshal, the United District At-torney, and the subordinate officers of the Uni-ted States attached to that Department,—re-quiring the removal of the immigrants from the basement of the building in the Park, lest the ship fever should be communicated to the persons whose official duties required them to attend at the United States Courts daily.

5,00 3,00 1,00 ,50 6,50

NEW YORK MARKET-Feb. 26.

Flour and Meal-Our market for the low grades State Flour is lower. Western is less freely offered, i is firm. The advices by the Atlantic have added to depression, and prices are 6713 easier. The quotati by this steamer are no lower than those of the Camb but the features of the English markets are less favora depression, and prices are 0.14 esset. Ine quotatous by this steamer are no lower than those of the Cambria, but the features of the English markets are less favorable. The domand for apport is very limited, and there is only a limited local and Eastern inquiry, and speculators have been the principal sellers. The better grades are firm but quiet. Canadian is quiet at \$4 \$7 1-2 a \$4 94 in hond.— The anks of Domestic reach 3100 bbs. at \$6 11-4 a. \$6 94 for common to strait State ; \$4 \$7 1-2 a \$4 94 in hond.— The anks of Domestic reach 3100 bbs. at \$6 11-4 a. \$6 94 for common to strait State ; \$4 \$7 1-2 a \$1 8 3-4 for Michigan and Indians, and \$4 94 a \$5 for favorite State and good flat hoop Ohio. New Orleans is not offered, and is nominal at \$5. Southern is more freely offered, and prices are lower The demand is mostly for the home trade. Sales of 1 200 bbs. at \$5 for fancy. Rye Fleur is guiet at \$3 75 a \$3 81 1-4. Cora Meal is firm; sales of 100 bbls. Jersey at \$3 44; Brandywine is scarce at \$3 35... Buckwheatisin good request at \$2 a \$2 55 per 100 Bs., 4 50 a \$4 75 per bbl. Richmond City is inbetter domand, and as over it thousand barrels have changed hands, deliv-erable at the mills, on terms not make public. Grain-Holders of Wheat are firm ; there is vary little diversit generation and barrels have changed hands, deliv-erable at the mills, on terms not make public. Grain-Bolders of Wheat are first is word glo 6 for White. Rye is science and Western. Southern is in demand, is mark for export, and is not glearly; quota-tations would be nominal. We have out to not a sale of the basit, and prices more shundant and the domand, and if are and grices low warred for the home trade and Jersey at 37 a 38. Barley Malt is selling in small lots at 96 a \$1 per bush, Barley is in moderate demand, and is form, sales of 50 bush, prime four-rowed abc. Corn is jerey, white Southern issheld at 76 a 60.. Provisions—Our Pork market is without lingortant change. The demand is more active, and holders firm is view of the small s

at \$15 05 3-4 a \$14 at \$15 05 3-4 a \$14 bit on new Frime, Beef is very firm and in mand; sales of 400 bbls. at \$5 a \$60 for Prime, a for Mess. Prime Mess is buoyant; rales of 60 th Western at \$17. Beef Hams are better, with a mand; sales of 300 bbls. at \$15 15 50 of \$280 bs. Mester are firm and in demand; sales of 320 bs. \$3.4 a \$1.4 for Hams, and 7c, for shoulders. La shade firmer; sales of 300 bbls. at \$9 a \$1.4c, for prime, and 6 3-4c, for Grease. Butter and Cheese with a fair demand for the house trade.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Admin-intratrix of the Estate of SAITH MODLTON, late of Moultonborough, deceased, requests all per-sons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for adjustment. EWILY MOULTON. Moultonborough, Feb. 24, 1852. 47

To the Judge of Probate for the County of Carroll. RESPECTFULLY shows and represents EMILY MOULTON Administrative of the goods and estate

RESPECTFULLY shows and represents EMILT R MOULTON, Auministratrix of the goods and estate of Smith Moulton, late of Moultonborough, in said County, deceased, that the Personal Estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the demands against the same, by the sum of aine hundred doltars; whereas fore she prays that she may be licensed to sell at public acceton so much of the real estate of said de-ceased, with the reversion of the widow's dower, as may be sufficient for the payment of said demands. Dated the sixth fay of Janoary, A. D. 1852. EMILY MOULTON, Administratrix. By SAMUEL EMERSON, her Alt'?.

By SAUEL EARSON, her All'y. CAROLLAS. The foregoing petition being pre-mented, it is ordered by the Judge, that the same be taken into consideration at a Court of Probate to he holden at West Ossipes, is said County, on the first Treeday of May next, and that the said petitions are persons interested therein, by publishing a sopy of the same, with this or der thereon, three weeks successively in the Morning Star, a newspaper printed at Dovar, the last publication whereof to be thirty days previous to said day of hearing, or by serving each of said persons with the same, by reading it to them, or hearing a copy thereof at their hast and avail place of abode at least fifteen days previous to said day. MADORN B. CARTER, Neg'z. A true copy of the original—Attest, 47 SANBORN B. CARTER, Reg'z.

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have this day given to my son, ERASTUS HUXTRESS, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall chaim none of his earnings, nor for himself, and I shall chaim none of his earnings, nor any any debts of his contracting after this date. TEMPLE HUNTRESS, Witness-H. A. PIKE. Hiram, Mc., Feb. 26, 1852. 16.00

After years of mathematical labor, and me-chanical results, Professor Willis, of Rochester, has completed, and has now in constant opera-tion, a self-winding clock, which determines the seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years of time with unfailing accu-racy, continuing in constant motion of itself, never requiring to be wound up, never running down, but moving perpetually, so long as its

THE MORNING STAR.

PORTRY.

188

For the Morning Sta "LITTLE MARY DIED." For many a long and cheerless day, And many a dreary night, Where that dear little sufferer lay, Whose eye, that beamed ao bright, Was fading neath Pains chilling power, We watched with tearful eye— And felt, at last, in one dread hour, Our little child must die !

Around our hearth had come the blight Devotion's shrine invade. And touch the offering faith prepared And on her altar laid.

Those little hands she 'll raise no more. Those little banks she' it raise no more, For other banks to press; — The dimpling smiles that eparkled o'er Her face in loveliness, No more of innocence will tell, As on the check they play That now in death, all cold and pale, Is marked for sad decay.

But lovely Faith dispersed the gloom But lovely Faith dispersed the gloo That settled on our grief, Lifted the veil from Mary's tomb,-And brought divine relief. She told us that the faded flower We sady hid away, Revived immortal in a bower Of love, and pace, and day !--

The little Mary that we loved, The fittle Mary that we over Beneath her Savior's stuile, Is far from pain and grief removed And freed from earthly guile; That mid the glorious throng above Where sin cannot annoy, She dwells in one great world of love, Of one streng low ! Of one eternal joy ! J. M. L. B. Wilmot, Feb., 1852.

For the Morning Star.

10

SONNET. "The fashion of this world passeth away." 1 Cor. 7: 31 Earth's fashion flies like a pleasing dream, Earth's fishion files like a pleasing dream, Which gilds the night, with golden beam— It passes away like a hum bird dright, That's gone, so soon, from our ravished sight— It passes away, like an April day, Through cloud and tears and sumy ray— It passes away like a meteor light, The shooting star on the brow of night— It passes away like the dew of mora, Which glows, awhile, on the scented thora— It passes away like the early cloud Which glows, awhile, on the scented thorn-It passes away like the early cloud, That floats, for a moment, in splendor proud-'T will soon in the sea of eternity be, And loat forever, to you and to me ! A. B. Prov., Feb., 1852.

ERMATA. In the "LINESS supposed to be written at the grave of a friend," which appeared in the Morning Star of the 18th inst., in the third line of the second stanza, read comscates, for "consecrates," in the second line of the fourth stanza, read diviner; for "dirine." A. B.

MISCELLANY.

For the Morning Star. OLIVER CROMWELL.*

And now a design, to which, at the com mencement of the war, no man would have dared to allude, began to take a distinct form. The stern warriors, who ruled the nation, said boldly, that the king by his treachery had forthat his death alone could preserve Protes-tantism, and the liberties of England from ru-

One day, about the beginning of 1648, the one day, about the beginning of 1040, the army-leaders met at Windsor. Three days they spent in earnest prayer before God for divine direction. "We were enabled," says one, who recorded this event, "after thus se-riously seeking the Lord's face, to come to a very clear and joint resolution, that it was our duty to call Charles Stuart, that man of blood, to an account for that blood he had shed, and mischief he had done to his utmost against the Lord's cause and people in these poor nations.'

tions." The army was now the supreme power in the land... " It seems probable," says Macau-lay, " that he who seemed to lead, was really forced to follow; for the power he had called into existence he could not always control, and that he winds to called it was and that he might ordinarily command, it was mecessary that he sometimes obey." Crom-well would have spared the king, and re-or-ganized the distracted state, under the sanc-In this de of the royal name. persisted till forced to abandon it, by the refractory temper of the soldiers, and the incura-ble duplicity of the king. He found that it was in the highest degree perilous, to contend with those stern warriors, who regarded Charles as their foe, and the foe of their country and their God; and he was forced to decide, whether to sacrifice their attachment on which his greatness and his very life depended, or to leave the king to their fury. The struggle in his mind was severe. He fasted, wept, and prayed. He was accustomed, on im-portant occasions, to expect a revelation of the Divine will, and no doubt often mistook the impulses of his gwn heart, for Divine direction. This is a serious error, and one which often leads to incurable fanaticism.----The Christian is to walk by the Divine com mands, and not by his interior illuminations .-Cromwell assures us, that after long seeking the will of the Lord by prayer, he received the the will of the Lord by prayer, he received the fullest conviction, that mothing but the death of Charles would save England. We will pass over the death of that inhap-py prince, which left the kingdom, in the ut-most disorder. The Presbyterians of Scot-land, so less than the Catholics of Ireland, hat-ed the Independents. Both kingdoms, though lately in rebellion against Charles, now rose in arms against the power which had put him to death. A leadth loss differ the more law to death. A leader less skilful, an army less brave and united, had utterly failed in such circumstances; but the army and its leader were equal to the task before them. "Oliver descended on Ireland," says Carlyle, "like the hammer of Thor; smote it at one fel stroke into dust and ruin, never to unite against him more." He smote Ireland with a terrible stroke, but he put a stop to the an-archy and bloodshed which for eight years had archy and bloodshed which for eight years had nearly desolated that unhappy island, and soon the country began to wear the aspect of prosperity. He returned to London, and was received by the Parliament and people, "as a soldier who had gained more laurels, and done more wonders, than any age or history could nearliel" scription, parallel " But Cromwell was not yet to wear his lau-rels in peace. Charles II, was in Scotland, and the Parliament of that nation had proclaimed him king. On the 26th of June, 1650 Oliver was appointed commander-in-chief o Oliver was appointed commander-in-chief of all the armies of the Commonwealth, and im-mediately marched towards Scotland. The English army encamped at Dunbar, and the Scots took possession of the heights of Lam-mermure which overlook that town; a posi-tion of great advantage. The English gener-al was reduced to extremities, but the fanati-cism of the Scottish ecclesiastics saved him. Those ministers, moved by the same expecta-tion of a Divine zevelation, which we remark-ed in Cromwell, had wrestlers with the Lord might and day. At last they said a revelation an Gronwell, had wresters with the Lord night and day. At last they said a revelation was made to them, that the English army, and Agag, meaning Gronwell, were delivered into their hand. Upon the faith of these visions their hand. Upon the faith of these visions they forced their general, in spite of his re-monstrance, to leave his favorable position, and offer the English battle. Cromwell be-held this movement with joy, and gave imme-diate orders for the attack. The battle was most disastrous to the Scots, three thousand of whom were slain, and nine thousand taken prisoners. The battle of Worcester the fol-lowing year entirely subdued the Scots, and put an end to all Charles' hopes in that coun-try. Cromwell treated the Scottish Presbyte-rians who had opposed him so violently with the utmost Kindness. Dr. Hetherington, a na-tive historian, bears the following testimony to tive historian, bears the following testimony to Oliver's policy: "Throughout the whole of Scotland, during "Throughout the whole of Scotland, during the period of Cromwell's domination, there prevailed a degree of civil peace, beyond what had almost ever before been experien-ced." Another writer says, "I verily believe, there were more souls converted to Christ in that short period, than in any season since the Reformation, though of triple its dura-

A more difficult task lay before him. . The name was a shield to the Protestants of the

A more difficult task lay before him. The same elements which had overthrown despot-ism, seemed likely to banish order and tran-quillity from the island. The Long Parlia-ment, or the Rump, as it was contemptuously styled, had become odious to the nation.— This body had existed more than twelve years. One day, Cromwell was informed that Parlia-ment was passing a bill to prolong its own du-ration. Much excited, he hastened to the House, followed by a band of soldiers, whom he left fit he lobby. He listened for a while to the debates, but when the question was ready to be put, he started up. He accused the Parliament of injustice and selfishness.— Stamping with his foot, which was a signal for the soldiers to enter, he cried, "Get you gone; give place to honester men. You are no longer a Parliament.— I tell you, you are no longer a Parliament.— I tell you, you are no longer a Parliament.— The speaker was forced from the chair.—a soldier seized the maxing locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and returned quietly to his home. "I did not think to do this when I went to the house," he said, afterwards, "but perceiving the Spirit of God strong upon me, I could no longer consult flesh and blod." Wiolent and unconstitutional as this act must appear, it was necessary and highly ap-proved by all parties. The supreme power was now entirely in his

must appear, it was necessary and highly approved by all parties. The supreme power was now entirely in his mands, and with prudence and energy, he set himself to the work of re-organizing the gov-ernment. A Parliament was called. The address with which he opened this assembly is worthy of attention. "I beseech you," he said, "have a care of the whole flock!' Love the sheep, love the lambs, love all, tender all, charisk all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in all things the sheep all and countenance all in a light and the sheep all and countenance all in a speech hefore Parliament on this aphiect, he cherish all, and countenance all in all things speech before Parliament on this subject, he that are good. If the poorest Christian, the most mistaken Christian, shall desire to live who will not be beaten down by a wordly or that are good. If the poorest Christian, the most mistaken Christian, shall desire to live peaceably and quietly under you, let him be protected." Such were the principles by which he wished to govern. "He was," says one writer, "the most magnanimous of usur-pers." It was now decided that he should assume the title of Lord Protector of the Common-wealth. All the courts of Europe recognized and with existent title." At another time, he declared, "I have not desired the continuance of my power or place, either under one title or another. I

and congratulated the new government of place, either under one title ngland. Thus far he had succeeded in all his plans. England.

He stood alone on the pinacle of greatness. Without the title of king, he enjoyed all the prerogatives of royalty, and really exercised feet." Who has a tright to accuse him of prerogatives of royalty, and really exercised a greater power in the government, than any king had dared to assume. He was great, but greatness had brought its burdens, heavy and grievous to be borne. While his enemiess trembled at his name, and his friends even were envious of his exaltation, we hear him exclaim, "In my temptation I am ready to say, 'Oh, would I had wings like a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest. Lo then would I fly away and be at rest. Lo then would I fly away and be at rest. Lo then would I fly away and be at rest. Lo then would I wander far off and remain in the wilderness,—I would hasten my escape from the windy storm and tempest.'"

whiderness, --1 would hasten my escape from the windy storms and tempest." Windy storms and tempests express the state of things in England at that time. The mutually hated and distrusted each other, but tred and distrust of the Protector. A govern-ment-less strong and energetic had been cast off with scorn-one less just and moderate,

who agreed, in a great measure, in their haits with a greed, in a great measure, in their haits is passing away, and we see the Christian and tred and distrust of the Protector. A government-less strong and energetic had been cast off with scorn—one less just and moderate, had driven men to desperation. Whatever errors he may have committed, we can but admire the boldness and sagacity with which he guided his bark over that stormy sea—ruling the tempest and riding safely on the billows.
That which commends itself most to us, in the remover the spent, is, his toleration of all sects. In this sincere catholicity, he was far in advance of his age, and nothing occasioned him more trouble than to keep down the sprith of persecution in the Parliament and among the people. Addressing the former, he said: "Is there not upon the spirits of men a strangg itching? Nothing will satisfy them unless they can press their fingers upon their brethrem's consciences to pinch them there. To do this was no part of the contest we had with the common enerw. And wherein consisted this, more than in obtaining liberty from the tyranny of the bishops, for all Protestants to worship God according to their own light and consciences. Is it fit for them who lately label.

worship God according to their own light and consciences. Is it fit for them who lately la-lution, when, as the world recedes, eternity bored under the weight of persecution, to sit heavy on others? Is it ungenerous to ask for liberty and not to give it?" Happy was it for England,—happy for religion and humani-" Lord," he exclaimed. ". Thon knowest ested in the hands of a man actuated by such that if I desire to live, it is to show forth Thy high and holy principles. It has been fash-low-bred usurper of power, but when we hear him uttering such language, we cannot refuse him the tribute of our admiration. Cromwell was an Independent by principle, but he regarded all the reformed churches as parts of the church of Christ, and as such, enhath filled me with as much assurance of his titled to Christian fellowship and civil protec-tion. This absence of sectarianism, which is now beginning to be considered a mark of true Christianity, was little understood in that conqueror, and more than a conqueror, through this sincerity. "Cromwell's neutrality for forms of worship," says Villemain, "compar-ed with the fervor which he always affected, would of itself be enough to convict him of hy-pocrisy. In that fanatical age, faith was nev-er distinct from intolerance; and if he had been sincere, he would have chosen the seet he preferred to follow." been sincere, he would have chosen the sect he preferred to follow." In his attempts to promote toleration, he found himself continually opposed, and often baffled, by the spirit of the age. He admitted him with the utmost kindness. As they were about to part, Fox says in his journal, "he caught me by the hand, and with trears in his eyes, said, ' come again to my house, for if thou and I were but an hour a day together, we should be nearer one to the other ; adding, that he wished me no more ill than he did his own soul." Yet, in spite of his efforts, the Quakers suffered cruel persecutions. The Jews had been banished from the king-dom four hundred years before. The Protect-or labored in vain to obtain liberty for them to settle again in the country. Both merchants or labored in vain to obtain liberty for them to a reat struggle, which convulsed and almost and divines were opposed to them. Yet, says overwhelmed England in these days. D'Aubigne, Oliver accomplished a great work for his times, and England should raise to him The second s

favor of silver. I write these things as we have them this day, and which everybody gives credit to. Vast excitement abounds in our city this morning in consequence of these wonderful discoveries. There is no other topic but gold, and people who a month or two ago spoke diffidently of grains, pennyweights, and ounces, now talk confidently of hundred-weights and tons. To appearances we are on the eve of surprising events, in a metalliferous sense, of which I will wride more at leisure, and when facts are closer at hand under the searching effects of scientific investigation.

subject of his poem on gambling. But we are told that this bill disturbs the

This is the fact which Mit A Papar matching the second of the second

should be. He says the Temperance Law is should be. He says the Temperance Law is a Democratic measure, that the Democrats and a portion of the Whigs passed it. Now the simple truth is, that the Liquor Law was pass-ed by the unode of the Free Soil party, and a part of the Whig party and a part of the Dem-ocratic party; and if the gentleman, who is no dull scholar in mathematical science, is still ready to adhere to that old axiom that a "whole is greater than a part," he will not be at a loss where to confer the honor. I have almost said, during this discussion, that I was sorry this bill was introduced—and this, for the reason that it might do injury to the Temperance Law. But, sir, on a careful examination of the whole subject, I am pre-pared to say that I am not sorry—and I cannot the fairmation that I am glad this bill has been presented ; I rejoice in it—and I thus rejorce, because the introduction of this bill will, if in nothing else, yet is this respect, do good: it will because the introduction of this bill will, if in hothing else, yet is this respect, do good: it will bring out the opposition to the Liquor Law— for I hold that this opposition, if it exists at all, had better be out than in. It will be better for had better be out than in. It will be better for had better be out than in. It will be better for the opponents of this law themselves. Indeed, I think they already feel better. The gentle-man from Bangor (I regret he is not in his seat) never again to see the pure light of virtue and was never more good natured than when I last saw him, and any one can perceive by casting an eye upon the gentleman from Biddeford, that his "John Regers" is not up, but down to religion. In the language of Virgil we may say :

namp from Barge (I regret he is not in hissent) saw him, and any one fan perceive by casting an eve upon the gentleman from Biddeon that his "John Ragers" is not up, but down.
 "I was any arguin to see the pure light of the same serve here has a charge of Virgil we may asy: "I blow any "Totax' the least.
 "I will be better, also, for the friends of the cast any "totax' the cast.
 "I we any arguin to see the pure light of the same serve here has a charge of Virgil we may asy: "I blow any." Totax the cast.
 "I will be better, also, for the friends of the cast any serve here is an torby ing restless commingling of the tast blow of the same serve here is an torby ing restless commingling of the tast blow of the same serve here is an torby ing restless commingling of the tast blow of the same serve here is an torby ing restless commingling of the tast blow of the same serve here is an torby equin the Legislature, certain and false sons of prophetics of the is regulations.
 The gentleman from Bidge of the same the same serve here is an torby inform the false prophetics of the is restlemant.
 The is the devent function.
 The gentleman from Bidge of the same history and contrast, has been suppressed by that only and configment has do of the is regulations.
 The gentleman from Bidge of the same history and contrast, has been suppressed by that only and configment has been suppressed by the successful the first anger light be devent to the least of the devent function.
 The gentleman history for the disc, which, has been suppressed by that from the same form the same serve has an discher of the discover history of the discover histhe discover history of the discover history of the discover

seemed coming over her, she said, "Come, welcome death, thou end of ferrs, I am prepared to die."— Then sank caluly away, leaving behind more the ra-diance of heaven than the gloom of death. We have given the above sketch, not merely to gratify the wish of friends and picture on paper a scene that is, and ever will be glowing on their hearts; but, hecause of the soul-cheering evidences it affords of the power of Christianity, elevating and beautifying the female character in life, and of opening through the gates of death a passway to endless glory for the pure spirit, leaving the assurance That God in mercy loves to dwell, With contrite souls on earth,

Refused to drink the portion up; Then turned its little head aside, Disgusted with the taste and died.".

WILLIAM H. LITTLEFIELD. Died in Anburn, Me., Jan. 12, willow MARY, cr

Died in Auburn, Me., Jan. 12, willow MARY, cor-ent of Mr. Nathaniel Small, deceased, in her 79th vera She was the first female child that was born in Baker' town; now divided into Auburn, Minot and Polau She experienced converting grace many years age united with the Poland and Danville church; and its ed beloved by the church and bar numerous family childen and other friends, who mourn their loss, bu regione in view of her gain, in consequence of he death

But through the opening gates of death. C—— A B. COWELL. Died in Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 27, '51, of dicertific of the bowels, Mr. JAMES BLAISDELL, aged 41 years, son of Eld. E. Blaisdell. Con. Departed this life on the 12th of Nov., 1851, in Mon. roe; Me., ALPRED-FOLSON, son of Bro. Mark Fol-som, Attended Strand dying bed he was brought to hops in the mercy of the Lord, and his widowed moth er and berawed companion, one little son, and other treatives, are left to mourn for him, but not as those who mourn without hope. He was always motal his habits. He was always motal in onto the relatives, are left to mourn for him, but not as those who mourn without hope. He was always motal in in the religion which she experienced while in he ad a good stirgen and obliging meighbor. His widow, who is a member of our church, finds divine consols tion in the religion which she experienced while in the above place. BEREREZER ALLEN. Dieg in New Märket, on the 14th inst., Dro. IRNA

OF

P. BIR DAV E CUB CUB BUR Ling

tion in the religion which she experienced while in her youth. EBERFEZER ALLEN. Died in New Märket, on the 14th inst., Den. IRRA ELFORS, in the 69th year of his age. Bro Fors pro-fersed religion about 38 years ago; was subsequently chosen or ordained deacon, we believe, in Barnatead ford, Pittefield and Kingsbury, Me, in all of which he has subtined an excellent Christian reputation, and where his memory will long be cherished. He with letters from the Ch. in Pittsfield, but as his bacht be gan to decline rapidly, he had not joined our churchs but we trust he is now a member of the curch trium-phant. He died as he hived united to Christian frainties of the same protection of these instruments, and ingen-well fitted to supply their wants in regard to those im-portant articles. Dist C. WARKES, M. D., Boston.

my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to those important articles.
 JOIS C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.
 Certificate from Dr. Thomas Chadboata, M. D., of Concord, N. H.
 CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13, 1850.
 In addition to the certificate of Dr. Marcen as to the mechanical skill of Mr. J. F. Foster in the adaptation of Trusses to had cases of Hernis, I can say that I have had occasional supplies of Trusses of his manufacture for the Last fifteen years, and have frequently sent patients to him that required some peculiar conformation in an instrument mat I had not on hand, and all such patients have returned satisfied with his success. To an experience of many years in the manufacture adds a persevenience and attention of his business that should recommend him to, and entitles him to the comfidence of the profession and all others compelled to the use of trusses or other similar interments manufacture in the of trusses or other similar interments manufacture adds a persevenience and all others compelled to the use of trusses or other similar instruments manufacture and the profession and all others compelled to the use of trusses. The should recommend him to, and entitles him to the comfidence of the profession and all others compelled to the use of trusses or other similar instruments manufacture in the should recommend him to, and entitles him to the comfidence of the profession and all others compelled to the use of trusses or other similar instruments manufacture in the should recommend him to, and entitles him to the comfidence of the profession and all others compelled to the use of trusses or other similar instruments manufacture in the should recommend him to, and entitles him to the comfidence of the profession and all others compelled to the use of trusses or other similar instruments manufacture in the should recommend him to, and entitles him to the comfidence of the profession and all othe

Died in Boston, Mass., Fen I, of quick commun-tion, Ass MARLA, wife of Mc. Joseph Thabbam, and daughter of Mr. Abram P. and Mrs. Sarah Libby, of Lebauon, Me., aged 23 years and 6 months. Heremand, was peacefoil and happy. She was brought home and buried with her friends in Lebanon, WILLIAM H. LITTLEFIELD. ATINBOS

and Consumption. AND FOR THE RELIEF OF PATIENTS IN ADVAN-CED STACES OF CONSUMPTION. OF all the numerous medicines extant, (and some plaints, nothing has ever been found which could com-plaints, the adverter been found which could com-plaints, the selfects with this prejaration. Others care wild out. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not adverter

and mag. J. A. DORVOK, AND J. K. K. S. Bow and the second construction and more second or failed physical and the second more comformable, and the heard of and phone hear comformable and the second more comformable, and the heard of and phone hear comformable more being from an one fact the second more comformable, and the heard form any heard bear one of the second more comformable, and the second more comformable, and the heard form any heard bear one of the second more comformable, and the second more comformable more than a year any the second more comformable more the second more comformable, and the second more comformable more the second bear of the second more comformable more the second more commentation of more commentating the second more commentation of more commentation of m

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY. THE Spring and Summer Term will WEDNESDAY, March 31st. General arrangements as heretofore. Whitestown, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1852. 47

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER. MANUFACTURER OF

RATCHET AND SPIRAL TRUSSES. 467 Washington Street, 467 BOSTON, MASS.

phant. He died as he ived united to Christ by faith, and in hope of immortality. He has left a wife and five daughters to moore the loss of a faithful humband and indulgent father, and also a numerous circle of Christian friends. His remains were carried to Straf-ford, and a discourse given by Eld. D. L. Edgerly, on the 17th iust. M. W. B. Died Feb. 3, in Warren, Pa., of scarlet fever, DE-LANSA C., son of C. E. and Catharine B. Coffin, aged

C. DODGE. Died in Raymond, Me., Jan. 17, MALISSA. daugh-ter of Dea. John and Mrs. Therza Jordan, in the 9-br year of her age. Malissa was a lovely child, and much the opening flower has been transplaned to a more transplaned to a more has been transplaned to a mor

OHINET PECTORAL FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchita, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma,

tion.? Having conquered Ireland and Scotland, Oliver turned his attention towards England.

* The extracts in this article are mostly from Hume's and Macaulay's Histories of England and D'Aubigne's Life of Cronwell.

a monument, a triumphal arch, with this in-GOLD IN AUSTRALIA .- The English papers continue to publish letters from Austra-TO THE FOUNDER OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. lia giving the most enthusiastic accounts of There is one fact which he saw very clearly, the richness of the gold diggings which have There is one fact which he saw very clearly, which seems to be overlooked by modern statesmen—the fact, that the prosperity and power of a nation are based on its morality and its faith. He regarded the law of God as ments en masse and devoting all their emer-

recently been discovered in those regions.— It is moraling the faith. He regarded the law of God as hence his efforts were directed, first of all to be production of religion. If is enemies even asses and devolution of the productorate in the product of the product or the product of the

upon it—suppressed by that frank, manly, noble address of His Excellency, JOHN HUBBARD, at the late temperance convention, which, like a mountain weight, has been settling down up-on it, and clausing it to smother. Now, I say, let this fire out. Give it vent. Let it spend itself. It may as well come out here, at this time, upon the discussion of this bill, as at any other time, and upon any other occasion. It matters not where or when or how it comes out, provided only *it comes out.* Let it come out, then, I repeat. It will be better and safer for all. And when that lightning flash of el-oquence gleaming from the east, (the gentle-man from Bungor,) and shining even unto the west, (the gentleman from Biddeford,) shall have caesed to dazzle our eyes, so that we can look at things as we are accustomed to view them,

at things as we are accustomed to view them, (for these gentlemen have given us to under-Short-lived as man undoubtedly is, he in this question,) and when the last peal of the accompanying thunder shall have died away, then will the clouds and vapors disappear, then many instances survives himself; his soul, his

clouds and vapors disappear, then will the air be purer and sweeter, and then will the glorious Sun of Temperance and Re-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>