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MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

TERMS OF THE STAR.

For one year, \$2.50; or, if paid strictly in advance, \$2.00. Subscribers in Canada and other British Provinces 20 cents additional, to prepay the postage to the line.

Subscribers will observe the date on the label with which their papers are addressed. This date is the time to which the subscription is paid. When a new payment is made, this date will be immediately altered so that the LABEL is a constant RECORD OF TIME, for the time which the subscriber has paid.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers the publishers may continue to send until arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the post office to which they are sent, they are held responsible until their bills are settled, and their papers ordered to be discontinued.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or a periodical from the post office, or ordering it and leaving it unclaimed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION!

Treasurer of the Home Mission Society.
At the Annual Meeting of the Home Mission Society held at Holderness on the 7th inst., Wm. Burr, who had held the office of Treasurer from its commencement, 31 years, resigned the office, and Rev. Silas Curtis of Concord, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Hereafter therefore all moneys intended for that Society must be forwarded to Rev. SILAS CURTIS, Concord, N. H. All concerned will please remember this, and act accordingly.

REGARD FOR OURSELVES.

True benevolence does not consist in giving to others that which we should in justice retain for ourselves, nor does true humility imply that we should deprecate ourselves unduly in comparison with our neighbors. In all the relations of life we should seek to deal justly with God, with ourselves and with our fellow men. Proper regard for ourselves then becomes a duty, and the manner in which it may be exercised is capable of a great variety of illustrations, as it may have reference either to individuals, families, societies, states or denominations of Christians. We shall, in our remarks, confine ourselves to the latter.

It cannot be expected that a young denomination like the Free Baptist, coming into existence at the time and manner in which it did, should have as many strong and wealthy churches and facilities for intellectual improvement as those which are older. It is nevertheless rights which all should respect, and it should rise to a just sense of its own true dignity and the importance of its mission. The fact that it is small avails nothing, so long as its origin and history have upon them the seal of the divine approbation. A consciousness of being upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, with Christ for the chief corner stone, is of itself far more important than wealth, numbers, worldly fame and influence. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

We say, then, let us exercise a proper regard for our doctrines and church policy. Our doctrines are such as cannot fail to commend themselves to the favorable consideration of all when properly presented. Our system is eminently an eclectic one, embracing a combination peculiar to no other denomination. As relates to the doctrine of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, we are Trinitarians. Respecting the Divine purposes, the character of man, the nature and extent of the atonement, we are Arminians. While we believe that immersion is the only Scriptural mode of baptism, we hold that the Lord's table was designed for all true believers, and in church government we are substantially Congregationalists. As a whole, our doctrines are not only Biblical, but also in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age. In making more particular reference to the excellence of our denominational polity, we scarcely need do more than refer to the testimony of the late Dr. Wayland, who, in correspondence with one of our ministers, a short time previous to his death, spoke of it as preferable to that of his own denomination. We venture to assert that members of the same and other denominations would on a careful and impartial examination of it render a similar verdict. If such then be the character of our doctrinal system and our church policy, our duty in enforcing them upon the attention of others is plain and unmistakable. We are set for their defence, and we should say with Paul, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ."

Next in importance to the subject already considered, we should duly estimate the character of our men and the value of our institutions of learning. Be it far from us to think any less of a man because he is connected with a small or weak denomination. On the contrary, he is on that very account entitled to a higher place in our confidence and esteem, especially if he has been guided in his denominational choice by the dictates of conscience and regard for truth. The Free Baptists have scores of men who are compelled to make large sacrifices annually, in consequence of their devotion to principle. They are, however, true noblemen, and should be so regarded. Apart from this consideration, there are Free Baptist ministers who could take high rank for ability in any denomination in the land. Certainly, they are no smaller for being connected with us. Turning to our institutions of learning, we are sometimes inclined to underestimate them. Our Biblical school, for instance, is said to be insignificant. We know that it is far from what it ought to be; but let us not fail to give it the credit for all that it really is, and for the work which it has accomplished. Only consider the large number of ministers who have gone out from it, and are now filling prominent positions. Hillsdale College ranks among the first institutions of the kind in the west. The success of Bates College, considering its age, is without scarcely a rival in the history of New England colleges. New Hampton, Whitestown, Lapham and Pike are in no respect inferior to similar institutions in other denominations, while we have other schools deserving honorable mention. Due regard for ourselves will lead us to rally to the support of these several schools and colleges, which are standing monuments of our benevolence, love of learning and devotion to principle. We may rest assured that unless we do it ourselves, it will not be done. Others will not do it for us.

Again, we must exercise proper regard for ourselves in sustaining our benevolent enterprises. It is our imperative duty, to send our children to our own schools, and to contribute to their endowment, rather than to those of other denominations. We should also remember

that we have missions, home, foreign, among the Freedmen, and a Bible and Tract cause of our own to sustain; and we should not hesitate to say so to certain agents who wish to take collections in our churches in behalf of causes for the support of which we are not responsible, and in the management of which we have no voice. When we have properly cared for our own interests, we can with propriety help others attend to the wants of theirs, and not before. We say all this in no unkind or sectarian spirit, but in obedience to our convictions of what the good of the cause as a whole requires. God has assigned to us as a denomination our peculiar work and sphere of action and he will hold us alone responsible for the manner in which we fulfill the trust committed to us. We cannot do it as we ought unless we exercise due regard for ourselves.

WORK A NECESSITY.

It is very truly said that work is the order of the day. In whatever direction we turn, we find those about us busily employed in their respective avocations. While many are seemingly hard pressed, not a few are almost crushed beneath a weight of care and responsibility. No one, from the day laborer, who has to struggle to keep the wolf from his door, to the millionaire, whose riches have become burdensome, can live and prosper without it.

However unpleasant this state of things may seem for the moment, and to those who take only a one-sided view of it, we can but see much wisdom and benevolence in the divine arrangement. That we labor is necessary to obtain a livelihood. It is also essential to the health and proper development of our physical systems. But this is not all. It is demanded by our very nature. Observation and experience should teach all that the idler cannot be prosperous or happy, and that the tendency of his course is downward. If it be objected that the doctrine which we advocate is liable to abuse, inasmuch as excessive labor often tends to impair the health and has an intimate connection with a greed for gain, we reply that such is not necessarily the case. Ill health more frequently results from undue exposure than from hard work, and the sin of avarice is by no means peculiar to the idlers. The idler may possess it as well as others. Everything depends upon the character of the purpose by which the individual is actuated.

Our spiritual life is strongly analogous to our physical. Both have similar laws of sustenance, health and development. It may be inferred, then, that what work does for the one it does for the other also. Labor is a necessity of the Christian. He cannot live without it. The tendencies of his nature are deathward. He has foes within and foes without, the world, the flesh and the devil, which must be overcome. His life therefore must be one of constant watchfulness, prayer and self-denial. A single disobedience, or a single neglect of duty, has a tendency to bring him into captivity. His condition may be likened to that of the poor man who has to struggle to keep the wolf from his door, or to that of the rich man who has to exercise all his ingenuity to retain possession of the treasure which he has gained, according as we view it from the standpoint of the former or that of the latter.

Again, would the Christian accomplish anything for his Master in the salvation of souls, he cannot do it by idleness and indifference. Those who have done the most for Christ have been invariably those who have toiled the hardest. Witness such men as Paul, Luther, Wesley and even those less known to fame, as Harlan Page. Their lives were made up of struggles and efforts to do good, but their labors in the Lord were not in vain. Such has been the case with all truly Christian laborers. God has never failed to verify the promise, "He that goeth forth with weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

What we especially wish to impress is this: The labor which the Christian performs for his Master is not irksome, but to the contrary. The history of Christian experience teaches that those who have worked the hardest have enjoyed the most. Every conquest which the Christian gains over his spiritual foes and every act which he performs for Christ, exerts a reflex influence upon himself, makes him stronger in his inner life and adds to his substantial joys. Thus it becomes his meat and drink to do his heavenly Father's will. While the Christian should work because duty demands it, he may not be unmindful of the fact that this is one of the chief conditions upon which his spiritual life depends. "Let none be weary in well doing." Let all seek to be more active in the service of the Master. Few are now doing so much that they cannot do more. The night cometh in which no man can work.

FENIANISM.

The Fenian invasion of Canada is at an end, and the Fenians themselves have relapsed into a state of comparative quietude. Whether or not they will be able to recover from the blow which they have received, alone must determine. The probabilities are apparently against them. The Fenians having passed, we may now form something of a correct estimate of its real character and the dangers which it threatened.

The avowed object of the Fenian movement was the liberation of Ireland from English oppression, but to what extent the alleged grievances of the Irish were real, and to what extent imaginary, does not to our mind fully appear. We are not certain that for a long period during which Ireland has been under English rule, England has not governed her better than she could have governed herself, or even better than she is capable of governing herself to-day. On the supposition, however, that the independence of Ireland is, on the whole, desirable, the method pursued to achieve it was of the most questionable character. Saying nothing of the injustice and want of propriety in invading the homes of the people of Canada, who, whatever their conduct towards us during our recent war, in extending sympathy and encouragement to the south, may have been, had little or nothing to do with the government of Ireland. The only possibility of the success of the Fenian movement must have rested upon the contingency that the United States and England should have become involved in war. In that event the independence of Ireland might have been one of its issues. Fortunately, however, our government understood its duties too well to be so entrapped, and acted with becoming decision and promptness.

When we reflect upon the folly and wickedness in which the Fenian movement was conceived, we are sorely pained at the sympathy

and encouragement which this lawless procedure has received from many among us. Newspapers have spoken in its behalf, the invaders were cheered at different points along their route to the scene of action, and even certain members of Congress, with large Irish constituencies, have expressed opposition to the action of the government, and have made efforts for the modification or repeal of our neutrality laws. These things ought not to have been. It should be remembered that such an element as that developed by the recent Fenian movement is a dangerous one to be fostered in a popular government.

As we view it, we have not a little to fear from the presence of a large foreign population among us, ignorant of our institutions and opposed to our religion. While it cannot be relied upon in time of danger, it is constantly undermining the foundations upon which our institutions rest. The Protestant and conservative influences of the country have a great and important mission to fulfill.

CHILDREN PRAISE GOD.

Children may be Christians. The gospel is so profound that the strongest and most cultivated intellect cannot fathom all its wealth, and so simple that a little child may embrace its saving power and become an heir to glory.

The miracles and teachings of Christ, so affected the hearts of children, in his day, that they filled the temple with his praises. The Pharisees were offended, but Christ said, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." This means that very young children, like those who followed him to the temple, may understand the truth and beauty of the gospel, and intelligently praise the Saviour.

The work of the Sunday school is asking full proof of this saying. Every teacher becomes a preacher of Christ to the little class, and the word preached is not lost. Thousands upon thousands are converted.

But the declaration, "Thou hast perfected praise" is very comprehensive. It signifies that the final triumph of the cause of Christ, the highest culture of his church, and the conversion of the world, is predicated upon the conversion of children. We can easily see how this is. The gospel prepossesses their hearts, and excludes much that is vile, so that Christian growth is more complete than it can be in cases of later conversion. They catch the spirit of their teachers, who are generally the best of Christians, and this imparts a higher type of piety to the pupils, which will finally leave the whole church. When we have churches composed of members fully endowed with the spirit, faith, activity, generosity of Sunday school life, Christ will be honored more than ever before. This effort for children will bring victory to the church. It will not apostatize while engaged in it; it will enlarge its members as the generations pass and the children will be converted; it will gather from the irreligious families, for wicked parents allow their children to go to Sunday school, and they are thus led to Christ, and will become helpers to teach others also. So the work will go; through the children we shall make a glorious and victorious church, and praise shall be perfected.

LIFE'S OBJECT.

Live for something. Every man should have an object in view worthy of his highest efforts, and not live and die and be forgotten like the brute. He has powers of such magnitude, as will enable him to make his mark on the age in which he lives, and shall he be content with doing nothing?

Some men might as well do nothing as to do what they do—live for mere sensual gratification—to eat, drink, sleep, and then pass off the stage of action without leaving a trace behind. They are not missed. The world is none the better for their living in it. No one is benefited by them, and no one remains to "rise up and call them blessed." Not a word spoken, nor a line written, nor an act performed, could be recalled, unless it be as a stigma upon their names. Their sun sets in the darkness of oblivion.

Some live for wealth. They toil hard and make all their calculations to acquire it, as if it were the highest good to be attained. Others make every thing subservient to position, office, fame. They will sacrifice wealth, ease, pleasure, and almost everything else for it. It is the acme of their ambition, or perhaps the air-castle of their imagination. Those who live for pleasures, riches, honors, will find in the end that the bubble is exploded, and they have lived for nought, and life has been a failure.

The great end of existence is to "glorify God and enjoy him forever," and the something for which we live should have this for its ultimate object. We should labor to secure the salvation of our own souls, and of the souls of those around us. To do good should be our great object, and we should so carry it into practical, every day life, that it may be said of us as it was of Christ, "He went about doing good." This would be a monument far more enduring than wealth or fame, yet, than time itself. Acts of beneficence, love, mercy, will never be forgotten. They will find a permanent lodgment in the heart of the recipient, and will shine resplendent forever—a monument that will abide the judgment.

DENOMINATIONAL UPBUILDING.

Since the close of the war a new and enlarged zeal seems to have come over the Christian denominations, to enlarge each its own borders. This zeal exhibits itself in more liberal contributions to mission boards, and in new hands offering themselves willingly to enter the opening fields; in holding large conventions to devise plans and raise means; and in several other ways. The Congregationalists are calling upon their wealthy members to contribute largely to the funds for erecting a "Congregational Building" in Boston, when as at headquarters the denominational banner shall be broadly unfurled; and other sects are doing about the same thing. In England large funds are being collected to erect in London the "Non-conformist Memorial Hall." So are the several tribes of Zion raising up their banners.

FREEDMEN AGAIN—EXAMPLE.

One word more about our great work among the freedmen. We must not forget that this is a special work and will therefore require the employment of special means, if we are successful in meeting our obligations. Some way we must reach not only those who are able to give only in little, but we must command the larger benefactions of those who have more abundant means. One of the best modes for such persons to encourage the good work is to pay each the salary of a teacher, and if it may be some part or the whole of the other part of the expense of sustaining a teacher in the field.

There are at least two noble examples of what I mean in this state (Me.). One brother, a member of my own church, has paid this year the salary of a teacher, whom he nominated, and has just informed me that he intends to pay as much at least during the year to come. He does not weary in well doing; Of the other case I am not so well informed; but I have heard that a brother in Augusta encourages the good work in the same way.

Perhaps it is not rash to assume that there are ten or even twelve more brethren in the state who can afford themselves a similar luxury, if their attention should be distinctly directed to the subject for a few weeks, especially in their seasons of secret prayer. May I not venture to ask those good stewards of the Lord to look within and listen if the Spirit does not say, "Go and do likewise." Can it not, brethren, be more a neighbor to these millions who fell among thieves by imitating the noble examples above cited?

By making a definite plan thus, and planning to accomplish a definite share of the work, we can all do more than if we leave our beneficence to chance. This principle is applicable alike to those of large and small means. Many church members will be quite satisfied with themselves, if they give in a chance way fifty cents to this magnificent work, could by a definite aim and planning enjoy the luxury of giving five dollars, ten dollars, or even more.

On the same principle a church in its united capacity can do more. Let, for instance, a church resolve to pay \$150, the salary of a teacher, and it will accomplish the noble undertaking with about the ease it raises in the ordinary way \$40, or \$50. Some Q. M.'s that now give respectively much less than \$100, to the cause, could if they would undertake it support a teacher or missionary of their own nomination.—D. M. G.

PASSING EVENTS.

Recent intelligence from abroad is of a highly interesting character. The proposed peace Congress of the leading powers of Europe, to which we referred in our last issue, did not convene, Austria making demands to which the other parties interested would not accede. War on a large scale is now a foregone conclusion, and nearly all of continental Europe is busy in making preparations for the terrible event.

As is well known, the difficulty between Austria and Prussia has grown principally out of the possession of Schleswig and Holstein, two duchies north of Germany which were formerly attached to Denmark, but which these two powers acquired some twenty years ago. According to the terms of the treaty then made, Prussia was to occupy Schleswig and Austria Holstein; but for some reason, whether just or otherwise, we are not prepared to say, Prussia wishes to come into possession of Holstein also. To this Austria objects. Austria, on the other hand, desires to re-annex to her dominions Prussia, a duchy southeast of Prussia, conquered from Austria by Frederick the Great, more than a hundred years ago. Italy, moreover, wishes to regain possession of Venetia, a province southwest of Germany which Austria acquired by the treaty of 1815 against which, and she takes advantage of the difficulty between Austria and Prussia to urge her claims. Austria is thus engaged in a simultaneous dispute with Prussia and Italy. It is, however, very probable that other nations, as France and Russia, may be also involved in it. As matters now stand, Austria commences the contest with the chances of success against her. While she has an army on a war footing no larger than that of Prussia, her navy is far inferior, and while Austria is burdened with a heavy national debt, the finances of Prussia are reported as in excellent condition. Thus it would seem that Prussia alone is a full match for Austria, but she has in Italy an ally, although largely in debt, yet capable of bringing into the field a spirited army of some four hundred thousand men, or nearly two-thirds as large as her own or that of Austria.

It is at present uncertain where the conflict is to commence. Prussia has already marched troops into Holstein, but Austria does not seem disposed to offer resistance there, designing doubtless to strike her heaviest blow for the acquisition of Sillesia, for which she is already concentrating her forces. The Italian troops under the command of Garibaldi will, in the meantime, make haste to drive the Austrians from Venetia. It is not improbable that actual hostilities have already begun.

Not only Europe, but the whole world must be more or less affected by the approaching war. Trade and commerce between different nations must be interrupted and the price of many commodities be increased. Popular sympathy seems to be enlisted to a great degree upon the side of Prussia and Italy, although the former is not entirely free from censure. The tyrannical course which Austria has hitherto pursued has not been calculated to gain friends for her, while all the world is interested in behalf of struggling Italy. Should France and Russia, however, take part in the war, it is probable that the latter would oppose the cause of Austria and the former oppose her. In such an event both French and Austrian troops would doubtless be withdrawn from Mexico.

Turning from war to politics, the indications are that the reform measures now pending in the English Parliament will be successful. It will be remembered that the government was sustained on a test vote on the Reform bill by a majority of only five, and this is even found itself in a minority on a subsidiary issue. This result was owing to a division in the Liberal party, a faction under the lead of Lord Grosvenor acting with the opposition. The course, however, of the conservatives has been such as to renege the Liberalists, and cause them to be successful in recent votes pertaining to the subject, by majorities of twenty-seven and fourteen. These victories had a tendency to strengthen the hopes of the friends of the popular cause.

Congress is still busy in doing its appropriate work, and doubtless anticipates an adjournment at the earliest date practicable. This we think, not before the last of next month. Among the more important subjects which have of late occupied the attention of the House is the reconstruction enabling act. There seems to be a variety of opinions respecting the propriety of passing it. Speaking of this subject the Washington correspondent of the Independent says:

The Joint Committee of fifteen agreed to a bill pledging representation to the rebellious states when, as a whole, they adopt the amendment. Bingham, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the bill, providing that, when ever one state which has been in rebellion shall accept the amendment, it shall be entitled to representation in Congress. Some very able men in both Houses would prefer to

pass no bill, allowing the amendment to stand by itself, and pledging Congress to nothing. Others say that it is almost necessary to success in the fall elections that Congress should give the solemn pledge to the rebellious states that, when they will agree to the amendment, they shall be entitled to representation in Congress.

In the death of Gen. Lewis Cass, which occurred at Detroit on the 17th inst. in the 81st year of his age, the country loses one of its oldest public men. A native of New Hampshire, but early seeking his fortune in the west, he steadily rose by his own exertions to some of the highest places within the gift of the nation, filling at different times, among others, the offices of Sec. of War, Minister to France, United States Senator and Secretary of State. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1848, but was beaten by Gen. Taylor. With the single exception of the fact, that he was compelled to resign his position in Buchanan's cabinet in consequence of his attachment to the Union cause, his public life is barren of everything which call forth the admiration and gratitude of posterity. While he was in many respects an honorable man, he was strongly wedded to the pro-slavery party, and contributed much to its power and influence.

The gold market has of late experienced several marked changes. Early last week it advanced to 167, but since that time it has materially declined. Last quotations were in the vicinity of 150. The condition of Europe has much to do with these fluctuations.

Two Extremes.
We find in the Congregationalist some very excellent advice to the converted, by Rev. Dr. Wolcott, in regard to avoiding despondency or melancholy on the one hand, and levity on the other. He says:

Cultivate seriousness without gloom, and cheerfulness without levity. There are two extremes which disfigure religion as seen in its professors. The one is a morbid despondency, or melancholy, depriving the impression that its doctrines are cheerless and its duties painful, and making it appear repulsive to the world; for men naturally shrink from that which causes more pain than pleasure. And this, which is an injury to the world, is not less an injustice to religion; as none have a better right to be uniformly cheerful than they who are sustained by the promises, and gladdened by the hopes of the Christian faith. But those who, go to the other extreme of levity, indeed, perhaps, a still deeper injury on the cause, by contenting the pretence that there is no reality in religion. That lightness of mind which never asks the stern questions of truth, always volatile, and revealing itself even in sacred places, is quite incompatible with the reverence and seriousness which a true Christian experience cannot fail to inspire. It contradicts the earnestness and momentousness of the Christian faith, and to persons on whom who has been with Jesus. Let both extremes be watchfully avoided.

How to Comfort the Afflicted.
A great mistake is often made in regard to how the afflicted can best be comforted. Mr. Beecher in the Independent speaks of a class, who, from the days of Job until the present, have obtrusively added with the sacred gift of the heart. In opposition to such a course he says:

What I want to emphasize more than anything else, in connection with this subject, is, that a man's comforters in adversity are usually his worst enemies. I think that my repugnance to having anything said to me when I am in sorrow units me for speaking to others. When I see persons in darkness, if they ask me questions themselves, I am more than glad to answer them; but to persons on whom God's hand rests, what can you do that is more comforting than to sit down with them in silence, and accompany their tears with yours; or, with a watchful look, to hover about them, as if you would say, "Here am I, not to intrude, but ready and willing to do anything for you that I can; let me know if I can be of any service to you." But this attempt put in cold maxims, and platitudes, and truisms, though it may be well meant, is, to my thought, adding harshness and cruelty to sorrow.

Mr. Spurgeon.
Rev. W. W. Patton, now in England, in a letter to the *Northeastern Christian Advocate*, tells of hearing Mr. Spurgeon preach, and shows wherein, according to his view, consists his great power over his hearers. He says:

The sermon was on the temptation of Christ upon the pinnacle of the temple. My anticipations were fully met in matter and manner. He held the vast multitude in perfect attention for fifty minutes, leaving upon their minds a tender and solemn impression, resorting to no tricks of buffoonery, saying nothing irreverent or out of taste. I should judge that his power lies in the combination of the following things: 1. His rich, clear, melodious tenor voice, that all hear and love to hear. For the highest oratory it is deficient in the lower register, not having the bass notes that for certain purposes are so effective and even necessary. 2. His perfect self-possession, and his ability to connect himself sympathetically with his audience. He feels at home with them, and they feel so with him, when he talks together. 3. His ready command of language. Though speaking extemporaneously—his published discourses are all taken down by reporters—he is never at a loss for a word, but the sermon proceeds without detrimental pause, and without a moment of thought or expression. 4. His aptness in illustration drawn largely, in the impression of the Saviour, from common life. 5. His drafts upon and appeal to actual experience. It is seen that he pictures from his own inward experience, and the hearer soon is aware that the discourse comes home to the life and the very bosom of the auditors. 6. His knowledge of human nature. Mr. Spurgeon reads individual and audiences quickly and knows how to adapt himself to the peculiarities of each. He believes most thoroughly in the Gospel of Christ, and in all that it implies; in its necessity, in its value, in its power; and he makes his preaching direct, pointed, spiritual, earnest, evangelical. And this has endeared his church to the same view and practice.

Liberty for All.
On being introduced to the Union members of the New Hampshire Legislature, Hon. J. W. Patterson, United States senator-elect, spoke briefly upon the work of the great Union party of the country. The following paragraphs may be regarded as expressive of his position:

Some people tell me that there is controversy between the Administration, or the Executive and Congress. There are some differences of opinion, it is true; but, gentlemen, the Congress of the United States hitherto has stood up to the great principles which guided us through the revolution, and Congress will continue to stand up to those principles, and they will finally triumph. I am not one of those who approve of crimination and recrimination; I am not one of those who approve of the course which some have adopted to seek to pursue. Even in Congress I would not speak with bitterness and acrimony of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, but I would defend the principles of the party, I would defend the liberty of every man on our soil, I would defend the political and civil rights of every man in the nation. I maintain our integrity as a party, it is only thus that our country is to be perpetuated in its unity, in its glory, in its grandeur as the great republic of modern times.

The President.
The Washington correspondent of the Independent has little confidence in the report which has been so generally circulated recently that the quarrel with the President is over. He says:

Optimists are multiplying in Congress since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. These fortunate persons feel sure that the quarrel with the President is over—that he will join Congress in its plan of reconstruction, and that henceforth we shall have plain sailing and pleasant weather! At the same time, I hear that the distinguished Copperhead, Jack Rogers, of New Jersey, has succeeded in obtaining the removal of a radical postmaster in his state, and has procured the nomination of one of his favorites.

For the Morning Star.
FREEDMEN'S MISSION.
Close of the Schools.—Teachers returning Home.—Preparations for commencing Schools in September.—More Teachers wanted.—Money Needed.

The schools among the freedmen at the south will generally close the last week in this month. It is expected that all our missionaries and teachers in North Carolina and Virginia will be on their way home the last of next week; and we trust that all of them will safely arrive before the 4th of next month.

The Executive Committee of our Home Mission Society, at their last meeting, voted to make an effort to send thirty teachers and three missionaries into the valley of the Shenandoah next fall. We now expect to re-open our schools there about the 20th of September. We shall want to employ some fifteen or twenty teachers besides those of our present number, who, we trust, will return to their work next fall.

All persons qualified for teachers among the freedmen who wish to be employed next season by our Society, are requested to make their applications as soon as possible to the subscribers, and circulars, stating the qualifications and certificates required, will be immediately sent to them. The committee on teachers will have a session in the early part of August, for the purpose of accepting and appointing such teachers as we need, and we may be able to sustain.

The question whether we shall send 30 teachers and three missionaries next fall depends much, very much, upon the amount of funds which the friends of the cause shall send to our treasury between this and the first of Sept. The expense for each teacher, including travelling expenses and board, will be about \$400 for the next year. Will not many of the Quarterly Meetings assume the expenses of a teacher, select some suitable person and send the name for appointment. We have several churches in New England any one of which might support a teacher among the freedmen and be much better for such an act. It would even be a great blessing to some of our wealthy men if several of them would each sustain a teacher.

Come, brethren, now is the golden opportunity to do something for a race which has long sat in darkness; but now you may give them light, and secure a great blessing from him who will give credit for the favor as though it were done to himself. The season will soon pass away. Work now while it is day.

For further particulars relative to our mission in the Shenandoah Valley, the readers of the Star are invited to read an article under the head of Home and Foreign missions which will appear in the next issue of the Star, on the first page.

SILAS CURTIS, Cor. Sec.
Concord, N. H., June 21, 1866.

For the Morning Star.
REV. J. C. HOLMES.

This dear brother, whose case was mentioned a few weeks since, is apparently rapidly nearing his heavenly home. Having recently had the privilege of visiting him, I found him suffering greatly from his cancer, which is in such an advanced stage as to render it quite certain that his days of pain and distress will soon be ended. He wished me to acknowledge in his behalf the kindness of his many friends, both in his own vicinity and from abroad, for their remembrance of him since he has been unable to labor, and whom he would be glad to thank in person if he could. He is still needy. His wife has recently been confined several weeks with fever, from which she is now scarcely recovered. It is hoped that the friends of the Lord's poor will not allow this dear brother or his family to want the necessities of life in this hour of deep affliction.

His Post Office address is West Nottingham, N. H.

Any favors entrusted to my care, Dover, N. H., shall be promptly forwarded to him.

J. RAND.

For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr.—I saw in the Star of May 23 a proposition of an aged minister in New York that he would be one of us to give \$100, each for Home and Foreign Missions.

There is an aged minister in New Hampshire who responds to the proposition. When the number shall be increased to ten and notice given in the Star, the money shall be forthcoming into the Treasurer's hand.

COM.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES: Critical, Doctrinal, and Homiletical, with Special Reference to Ministers and Students. By John Peter Lange, D. D., in connection with a number of Eminent European Divines. Translated from the German, and Edited, with Additions, Original Latin Selections, and a Glossary, by Rev. Charles Scribner & Co.

The first volume of this work on Matthew was noticed in our columns some more than a year ago. The favor with which it was received has justified its learned translator and editor, and enterprising publisher, in giving to the public a second volume on Mark and Luke, soon to be followed by those on the Acts of the Apostles, the Catholic Epistles, and the Book of Revelation. To those who have the first volume on Matthew all we need to say is, that the original plan of the work is strictly adhered to in the one before us. Its plan is such as meets, as far as possible, the wants of all classes.

To this end we have the text of our common and approved English version, with critical notes and references to the different readings by the translators, while the comments of the author are divided into "Expository and Critical," "Doctrinal and Ethical" and "Homiletical and Practical," each division being valuable for the purpose for which it was intended. The design of Dr. Lange and the writers by whom he is assisted is that the work shall be strictly evangelical, but not sectarian, recognizing everywhere the supernatural character of Christianity, and asserting the genuineness, authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures. He thus gives no countenance to the theories of German rationalism or of modern skepticism in any form.

Large and also, especially the American edition, enlarged and improved by Dr. Schaaf and his co-laborers, is the result of the soundest and ripest Biblical scholarship of the age. The force of this remark may be seen by those who consider the progress which has been made in Biblical literature during the last twenty-five years.

The portion of the volume before us on Mark was written by Dr. Lange himself, and is edited by Prof. Scheld of Union Theological Seminary. The portion on Luke was written by Prof. Van Oosterzee of the

University of Utrecht, whom Dr. Schaaf describes as "the ablest pulpit orator and divine of the evangelical school in Holland." He combines genius, learning and piety. He is orthodox and conservative, yet liberal and progressive. It is edited in part by Dr. Schaaf, and in part by Rev. C. G. Stuck, the former being under the necessity of leaving for Europe before the task was completed. Of the faithful manner in which each has performed his work we need not speak. While we approve of this work as a whole, a critical examination would doubtless reveal many defects, and statements would be discovered with which we do not agree. We commend it as a valuable contribution to Biblical science, that should be in the library of every minister. Sold in Dover by D. Lathrop & Co.

News from the Churches, etc.

REVIVALS.

I have recently had the privilege of baptizing three of the disciples of Christ, who united with our little church in Lansing, Mich. L. B. POTTER.

PUTNAM, N. Y., June 12, 1866.

Last Sabbath was a day of interest in our little church. Six were received by baptism, in addition to

given us a wide land here in the west. May holiness, consecration to God, be written all over this goodly heritage, in our earnest prayer.

Fairbank, Iowa. R. HAYDEN.

Bro. Burr:—In the fall of 1856, ten persons in Tuscarora, Bradford Co., Pa., believing it their duty and privilege to be organized as a F. W. Baptist church, called a council of the Owego Q. M. Said council came to the conclusion that it was right and proper to consummate the organization, which was done Nov. 24, 1856. From its origin, many drops have fallen from time to time; but like all new enterprises it has had its seasons of peril, requiring the most earnest efforts of pastor and people to surmount the obstacles, and especially has this been the case during the past year, as several ambitious hirelings in the ministry of another denomination have made efforts to divide this part of the land (to use their own expression) to wipe out this church, as they thought it in their way, and compel its pastor to remove, as there was no other F. Baptist church in an area of twenty miles. But the Lord has wonderfully sustained us, and the church stands as firm this day as at any former time. A number almost equal to the number of members at its organization have died triumphantly in this half score of years, one a missionary on Beaufort Island, S. C. (Rev. Stillman Fuller), and the church at this date numbers forty members. It is not boasting to say that they lose nothing in wealth, influence, or any Christian grace, by comparison with any other denomination in the neighborhood. Four persons, young converts, have recently been added by baptism, and a number, who have joined others, have been overpersuaded to be sprinkled, their minister publicly calling immersion a "whim." They are much dissatisfied, and were much affected and wept as they witnessed the administration of the ordinance among us. We are encouraged to go on and "pray for those that desistively use us and persecute us."

B. C. GOSWELL.

Tuscarora, June 1, 1866.

Miscellaneous.

The Congregationalists of Iowa have increased, since 1841, from one to eleven associations, from 3 to 158 churches, and from 110 to 6,390 members.

The Methodist Centenary subscriptions from the first of the year to the middle of May, are reported to be \$653,835.83.

Statistics of 500 Congregational churches at the west show that more than one quarter of the whole number of male members served in the Union army during the war, including one hundred and fifty-eight church officers and sixty-one ministers. About one in six of those in the service lost their lives.

About 675 conversions are reported as the result of the work of grace, this spring, in the towns of Canton, Farmington, Burlington, Glastenbury, Colchester, and Naugatuck, Conn.

A powerful revival of religion is in progress at Hebron, Conn. In that and adjoining towns there have been some 200 hopeful conversions.

The total number of Baptists in Great Britain and Ireland is rather more than 244,000—that is to say, this is the number of members of churches, exclusive of the great class of "hearers." For the purpose of fairer comparison with other denominations, let us deduct from the preceding 54,000 as representing the Baptists of Wales and Ireland; and it will leave 190,000 for the Baptists of England and Scotland. Of these about 8,000 are in Scotland, and about 20,000 belong to the General Baptist sect.

The Methodist Biblical Institute held its anniversary exercises last week at Concord, N. H. There were seventeen in the graduating class; the middle class numbers fifteen, the junior class about twenty. It is expected the Institute will be removed to some location near Boston in about a year. We notice in the graduating class the name of Rev. S. C. Kimball, the pastor of the Free Baptist church in North Ware.

Rev. J. W. Alvord has resigned his position as one of the secretaries of the American Tract Society, having become inspector of schools under the Freedmen's Bureau and secretary of the National Freedmen's Savings Bank, at Washington.

A PREDICTION OF THE POPE.—At a recent celebration of a miracle in Rome, the Pope said, in the course of a speech, that the present year would be one of triumph and of brilliant victory over the enemies of the temporal power. "I shall," he remarked, "behold the triumph, and, in 1868, I shall render up my soul to God." This singular prophecy is said to have produced a powerful effect on the audience, some of whom were moved to tears.

Chief Justice Chase presided at the annual meeting of the American Sunday-school Union held a few days since in Philadelphia. The meeting was addressed by ex-Gov. Pollock, by Gen. Meade, and by missionaries Childlaw, McCulloch, and was an admirable season. The singing by a choir of 600 singers was remarkably fine.

RADICALISM.—Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of New York, in a speech lately delivered in Boston, gave this happy definition of radicalism: "There were," he said, "two kinds of radicals—those who pull things up by the roots, and those who go down to the roots of things. He was for going down to the roots, and digging about it, and making it grow. He rejoiced in the name radical—it meant root-man, not twig, or trunk, or tree-man."

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION OF MAN AND WIFE. Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, was one of the speakers at the Boston anniversary. Col. Higginson, in alluding to his personal services, said that he would tell of his better half. When Col. Hawley went as commander of the seventh Connecticut to Port Royal, to do his share of conquering and to conquer, he took with him a thousand bayonets on one side and a Connecticut woman with her school-books on the other. Where he planted the standard of the Union, she planted its institutions; and where he waved his sword, she waved the primer.

MRS. RELIEF SUMNER, the venerable and venerated mother of Senator Sumner, died in Boston, on Friday, 8th ult. at the advanced age of 81. She had nine children, of whom only two, the oldest and the youngest, survive. The Boston Transcript says: "In the most emphatic sense of the word, she was a woman of character and moral power both by her presence and conversation. Gentle in manner, quiet in speech, resolute in thought, she seemed in her honored old age the very impersonation of serene strength, and one

could understand, after a few minutes' conversation with her, that the energy and fearlessness in well-doing and the tenacious hold on truth which characterize her oldest-born were qualities of the blood as well as prizes of moral effort.

ILLINOIS NORTHERN YEARLY MEETING.

The twenty-sixth session of the Illinois Northern Yearly Meeting was held in the city of Mendota, June 1-3. It was preceded by the ministers' conference. There were in attendance about twenty-five ministers and a large number of brethren and sisters. The Illinois Central Y. M. was represented. The union of the two Y. M.'s, to accomplish which steps had previously been taken, was at this session consummated. We are to be known hereafter as the Illinois Y. M.

The Cairo Q. M. recently organized as the fruits of the Freedmen's Mission, numbering 7 churches, 8 ministers and 219 members, was cordially received into the Y. M. by their request. The meeting of the Y. M. was held at the residence of Rev. J. Thayer, gave to their delegates, Rev. A. Rice and Rev. S. M. Clark, in behalf of the two bodies, the right hand of fellowship.

Rev. A. H. Chase, General Agent of the Freedmen's Mission, was present, and gave an interesting account of the operations and prosperity of the Mission.

Reports were received from all the Q. M.'s. Some had been favored with revivals, one church had been organized, and general steadfastness prevailed.

Resolutions were passed by the conference upon the following subjects:

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—recommending them as nurseries of piety, and exhorting all to greater efforts in making them more efficient through the year.

EDUCATION.—Inviting to earnest efforts in sustaining our institutions of learning, and to promote a sanctified education.

MISSIONS—HOME AND FOREIGN.—That we regard these benevolent institutions as the legitimate outgrowth of Christian principles, and pledge anew our hearty co-operation to sustain and carry them forward by our influence and means.

TEMPERANCE.—That the cause of temperance demands the attention of all legislative and ecclesiastical bodies. That the principles of total abstinence sustained by public sentiment and enforced by stringent prohibitory laws are the most effective means of effecting means of driving the giant evil, Intemperance, from our land.

That we sympathize with all legitimate temperance efforts and exhort our ministry to preach faithfully against the growing evil of intemperance.

That chewing, smoking and snuffing tobacco are filthy and extravagant habits, inconsistent with the pure principles of our holy religion, and should be discontinued by all Christians.

That we recommend ordaining councils to examine candidates for the ministry with reference to the use of tobacco, and refuse to ordain unless the habit of smoking or chewing be abandoned and means be taken to prevent its recurrence.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.—That we recognize the hand of God in the planting of our nation and sustaining it in its recent struggle for self existence, and that in him is still our trust and hope.

That though our nation has successfully triumphed over rebels in the field, yet the truth exists in the hearts of defeated rebels now as ever, and that the war of principles now being waged results more disastrous than those produced by the late bloody strife.

That to restore to political power the authors of the rebellion would be an act of unparalleled folly.

That the true doctrine of reconstruction is, that defeated rebels have no political rights which loyal men are bound to respect, and that all loyal men, without regard to race or color, are entitled to equal rights as citizens of our government, which derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.

That we regret the prevailing disregard for the sanctity of law throughout our country, and believe that repentance can never atone for crime or meritorious, and that when a law is violated the offender ought to suffer, and that a disregard to this principle is a license to crime and destructive to the permanency of all government.

The meeting throughout was one of interest. Many were the greetings of old friends long separated, and sweet were the friendships formed with new acquaintances. The plain and forcible presentation of Bible truth, as held by Free Baptists, which characterized the preaching on the occasion, was calculated to inspire confidence in us as a people, and promises much good to our infant interest here and the cause of God in general.

The collection on the Sabbath for the Freedmen's Mission amounted to \$208. The day of holding sessions—Friday before the first Sabbath in June.

Next session will be held within the bounds of the Hancock Q. M., timely notice of the place to be given in the Star.

P. AUGIE, Clerk.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

WHEELOCK Q. M., Vt.—Held its June session with the church at Haverhill. There was a good attendance. Churches were well represented, some as enjoying revival interest. Bro. A. Fairbank was present, and gave to the meeting a report for Foreign and Freedmen's Missions \$15.00. Next session at Church at Newport Center, commencing Friday, Aug. 14, 10 o'clock. A. M. G. PRASCT, Clerk.

SACK COUNTY Q. M., Wis.—Convened at Merrimack, June 10. There was a good attendance, and a precious season was enjoyed. The Holy Spirit came down with its quickening power, causing each Christian heart to rejoice and leading the wanderer to seek his Father's face and favor. The Richmond Center church, recently organized by Rev. E. Tuttle, was admitted into the Q. M. Delegates to the Y. M.—Rev. E. Tuttle and D. C. Miller. The usual collection amounted to \$16.33. Next session at Ironport, Sept. 7-9. A. N. TRUL, Clerk.

MEDINA Q. M., O.—Held at Royalton, commencing June 8, and continued over the Sabbath. Hinkley and Liverpool reported revivals and accessions during the past year. Conference closed Bro. G. H. Damon Clerk and B. Putnam, Treasurer for the coming year. Bro. G. H. Damon, A. G. M., also B. B. Rogers, E. N. Damon and T. B. Forbes for alternates. Rev. M. R. Kenny, from Geauga Q. M., was present, and gave to the meeting a report for Foreign and Freedmen's Missions \$15.00. Next session at Church at Newport Center, commencing Friday, Aug. 14, 10 o'clock. A. M. G. PRASCT, Clerk.

SWITZERLAND Q. M., Ind.—Held its June term with the Union church reports some revival—five added by baptism and one by letter since last session. Rev. Isaac Stone, Rev. T. S. W. B. Richards, H. Sedam, H. Vandoren and W. A. Dickinson were appointed delegates to the Indiana Y. M. Conference, to be held at the Indiana church, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

L. ANDERSON, Clerk.

Notices, Appointments, &c.

Indiana Yearly Meeting. Next session of the Indiana Yearly Meeting is to be held with the Union church, Switzerland, O., Aug. 14, 10 o'clock, P. M.

Yates & Steuben Quarterly Meeting. will hold its next session at the Free Baptist church in Big Lake, Chemung Co., N. Y., on July 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Livingston Q. Quarterly Meeting. The session will be held at the residence of the Rev. J. L. Linton, on Friday before the first Sabbath of July.

Post Office Addresses.

Rev. L. C. Coombs, Hamilton, Fillmore Co., Minn.
Rev. R. Martin, Oakfield, Genesee Co., N. Y.
Box 100

Mrs. Dennis, mother of the family afflicted with trichina at Marion, Iowa, died Sunday. The father died on Saturday. This makes the sixth death out of the ten afflicted.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS.

June 18. Senate. A bill was reported to regulate the occupation of the mineral lands of the United States. It throws all of them open to occupation to all citizens of the United States, and those who declare their intention of becoming so under certain regulations. The price of mineral lands is to be \$5 per acre. The owners of mines so taken shall pay to the treasury annually 3 per cent. of their product until the national debt is paid. This is in place of a stamp tax on bullion extracted from the public domain. No location is to exceed 300 feet in length along the line of the vein for each location. The bill was amended by striking out the words "until the national debt is paid," and in several minor particulars, but no final action was taken. The House joint resolution requesting the President to transmit to the several States for ratification the recent proposed amendment to the Constitution was passed.

House. A joint resolution was passed to pay Vermont \$146,638.11, in expiation for the protection of the frontier against an invasion from Canada in 1804. Mr. Morrill asked the passage of a joint resolution suspending the collection of duties on the St. Albans Bank until further orders. From some remarks it appeared that said bank has not yet received \$42,669 of the amount taken from it. After a discussion Mr. Morrill withdrew his proposition to modify it. The committee on Enrolled Bills reported that they had on Saturday filed with the Secretary of State the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted, and that it was published officially to-day. Mr. Bingham offered a concurrent resolution, requesting the President to transmit the foregoing forthwith to the several Executives of the States, which was passed.

June 19. Senate. The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed, and after a three-hour debate was passed. Mr. Sherman's appropriation bill was called for by Mr. Sherman, who offered as an amendment an additional section appropriating certain sums for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was agreed to. Other amendments were offered and adopted, when the bill, as amended, was passed.

House. The vote of the 8th of June, rejecting the bill to establish a Department of Education, was, 104 yeas, 104 nays, and the bill passed—yeas 80, nays 44. The army bill was then taken up. It provides for the establishment of five regiments of artillery, six of cavalry, fifty of infantry, &c. It was debated by sections, and several amendments offered and rejected. The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 20. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 21. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 22. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 23. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 24. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 25. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 26. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 27. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 28. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 29. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

June 30. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

July 1. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

July 2. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

July 3. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

July 4. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

House. Mr. Perham, from the Invalid Pension Committee, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. After a debate the Pension bill was passed. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution relative to gold sales; also a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to forward to the Governor of the several States the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

July 5. Senate. The bill was then taken up. The cotton tax was fixed at two cents, to take effect on the first day of August. Several amendments were made.

During the progress of an important lawsuit at Springfield, Ill., the United States against the Atlantic Steamship Company, for the recovery of \$15,000 of government funds, colored witnesses were, for the first time, allowed to testify in the United States Court in that state, and which was permitted under a statute recently passed.

A planter in Crittenden county, Arkansas, falling to whip a colored woman with a hoe, and armed himself, took her into the woods, stripped her to the waist, tied her to a tree, and lashed her till tired.

The consumption of ivory in the world requires a great destruction of elephants, the number annually killed to supply the establishments at Sheffield alone being over 20,000. The supply drawn from the walrus, narwhal, &c., is quite insignificant. The best ivory comes from Africa.

A singular case has just come before the French tribunals. A young girl eleven years of age attempted successively the life of her mother and sister for the sole purpose of drinking their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians, and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads the physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the czar is in such fear of his life since the discovery of the conspiracy of which Korokozoff was a member, that he has now shut himself up in the fortress of Cronstadt.

BANK ROBBERY. The National Village bank of Bowdoinham, Me., was robbed on the 22d inst. of every dollar contained in its safe, together with a large quantity of bonds, &c., amounting in all to about \$75,000. Of this amount the bank loses in cash and bonds about \$10,000. About \$65,000 in bonds belonging to individuals in the neighborhood, who had placed them in the bank for safe keeping. The robbers came to the house of Mr. Butterfield the Cashier about two o'clock in the morning, gagged him and his family, compelling him to procure the keys of the bank and safe, after which they took him to the bank and compelled him to open it. The details of the affair are among the most bold and inhuman on record. The President of the bank has offered a reward of \$5000, as follows: \$5000 will be paid for the recovery of the bonds and money, or a proportionate sum a loss on the bonds, and \$2000 will be paid for the apprehension of the thieves.

Dr. Morse on Catarrh. Mr. Editor:—It has been a long time since you have had any communication from me, I thought I would send you a short article upon Catarrh for insertion in the columns of your valuable paper. It is to give the readers of the Star a fair idea of the nature of the disease, and to show that it is not a disease before it is settled upon the lungs. I now have a letter before me just received from Dr. J. M. Drake, President of the Freedmen's Bank, Boston, saying that he has been entirely cured of Catarrh, and that the disease by the use of my remedies; such reports are common from the highest sources.

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