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## The Morning Star - volume 39 number 21 - August 17, 1864

Freewill Baptist printers

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and dark smudges, particularly near the bottom center and right edge. There is no text or other markings on the page.

Having decided to enter the Christian ministry, he received and accepted a call to become the pastor of the Freewill Baptist church Pascoag, in the town of Burrillville, R. I., the spring of 1844. Immediately after entering upon the duties of this position, his

THE CONSCRIPTION

kes all from between the ages of 17 and years, while some younger and many older pressed into service. Every man is a conscript. Mr. Osgood was saved from entering the army only by the Superintendent of the Railroad certifying under oath from month to month that his labors were essential to the operation of the road.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH.

As might be expected from the above, many are getting sick of the war, and becoming informed of their mistake and the purpose

Watchfulness and prayer form the Christian's entrenchment. These are the lines our enemy cannot break. Be the person who uses them ever so weak he will be sure to stand; be the person who neglects them ever so strong in himself, ever so judiciously taught, or ever so extensive in his knowledge, he is liable to fall.

"Sit down, sir; be good enough to be seated," said Dr. Chalmers, turning eagerly and full of interest from his writing-table. The visitor explained to him that he was troubled

A CONVERT TO DR. COLENSO.—The Rev. Jas. Brierly, incumbent of Holy Trinity Mossley, near Congleton, has written to two archbishops and to his diocesan a long letter, stating that he has found Bishop Colenso's arguments "in the main irrefragable," but that he does not consider any of the answers satisfactory. Their lordships not having replied to his letter, he sends it to the papers for publication.

[illegible]



## MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

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.

Register for 1865.  
LAST CALL.

No returns have yet been received from the following Quarterly Meetings for the next Register—  
Unless forwarded at once they will be too late.  
Kennebec Y. M. B. Burlington, N. S.  
Susquehanna, Oswego, Troy.  
Central N. Y. Whitestown.  
Pennsylvania, Somerset, Westmoreland.  
Ohio & Tenn. Erie.  
Ohio Northern, Seneca.  
Ohio, Warren & Clinton.  
Ohio River, Little Scioto, Athens.  
Marion, Harmony, Marion.  
Northern Indiana, Putnam.  
Michigan, Grand River.  
St. Joseph's Valley, Cass Co., Branch & Calhoun.  
Linnson Northern, Prairie City.  
Wisconsin, Waupun, McHenry, Wolf River, Crawford Co., Adams Co.  
Iowa, Washington.  
Iowa Central, South River, Swedenpoint.  
Minnesota, Hendricks, St. Croix.  
F. W. & F. B. COMMISSION, BAPTIST Y. M. O. OF CANADA WEST, London, Norfolk Co., Oxford.

## INCREASE OF THE PRICE OF THE STAR.

About two years ago, in consequence of the great rise in the price of paper and other printing materials, most of the publishers of newspapers in the country were under the necessity of advancing the price of their papers. By a fortunate purchase of a large quantity of paper just before that time at a small advance from the prices current before the commencement of the war, we were enabled to continue the publication of the Star without increasing its price. True, we could have sold the paper and made some \$5000; but we chose to let our subscribers have the benefit of the trade. That stock of paper supplied us up to near the close of the last volume. In February last we made a contract for 600 reams at 17 cents a pound, and hoped by the time it was used up to be able to pay more at a less price, or at least without paying any higher for it, and thus that we should be able to get through the current volume without increasing the price. But in this we have been greatly disappointed. Soon after we made the purchase paper took another start upwards, and now the current cash price is 30 cents a pound, nearly double what it was in Feb. last, and three times as much as formerly. At this price it will cost us more than \$15,000 a year for paper for the Star, a large sum that to which our yearly receipts have usually amounted. Our expenses in other particulars have also greatly increased.

Under these circumstances we must either stop publishing our paper, or increase its price, as other publishers have done. Not a few of those who raised the price of their papers two years ago have recently done it a second time. The price of many of the religious papers of the size and quality of the Star is now \$3 a year; or, if paid strictly in advance, \$2.50. We do not propose to advance the price of the Star to this extent, so long as we can live without it. But absolute necessity compels us to raise it to \$2.50; or, if strictly paid in advance, \$2. This increase of price will commence at the middle of the current volume, on the 21st of September ensuing. For all papers issued prior to that time our present subscribers will settle according to the old terms. Those who have paid in advance beyond the middle of the volume when remitting can or not add the difference between the old price and the new (one cent a number) as they choose. We have no claims upon them, and do not ask it; but, under the circumstances, they feel disposed to do so, and will be most gratefully received.

New subscribers will be charged two dollars a year in advance—from this date.

## OUR SCHOOLS—WHAT THEY SHOULD BE.

We as a denomination are becoming deeply interested in the subject of education. Much is being done to establish our schools upon a permanent basis, and to furnish them with means so that they can compete with those of other denominations. While this is the case special care should be exercised that we do not remain satisfied with making them centres of learning merely, and thus lose sight of the great object for which they were founded. If our schools are to be simply places where a good education, in the common acceptance of the term, may be acquired, we might as well cease our efforts at once. Institutions of this character, where the intellect is cultivated, and where the highest inducements to scholarship are held out, even upon a larger scale than we can at present hope to realize, exist in abundance. What then are our schools to become, and what should we labor to make them in order to meet the wants of the times, and especially our wants as a denomination? In answering this question, let it be understood that we say nothing derogatory of the highest intellectual culture, for we believe that this is in no way incompatible with those objects which we should strive to attain.

1. Our schools should be noted for their moral and religious influence. The standard of moral and religious principle, in most of the schools and colleges of our country, is extremely low. The piety of many of the professors and teachers is often formal and sluggish, and such is the state of morals among the students that many a parent would tremble did he know the evil influences to which his child, who left home in ignorance, is exposed. The piety of college students, even of those who have the ministry in view, is not always of the highest order. It certainly becomes us to mould our institutions after a different pattern. We should not simply aim at mediocrity in this particular, but to take a position the highest possible. Our schools should become even more noted for the halo of moral and religious principle which surrounds them than was Amherst College during its earlier years, or than what Mt. Holyoke Seminary has been during its entire history. They should be places where parents can send their sons and daughters, and feel perfectly at ease respecting them, knowing that their moral and spiritual welfare will be cared for—places to which many shall look in future.

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## CHURCH VACATIONS.

The practice of giving pastors vacations of a few weeks during the hottest of summer weather has become quite common. This may be well, and in some cases actually necessary, as pastors often need rest to recuperate their wasted energies. A vacation, let it be borne in mind, should never be asked or granted as a mere pastime. The work of a Christian minister is too important and too pressing for him to squander his time in this way.

There is however another practice fast coming into vogue, to which the one already referred to has given rise. It is when the pastor has a vacation for the church to have one also. That is, when the pastor leaves, the meeting is suspended until his return. We know that several very plausible reasons can be urged for this method of procedure. It saves the expense of procuring a supply; it is warm weather, and but comparatively few people would attend the meeting if there was one; and it affords those who wish to visit other churches and to hear other preachers a good opportunity to do so.

The first of these reasons savors of covetousness and is without weight. The second looks towards that spirit of innovation which is so extensively prevalent, and would soon, were it not restrained, entirely abolish the Sabbath. The weather in mid summer is warm to be present at the house of God! The meeting will soon have to be suspended in mid winter by reason of the cold, and also for a few weeks during the bad travelling of the spring. Where an innovation of this character, once commenced, will end, no one can tell. When the weather is not too warm for men to attend to their accustomed avocations, it is not too much so for them to present themselves in the sanctuary and to attend to its duties. When will men cease to rob God?

In regard to the third reason assigned, it fails to be apparent to our mind that a congregation will be any less inclined to "go a visiting" by having this propensity aroused by a church vacation. This propensity once gratified in this way, may become a permanent habit. But it is a question, how large a portion of a congregation that enjoys such a vacation, spend it in attending other meetings? Do not a majority of them usually either remain at home, or spend the day in visiting their friends?

This practice causes the Sabbath school to be broken up and its influence to be thereby impaired, and it allows vice for a time to gain ground, without the restraining influence of the Sabbath and its ministrations. We are sorry to know that any of our churches have adopted this practice, and that contentance has been given to it by some of our ministers. The institutions of our religion should be guarded with constant and watchful care, and the least innovation should not be allowed to gain a foothold.

## YOUNG MEN FOR THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.

From every side calls are heard for labor in the various departments of benevolence. Every regiment in the country's service needs an efficient and faithful chaplain. Yet the thinned churches at home require no less labor than formerly. The missions to the freedmen and refugees make large demands, the tide of emigration rolling into the new states and territories are multiplying moral fields to be cultivated, and the work in foreign lands is more inviting than ever before. Truly the harvest is plenteous, while the laborers are few.

The demand calls attention to the method of supply, and we find the subject engaging the attention especially of our Quarterly and Yearly Meetings. At the last session of one of the latter, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That it is the duty of F. W. Baptists to put forth an increased effort in the churches to encourage young brethren with suitable gifts to enter the ministry."

We are glad to notice accounts of such action, and should be still more gratified to find such feeling embodied in some definite form. Where and by what means are the "young brethren with suitable gifts" to be found, and how are they to be encouraged? There may be in the churches numbers of young men all furnished and prepared for the ministry, and who wait but the word, Go into the vineyard and labor. If so, we doubt not but they are summoned thereby by a higher authority than man's, and should at once obey.

We apprehend, however, that there are far more who do not feel that they are called to enter the ministry now, since they are not prepared for such responsibilities, but to seek the necessary qualifications. We know there are many such from personal intercourse with

them, and letters frequently received. And it is not our duty to encourage such? Shall we tell them the work is so great and pressing, they ought to enter upon it without the usual qualifications? It is to be feared that such is the only encouragement many of them receive; and thereby a grievous wrong is done to the young brethren, the church, the ministry, and the cause of God.

There is a better way, viz., by practically aiding them to do their duty, as their own consciences and the spirit of God are leading them. There is not a Yearly Meeting or Quarterly Meeting in the "Connection that has not some of this class, who need encouragement, not only by counsel, but by pecuniary aid, that they may obtain books, attend school, and so most favorably and speedily prepare to enter the sacred office.

If there are those already qualified, encourage them to enter at once; but do not thrust forward those who are not. It is in the power of any Yearly Meeting or Quarterly Meeting to look up such young men, and render them such assistance as will enable them in due time to labor most efficiently in the gospel. Something of the kind has been already done with the best results, and it needs but the general adoption of a like course greatly to strengthen our ministry, and bless the world.

## PASSING EVENTS.

More than two years ago the nation was startled with the intelligence that Admiral Farragut had passed Fort Jackson on the Mississippi, and that New Orleans was in our possession. It now appears that the same commander is the hero of another exploit quite as daring, if it does not promise to be attended with as important results. Admiral Farragut is now in Mobile Bay with sixteen vessels, having passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, with slight loss to himself, the latter of which has now surrendered. The loss of the enemy in prisoners, vessels, and stores is not certain. His achievement is already a noble one, but the fact that no southern port, with the exception of New Orleans and Charleston, is of more importance than Mobile, and the influence that its fall will have likely to have upon the fate of Atlanta, render its acquisition most desirable. It is however better that we should not have our expectations raised too high, for then we are so likely to be disappointed. The failure of the rebels in their attempt to blow up one of our forts in front of Petersburg; Averell's victory over McCausland and Johnston, capturing several guns, and hundreds of prisoners, the appointment of Gen. Sheridan to command all our forces in the Shenandoah Valley, and the exchange of our officers placed under fire at Charleston for those of the rebels, are events from the seat of war which present encouraging features, and some of which will doubtless be attended with good results.

Notwithstanding our recent repulse at Petersburg, Gen. Grant still prosecutes the siege with vigor, and the hopes of many of the loyal masses, for a time despondent, are beginning to revive. The news from Atlanta is still encouraging. The city is very closely invested, if not quite surrounded. With every rail-road leading to it, we fail to see how the fall of Atlanta can fail to be attended with the capture of Hood's entire army, especially if the estimate that he has lost twenty-four thousand men since he assumed the command, be correct. While we have not thus far in the present campaign accomplished all we hoped that we might at its commencement, and while our losses have been great, we can take courage from the fact that the campaign has been successful, rather than otherwise, and that the losses of our enemy, who could ill afford to lose, have equalled, if not excelled, our own.

That our strength is in God, that he is the giver of victory, and that he shall succeed proportionally as we look to him, are truths which we wish to keep constantly before the minds of our readers. Enough has already transpired in the present war to teach us that man has but little to do that God has everything to do with determining its issues.

## SOMETHING ABOUT THE WAR.

These are Babel times—eminently times of confusion of tongues. If one without reflection reads all the papers, and listens to all the street talk, he will learn but little save that we have upon us a terrible war. But what it is for, or who are true patriots, and who traitors, he will know but little. But let us see if by closing our eyes and ears to all rights and sounds, and considering candidly the real position of affairs, we may not get at something definite and reliable—and

First, What is the object of this war? It is obvious here to inquire who can answer this question—for us. Not newspaper editors nor correspondents. Not politicians nor irresponsible, self-constituted expounders of public affairs at the corners of the streets. None of them can make the war, nor can they make peace. The government carries on the war, can continue it, or can stop it, at least suspend it, at pleasure. The government then is the proper exponent of its own measures and deeds. Or in other words, and perhaps better—the government alone by its words and deeds can rightly interpret its ends. By this authority let us settle this question. It has been said, until the remark has become stale and offensive to the ear of truth, that it is an "abolition war." Now we neither affirm nor deny anything respecting the question whether the abolition of slavery is an object worthy of war, or whether such a war would be just and right. But we do say that the end of this war, as regarded by the government, is not the abolition of slavery. All its professions, and all its acts show most conclusively, that emancipation has been resorted to only as a means. Nothing at variance with this can be shown from any public document beginning with the President's inaugural, and ending with the late discharge of canister into the camp of those non-descripts, "whomsoever."

Again, everybody who has time and patience to listen, may hear from the oracles that "to discontinue" at the corners of the streets, assertions like these, "you can't conquer them," "you can't subjugate the South." Now we deny that the government has ever proposed, or any reasonable man has ever desired to subjugate the South. We ought to be candid at least in these trying times, and keep close to the truth. There may be readers of the Star who assert the above every day. Now let them show from public papers of the administration, one paragraph, or one sentence, from which such an idea can be legitimately drawn, even by implication.

But without showing further what the end of the war is not—we affirm directly and plainly what it is. The government intends to compel those who have wickedly and treasonably arrayed themselves against it, to lay down their arms, and allow the States, many of which were compelled by an unparalleled exercise of force and fraud to break away from the Union, peaceably to return and again become loyal states on a perfect and absolute equality with Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Is that subjugation? Is it not the least a free government worthy of the name, and worthy of the respect of nations, can do?

Second, Who among us are traitors? The crime of treason is the highest crime known to the State. It becomes doubly heinous when committed against an excellent government, in extreme peril. We ought not, therefore, to charge such an offence against any fellow-citizens, perhaps our neighbors, without adequate cause. By what then shall we test the disloyalty of Northern men? We reply that opposition to the war does not of itself prove treason. We can conceive how one may in various ways honestly doubt the propriety of continuing this bloody and destructive strife, and still be a true friend at heart to the government. It is true that this opposition tends to weaken the power and efficiency of all endeavors to suppression of rebellion, and doubtless affords "aid and comfort" to the rebels; but it may not be so intended.

Opposition to the administration does not prove treason. All administrations have been opposed by parties out of power. Such opposition in our country has become chronic and inevitable. It is true that in times like these, such opposition becomes something more than a misfortune—since it imperils the government by weakening its supports, and by giving encouragement to its deadly enemies. Patriotism ought to rise above party. It ought to drown the voice of factious opposition, and rally every man to the hearty support of an administration, fallible to be sure, but still holding the vastly imperilled destinies of the nation in its hand. Now we have said the above partly in proof of our extreme candor and charity. We would not judge our fellow-citizens harshly or unjustly. We would give all due allowance to party associations and prejudice. It is true that all traitors bitterly oppose the war and the administration. All we say is, men may oppose both and not cherish treason at heart. But there are signs of treason which are positive and unmistakable. We give but one.

Men who rejoice at the military success of rebel arms, and the defeat of our own, are at heart black and hopeless traitors! They are in all our cities, and in all our villages. At the arrival of the news of the Federal disaster, you may know them by their walk more erect, by their step more elastic, by the smile on their countenance, if a Satanic grin may be charitably thus denominated! Constitutional treason in our country, "consists in levying war against the United States, or, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Moral or virtual treason consists in wishing success to such a war. The difference between the two mainly lies in this, the latter want the opportunity or courage to seek to be what they really are. Cowardice or lack of opportunity alone, saves them from a traitor's doom; but it shall not save them from a traitor's shame and disgrace.

## THE INTELLECTUAL AND THE MORAL.

It is most gratifying to be born in such a country and at such a time as this—to belong to a people whose physical resources are almost inexhaustible—to feel that not only yourself may expand and grow, but also that the nation of which you are so humble a part may do so likewise; that your industry may acquire a farm and homestead, and your neighbor's industry be alike rewarded. Albeit a terrible war, the nation's physical resources are not retrenched. The circumstances of the American people, in the physical, civil and social aspects, are so much in advance of what they were half a century since.

A similarly gratifying progress is making constantly in the intellectual development of the masses. The common school education which even the pioneer life of our fathers a hundred years ago so scrupulously inaugurated, is greatly perfected and supplemented by the higher seminary and college courses, all whose facilities are so generously thrown open to all who choose to enjoy them. It cannot be but that a nation which, like the American people, for so long a time are so abundantly endowed in this direction, must become more intelligent than the republics of South America or the European peoples, to whom chiefly education has been shut out. And this is the undeniable fact.

With the schools of our land, as they are and as they promise to be; with its press, its libraries and periodical literature; all offices and endowments open to all the persevering and deserving—not alone individually but there be intellectual attainments and growth, but the general people will attain to a far greater status of enlightenment. We are all young glad to see that young ladies and young gentlemen are gathering in full crowds to our seminary and college halls. This bespeaks also a further diffused education on the masses, on whom in turn these shall act.

It follows, then, as a question of vast moment to all, if the moral, as well as the intellectual, shall be duly educated, purified, exalted. Personally, in our families and our educational institutions, educating the moral and religious faculties is deservedly of the first consequence. No instructor, parent or guardian, can ignore the demand that man's own nature and the calls of society make on all educators for due attention to be paid to the education, religiously and morally. The Bible should be made a text book in all schools and seminaries. As the intellectual rises above the merely physical—though this must not be overlooked—so the moral rises above the intellectual. If this be the order of our various systems of education, and the moral and religious, along with the intellectual and physical, hold its relative place, the individual shall be the most fully qualified to be the benefactors of his race, and the Republic receive no damage.—P. S. B.

Prayer Meetings.  
Rev. T. L. Cuyler, in an article in the Independent, makes some very practical remarks respecting prayer meetings and their management. He says, humorously: "Many churches are well filled on the Sabbath, whose weekly meetings are so thin that if a nusket were fired through the room, 'I would endanger no Christian life.' 'Old Hundred' then a chapter-lazy read, then a deacon, then an opportunity for remarks," then a silent pause, then a hymn or

a deacon, and the closing prayer dismisses the handful to their homes. Do such solemn somnambulism build up a church? Do they bring spiritual baptism, and promote revivals? Do they attract the young, the thoughtful, the backslider, or any classes that need to be prayed for? Do they quicken God's people? Paying Compliments to God.

It is quite an easy thing to possess the forms of religion, while we are destitute of its life and power. May we not, says the Christian Secretary.

"Possibly fall into the error of paying compliments to God, under profession of honoring Him? Thus, when we say, 'To Thee shall be all the praise,'—'We will give Thee the glory,' &c., how much do we really mean by these good words? If uttered in the true spirit of self-surrender and humble reverence for Jehovah, they are proper enough, but let us remember that God wants no compliments. Set phrases are very apt to become mere phrases."

## The Future of Our Country.

The following encouraging views are contained in a recent address of Hon. I. N. Arnold, member of Congress from Ill. to his constituents.

"There is to grow out of this war the grandest nationality of all the ages. The centre of this great nation stretching across a continent, is to be in the valley of the Mississippi. It is here that the broadest section and humblest feeling exists. The bane of our country, the mother of secession and rebellion, has been the extreme state-right doctrines of Calhoun. We have been Virginians, New Yorkers and New Englanders, and not enough Americans. These local and sectional divisions and prejudices are to be washed out in the blood poured out for one common country and one flag; our one grand continental republic; and it is not the blood of Americans only which is to cement the foundation of this Republic of the future. All nationalities, the native American, the German, the Irish and the Scandinavian, lovers of liberty from every clime, fighting together, side by side, for a common cause, pouring out their blood under the same flag for liberty, will unite in establishing one great nation, with a government founded in justice and securing the rights of all. This is, indeed, a great aim to fight for, and it is a glorious cause to die for."

## Rapid Singing.

An American now in Europe writes to the New York Observer the following, after he had attended services at Mr. Spurgeon's church. It contains some suggestions and hints that may profit singers in our American churches.

"In many of our churches the hymn is an infliction, whereas it should be a refreshment and a joy. The organist must show off his skill, and the slow movements of the songs sometimes make the singing a capital reprieve. The interludes, or limit them to ten seconds, and then rouse ourselves to rapid, cheerful songs of praise. Mr. Spurgeon's congregation did not sing fast enough to satisfy him, the Sabbath I attended, and he begged them to sing faster—a request which secured a great improvement in the next hymn. It is an interesting fact that the idea of more rapid singing is everywhere prevalent and growing in England, and that a few years promise to secure the greatest improvement in the spirit and pleasure of public praise."

## Christian Commission.

The following account of the operations of the Christian Commission in the army of the Potomac, is given by Rev. W. E. Boardman, who has recently returned from a visit to that army.

The work of the Commission has been vastly extended since the present active campaign was entered upon. We have now the most remarkable establishment for the relief and benefit of the soldiers in the Army of the Potomac that was ever connected with any army since the world began. Our delegates, of whom the full corps is not less than a hundred during the siege, and twice or thrice that number after battle, are our main dependence for the work. With these, for their guidance and supply, we have a small but permanent staff of officers. In every army corps we have a station, with its store and subsistence tents, four-horse wagon and team, agent and corps of delegates.

At the base City, besides our business-house, given by the Government for office and stores, we have a dining tent, and post office, and publication tent, and a receiving barge at the landing, all properly manned and kept in full work.

At the General Field Hospital, which is a city of tents in itself—forty acres of hospitals in tents—we have the most imposing, complete and useful establishment of all. Fifteen tents, most of them the large chapels which were the churches of the army in winter quarters on the Rappahannock, and are now the diet kitchen, stores, post office, reading room, subsistence room, etc., the quarters and supply depot for fifty-eight delegates, at work night and day amongst the sometimes six thousand patients in the hospitals.

## A Noble Offering.

A correspondent of the Christian Intelligence relates the following touching incident, exhibiting a remarkable instance of self-sacrifice.

One of our German missionaries, laboring in connection with a mission church and Sabbath-school downtown, says in a recent report: "We have a monthly meeting, at which we review the trials and victories of the foreign missions enterprise. On the morning after one of these meetings, a poor washerwoman, a member of our church, came to me, saying: 'I could not sleep at last night for the thought of the poor heathen, and I cannot go to work this morning before I have done for them a little.' She then handed me ten dollars! Knowing her straitened circumstances, I said: 'This is too much for you to give.' 'No, no,' she exclaimed, 'and I will certainly do more, and the best work for a poor heathen might be saved by means of it.'"

If all possessed the same spirit of consecration and benevolence, how much might be done for Christ!

## Various Things.

Prof. H. H. Bbody, formerly professor in Bowdoin college, now of New York, has made the princely donation of \$50,000 to the college, the largest ever made.—Hon. J. Z. Goodrich has just given \$25,000 to the funds of Williams College.—Prof. Hadley, of the Union Theological Seminary, who, since the 1st of June, had devoted himself with untiring zeal to the care of our sick and wounded soldiers at the front, has fallen a victim to his labor of love. He died last Monday on the boat from City Point.—The Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of Brown University will be celebrated at the approaching Commencement, Tuesday, Sept. 6th.—Rev. E. P. Barrows has resigned his professorship in Andover Theological Seminary, to take place one year hence.

## From the Army.

Rev. N. Woodworth, Chaplain of the 31st Wis. Reg., writes from near Atlanta, July 28: "Atlanta may soon be ours, and it may be a long time before it is taken. The fortifications are very strong. It will be next to impossible to take them by storm. Our Generals have another opportunity to bring into action the old potent strategy of a flank movement. The city at present is nearly surrounded. Our lines are in the form of a horse shoe, with the heel curving but a few miles apart. The work of completing the circle is but a short one. God's mercy is over me here; all is well."

Rev. R. C. Colver dates of July 23, giving us some account of his visits to the hospitals in Memphis and vicinity. He says: "I found some of the sick in the hospitals, Christ-like and anxious, and one quite hopeless as to his own case. He was a chapter-lazy read, then a deacon, then an opportunity for remarks," then a silent pause, then a hymn or

THE QUARTERLY. The edition of the July number of the Quarterly is exhausted. We need a few copies to fill orders. If any of its subscribers are willing to part with that number, and will send it to us, we will return the pay and postage.

Rev. John Wood, of Wolfborough, has been appointed agent of the American Tract Society, Boston, for New Hampshire and Vermont. His active sympathy with the cause will render him an efficient laborer.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Rachel Hoyt.—Your letter dated Feb. Fairfield, July 30, (without State) containing five dollars, is received. We cannot find your name. Send us the name of the P. O. where you receive the paper, with County and State.

Rev. Ira Hinley.—We cannot permit the names of subscribers, for whom you remit, on your paper, as well as theirs. The publication of your name in the list of letters received is a sufficient acknowledgment of the receipt of the money.

Joseph Crockett.—You say you want your paper stopped, but do not give the name of your P. O., and we cannot find your name. Send your address.

F. Marden.—Cannot find your name on our list. If you will send us your P. O. address, with State, will comply with your request.

J. B. Donnell.—Give us the name of the P. O. (with State) to which you wish the Myrtle forwarded and it shall be done.

## "HOME ON A FURLOUGH."

This is a very beautiful and well executed steel engraving, representing a family group assembled in front of a country farm-house, in the act of welcoming one of their number who has just returned from the army on a furlough. Its design is such as is calculated to appeal to every patriotic heart, and it will in future years constitute one of the most touching memorials of the war. It is said to be a scene from real life. An agent is now in this vicinity for the purpose of securing subscribers for the engraving.

## NEW HAMPTON LITERARY AND BIBLICAL INSTITUTION.

Many have doubtless been looking for the appearance of the following report. It has been delayed by sickness in the family of the member of the committee to whom it was referred, in the absence of the chairman, that a report of Thursday's exercises might be appended.

To the Trustees of New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Examining Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, respectfully submit the following report.

To give place for the exercises of graduation, as now arranged, in the Biblical School, the time for examination in the literary department has been shortened one half day, so that a somewhat smaller number of classes could be brought before us than former anniversary occasions. But the exercises, in giving evidence of good discipline, incessant toil and thorough drilling, on the part of the teachers, as well as of patient labor, close application and successful progress on that of the pupils, clearly show that your institution is not simply sustained, but that it is advancing under its present board of trustees.

By the class in arithmetic a large number of questions in Greenleaf's, and many among the more difficult, were solved with dispatch and clearly explained.

The examinations in algebra were highly satisfactory. The class of beginners had dwelt upon the elementary principles to such an extent, and unfolded them with such precision, as will be sure to render their future progress, in the science, intelligent and pleasing.

The classes in geometry and trigonometry have evidently been taught by the method best calculated to secure a thorough understanding of those branches; and the readiness and accuracy of the recitations showed that the pupils had not been delinquent on their own part.

The classes in French were found to exhibit great facility as well as general accuracy in translating, while the application of the grammatical principles had not been neglected.

The class in Caesar, the two in Virgil and the one in Horace, must have advanced rapidly, judging from the amount gone over; yet they gave evidence of having been subjected to very critical study upon the etymology, syntax and prosody of the language, besides having given more thought than is usual to the connected history and mythological allusions.

The class in Arabic merits an equal commendation. The recitation in botany and that in geology especially manifested great interest on the part of both instructors and pupils, showing that the latter had well started on the road to a thorough understanding of what those sciences unfold.

The performances of the contestants in the prize declamations were excellent, indicating that all of them, by proper effort, may become able to control audiences by speech; and may it be for good! So also of the gentlemen who were placed in the place of the graduating class. A prominent defect, which is by no means confined to New Hampton, was noticed in the case of some of the speakers, viz., a lack of full and clear enunciation, not bringing out distinctly the unaccented and terminal consonants, but leaving them to die away in the throat. It is gratifying to see the progress of the students in the practical use of the English language, and the readiness and accuracy of the recitations showed that the pupils had not been delinquent on their own part.

The young ladies who graduated performed their closing parts with high credit to themselves and to the institution. Their essays were well written and admirably delivered. The rehearsal of the classes in vocal and instrumental music gave evidence of careful drilling and much accurate practice. Their performances were highly interesting, and some of them thrillingly so. The large number in the instrumental department shows that the past year has been one of an unusually high degree of success.

In conclusion we would congratulate the Trustees and friends of the institution on the success of the past year, as evidenced by the present state of the school, and especially on the fact that it has a faculty in every respect eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage.



**Advertisements.**

**LAPHAM INSTITUTE.**  
*North Scituate, R. I.*

**T**HE Fall Term will commence Monday, Sept. 5.  
For terms, &c., inquire at the Institute, or of  
Superintendent S. B.

**NOTICE.**  
The Green Mountain Seminary Corporation is  
hereby notified and required to meet in the  
Freeville Staff meeting house in Waterbury,  
Vt., on Friday, Sept. 9, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to transact  
such business as the interest of said Corporation  
may require.  
J. L. SINCLAIR, Pres.  
S. Stratford, Vt., Aug. 6, 1894. (21)

**NOTICE TO SCHOLARS.**  
 The subscriber will be at Meredith Village on the arrival of the Steamer on Tuesday, Aug. 23, with team to bring passengers to this place. Passengers by the Conway stage can take the quarter past one boat, and make the trip across the Lake at the same fare that they would pay direct from Centre Harbor to Meredith Village.

New Hampton, Aug. 8, 1894. A. BURPEE. [2w21]

**HILLSDALE COLLEGE.**  
**FALL TERM.**  
 THE Fall term will open on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at

1 2 o'clock, P. M.  
☐ In some notices the date has been wrongly fixed on the 30th of August. Please notice the correction.  
 E. B. FAIRFIELD, *President.*  
 Hillsdale, Mich., Aug. 6. (20

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**BATES COLLEGE.**  
**THE** Fall Term will commence on Thursday, Aug. 25, and continue 13 weeks.  
 By a recent vote the President and Trustees, the studies in the course have been arranged for the year. Students desiring to know what subjects are

are taught in any one term, will receive a printed circular by making a request to the President.

The Examination for admission to the Freshman class will occur in the Chapel on Wednesday, Aug. 24, at three o'clock, P. M.

J. A. LOWELL, Sec'y.

Lewiston, Me., Aug. 3, 1894. [20]

### THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

THE next term and year of this Institution will commence Aug. 24, 1894.

The course of Study embraces the Scriptures in the original Hebrew and Greek, Systematic Theol-

ogy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Ecclesiastical History, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Courses of Lectures are delivered by the Professors and others.

The studies and exercises are adapted to the circumstances and needs of different classes of Students.

Aid is furnished from the funds of the F. Baptist Education Society.

New Hampton, July 25, 1864. [19

**NEW HAMPTON LITERARY AND BIBLICAL INSTITUTION.**

**T**HE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, August 23, and continue eleven weeks.

MANSON SEAVY, Sec'y.

New Hampton, July 27, 1864. 19

**WHITETOWN SEMINARY.**

**T**HE twenty-fourth Academic year of this Institution opens Aug. 16.

Catalogues containing full particulars will be sent on application.

J. S. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Whitewtown, N.Y. July 23, 1864. 10

**STRAFFORD SEMINARY.**  
THE Fall Term of this Institution will com-  
mence on Monday, Aug. 23, and continue 11  
weeks. **JOHN SCALAN, A.B., Principal.**  
TUITION—Common English Branch, \$6.50  
Higher English Branches, \$8.50  
Languages, 4.25  
WARREN FOSS, Sec'y.  
Strafford Centre, July 26, 1864.

**LEBANON ACADEMY.**

**THE Fall Term** of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, Aug. 30, and continue 11 weeks.  
T. W. H. HESSEY, B. A.,  
MISS MARY E. MATHEWS, Teachers.  
Mrs. E. J. COWELL,  
Tuition as heretofore.

ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y.

West Lebanon, Aug. 1, 1864. [19]

**PIKE SEMINARY.**

**THE Fall Term** of this Institution will open on Monday, Aug. 15, and continue 14 weeks, under the instruction of Misses

G. C. WATERMAN, A. M., Principal.  
Mrs. M. E. BOWMAN, Preceptress.  
Miss A. H. Waterman, Mr. A. W. French,  
Carlos Stebbins, Esq., Mrs. J. A. Waterman.  
For further information apply to the Principal.  
Pike, N. Y., July 23, 1864. [19]

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**PRAIRIE CITY ACADEMY.**  
THE next term of this Institution will commence  
Aug. 23.  
The next session of the McDonough County  
Teachers' Institute will be held at the Academy the  
week previous, commencing Thursday.

continue three days. D. BRANCH, [19  
Prairie City, Ill., July 24, 1864

**Sale of Land**  
**FOR BATES COLLEGE.**

THE President and Trustees of Bates College, having complied with the conditions of the Resolves entitled "Resolves making a conditional grant of land the President and Trustees of Bates' College," approved January 30, 1864, will offer for sale at the City Office in Bangor, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

to townships of land, at a minimum price of not less than One Thousand Dollars for both Townships.

Or they may determine, at the time of sale, to divide and propose the sale of such Townships separately, such minimum price for each, that the sum in the aggregate will produce at least the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, before making any other sale.

The Numbers and Ranges of such Townships, with the terms of payment, will be indicated at the time and place of sale.

For further information, inquire of ISAAC R. PARK, Land Agent, Bangor, Maine.

OREN B. CHENEY,  
Pres't and Treas.,  
Bates College, Lewiston, Me. July 2, 1890.

It Will Not Wash Out.  
**TARRANT'S INDELIABLE INK.**  
 FOR Marking Linen, Muslin, Silk, &c. By years  
 of use has proved itself  
**THE BEST, MOST PERMANENT, MOST**  
**RELIABLE** Marking Ink in the World.  
 Manufactured only by  
**TARRANT & CO.,**  
 278 Greenwich Street, New York.  
 [J] For sale by all Druggists.

**Attention Grey and Bald Heads!**  
DON'T pay \$1.20 per bottle for Dyes, Renewers, &c., when for \$1.25 in U. S. currency we will send by a packet with direction from which you can make

**Best Hair Renovator in the World.**  
It is not a dye, restores grey or diseased hair to its original color, contains no coloring matter, will cause hair to grow on bald heads, prevents it from falling out, eradicates dandruff, and is a perfect hair dressing. Each packet will make \$4.00 worth, as usually used. Send gratis with each packet the recipe for the hair and whiskery dye in the market.

C. SMITH & Co.,  
West Hamstead, N. H.

**CH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD.**  
**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**  
*Going East.*  
Leave Hillsdale at 1.25 A. M., 6.00 A. M. and 1.40 P. M.  
Leave at Toledo at 4.05 A. M., 9.15 A. M. and 4.10 P. M.  
Leave at Detroit 6.10 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.  
Trains leave Adrian for Jackson at 11.00 A. M., 5.45 P. M.

*Going West.*  
 Leave Hillsdale at 1:15 A. M. and 12:47 P. M.  
 Arrive at Chicago at 8:45 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.  
 Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 min-  
 utes slower than Toledo time.  
 Splendid Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.  
 Airy Cars with ventilating roofs, and all mod-  
 ern improvements on this route.  
 H. H. PORTER, Gen. Supt.  
 J. HAYDEN, Station Agent, Hillsdale. 14t

**BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.**  
 WINTER Arrangement, Nov. 2, 1883. Station

**Trains From Boston.**  
Lawrence (South Side), 7, 7:1-2 and 10.15, A. M., 12, 2.30, 4.5, and 5.30 P. M. (North Side), 3.30 and 10.15 A. M.; 12 M., 4.5 and 5.30 P. M.  
Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 1-2 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.  
Haverhill, 7-1-2, 7.45 via Georgetown, A. M., M., 2, via Georgetown, 2-1-2, 4-1-2 via Georgetown, 4 and 5-1-2 P. M.  
Exeter, Dover, Great Falls and Stations East Haverhill, 7-1-2 A. M., 2-1-3 and 5 P. M.  
Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 7-1-2 A. M., and 2 P. M.

*Trains for Boston.*

to Portland, 8.45 A. M., and 2-1-2 P. M.  
to Great Falls, 5.40, and 10.35 A. M., and 4.20  
P. M.  
Dover, 5.50, 10.55 A. M. and 4.35 P. M.  
to Exeter, 6.35, 11.35, A. M., 5.40 P. M.  
to Haverhill, 7.15, 7.30 via Concord, 9.20, 11  
A. M. Georgetown, A. M., 12.20, 4 via Georgetown,  
10 and 6.07 P. M.  
to Lawrence, (North Side), 6.45, 7.30 and 9.55  
A. M., 12.15 and 5.30 P. M. (South Side), 6.45,  
7.30, 9.55, and 9.40 A. M., 12.18, 12.40, 5.32 and 6.25  
P. M.

WILLIAM HERRICK

WILLIAM MERRITT, Supr.



## Advertisements.

**CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP**  
**ODDIDE POTASSIUM**  
The Compound Containing Fixed Alkali  
**VALUABLE MEDICINAL**  
**NOTES**  
Prepared by Wm. H. GREGG, M.D.  
The College of Physicians and Surgeons  
Physician Assistant to the Blackwell  
and Hospitals, late Medical Inspector  
New York State Volunteer Life  
Regiment, 6th New York  
Edwin D. Morgan.

**CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP**  
HAS PRODUCED  
**Revolution in Medicine**  
It may seem almost incredible, is, that  
the hitherto considered hypercurious  
system cured in a few days or weeks,  
thirty inverts the investigations of  
the past, and secures which have no  
percent day.  
Medicine is popular, by it the scars  
directly reached and the equilibrium  
restored. Those who have suffered long from painful  
diseases,  
who have vainly sought relief from a  
system which cannot be cured by other means  
of Equilibrium. But when from a  
the past five years we have collected  
and overcome opposition as have  
ever encountered by any Effort.

**RAPIDITY OF CURE.**  
"Your cure was the slow reciprocal," who  
of Equilibrium. But when from a  
the past five years we have collected  
and overcome opposition as have  
ever encountered by any Effort.

**CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP**  
is a powerful and specific remedy for all diseases  
of the system, and is the only medicine that restores  
the system to its normal state. It is the only  
curative Diseases transmitted from  
parent to child.

**PARALYSIS.**  
Paralysis, Paresis, Paraplegia, Paraparesis,  
so universally admitted that Constitution  
Life Syrup is the only medicine that restores  
the system to its normal state. It is the only  
curative Diseases transmitted from  
parent to child.

**DYSPEPSIA.**  
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Flatulence,  
Stomach, Biliousness, Wind of

na.	Glandular Swellings.	Ulc
s Evil.	Erysipelas.	Salt

[illegible]