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MORNING STAR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT No. 13 Washington St., Dover, N. H.,

good standing in the Freewill Baptist Connexion are authorized and requested to act as Agents in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

All oblituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter involving facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writers.

All oblituaries, accounts of revivals, and other family, including Jews and Gentiles, every proper names of the writers.

THE RIGHTEOUS AND THE WICKED. "That the Bible speaks of the righteous righteous and the wicked are mentioned in lated from the kingdom of dithe Bible."--Guide to Universalism, pp. 263, kingdom of God's dear Son.

do not divide mankind into two classes, called John 8:41-44. and being the righteous and the wicked, is a Such is the Saviour's teaching. He also writ. Soon after the event mentioned above, or emphatic? "righteous Noah" (who was "a preacher of In Acts 24: 15, Paul says, "There shall righteousness"), with his family; constituted be a resurrection of the dead, both of the one class, and those whose "wickedness was just and of the unjust." Daniel in 12: 2, says

continually," constituted the other, compristempt." In John 5: 28, the Saviour says, those that love him and keep his command-damnation.' ments, on one hand, and those who hate him Do not these descriptions of the resurrec

Lord is far from the wicked, but he heareth all the holy angels with him, * * * * ness." "The wicked is driven away in his &c. No man can be found, probably, who wickedness, but the righteous hath hope in will dare to take up this description and say

the wicked may not be in all cases so clearly all men into two classes on that day, is not designated as that through all life one may al- often stated in language so explicit and unways be able to distinguish them. But it is susceptible of contradiction. And, as though asserted that in the day when God shall make the Saviour intended to show that this diviup his jewels [see the context] this distinction sion was not instituted for that occasion, he shall be made plain.

The gospel dispensation opened by calling ets and apostles, and by Christ himself on

men to repentance. This call constituted the many occasions, by which the righteous are burthen of the preaching of John, and of the so often represented as the sheep of his pasearlier public teaching of the Saviour. Still turnand the lambs of his fold.

nal rest on this matter, he informs the world come quickly and my reward is with me to that no man can be both of the righteous and give every man according as his work shall of the wicked at the same time, nor occupy a neutral position between them. "No man In the foregoing quotations the human famcan serve two masters. * * * * Ye cannot ily have been traced from their commencement serve God and mammon." "He that is not to their termination, presented under various with me is against me, and he that gathereth circumstances and conditions, and by the not with me scattereth abroad."

classes, in similar language: "I pray for and perpetual.

lieve on me through their word; that they had a due regard for the truth. all may be one; * * that they be with me all may be one; * * that they be with me where I am, and behold my glory." None can doubt that the whole human family are support of schools, colleges, etc.

here included in two classes-believers and unbelievers; those who had believed and should believe constituting one class, for whom he prayed that they might be kept from sin and saved forever, and those who had not be-BY THE FREEWILL BAPFIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT lieved and would not believe or "the world," constituting the other class for whom he did not pray. In these passages, and in many others, the mass of the human family are all classed as unbelievers, wicked, ungodly or children of wrath, except those who have believed or been chosen, and who constitute the righteous; having, as the apostle expresses it, put on the righteousness of Christ by faith .--As Agents and others should be particular to give the Post Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, &c. Remember, it is not the names of the towns where they reside that we want, but the names of the Post Offices at which they Rom. 2:6-11, Paul classifies the whole human

This distinction is a radical one. Mankind are often represented in the Scriptures as by fully allows; but that the sacred writers con- nature children of wrath, as having gone out emplated mankind as divided into two dis- of the way, as having no righteousness of their own by nature. But a portion of them are meant such as do righteousness. 'He that doeth righteousness is righteous.' 1 John 8:7. * * Whenever men do righteous: erated, born of the Spirit, born of God, creness they are said to be righteous; and when-ated anew in Christ Jesus unto good works, ness they are said to be ever they do wickedness they are said to be cleansed, purified, justified, sanctified, transwicked. This was only sense in which the lated from the kingdom of darkness into the

mmortal state, and places them all in these

The unregenerate are denominated repro A part of the above statement is unques- bates; and even children of the devil. "He tionably correct, viz., that they that do right- that committeth sin is of the devil; for the cousness are called righteous, and the reverse. devil sinneth from the beginning. For this And they are so called because they are so in purpose the Son of God was manifested, that fact. But to allow this and then deny that he might destroy the works of the devil .mankind are divided into two classes, the Whosoever is born of God doth not commit righteous and the wicked, appears to us to be sin. * * * In this the children of God are making a distinction without a difference.— manifest, and the children of the devil." 1 Indeed, John in this very connection points John-3:8-10. "Ye do the deeds of your out these two classes. About this, however, father. * * Ye are of your father the we will not contend. But that the Scriptures devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do."

statement so obviously wrong as naturally to informs his disciples that one is their father, induce a reflecting mind to distrust a doctrine even God, and instructs them to pray " Our whose advocates are crowded to such an ex- Father who art in heaven." He tells them tremity in its support. Yet men who allow that their heavenly Father will not forgive others to make their religious opinions often them unless they forgive others, &c. John reiterate it. When the blood of "righteous says, "Beloved, now are we the sons of Abel" was shed by "Cain, that wicked one," God." Paul quotes, "I will be a Father unto the history of these two classes as such com- you and ye shall be my sons and my daughmenced. Landmarks have been set up be- ters, saith the Lord Almighty." What comtween them on almost all the pages of sacred ment can render this language more distinct

great in the earth, and every imagination of some of the dead "shall awake to everlasting the thoughts of whose heart was only evil life, and some to shame and everlasting con-

"The hour is coming, in the which all that That the new race of men which overspread are in the graves shall hear his voice, and the earth after the flood were so divided, is shall come forth; they that have done good, equally obvious. God, in the enforcement of unto the resurrection of life; and they that the second commandment, designates them as have done evil, unto the resurrection of

on the other. David, in the first Psalm, classition embrace all mankind? and do they not fies them as the godly and the ungodly, also as classify all men precisely as our author says the righteous and sinners. In the 112th Psalm they are not classed in the Bible, viz., as be- In relation to the past, let him that is withhe calls them the righteous, who shall be had ing righteous or wicked, or as those that do

Solomon, in Proverbs, sets them off as con- earth and sea, and were all judged, and those proved by the faithful application of practi- height of posts 19 feet, with an entrance stituting two distinct classes, in probably nearly whose names were found written in the book cal Christianity.

a hundred different places. Among other things of life, and those whose names were not there

4. Do not discourage your pastor nor weak-furness are in the basement. equally pertinent, he says, "The wicked are recorded, were separated from each other .overthrown and are not, but the house of the righteous shall stand," words which cannot be that Christ gives of the wheat and the tares, read without bringing to mind that notable Matt. 13, unquestionably divide the human and fearful discourse of the Saviour, in which family into two classes at the day of judgthe denominates when the wise and the foolish ment, viz., the righteous and the wicked. In builders, and those who shall enter the kingdom of heaven and those who shall not. See judgment scene in Matt. 25, he says, "When Matt. 7:21-27. Again Solomon says: "The the Son of man shall come in his glory, and the prayer of the righteous." "The way of him shall be gathered all nations; and he the wicked is an abomination to the Lord, but shall separate them one from another, as a he loveth him that followeth after righteous- shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats,"

that the division line here drawn was not be-Malachi mentions these two classes thus: tween the righteous and the wicked. Nor Then shall ye return and shall discern be- can a successful cavil be raised on the words tween the righteous and the wicked, between of the Saviour-" before him shall be gathhim that serveth God and him that serveth ered all nations." This description fully agrees with the allusions to the judgment This text suggests that the righteous and throughout the Bible, though this division of

this same distinction was preserved, and the And this division is in the Scriptures car-Lord declared that he had not come to call ried still farther. In concluding the revelathe righteous but sinners to repentance, show- tion which he has made of his will to man, ing that he still recognized the fact that all God speaks briefly of the judgment day, and mankind were divided into these two classes. of the conditions which lie beyond it. In the In enforcing sundry parables which he had ut- final chapter he describes the righteous as entered, he declared there was more joy in tering into the city and remaining there in heaven over one repenting sinner than over perpetual righteousness and holiness, and the ninety and nine just persons who needed no wicked, the sorcerers, whoremongers, idolarepentance. And did not these two classes ters and liars, as being shut out of the city constitute all mankind?

and remaining unjust and filthy. And he
As if intending to put all cavil to an eterthat testifieth these things saith, "Behold I

united testimony of those whom God has in-Again he says to his disciples: "If ye were spired, including the Son of God himself, there But because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore God and they that serve him not. We have the world hateth you." In his prayer for his seen that this is neither a local nor a tempodisciples he preserves the distinction between rary distinction, but one which lies at the the righteous and the wicked, as two separate foundation of their character and is universal

them; I pray not for the world, but for them that thou hast given me, for they are thine. *

In conclusion, we venture the opinion that no person would ever have published the par-* * They are not of the world, even as I am agraph first quoted in this article, or any othnot of the world. * * * Neither pray I for er so palpably erroneous, who had carefully these alone, but for them also that shall be- and candidly examined the Bible, and who

SHORT SERMONS: NO. 88.

in his own country), because of unbelief.

ospel to every creature."

2. They should believe that God is ever 2. They should believe that God is ever churches west not only affords present enthose who receive it. God has promised that his word shall not return to him void, and we are exhorted to "receive with meekness the ingrafted word, which is able to save your receive by our and support, in the cultivation of our eastern field. Orissa, with her millions of blind, deluded idolaters, and the rude Santals, will not be forgotten by our

good. A jealous, suspicious mind seldom re- prayers. ceives benefit from the appointed means of grace. They are actuated by selfish motives, and they suppose that others are industrial foreign exchange now than it did before the and they suppose that others are influenced war. ov the same considerations.

With some it matters not what is said, if it is only exciting, and calculated to stir their feel- may still move on, even in these war times. ings, and for immediate apparent results this may be sufficient, but for lasting impressions dren of this world?

O when will the children of light become as wise, healous and self-sacrificing as the children of this world?

J. PHILLIPS. of good we must rely upon gospel truth, simply and faithfully applied.

5. The church should co-operate with its astor, working for God with him, and in

Here let me digress, and notice some things

your pastor's influence by complaining of his lack of spirituality or faulty manner of preaching. Such a course will lead many to cast the blame of their impenitency upon their their sick beds-the crisis of the ual than those who find fault with him.

our minister, or past faults of one another, and faithful wife knows how to do. Your minister, or past faults of one another, and faithful wile knows how to do.

Your minister will be a human being, and may have some imperfections, but publishing them to each other, or to the world, will not other, or to the world, will not others, so richly enjoyed our annual festival. out sin cast the first stone. Do not think that and to Zie

public meetings. Some real Christians seem to think they can be more useful out of the church than in it, and so refuse to join. As well might they think to keep a house in good order standing on the doorstep, or looking in 'Bath, Aug,, 1864. at the window. If the church is not what it should be tet them unite and help make it should be let them unite and help make it right. Some stay away from meeting for trivial Some stay away from meeting for trivial SABBATH ON THE TAYLOR FARM. ial causes, and so give their influence against the prosperity of the church and the pastor's pastor's situated on the southern shore of the Chesa-

in ye have not acted in concert. W.

ny life." This may be even so, but who is and they sung again and the school was o decide the point? The best any man can dismissed.

At eleven o'clock public service, was com-

duty and a privilege to again offer ourselves In the afternoon we had a large congregathe heathen. In this instance, however, the could. offer is made at a sacrifice. We well knew, tinued in a social way for more than an hour. at the time it was made, that it would book In this social meeting there were some things

our way, all the difficulties that would thicken For unter us was the gospel preached, as well as around us and seem to impede our progress, into them; but the word preached did not profit hem, not being mixed with faith in them that heard t. Heb. 4:2.

Some people seem to think that if the gospel is preached in its purity if will contain. el is preached in its purity it will certainly ters, beloved in the Lord, for the past two result in a revival, hence if no immediate re-sults attend they blame the minister, and be-ingly in our chosen course. But the feeble state of our beloved mission in Orissa, the gin to talk of a change of pastors as indispensable. But Paul assigned a very different cause for the unsuccessful preaching of the manners and customs of the people, and familiarity with more than one of their landing the control of the people and familiarity with more than one of their landing the control of the people and familiarity with more than one of their landing the control of the people and familiarity with more than one of their landing the control of the people and familiarity with more than one of their landing the control of the people and familiarity with more than one of their landing the control of the people and familiarity with more than one of their landing the control of the people and the contr word. "Not being mixed with faith in them that heard it." The hearer's unbelief prevents his receiving benefit from hearing. It still to labor for their salvation, forbid us to said that Jesus did not many mighty works falter in our resolution, or to entertain doubts but that goodness and mercy will still attend To secure the good results desired from the us, and notwithstanding our pathway may at times be overcast, we shall yet be led in a preached gospel, there must be faith in them plain path, and that the dear children God that hear it; it must be received by faith and has given us will both be cared for and trainthat hear it; it must be received by faith and obeyed.

1. They should believe that gospel truth is the instrumentality ordained of God for the soul's conversion. "It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe," It is the ordinary method by which believe." It is the ordinary method by which believe." It is the ordinary method by which believe." elieve." It is the ordinary method by which this regard, and although separated from our God carries forward the work of converting children we do not feel as though they are the world to himself. Hence the commission, lost to us, or we to them. We shall have their Go ye into all the world and preach the prayers, we cannot forget to pray for them, and soon we shall all meet again, meet ne'er to sever.
Our acquaintance now with ministers and

western friends, and when they pray for the 3. They should have confidence in God's same time show the sincerity of their prayers same time show the sincerity of their prayers inisters, that they are laboring for their by putting forth efforts to answer their own prayers. Being mostly farmers, our western "Sugar costs no more now than for-

by the same considerations.

4. They should have faith in the truth, and not in the manner in which it is presented.—

With some it matters not what is said, if it is a great to Missions and the cause of heavy law of the same common sense philosophy be adopted in regard to Missions and the cause of heavy law of the same common sense philosophy be adopted in regard to Missions and the

Correspondents please direct to Whitestown, N. Y.

For the Morning Star. VISIT TO WINNEGANCE, ME.

Bro. Burr :- Learning that sickness had entered the family of our dear brother, Rev.

pinister. They hear the church complain yet having passed with the eldest son who was delirious. Bro. L. himself had been that he is not spiritual, and so they excuse faltering during a week or more, and it was themselves. Sometimes the fault may be with feared he too was marked as a victim of the the minister, but generally he is more spirit-ual than those who find fault with him energies had been so severe, was enabled still 2. Avoid talking about the imperfections of sufferers, as none but an affectionate mother

remove them. If he has his failings, talk kindly with him, and help him correct them. In relation to the past, let him that is withfamily, in this their time of affliction, and especially that he may be spared to his family

that shall melt away. Other passages in the Psalms of similar import are too numerous to be quoted.

In describing the resurrection of the dead, the Revelator, in Chap. 20, says that all the post be forgiven and forgotten.

Avoid taking offence when you feel reare as follows: width 36 feet, length 50 feet, feet by 24 feet. There are seven windows furnace are in the basement story. en the church by neglecting to unite with it, house speaks well for the Christian enterprise nor by absenting yourself from the social or of the place, and is prophetic of great good

beake Bag, about six miles from Fortress

5. Do not fail to act with the church and Monroe, by water, and nine miles from Norparish in your pastor's support, for if you do you will be counted against him.

If these rules had always been faithfully 800 now upon it, and preparations are being beserved, you would have seen much more made for nearly as many more. It is to be prosperity and your future prospects would made a kind of asylum, where the old and infirm, the wives of colored soldiers and orphan children are to find a home. The support that the support of the form and also of the perintendence of the farm and also of the Mission established upon it, is attended to by For the Morning Star.

VISIT TO THE IOWA NORTHERN

Y. M.

And now, on taking leave of the West, a ew general reflections may not be out of for that purpose. Sabbath, Aug. 7, I attendace. Twenty-nine years have passed since, ed service there. The Sabbath school assemblade at nine in the morning, and was superintended by Mr. Beals. About 200 were presign Mission Board, and was sent to Orissa. The exercises commenced by singing, led by Miss Dodd, a missionary teacher whose untiring energy and labor have been applied to the control of the c and afflictions, I was permitted to spend nine-steen years of my life in efforts to enlighten and save the blind, idolatrous sons of blood-stained Orissa. These were years of much sacred joy, wherein was youchsafed much of Mr. Beals read a passage of Scripture, com-Divine goodness. Health finally gave way, menting upon it as he read, then prayer was and in 1855 I was again in my native land.—
offered and we proceeded to hear the lessons. Yearly two years were spent in travelling, This work was attended to by the few white lecturing for the Mission, in connec-persons present and several colored girls who a efforts to regain health, when it be-bave learned to read. Those who could read ing evident that a still more entire abandon- in the Testament read their lessons there; ment of public labors was necessary for the those who could not, read in the first reader estoration of health, I resigned my connector primer. When the lessons were finished a few moments were spent in the recital of their missionary, and came west. For doing Scripture verses, many having learned from this I have been repeatedly blamed. I have one to ten during the week, which they reeen told that "going west was the error of cited distinctly. Some remarks were made

to is, I suppose, to follow the dictates of his bounded judgment. Well, if I erred menced in the same place. This was a funeral service. The names of nine deceased persons that I were been forgiven, all services. The names of nine deceased persons that I were a funeral. This is the same place of the same place. This was a funeral service, as a service was a funeral as the same place. This was a funeral service was a funeral service. This is the same place of the same place. This is the same place of the same place. This was a funeral service was a funeral service was a funeral service was a funeral service was a funeral service. The same place of the same place of the same place. This was a funeral service was a funeral service was a funeral service was a funeral service was a funeral service. The names of nine deceased persons the same place. This was a funeral service was a funeral service. The names of nine deceased persons the same place of the same place of the same place. This was a funeral service was a funeral and, as one result of western life, my health their manner of expression. They never say has been restored to such a degree that a funeral sermon—but "a funeral." Accord-council of competent physicians unhesitatingly prohounce my prospect for enjoying health in of them all in one discourse. They think a India for ten or fifteen years to come better, great deal of this service, and do not consider the contract of the contract o this time, than that of younger persons or their friends buried until it is performed. he have never been in that country. The One said to me, "My child died at the Ropeame also is the case of my dear wife, whose walk last April and I have not had him arly promptings, heart yearnings and self buried yet. I want you to preach a funeral efforts for the good of the desti- and bury him." At the close of ute, led her to take a course similar to my the mourners expressed their satisfaction in wn.

With this verdict in our favor, and after who had friends unburied gathered round and ich deliberation and earnest prayer for Di- requested me to preach their funeral the next ine direction, we have felt it to be both a time I came there, and I promised to do so.

sacrifice to other hearts besides our own, that were quite interesting, and at its close young hearts, too, on whom the blow must four persons came forward for prayers.

[all heavily, and could we have seen from the first all the obstacles that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like the labors of the poor-like that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like the labors of the poor-like that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like the labors of the poor-like that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like the labors of the poor-like that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like the labors of the poor-like that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like the labors of the latter and building up his kingdom, was as from the regular correspondents of the daily papers and in editorials in the same journals like the labors of the poor-like that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like the labors of the latter and building up his kingdom, was as from the regular correspondents of the daily papers and in editorials in the same journals like the labors of the poor-like that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like that the labors of the labors of the poor-like that would be thrown in found them all firmly trusting in God, and like the labors of the labors

After sermon the services were con-

confident of the ultimate success of the Union cause. O that all would exercise the same implicit trust in God. Then would the cause of union and liberty triumph most isters of Christ, nor to say who are the most cause of union and liberty triumph most isters of Christ, nor to say who are the most Norfolk, Va., Aug. 1864. JOEL BAKER

COLORED TROOPS.

in total submission to Southern tyranny since the corner-stone of this fair, fruitful republic was planted by our fathers.

This prejudice is not strictly confined to the limits of the so-called Southern Confederacy, but it has good soil and taken deep root in the hearts of our Northern people. This same prejudice, so wide spread, deep rooted, and intrenched by interest and state policy, is passing away before the unbending requisitions of enlightened public opinion.

When I look up through nature to nature's God, and with a love, soul-inspiring, as I behold what a fair land and noble government with which we have been endawed, can we, shall we leave any scheme untried that shall have a tendency to quell the storm that is already hurled upon us. That which is possible with man is possible with the Yankee race; and this prejudice that has flourished for a season, like the rapid growth of the country, and has been so strongly grounded in the hearts of our countrymen, is being slowly but surely abandoned. "The wise man changes his mind; the fool, never." Two years ago it would haxe been thought sacrilege for a sane man to have had the presumption to advance the idea that it would render the government a material help to put the uniform of a soldier upon a colored man, a musket in his hands, thereby allowing him the privilege of avenging the wrongs which have been so wantonly perpetrated upon his race, chastising those who once ruled over them as with a rodof firon, and restoring the now shattered fabrics of this fair republic.

Look at the woudrous change two years have ush-

emselves worthy the name "soldier." V

front of the enemy's works at Petersburg? Where has better courage been exhibited than at the attack on Port Hudson? Who stood the brunt of battle at Oulustee? On this very island (Morris island, S. C..) where I am now writing, who besieged Fort Wagfer, captured that strong fort, drove the Southern che harry from their seeming impregnable works and the very island? Negro troops have fought at all these places and many more, with all the courage and valor due to white veteran soldiery. In fact, the whole Department of the South, or nearly, is entrained to colored troops. Officers have all the trust and confidence in them in a skirmish or battle they would repose in white troops. They can fight, have fought, are willing to fight, and in no instance have they proved unworthy the important position entrusted so judiciously to them. Fellow-countrymen, let prejudice die out, and allow our national make to a well with the country men. untrymen, let prejudice die out, and allow our na mal ranks to swell with many more regiments o

blored infantry.
Being an officer of the 32d U.S.C. T., stationed Being an officer of the 32d U. S. C. T., stationed on Morris island, I have the honor to visit Fort Wagner at least twice eache week, and its proud commanding look seems to defy all the troops that could be hurled against it, yet once it fell and the colored troops were there, and wear the honors today so gloriously gained there. They fought with all the desperation of which man is capable.

FRED S. EATON.

CONSISTENCY OF THE BIBLE. From the time when the Book of Genesis was written by Moses, in the deserts of Ara-

oia, until the completion of the Book of Rev lation, in Patmos, more than two thousand years intervened. During this long period many writers were employed in composing the Sacred Canon. They wrote at great dis-tances of time and place from each other, yet when their writings come to be collected and placed in one book, styled, by way of eminence, the Bible, they are found not only to but actually to interpret each oth should order stones to be brought from several states and countries, and should discover, upon their delivery that all the stones had ed from him, nor did he smile again. Other places in the structure, he would conclude a to have them all thus prepared according to captured town, till at last the archdeacon heard-of miracle had been wrought. And so sacred writers, we must believe either that most stupendous miracle had been wrought. which many men of different countries, education, and personal peculiarities, had all combined to produce a work symmetrical and harmonious as Solomon's Temple. Accident or chance are out of the question here.— Either the Spirit of God directed the sacred writers, and if he did then all is explained, and if he did not, then we find kings, priests. awyers, prophets, fishermen, and tent-makf each other, effecting a work which has sever been paralleled either in the grandeur its aim or the symmetry of its execution. We have the lives of Washington,

Marshall, Irving, Sparks and Headly. they agree in the main features of their nar-ratives as Matthew, Mark, Luke and John agree in their delineation of the character and life of Christ? We have works on Moral Philosophy by Paley, Wayland, Alexander and others, all of whom endeavor, to the best of their ability, to set forth a consistent cheme of morals. Do they agree, in the rudiments of their systems, as David, Solo-mon and Christ agreed? And among all our lifferences in Theological dogmas, among Prinitarians and Unitarians, Calvinists and Methodists, who yet has ever charged these differences upon the Scriptures? discovered any discrepancy between Moses and Paul, Isaiah or John? Prejudiced and igoted as men often are in their controveres with one another, vet none have ever found so wicked and base as to accuse the Bible of containing contradictions in doctrines or in morals, Variations in style exist, but these are only as the variations of

ird-rate man. These last epithets are the Arno, or some other classic stream of uivalent to the first, for in either case the Italy. The blessed results are attested, not

he is of little account.

It is a shame to bring the scales used in the salary or a pittance, to many or few, is not

will often command a high price, but we doubt not that the history of churches would

honored by the Master. The faithful servant is everywhere honored for his work's sake and his Master's sake, be he in a wide or an humble sphere. The final day of reckoning It is a well known fact that there is a deep, firm ooted prejudice against the man who wears the inverse of African descent; who has grouped his way the state of standard of judgment, when He who ordained shall examine the stewardship of his min-isters. The first class preacher will then be he who has labored with the strictest single-

And the surgeon left him. Night comes on. The hospital is dimly lighted, and those who are not suffering in their far-off happy homes, and of the happy homes pain, have fallen asleep to dream of their far-off happy homes, and of the happy homes spent by them in sunny childhood. The wounded soldier still lives, but he tosses restlessly on his bed, vainly endeavor-

ing to sleep. The words of the surgeon ring in his ears, and he feels that they are true.-But he dares not pass from earth and stand rv week day. before his Creator, without a plea for forgive-He has neglected his God thr life, and openly and wilfully violated his

laws, but now that death draws near, he feels the need of a Saviour. O! how many like him, put off seeking their soul's salvation, until their trying hour, and then pass from earth with their forgiven! O, why do they not heed the in their Creator in the days of their youth? they delay. Soldier friends delays are dan-Put off no longer turning to the

behold now is the day of salvation. But to return to the wounded soldier. At ength he starts up and tries to rouse a com-

Lord. "Behold now is the accepted time,

panion, saying:
"Wake up, Bill; I believe I am dying.— Wont you pray for me?"
"I can't," is the answer, "I don't know

O must I die, and no one to pray for Can't you say a short prayer, Bill?" No. I never prayed in my life.'

"Can't you say the Lord's prayer?" 'No, I learned it once from my mother, when I was a little boy, but I have forgotten

"O, must I die? Our Father-" That was all he could remember. Again nd again he repeated it: and so he died. Who would wish to witness such a scene All his life this soldier had lived in disobedience of God's laws, and when too late to remedy it, saw his fatal error.

Dear soldier, are you in his case? +S. S.

Magdeburg is memorable in the story of hymns, for it was at the cruel sacking of it by Tilly that the school-children marched across the market place singing, and so enraged him that he hid them all to be slain; and from that day, say the chroniclers, fortune departhymns were more fortunate, for we read of certain rough captain who would not hate ither that his architect had given directions a crown of the thirty thousand he levied off a summoned the people together, saying, er audience or grace with men, let us plead with God," and when they had entered the church, and sung a hymn, the fine was remitted to a thousand. The same hymn played as merciful a part in another town, which was to be burned for contumacy. When mercy had been asked in vain, the clergyman tent, and sang there before him, when, to their amazement, he fell upon the pastor's neck and embraced him. He had discovered in him an old student friend, and spared the place: and still the afternoon service at Pegan is commenced with the that saved it. Of another, it is said that a sang it among his men, so that many of them were changed also. Rough hearts, indeed, seem often the most susceptible. A major in command of thirty dragoons entered a quiet vicarage, and demanded that within an wour more than the vicar could give in a year.-To cheer her father one of his daughters took her guitar, and sang to it one of hardt's hymns. Presently the door softly opened; the officer stood at it, and motioned to continue; and when the hymn was sung, thanked her for the lesson, ordered out dragoons and rode off. - Macmillan's Magazine.

THE BIBLE IN ITALY.

Slowly but surely the light of the gospel is breaking upon Italy, and all attempts of the pope and the priesthood to shut out the Holy criptures are ineffectual. The Christian World has the following paragraph on the circulation of the Bible in this country: In the last three years not less than 100 000

copies of the Scriptures have been sold to the seven hues of light, which serve to make Italians. We say sold in italics for two reathe rainbow both visible and beautiful .- sons: 1. To call the attention of those who give their money for helping us to supply Ita-ly with the Scriptures to the fact that every THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF A MINISTER.

This is not, indeed, a Bible expression; it

This is not, indeed, a Bible expression; it was not thus that Paul's worth was estimated. To show how great is the desire of the people Poor man! he could not earn his living by to search the Scriptures. This desire may not preaching—he was compelled to manual la always arise from the highest motives. It ling—he was compelled to manual la- always arise from the highest motives. It Perhaps if now alive, he might have to may be, in some, because the Bible denounces like method of support, for we tyranny-in others, from curiosity; but from doubt whether, in the ordinary sense, he was whatever motive it is read, the truth is God's popular preacher. P. truth, inspired by God's Spirit, who often Our ears have been offended and our heart makes it mighty to strike conviction to the pained by expressions too common among Christians, in characterizing different ministers. One is spoken of as a four-hundred men late in the evening, neither in bed nor at lollar preacher, another as a thousand or the cafe, but occupied with the Bible. Others two-thousand-dollar preacher; or perhaps have found readers of the Scriptures, earnestone is termed a first-class man, and another a ly intent on the study, lying on the banks of

minister is estimated by his commercial value. only by the reports of the colporters, but more Put him up at auction among the churches: strikingly by the rapid increase all over the how much will he bring? If there is a large bid, he is a first-class preacher; if otherwise, the good providence of God, they have a Protestant: translation of the Bible to read, made three hundred years ago by Diodatiarket-place or the exchange, into the church arket-place or the exchange arket-place or the exchange arket-place or the exchange arket-place ness are not to be measured by a pecuniary tion; no necessity of reading a bad one. As standard. Whether he preach for a princely in almost every other point connected with Italian evangelization, so in this vital point, the determination of his position as a servant God has wonderfully prepared the way for the of Christ.

gives up all to do his duty, earns for him an immortal dwelling before the face of God, that immortal joy which is promised only to those who, pursuing the Way, and abiding in the Truth, shall know the Life. "Sleep in peace," says one, apostrophizing the dead at Petersburg. "Rough burial, after rough life and hitter days but your roward is ease. God has bitter days, but your reward is sure. God has stripped from you with your flesh all trace of the combat—in his pure, re-creating eyes only the beauty of your life of duty lives, and eternal peace rewards the sacrifice which death for duty made. Is this the lesson to teach our defenders? Ought we not rather to love them too well to lie to them thus and cover their eyes with scales to be dropped only when the awiul truth must be revealed? Our sol-diers at this time are teaching us lessons of patriotism, loyalty and unselfishness, that we hope will make our children a nobler race than we are; and our return for this should We should rather with all the more faithfulness point them to the uplifted Sav-iour. Every day some of them are passing this lie. Every Christian to the utmost of his ability should set his face against such untruth and strive with all his might to stay the tide of evil .- Chronicle.

EXPLANATIONS NEEDED.

Why a physician can't leave his office an hour on Sunday to attend religious services, for fear there might be a call for him, as by ret can leave it several hours daily during the eek to visit his patients.

Why a lawyer can't offer up a prayer of five minutes in public, and yet can plead for hours

Why a farmer can't give but a dollar or two toward building a mission church, and yet can buy and pay for a farm. Why a tradesman is so wearied that he can

only attend morning service on Sunday, and yet is able to work equally hard and late ev-Why some people can't go to church when t rains or looks like it, and yet rain never tops them in their occupation, though they

get a little wet.

Why a wealthy man can't afford to give anything to build a church adding value to his property, and yet can build houses every

struct in the Sunday school, and vet are competent to instruct their children at home, and even their neighbors in politics, and in theol-

ogy, too.

Why a tax payer can't pay anything to support the kingdom of God, and yet pays three per cent, or five, to support his govern-

endless number and variety of things that we have seen and thought, over. We were never able to explain. Those so doing may be able to, and we should be glad if they would, ei-ther in the paper or to their consciences. We hope they will be prepared to do so, for certainly it will be insisted on, one day.—Congregationalist.

WASHINGTON'S GREAT VICTORY.

When George Washington was a boy he wanted to enter the navy. Like many other poys, he was anxious to go to sea. His mother gave her consent; and yet it was plain she was not willing to have him go. A midshipman's commission had been got for him, and the vessel was about to sail. The servant was at the door with his trunk. He went in to say good by to his mother. He found her in tears. He saw the look of distress that was in her face; but she said not a word. That was enough for him. He went out and said to his I will not break my mother's heart to please myself." He gave up his commission and

When his mother heard what he had done? "George," she said, "God has promised to bless those who honor their parents, and he will bless you." How true her words were. him a blessing to his country and the world but this was perhaps the most important vice tory he ever gained. He conquered the British at Trenton, at Monmouth and at Yorktown, but when he gave up his own will to please his mother he conquered himself. The Bible tells us, "He who ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

peculiar. His social nature was so active that as soon as he had written a sentence which as soon as he had written a sentence which pleased him, he had an irrepressible desire to read it to somebody. Many a time has he rushed into the dining room, where aunt Esther was washing dishes—"Here, Esther, hear this." Aunt Esther, with martyr-like patience, would stand, towel in one hand and an unwiped plate in the other—for he must have her undivided attention—till he had read his paragraph and trotted back to "his study again. It sometimes seemed as if he would ver get a sentence done. He would and re-write, erase and interline, tear up and begin anew, scratch out and scribble in, almost endlessly. In the latter part of his life this habit became morbid, and actually shut him out from the possibility of publishing his own writings. He was the torment of print-ers, both by the delay of his manuscript and they got it. One of his daughters said there were three negative rules by always read her father's writing, to wit: 1. If there is a letter crossed, it isn't a t. 2. It there is a letter dotted, it isn't an i. 3. If

ning of a word.

At Lane Seminary he lived more than two miles from the city. One time, after the printers had been on tenter-hooks forty-eight nours for their copy, he hastily finished his nanuscript in his study, crushed it into the crown of the hat that lay nearest to him, down to the city, rushed up to the printingcopy-h'm, h'm-well, if it isn't here, The copy was still in the hat that had been left at he ne. But who could be angry with so much good nature, even if it gational Quarterly.

WHEN THE DEVIL SOWS.

The seeds of vice are dropped into young hearts in nearly every case between sunset and bed-time, away from home. The boys and girls step out of the family circle, and spend their time—how? In spending money they never earned—opening the doors of confectionaries and soda fountains, of beer and tabases shows of the circus, the nearo mintobacco shops, of the circus, the negro minstrels, the restaurant, and dance; then follows the Sunday drive and the company of those whose steps take hold on hell. In forr-nine cases out of fifty, the destinies of children are fixed between the ages of eight and sixteen, those few year when the devil will precipt the precious soil, unless the parents are vigilant to make home more at-

CONTENTION. I never loved those Salamanders that are never well but when they are in the fire of contention. I will rather suffer a thousand wrongs than return one; I will suffer many ere I will complain of one, and endeavor to right it by contending. I have ever found that to strive with my superior, is furious; with my equal, doub ful; with my inferior, sordid and base; with any, full of unquietness.—Bishop Hall.

LENGTH OF PRAYERS. The opening prayer

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

Subscribers will observe the date on the labels with which their papers are addressed. This date is the time to which the subscription is paid. When ately altered so that the LABEL is a constant RECEIPT IN FULL for the time which the subscriber

INCREASE OF THE PRICE OF THE

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 ne cessity 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 cts. a pound, and hoped by the time it was used up to be able to buy 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 he purchase paper took another start upwards, and now the current cash price is 30 cts. per 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 larger sum than that to which our yearly receipts have usually amounted. Our expenses in other particulars have also greatly increas-

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 assued 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 if, under the circumstances, they feel disposed to do so, it will be most gratefully received.

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

CULTURE AND PIETY NOT ANTAGO-

That the most liberal culture is incompatible with the deepest and most fervent piety is a notion of no recent origin. It was common in the early history of the church to departy holding this opinion has existed in neargoverned by it. Although much has been aid and written upon this subject, it will still bear further investigation, and while we are laboring to establish and endow schools and colleges, it becomes us to see to it that we are consistent in our action. We should constantly keep the truth before us, that education is a means and not an end. It is to be employed as an aid in giving us a more efficient ministry and a membership that shall better exemplify the principles of Christianity. 'Unless these objects are attained, all our efforts to promote the cause of education are useless, and should be abandoned.

As we view the subject, there is no antagonism between culture and piety, but they may be mutual aids, a true culture serving to render piety intelligent in its aims, liberal in its spirit and consistent in its manifestations. while on the other hand piety affords to culture its only proper basis, for no culture can be a true one which is not Christian: But what are our reasons for maintaining this view? Culture and piety are not antagonis-

1. Because such a supposition is antecedently absurd. It ignores the fact that the same God who gave us a moral and religious nature has given us an intellectual one also, and that they each have their distinct province, and do not in the least oppose or counteract each other. It also ignores the fact. that the God of nature, with all its beauties and mysteries, is the God of grace, implies that he who studies the Creator in his works, instead of becoming more devout and consistent in his adoration of him, is removed the further from him, and what is equally absurd, that the state of idiocy is the nearest to that of inspiration.

2. Because piety finds its best expression through the most liberal culture. We not only reach and appeal to the moral through the intellectual, but religion has in all ages employed learning as its chosen handmaid, and has entrusted to it some of its most important offices. When there has been any great and difficult work to be accomplished in any age by human instrumentality, God has singled out, not the most ignorant men of the age, however deep and fervent their piety might have been, but those who possessed the greatest and best cultivated intellects, sanctified and adorned by the graces of religion. This truth finds fitting illustrations in Moses, David, Isaiah, Daniel, Paul, Luther and Calvin, men who occupied important places in the Jewish economy and the Christian church, and possessed the greatest minds and the highest and broadest culture of their respective ages, as the writings of each, as well as what they accomplished, fully attest. Examples to prove the point in question might be multiplied to an almost unlimited extent .-Scarcely any fact in history stands out more prominent than the Holy Spirit has always honored cultivated intellect, and especially is this fact prominent at the present day, when philosophy has become Christian and science has knelt to Christ. Since culture and piety sustain such relations, how can there be any antagonism between them?

3. Because they have been known to exist together in numerous instances, each in its

point in question, we can refer not only to not do for our cause what we expect and de-Moses. David and Paul, but to men of more mand of them.

acquaintance. Jonathan Edwards, the great- in ease and plenty? st of American theologians, if not the great- No danger of that at present. Indeed, we

thus far laboring to prove is well nigh axiom- generally, that students, especially those who atic. It may, however, be asked, since the are preparing for the ministry, should be comopinion in question is false, how came it to be pelled to practise economy and industry. We so prevalent? Various causes have doubtless only ask that they should be assisted so far as contributed to this. Some, from the mere to enable them, with economy all the time, fact that learning is not religion, have hastily and personal efforts at pocket replenishment drawn the conclusion that they are opposites; during vacations, to pursue uninterguptedly others, referring to the injunction of Paul, their studies during term time. We have n where he tells his converts to beware "lest doubt that by suitable encouragement, moralany man spoil you through vain philosophy," ly and financially, the number in attendance have, through ignorance, failed to discrimi- at the school might be, in a short time, nate between the philosophy which Paul de- more than doubled. Shall it be done? ounces and the learning of the present day, which is capable of becoming sanctified, while still others have failed to recognize the fact that the piety of an educated man may be just there not a great deal of unnecessary comas deep as that of the uneducated, and at the plaining? The day laborer thinks it hard same time be more quiet and cautious in its that he has to pay, perhaps on an average, manifestations. In fact, the manner in which twice as much for the necessaries of life as piety manifests itself is not always a true in- previous to the war, forgetting that he re-There are also numerous instances (it would what he formerly did. The farmer, who is

ertained respecting his safety.

resent day is not commensurate with its ad- flict so terrific, when the very life of the n anced state of culture and refinement, but tion is in peril? But it is not so great after that the former has declined in proportion as all as some would have us believe. The nathe latter has advanced. While we decline to express an opinion upon the truthfulness of to live. Failures in business are not yet so eation to see to it that there are no defects in peaceable times. Were the balance fairly ntellect. We need truly pious men even who have been maimed for life, would be ore than educated men.

AID TO YOUNG MEN PREPARING

FOR THE MINISTRY.

The Strafford (Vt.) Q. M. has made a noat New Hampton. This looks like business, debt, notwithstanding its enormity, with the and we are glad to see a notice of it in the present resources of the Government, could be Star. It will stimulate other Q. M's and church- wiped out in ten years, and perhaps in half es in the same good work. There are other Q. | that time. M's and churches that have no representatives in the schools. They should know there are young plaining, more benevolence and less selfishmen in them from other places who receive ness, it would be far better for all concerned. no aid from home, and consequently are la- One of the chief scourges of the times is boring under great embarrassment in prose - very prevalent disposition to amass wealth in cry learning as injurious to spirituality, and a cuting their studies. This certainly is true this day of the nation's calamity, and even at so far as the Theological school is concerned. the nation's expense. A spirit of sacrifice is ly every period since that time. To-day, al- And in this connection, we wish to say, that that to which too many are strangers. What though the theory has long since been explod- this school belongs emphatically to the de- matters it if we do come out of the contest a ed, there are those who firmly believe in its nomination. It is its only one of the kind. few dollars poorer than when we entered it. truthfulness, and allow their practice to be It ought not to suffer for support, either in men or means. But facts show a different ing sacrificed in behalf of a noble cause? We state of things. Some of these, together with can afford to live in hard times, for they may kindred items, we will state and we state not only teach us the value of the liberties we them numerically, so that they may the more enjoy, but they may make us better also. readily challenge the attention of the reader.

1. Students are compelled to be out of their classes a portion of the year to obtain the means of prosecuting their studies. It was hoped that the change effected last

year from four to three terms, giving longer vacations, would have remedied this evil. But it has failed to do so, only in part. Nearly one-half of the members of the school were absent a portion of the time last year. This resulted in a serious loss to themselves as well as a disadvantage to those who remained, since it interrupted the course of study as pursued by the classes. It was in some cases a matter of necessity, as some were obliged to do it or leave the school for a time, and fall back into the next class below.

2. There were no funds specially devoted to the aid of students belonging to the Theological school.

The avails of the indigent students' fund are distributed among the students who have the ministry in view in other schools as well as this. This of course makes the appropriation to each limited. The case is different in all other theological schools with which we have any acquaintance. Aside from general funds, each school has provisions of its own to aid its own students. We suggest, then, to Q. M's churches and individuals, who have in view no particular individuals they would wish to aid, but still would like a share in this good work, to forward any amount they may wish to contribute to the chairman of the Disbursing committee, Rev. Mr. Stewart, or to the officers of the Theological school, and it will be carefully and judiciously appropriated. Persians, unchangeable or irrevocable. We We speak of this now, and with more than usual interest and solicitude, because the change of prisoners except upon certain contimes bear especially hard on students, and ditions, but despite this the rebels seem to their number is so limited, that there must be have been the first to propose an exchange, an increased scarcity of pastors, unless something is done to press young men called of at Charleston. By the wholesale butchery to God to the work, through their course of preparation into the ripened field.

ouragement and assistance? gards its future, and has an interest in the dence, but he may eventually not only conropagation of its doctrines, will value espec- sent, but be glad to yield the point. ally its pious young men; and will be sparing and suicidal. As it regards the intelligence shows that we have quite as much to fear and scholarship of our young men, we think from our enemies in the North as from those the representation of those at Amherst Col- in the South. Certainly the question put by lege as given by a correspondent, not inap- the leader of the Confederacy to the self-conpropriate when applied to those of other in- stituted peace commissioners to Richmond, stitutions. The late graduating class of the "Do you suppose there are twenty millions at Theological school acquitted themselves with the North determined to crush us?" is not much credit. We heard gentlemen who have without its significance.

attended college commencements, and the an- What will the Chicago Convention do? niversaries of the orden Theological seminaries This seems to be a question anxiously asked of other denominations, say, that the public by all, but one soon to be answered. Whatexercises of this class, both as to composition ever ostensible form the proceedings of the and delivery, would not suffer a whit in com- Convention may assume for the sake of party parison with the best of them. We must purposes, we fear it will result in little good, cherish our young men of intelligence and and that those who look to it to originate

recent times, and even to those of our own 4. Is it right to support these young men

est of American minds, was equally noted for do not ask it. They do not ask it. We think the fervor and depth of his piety and his in- they should feel in a measure their dependtimate acquaintance with spiritual things - ence on themselves. Self-reliance should all Who can believe that such men as Doddridge, along, in a course of preparation for public Chalmers and Payson were any the less spir- life and labor, be cultivated. . . It is good itual from the fact that there was conjoined for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth. with their piety a high order of intellectual But let us not make it too heavy and galling. Let us not break him down under it, for then To our mind the truth which we have been he cannot bear it at all. We think it best,

> HARD TIMES. These are hard times to be sure, but is

ex of the extent to which it is possessed :- ceives at the hands of his employer double be strange if there were not) where the piety largely a producer, croaks over having to pay of educated men has assumed a cold and for- such enormous wages for the few days or mal character, and the change that has come months' help he may have to employ, and the over their religious character is decidedly price of the few yards of cotton cloth he may marked. But such a result is by no means have to purchase. But you ask him respect ecessary. It argues a defect in the mode of ing the price of stock, butter, potatoes, and on rather than in the thing itself .- that is altogether another matter, and he as-When the student, in the course of his educa- sumes an altogether different attitude. The tion, will act in accordance with the theory capitalist, who has to pay a slight income tax, that he is in no less need of prayer, self-ex- forgets, while he murmurs and assails the amination and communion with God, and that government, that it is more than refunded to he is constantly in need of the aid and influ- him by the enormous interest he receives on nce of the Holy Spirit, few fears need be en- his bonds, in consequence of the high price of gold. The burden of the war is great we It is often remarked that the piety of the know. How could it be otherwise, in a cone assertion, it becomes the friends of edu- extensive as they have been known to be in neir methods, and that they give equal dili- struck, the burden of the war, saying nothing ence to the cultivation of the heart as of the of those who have lost their friends and those found to fall most heavily upon a few salaried men, among whom are ministers, whose salaries have not been raised to correspond with the present expense of living, and upon a class who have been living upon their in ble beginning. An Aid Association has come. While the war may be making many een formed, as we learn, and some sixty or poor, it is also making a great many rich gighty dollars already subscribed-and an ap- "But this enormous debt," say many croakropriation made to three worthy young men ers, "will eventually ruin us." It might be f that Q. M. now connected with the schools | well to remind such that our present national

Were there more patriotism and less com-

PASSING EVENTS.

The attention of the nation is again directed to the army of the Potomac as the chief centre of military interest. With a commander who has hitherto known no such thing as a failure, this gallant army may vet accomplish the object it had in view in the outset of the campaign, despite all its misfortunes and reverses. It now appears that the movement on the James, to which we made reference in our last issue, was simply a feint to absorb the attention of the enemy while the Weldon railroad should be siezed by another portion of the army. The object was attained, and if the efforts made by the rebel commander to regain possession of that which he has lost is a safe criferion by which to judge, an important advantage has been gained. In what this new movement will result, time alone can disclose. One thing is sure, the situation is at present a decided im provement in comparison with what it has peen for the past four weeks. The aspect of affairs in the Shenandoah Valley is not so encouraging as could be desired, but as we view t there is no particular occasion for alarm.

Another step in the stage of progress has been taken. The confederates have at length been compelled to recognize captured negro troops coming from certain States as prisoners of war. To us this fact presents decidedly encouraging features. It shows that the will of the chivalric South is capable of yielding, and that the decrees issued from Richmond are not like those of the Medes and were told that there could be no more exas in the case of the officers recently confined which negro troops coming from any State whatever have been subject it was plainly 3. Are not these young men worthy of en- declared that they could not be recognized as soldiers. Jefferson Davis declares that there Every denomination of Christians that re- can be no peace without Southern indepen-

The disclosure of the plot of the disloyalof no means that will bind them more closely to ists in Indiana, by which it appears that large the denomination, and prepare them for effi-sums of money have been expended in arms ciency in its service. Anything different and ammunition, indicates how little these from this would be eminently inconsiderate men want peace for its own sake, and plainly

highest order. As examples to prove the promise, or blame only ourselves if they do some scheme for the salvation of the country,

will be disappointed. We fear that such men been owing to the failure of such troops in the as Pierce, Seymour, Vallandigham, and the hour of trial. And it is too serious a matter Niagara peace commissioners, will exert a to trifle with. controlling influence, and secure the adoption | If our beloved country is worth preserving, of such a platform and the nomination of such she deserves any sacrifice her sons can make. candidates as will in effect favor peace upon Away with this base huckstering, shirking, any terms whatever. It becomes every lov- speculating, while the dearest interests and r of his country to arm himself for the rights of all are trembling in the balance, conflict. While our present Chief Magistrate Young men, to the rescue! Who would be free is the exponent and embodiment of the Un-themselves must strike the blow. on sentiment of the country, he should, receive the cheerful support of the loyal masses. In his re-election lies, humanly speaking, the only hope of our national sal-

SELF-POSSESSION.

onfidence does much to keep it going well, lazy disposition." and to make the most of every circumstance. similar cause.

have been made, and made cheerfully, be- which side he belongs? cause the object was deemed worthy of them. Still the end is not secured, and we are liable er seat is worth still more. If it is worth aged. One blames another, jealousy and re- thereby secure a place in heaven, it is still one to strengthen the bonds of union.

Our public men should set an example to sion, which may save us, or the want of it tues, when they shall take the lowest seat. prove our ruin.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

constantly diminishing.

to all, this will do much to increase the num- cause in general. Army correspondents would, is sad to think how many church members The intelligence contained in obituaries may rarely attend these meetings, and still more also be regarded as local and of interest only rarely take part in them. They thus injure to the more immediate friends of the deceased. themselves and the cause of God. Each For this reason we wish them to be short, should feel that he has a sacred duty to dis- stating only the facts, and those as briefly as charge in this respect.

PEACE WITH THE REBELS.

Those who have been hoping that some ompromise might be made so as to secure peace, will be able to obtain light on the subject from recent developments. With all the skill employed by the traitors to obtain from our government and people some concession of which they could take advantage, they have disclosed their own real position, and shown the North what we have to meet. The rebels, though driven from most of their strongholds, with the loss of more than half their territory, and the rest closely beseiged, are yet ready to make no concession, but imlently demand all they did at first. The Richmond Enquirer is explicit on the point: " Save on our own terms we can accept no ace whatever, and must fight till doomsday

There you have it, as the single alterna ive. It is the height of folly to suppose that late Tuesday afternoon, Rev. G. E. S. Bryany change of administration or party ascendancy can obviate the necessity. The destiny of our country is one, we rise or fall together. Any attempt to compromise the matter with traitors in arms will only give them strength

The conspiracy must be crushed. The work is indeed arduous, and may recontest there can be but two sides -those for

NEW HAMPSHIRE RECRUITS.

age, dash, a sort of recklessness, are indeed make. ecessary for a soffier; so also principle and The conference was highly interesting. patriotism. He who knows how to value his much important business being transacted .wn life knows how to value the lives of his The meetings of worship were excellent .riends, and the institutions under which he There was preaching by Revs. T. D. Clemlives, and so be ready to stake his all in the ents of Exeter, A. Lovejoy of Corinth, J. ontest. While the vile man is prepared for Mariner of Gardiner, J. S. Burgess of Ban-

howing how little reliance can be placed on times. The social meetings were well attendbad men. As a company of recruits number- ed, and truly spiritual and refreshing seang about four hundred, from this state, on sons. beginning for those about to be invested with churches. Very many of the churches of the

A LAZY DISPOSITION.

Some years since, a Méthodist minister while leading the class, called on a good sis ter to report her religious progress. At the close of her remarks she said. "If I can bu gain the very lowest seat in the kingdom of Confidence is essential to success in almost God, I shall be satisfied." The minister reevery enterprise. When all is going well sponded, "Ah, sister Fisher! that is a very

Was the minister right or wrong? Is it And when difficulties and dangers arise, it is enough for a Christian to aspire to the lowest of special consequence. In a critical time, seat in heaven? Should he deliberately calwhen extreme peril is imminent, the result is culate to be abundantly satisfied, if he can esoften determined by it. A panic, needless at cape hell and gain an entrance into the antefirst and needlessly indulged, has prostrated chamber or outer porch of the mansion whose many a man in business, and involved multi- inner courts Christ has prepared for him? tudes. Many bave lost their lives from a And has God no other work for the soul to perform than to thread his own way along, so What our nation needs most of all in this near the dividing line between the service of crisis, is self-possession. In our patience we God and mammon, as that it will require the ald possess our souls. Great sacrifices scrutiny of Omniscience to determine to

If the lowest seat is worth gaining, a highbecome impatient, fret, and get discour- while to make one sacrifice for God and eriminations follow between those who should better to go on and sacrifice daily and hourly, strengthen each other's hands. All this and do much for God and man, that at last one may say, "Here am I with those thou hast given me," and hear the Lord respond, " come up higher."

the people of self-denial, forbearance, and We regard heaven as a place of perfect true devotion to the common cause. Lack of felicity. Yet we can hardly divest ourselves these in high places must have pernicious ef- of the impression that an emotion akin to fects. And the people should feel that their shame will be experienced by those who own highest interests are at stake. If the neglect almost all opportunities to do good to country prospers, we all prosper; if it falls, others and to subdue their own evil passions we all sink with it. , Let all have self-posses- and cultivate and mature their Christian vir-

LOCAL MATTERS. The Star is not a local paper. Its circula The life and prosperity of a church depend tion is now, especially since we send so many very much upon the prayer and conference copies to the army, almost as wide as the meetings. It is true that the outward forms country itself. This being the case, we must may be maintained without them. But it is; fill our columns with such matter as will be of little more than a form. The stated services interest to the denomination at large, and to may be largely attended, while the prayer readers generally .- Our intelligence must be meeting is visited by few. In such case vital general, rather than local. But it may be religion is low, there is no revival, no con-asked, "What do you mean by local intellirsions, and the interest in spiritual things gence?" It is somewhat difficult to discriminate what we mean by this in every particu-The subject is so important as to demand lar, as there are some things that are local in e most earnest consideration. It is owing themselves which are at the same time generthe state of our prayer and conference al in their influence. For instance, acetings, in a great measure, that religion is counts of revivals, ministerial changes, or low in the churches. What shall be done anything which may have a bearing upon our the prayer meeting? Time was when it benevolent operations, are in one sense local, had a mighty influence, and it may again. and in another general. On the other hand, Very much depends on the manner of con- an individual writes us giving an account of a eting it. There is generally too much stiff- fourth of July celebration, or a chaplain ess and formality, too much sameness, too writes us from the army giving intelligence nany set speeches, and long prayers, too respecting his regiment, its marches and the uch display. The prayer and conference casualties which have occurred, or of the sickom is the place for heart experience and ness and death of some particular soldiervotion, confession, contrition. In the ex- these may be properly regarded as local matcises variety should be sought, each should ters, and suited to the columns of a strictly short and pointed, and the more that take local paper, but not to our columns. It is i part the better. Rarely should any one occu- justice to our readers that we lay articles and by more than three or five minutes at a time letters of this character aside to give place to ceded by one that is spiritual and engaging them as a class, and will better promote the

neans should be used to draw in others. It cessity be several days behind the telegraph. possible. Clerks of Quarterly Meetings, in sending us reports to be published, will please observe the same rule. We see no necessity of publishing in the Star resolutions on slavery, the state of the country, and kindred topics, similar to those which have been published a score of times. Everybody knows, or, at least, ought to know, our position as a

less valuable and interesting.

The recent address of D.r Eddy, "The be given in the Star before long. lenomination on the issues and reforms of the times. We urge these suggestions the more from the fact that we are at the present time compelled, in consequence of the high price progress of the age:

That it is impossible for any error, hereing. Some baye been hopefully converted to of paper, to devote a larger portion of our columns than usual to advertising, and we do not at the same time wish to make our paper

PENOBSCOT YEARLY MEETING. We had a very pleasant visit to the Penobe scot Yearly Meeting at its recent session rather than yield an iota of them. It is all or It was held with the church in Milo, a fine nothing. This Confederacy or the Yankee farming town, situate in Piscataquis Co., 35 nation, one or the other, goes down, down to miles north of Bangor. All the Quarterly miles north of Bangor. All the Quarterly Meetings were represented in the Conference. which was already in session when we arrived, ant presiding Among the delegates were two veterans of

the cross who deserve particular mention, viz., Rev. M. Stevens of the Springfield Q. M., who has for his circuit the whole of that at home and abroad, to accomplish our ruin. Q. M., embracing a large portion of the distant Aroostook country. He has spent his time for many years in travelling from church uire yet greater sacrifices, which we must to church and place to place, preaching Christ and will make to secure the end. In such a to the people. But for him many of the and those against the country. We have put titute of the preached word. The other is our hands to the plow and cannot, will not, Rev. T. Goss, the evangelist of the Ellsworth Q. M. Though the acquirements of these men in human learning are not very extensive, yet nature has done much for them, and its cause."

It is a saying, attributed by some to Wel- they are rich in grace and religious experiington, "the worse the man, the better the ence, and have been and still are abundantly oldier;" though we believe wrongfully, for useful. There were doubtless other ministers very man of military experience knows bet- present who are equally deserving of notice, ter than to adopt any such sentiment. Cour- whose particular acquaintance we did not

gor, and C. F. Penny of Augusta. The ser-Another example has recently been given, mons were all good, and well adapted to the

their way to Fort Monroe, were marching out A very benevolent as well as Christian spirof Haymarket Square, Boston, a few days it was manifest in the meeting. The contrisince, some fifty of them slipped off their butions for the Beaufort meeting house aversacks, dropped their muskets, broke and amounted to \$129,45, and nearly two hunan in all directions. The recruits, it is said, dred dollars in all was paid and pledged for vere made up in large proportion of New the Foreign Mission cause. One very en-York roughs, foreigners, bounty-jumpers and couraging feature of the meeting was, the ubstitute brokers. A rather unpromising large attendance of private members of the

had enjoyed of meeting with these brethren in is suited to bring about. their annual festival, but if life and health are spared we think it will not be the last.

than forty members : but among them are some gems which would adorn any church-one of them a refined and accomplished land as well as been received from the Secretary. devoted and earnest Christian, whose praise is ustly in all our churches in that section of the ountry. There is no other church in town, mination. The two churches own a meetng house in common. It is situated in a leasant little village, and occupied alternatey by ministers of each denomination. No people, among them a large number of chil- urer. dren and youth, and intelligent young ladies nd gentlemen, to say nothing of the older afford them the necessary aid.

On Friday morning after the close of the same soon. Yearly Meeting, in company with brethren Mariner, Penny and others, we visited the famous slate quarry at Brownville, about five as a delegate of the Christian Commi niles north of Milo. This, we believe, is the writes us underedate of Aug. 17. We make most extensive quarry of the kind in the Unit- the following extract from his letter: by half a mile or more in width, containing hear. Some of the physicians and me ers of slate and hard blue stone, about three soon into eternity, and remember three necessary, the laborers are let down the sides the track being an inclined plane. The slate He is at present acting as Chaplain of the inch apart, trimmed and packed for market. About one hundred men, from the slate quarries of Wales, are employed; and immense ience of the country.

Jefferson Davis and the Rebellion.

"Edmund Kirke" concludes his article. Our visit to Richmond," in the September has hitherto been a mystery, and pointing out ing. Price 10 cents

the conditions of peace, as follows: He (Davis) is a man of peculiar ability. Our interview with him explained to me why, with no money and no commerce, with nearly every one of their important cities in our continue to be, even in disaster, a power that

the nation.

The Southern masses want peace. Many our Home Mission Board, including two who of the Southern leaders want it—both my companion and I, by correspondence and intercourse with them, know this; but there can be no peace as long as Mr. Davis controls sionaries and teachers to the freedmen—ten the South. Ignoring slavery, he himself brethren and thirteen sisters. Of the above strength, crushing the Southern armies, and overthrowing the Southern government?

ore searching scrutiny, and heresy is not people. It came again in the centre of the

stupid, blasphemous thing. are encouraging.

So every superstition and religious error Having thus br that presents itself to our age, will meet the blaze of noonday light, the severe but candid Mission Society and our missionaries are doed to the most searching scrutiny. The skepticism that comes mitered from the Episnan's perverted reason: the subtile poison we would now most seriously ask all our Q. Oxford Reviews, are all met, all investigated. holarship meets scholarship: sanctified in-

Sanitary Fairs.

are as follows:

Chicago, \$75,000; Cincinnati, \$120,000; \$147,000; Brooklyn, \$100,000; Cleveland, \$300,000; \$120,000; Philadelphia, \$1,300,000; Pittsburgh, \$350, that the fairs, with all their splendor and magnificence, were less profitable than the free-will offerings of the people.

The Newspaper Reform.

While many publishers as well as our-

club system extensively, concludes thus:

not only pillars in their respective churches, tion are all wrong in a sound business. The but the bone and sinew of the communities in less arrested, is that publishers and subscribwhich they reside. From all we saw and ers suffer loss and mortification, the former a learned, a large portion of the membership of full share of both. Nobody gains, but every the Penobscot Yearly Meeting regard its an-nual session as a yearly religious feast, in which it is their privilege, if not their duty, and production are always entitled to just which it is their privilege, if not their duty, o participate.

For ourself we can say that we enjoyed the must come sooner or later from all attempts neeting much. It was really a feast of fat to overthrow or set aside these plain laws of things. It was the first opportunity that we had enjoyed of meeting with these brethren in

The church in Milo is small, containing less the last Annual Meeting of the Home Mission A brother inquires why the proceedings of Society have not been published in the Star. The only answer we can give is, they have not

Articles for the Quarterly should be sent to xcept a very small one of the C. Baptist de-D. M. Graham, Portland, Me., and not to the office of the Star.

Letters and moneys intended for the Treas sinister resides in the place, and it is there- urer of the Education Society, should be sent ore missionary ground, and a very inviting to Rev. Silas Curtis, Treasurer, Concord. N. field, containing as it does some eight hundred H.; and not to Wm. Burr, the former Treas-

We are glad to know that the increase in itizens, who will compare favorably with the price of the Star is favorably regarded by hose of any other community. We were told our subscribers. From various sources we that our church is desirous of obtaining a pas- learn that they are generally perfectly satisfied tor, and we hope they will soon be able to do fied with our new terms. We were especially one suitable for the place. If they should gratified a few days since in receiving a call ced assistance, as they probably would at from Bro. Cyrus Sanderson of New Sharon. first, let them apply to our Home Mission So- Me., for the purpose of giving us an additionciety, which we doubt not would cheerfully al half dollar for the current year. Others have intimated their intention of doing the

REV. M. H. TARBOX, who is now laboring

ed States. It is at least fifteen miles in length by half a mile or more in width, containing by half a mile or more in width, containing the convalescent attend, and are eager to hear. Some of the physicians and most of the an inexhaustible supply. It has been exea-vated to the depth of about one hundred feet, preaching to soldiers who give signs of attenjudging by the eye—and perhaps ten rods in diameter. The quarry contains alternate lay-their whole person is enlisted in the service—sthen they pray as though they were going inches in thickness, running nearly perpendicularly. These are cleaved off with bars. When and wounded, and the country. We have only six delegates for this station, while we ought to have fifteen. Will not some of the of the awful precipice by ropes fastened to the ministers from the east come to aid in this top. The stone is drawn from the pit by cars,

is taken to the shops, where it is split, the 3d division of the hospitals, in the place of seams being regular, about one-eighth of an Rev. R. Gage, who is at home on a furlough.

"CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM."

Copies of the sermon bearing this title, dequantities are sent to market annually, to the livered by Pres. Fairfield before the Michigan great profit of the proprietors and the conven- Legislature, may be still obtained at this of fice. It is written in the author's best style abounds in noble and patriotic sentiments, and is well designed to arouse a spirit of Christian manliness. It is especially adapted to do good, in the trying period of our coununber of the Atlantic Monthly, solving what try's history through which we are now pass-

WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR FREED-

At a meeting of the Home Mission committee for the appointment of teachers and e short and pointed, and the more that take local paper, but not to our columns. It is in art the better. Rarely should any one occupiustice to our readers that we lay articles and y more than three or five minutes at a time. letters of this character aside to give place to other matter that will be of more interest to other matter that will be of more interest to defend by one that is spiritual and engaging them as a class, and will better promote the short and pointed, and the more that take local paper, but not to our columns. It is in hands, and with an army greatly inferior in missionaries to the freedmen, which was held last week, six missionary teachers were appointed, two brethren and four sisters, one good by one that is spiritual and engaging them as a class, and will better promote the solution. crumble to pieces in a day; with him it may roe within a week or two, and the others on

There are now under the appointment of tates the issue—the only issue with him— nion or Disunion. That is it. We must nion or Disunion. That is it. We must enquer, or be conquered. We can negotiate only with the bayonet. We can have peace had Union only by putting forth all our Carolina, five are in Eastern Virginia, to their fields of labor in a few weeks. The names of these missionaries and teachers will

Initarian apostasy and the relation of the Bro. Nickerson from North Carolina, who Baptists thereto," delivered before the Amer- has just returned home on a short visit to his can Baptist Historical Society contains the friends, informs us that the Lord has gracfollowing striking paragraph, showing the jously visited the freedmen on Roanoke Isl-

or false doctrine to work the cvil, in our God, and others are deeply anxious about ne, that it did a century ago, is very evint. There is more light and less bigotry; more knowledge and less prejudice. There are more pulpits, more books, more newsparers for the conversion of their souls. On schools. Error is subjected to his way North Bro. N. visited Bro. Abbey, Spirit- our missionary on the Downey plantation, allowed to march on in stolen attire. Spirit-ualism appeared in New England in 1692. near Fortress Monroe, and spent the Sabbath It broke out in the family of Mr. Paris, at with him. He states that the school is pros-Salem Village; it developed itself in tipping chairs, tumbling tables, and sundry ominous perous, and some revival influence is being raps and blows. It worked out the evils of witnessed at that place. Sister Abbie M. Witchcraft, climbed up in the pulpit, took its Church from Phillips, Maine, has arrived seat on the bench of the judge, and controlled there, and also sister Stuart from New York. e fears, the prejudices and the hopes of the Bro. Eaton at Beaufort, S. C., has had the eteenth century, and men toyed with it privilege of baptizing several converted awhile, and then cast it away as a vile, silly, freedmen, and the prospects in that mission

Having thus briefly stated what our Home criticism of educated intellect, and be subject- ing for the freedmen, in addition to our ef-The forts in sending materials for a house of worship for the Beaufort church, an account of opal palace of Colenso: the blasphemy that open of the French development of Rehat works like the leaven of Atheism in the M's, churches, ministers, brethren, sisters, and friends of the colored race, what are you tellect is put against perverted intellect, and doing for the freedmen? Are you doing your the menaced truth finds champions worthy of whole duty? Are you doing as much as you thought you should be willing to do in years past if God would open the way so that you The following, according to the N. Y. could help send the gospel to the poor slaves Thronicle, is the result of the great military in our country? Are you-doing as much for fairs, showing a total gain to the Sanitary the poor freedmen who have just escaped Commission of \$4,437,000. The particulars from those theives and robbers who have robbed them of their rights and wages and kent them in ignorance all their days, as you would wish them to do for you, were you in their places and they in yours? Are you doing as much for them as you will wish you had done when you come to the bed of death, and 200; smaller fairs aggregate about \$150,000. done when you come to the bed of death, and Total \$4,437,000. But in spite of this immense amount the funds of the Commission seat of Christ, where it will be said. "inasmense amount the funds of the Commission seat of Christ, where it will be said, "inasare reported to be low. Indeed it is said much as we have done it or not done it was much as ye have done it, or not done it, unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it, or not done it unto me?" Dear brethren and friends, will you prayer-

fully reflect upon these questions and then lves have been compelled to raise their subcription price, others have had to cease pubication. The Watchman and Reflector, after done all you should, will you do it now? speaking of the fate of the N. E. Farmer, one of the latter class, which has practised the and desirous to send out three times the num-Nothing is so conclusive as fact and experince to show how false are all such expedigrave responsibilities. There can be no death of the coming autumn for them to work successfully but many of our military disasters have respect. We met there not a few who are traces by clubs, and various forms of decimation.—

sum there should be contributions on an average of over \$96 per week. But what do we find to be the facts? Do you look at the column of weekly receipts in the Star for Home Missions? This is the thermometer by which terest which is felt in our denomination for the freedmen and the Home Mission cause .-How has this thermometer stood for the last three weeks since this month commenced? teachers and missionaries to the freedmensaying nothing about what we are doing for our ranks. feeble churches and Home Mission stationswhich will amount to between one and two
thousand more. At the very lowest calculathousand more. At the very lowest calculation the average weekly amount of receipts for Home Missions and the Freedman Mission, should be \$125 besides what is done by State and other societies,—one hundred and twenty-five dollars every week on an average. This is the very smallest sum that we should think of beginning with from this time, if we mean to begin to do our duty—And then we should do all in our power to increase the heat of interest until the thermometer goes up higher and higher and reach-

Great Deliverance," "The True Refuge," "The Dying Words of Jesus," " Lessons from the Great Teacher," "Christ's Gracious Time," etc., is eminently what its title page represents it to be. The doctrine of salvation through Christ alone stands out on nearly every page. Itsestyle is pleasing and elevated, its entreaties persuasive, its remonstranas a whole is calculated to produce in the reader a

The meetings of worship, continued the the Sabbath evening following, were spiritual.—
the following articles: The Cadmean Madness; The Ministers-present: I. Stone, E. F. Stites, J. Bridge of Cloud; The Electric Girl of La Perriere; Tufts (from Ohio Y. M.) and A. Adkin Literary Life in Paris; The Maskers; Cullet; What The word was preached with great power by will become of Them? Forgotten; Wet-Weather Revs. Tufts and Stites.

Work; Regular and Volunteer Officers; The Total The Quarterly Meetings reported, by lef-Depravity of Inanimate Things; What shall we ters and delegates, a low state of religion. have for Dinner? Before Vicksburg; Our Visit to have, for Dinner? Before Vicksburg; Our Visit to Richmond; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent were passed? American Publications. The article, "Our Visit to Richmond," is from the pen of "Edmund Kirke," ever been, the firm friend of the free instituand is both thrilling and interesting.

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in regard to which may not be uninteresting.

The first week in June, the regular time for our Q. M., is usually dry, with gathering clouds, indicating that the regular time for M.

A. Adkinson, Clerk. clouds, indicating that the rainy season is at hand. This year, however, the rains have set in some three weeks earlier than usual, so that travelling has become tedious indeed. I the route, leaving the first twenty-eight miles to be made with oxen and cart, and I had hoped to get through in one night. I started early in the P. M., with my smallest bullocks, which we call the rats, though they are considerably larger, and made the first ten miles siderably larger, and made the first ten miles the time of holding the Y. M. the route, leaving the first twenty-eight miles over a good road with ease. Then after taking tea we voked in the larger bullocks, all fresh, and set out on our real night's jour. Ohio Baptist State Convention. Passed the all fresh, and set out on our real night's journey. We soon came to the muck, so deep and so adhesive that the poor cattle could hardly drag themselves along. Thus we dragged on hour after hour, sometimes in the road and sometimes out, for my bullocks, accustomed to the metal roads of Midnapore,

Resolved, That we exhort our people to occustomed to the metal roads of Midnapore, did not know what to make of the muck, and give their children a sanctified educati another inch. What could we do? Why of can for its prosperity. se as we could not move either forward or backward, we must stay where we were. - Whereas our country is engaged in a So turning out the bullocks and giving them bloody civil war, caused by the insane zeal-of their straw, I went to sleep in the cart, while my men did the same by the roadside. The morning light revealed our position. We had made five miles during the next day, the next night and the morning tire influence in favor of our Government. were occupied before my journey was over, Resolved, That we will defend and sustain too, though as his distance was thirty miles power.

the hearing of essays, sketches of sermons church of which he is a member, and and scripture examinations. The evidences or hearly eight hours, and our native preachers had a pretty thorough drill. The whole power of the educated Hindoos is directed to this point with peculiar force, especially as they feel that they have Theodore Parker and state by Dr. Given and others, to found a de-

The reports of the churches were in some respects encouraging. It was evident that shortcomings and coldness were not unrecognized and there was no disposition to cloak unfaithfulness. Five baptisms were reported unfaithfulness. Five baptisms were reported since the last session. Four days were busi-

afternoon Silas Curtis was ordained, and the raise immediately the amount of twenty-five communion season followed. Silas has been cents per member, or, according to their abila worthy preacher for some twelve years, and ity, to employ a missionary to travel on new now has charge of the church at Jellasore and the branch at Santipore. It was pleasant to lay hands upon a man who for so many three to su years had maintained an unspotted reputation the Y. M. in the midst of trials and temptations.

At four o'clock sister Crawford had an exhibition of the Sabbath school much in the home style, when for the first time, I pre-sume, Hindoo girls were prominent in a public literary exercise. It was an importont hour, and marked a stage in the progress of this people.

O. R. BACHELER.

For the Morning Star.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 15, 186 f. Wisconsin has suffered very severely from the dry weather this summer, and as a result the crops are coming in very light. What the dry weather did not injure the chinch bugs have destroyed. Many fields of wheat have not been worth the cutting. The drouth seems to have been very general all over the State. The hay crop is very light, so that farmers will be obliged to sell off quite a portion of their stock. Lately the weather has been very warm, with copious showers, so that corn and potatoes will stand a better chance, though it is stated that the chinch bugs are making sad work in the corn fields. The wool crop has been the most profitable for Wisconsin farmers this year. The probability is, that they will go into it more generally next year than ever before. ally next year than ever before.

MT. PLEASANT CHURCH.

But we cannot commission any more, unless tham, a brother who has recently come over the contributions to our Treasury are increas- to us from the Close Baptists. Some conver ed. We should not have been able to appoint so many as we have, had not the brethren of the "American Mission Association" very sick. For five weeks I lay in the hospiren of the "American Mission Association" very sick. For hive weeks I lay in the hospirendered us the aid they have in paying a great portion of the expenses of our teachers and missionaries, so that we have thus far paid but little except the salaries. The salaries of those whom we have appointed, at a pries of those whom we have appointed, at a very low rate, will amount for the ensuing very low rate, will amount for the ensuing before I recover, and that it will be folly to think of going into the army again. I hope year, exclusive of all expense for travel, to be able to return to my post of duty some board, &c., to nearly \$5000. To meet this time in September, but the present looks a lit-

G. S. BRADLEY, Chaplain 22d Wis.

Bro. Robert Martin of Wheatville, Genessee Co., N. Y., writes: Last March we commenced a series of meetings in connection we may determine weekly the amount of in- with the Monroe Q. M., which was held with our church, The Saviour's promise of presence and help was verified in the conversion of sinners. Five happy converts have been buried with Christ in baptism and added to On an average of \$43 per week, Not one the church. Our prayer meetings are still half it should be to meet the salaries of our good. Death and the war have sadly thinned

For the Morning Star.

tion the average weekly amount of receipts -Convened at Virgil, June 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

increase the heat of interest until the ther mometer goes up higher and higher and reaches the place where God shall say unto us as a people, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

SILAS CURTIS, Cor. Sec.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 18, 1864.

LITERABY NOTICES.

None but Christ, or the Sinner's Only Hope. By Robert Boyd, D. D., Author of "Glad Tidings, or Believe and Live." Chicago: Church & Goodman. 360 pp., 12mo., Price \$1,25.

This volume, treating of such themes as "The Great Deliverance," "The True Refuge," "The Great Deliverance," "The True Refuge," "The Adjourned. Closing prayer by A. M. Richardson.

Adjourned. Closing prayer by A. M. Richardson.
A. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

For the Morning Star. INDIANA YEARLY MEETING

-Held its annual session with the Harmony church in the Switzerland Q. M., commencing Aug. 12, 1864—Rev. E. F. Stites, Mod-

The meetings of wership, continued till the

tions of our country, and opposed to oppress-Resolved. That we, the members of the Y

LETTER FROM REV. O. R. BACHELER. M., pledge ourselves anew to the support of MIDNAPORE, June 18, 1864. All proper measures of the government in put-Bro. Burr:—Our Quarterly Meeting has ting down the unholy rebellion now aimed at its been at attended at Jellasore, a few items its overthrow, and that we will do all we can

For the Morning Star.

OHIO RIVER YEARLY MEETING -Convened with the 1st Kyger church, Aug. horse on to the farther end of horse on to the farther end of ving the first twenty-eight miles Chose Rev. H. J. Carr, Moderator and

EDUCATION Whereas, Education is power, and power,

were constantly plunging about to find solid Resolved, That we commend Cheshire footing. At length we came to a halt—stuck Academy to the favor and patronage of our th all our force not able to move churches, and entreat them to do what they

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Resolved, That our duty, both as patriots The and Christians, demands that we give our ench Jellasore till a the administration by every means in our

too, though as his distance was thirty miles while mine was forty-seven he had got through with less difficulty.

Resolved, That Freewill Baptists should be a unit. In the coming political struggle and should vote for no man who is not in favor of the Union and the abolition of slavery. especially after so many obstacles had been Resolved, That any member, whether min-sermounted, and we endeavored to improve ister or layman, who does not endorse the the time to the utmost. Ministers' Confer-ence occupied two days, and was devoted to Baptist, and should be dealt with by the

of Divine revelation occupied our attention bound to withdraw the hand of fellowship un-

Bishop Colenso to back them. Hence we nomination whose corner-stone is hatred of wish our native brethren to be well prepared the colored people and the government of the

ly spent in these exercises, and midnight with regular preaching.

usually found us still at work.

Resolved, That in view of the pressing de-Sabbath was a day of peculiar interest.—

Bro. Miller preached in the morning; in the of this Y. M., we request the churches to

> Resolved, That we appoint a committee three to superintend the missionary work in Appointed Rev. G. Coler, O. E. Baker and J. Kettle, missionary co THOMAS E. PEDEN, Clerk.

For the Morning Star. HILLSDALE Q. M. FEMALE MISSION

SOCIETY. The sisters connected with the above Quarterly The sisters connected with the above soon Soci-Meeting associated themselves into a Mission Soci-ety at the October session of 1863. Their object was ety at the October session of the work throughto promote systematic effort in this work through-out the churches. The missionary card has been adopted. Our first gatherings were forwarded last January and credited to the different churches, but January and credited to the different churches, but not to our Society, as it should have been.

All the sisters of this Q. M. are earnestly desired to make a special effort to be present at our next session in October, in connection with which our first annual meeting will be held.

Mrs. C. C. Ambler, Pres.
Mrs. J. W. Winson, Sec. and Treas.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

SANDWICH Q. M., N. H .- Held its Aug. session

The Rev. Dr. Livingstone, the well-known Things seem to be moving on very pleas-antly under their new pastor, Rev. Mr. La-urday, the 23d of July-

Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment.

Dover, Aug. 31, 1864.

tion they were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss by Gen. Averill. The enemy show a strong day, Sept. 9. Friends from a distance will please call on C. E. Hayes, John Bishop, J. Bailey, or Rev. I. J. Wilkins. The meeting will be held in the Baptist church.

J. REEVE, Clerk.

The situation at Atlanta remains for the most

CORRECTIONS. In the article, "Christ all in All," tublished in Star of Aug, 3, in the 13th line, after the words "two or three," the words "even five or six" hould be inserted. In the 15th line "revokings" hould read "revokings." In the article in the July to of the Quarterly, "The Gospel she Theme of the finistry," in the tenth line of the exordium, "and ulness" should read, "and an awfulness."

red on the National fast day.

nary, has had leave of absence for the comng year, in order that he may have an opporunity to recruit his health.

A massacre of a colored garrison at Stewart's
Landing, by the rebet Gen. Wheeler is report-

During the past year, Prof. Mallory, of ollege on a firm foundation.

M. Renaff having been deposed from his heavy aggregate.

Seat in the College of France, an election of Gen. A. J. Smith is reported to be operating a successor will take place in November. Of the \$50,000 proposed to be raised for

ment of Madison University.

WAR NEWS.

during the week has been that

FROM GEN. GRANT. draw his troops to the north side of James riv- Southern press is greatly incensed at this order. er in order to encounter the operations of Gen. A Mobile despatch of the 21st says the opeturing a large number of prisoners. The engagement was an exceedingly severe one, and but for the opportune arrival of the 9th corps, killed, but it has not been confirmed. On Mon- among those implicated in the affair. Weldon railroad in the direction of Richmond, 000,000 at the manufacturer's prices. also completely destroyed. The Weldon rail- names of such parties.

urg and Lynchburg roads. loves admirably on. The canal may now be less been actively at work. said to be under full headway and will go for-

and Sunday are computed to be about 5000. On about to be raised. Sunday this corps is reported to have fought splendidly.

The vote of North Carolina for Governor splendidly.

eral times during the day, but he repulsed the only 848 for the secession side. nemy in every assault. In the afternoon a The North Carolina Times, speaking of the

onflicting and uncertain character. A bush Holden." ngagement is reported as having taking place . A great fire in Quebec on the night of Aug. cavalry bivouacking in the field near Charles- estimated at over \$100,000. town. A Harper's Ferry despatch of Aug. 25th, GENERAL BUTLER. The editor of the Chicasiderable portion of the enemy's forces broke Potomac, thus speaks of Gen. Butler: camp at Charlestown this morning at daylight and marched in the direction of Leetown. Our ough and comprehensive grasp of public afcavalry struck three lines of skirmishers about fairs. He understands the rebellion, its causes

Hotices, Appointments, Etc. were brought off the field. The rebel force in the valley is estimated at 40,000.

The latest news from Gen. Sheridan is to the The Annual meeting of the Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment will be held at the Office of the Morning Star in this city on Wednesday, Sept. 21, ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A. M. WM. Burn, Secty. with two regiments of some hours' duration they were handsomely repulsed with heavy

Bowdoin Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be held in the old meeting house of the West Gardiner church, the last Wednesday and Thursday in Sept. next—Conference Tuesday preceding, at one p'clock, P. M.

A. F. HUTCHINSON. road and two trains and locomotives near Hennepin Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be held with the Anoka and Champlin hurch, commencing Friday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock, P.
J. Elliot, Com.

J. Elliot, Com.

Jonesburgh in the rear of the 'rebel army. A Lanesville despitch of Aug. 22, says, "On the 13th inst., in front of Atlanta, the 15th corps Spafford Quarterly Meeting. The opening ermon is to be delivered by Rev. J. M. Crandall at Carlin's line of skirmishers called upon the rebryden, Friday evening, Sept. 9. Subject, "Church A. M. RICHARDSON.

A. M. RICHARDSON. side. About 200 leaped out and came into our

The rebels report our forces fortifying on the Rev. G. W. Gould, Wayne, Me.

"D. A. Morehouse, Washington Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.

"D. A. Morehouse, Washington Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. strong, made a dash into Memphis at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning week, and for a short time It is a fact of interest that the important he appears to have become master of the access of our fleet at Mobile and of our military forces at New Creek, the first important the rebel out, killing thirty and wounding one advantages gained in some days, both occur- hundred. The rebels perpetrated various acts of cruelty but secured little plunder. Gens. Prof. Phelps, of Andover Theological Sem- Washburn and Hurlbut narrowly escaped cap

Gen. Sherman does not believe that Hood Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., has raised has been reinforced from Virginia; but all the nearly \$100,000 to place the prosperity of the Georgia militia, all-outside garrisons, and all convalescents, have been called in, making a

successfully in Mississippi FROM MOBILE.

A New York despatch of Aug. 22d, says, the endowment of Iowa College, Dr. Hol- "Letters of the 11th inst. from the rear of Ft. Morgan state that Granger has received heavy George W. Curtis of New York, received reinforcements from Gen. Herron, and reinthe degree of LL. D. at the last Commence- forcements have been sent to Pensacola. Fort Morgan is now beseiged by land, and the fleet Rev. Jonas King, D. D., long a missionary were to bombard it on the morning of the 11th. Greece, returned home on Wednesday The rebels have burned all the buildings outweek in the steamer Washington, after an side of Fort Morgan. The rebel gunboat absence of thirty-six years from the United Gaines has been burned. The monitor Man-States, in the service of the American Board. hattan threw several shells into the fort, dismounting one gun prior to our forces landing.

A late despatch says the siege of Fort Mor-NEWS OF THE WEEK. A late despatch says the siege of Fort Morgan is progressing favorably. Our monitors and the ram Tennessee have been shelling Ft. Morgan without receiving any response. Farragut The most important news from the army is confident of success. It is stated that twelve or more of the Tecumseh's crew are saved.

On Thursday morning, 18th inst., Gen war- of our prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., who are en, with the 5th army corps, took possession said to be in a very destitute and suffering conof the Weldon railroad on our left at Peters-dition. They have sent a petition to Washingburg, drove the rebel pickets before him and ton bearing an urgent request that our Governommenced to entrench his position with the ment will secure their exchange as soon as posiew of protecting his men during several hard sible. An order has been issued from the rebdays' work in destroying the Weldon road. In el War Department to the effect that all negro doing so he met with very little opposition from troops hailing from Delaware and Maryland the enemy, as Lee had been compelled to with- shall be recognized as prisoners of war. The

Grant at that point. On Friday, the 19th, about rator at Jackson, Miss., telegraphs that there 8 o'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of a is a great riot at New Orleans, occasioned by heavy rain storm, the enemy charged in heavy Gen. Canby attempting to force the draft. Over force between the 5th and 6th corps, and suc- 400 citizens had been killed. The negro troops seeded in turning the flank of the former, cap-were called out to suppress it, but it was still

THE INDIANA COPPERHEAD PLOT. the position gained by our forces must have It has been ascertained that the copperheads been abandoned. The result was, however, of Indiana have purchased 30,000 revolvers and that we held at night the same position that we 42 boxes of ammunition, to be distributed did early in the afternoon. Our loss in killed, among the enemies of the government for the wounded and prisoners, is estimated at 3000. purpose of carrying the Presidential election. The loss of the enemy was severe. The rebels A portion of the arms and ammunition have alagain attacked our forces on the Weldon rail- ready been captured. There has also been road on Sunday morning the 21st, and were re- captured the Great Seal of the "Sons of Liberoulsed with great loss, although they made ty," the official list of the members of the order ree desperate charges. Our loss was slight, in Indianapolis, and several hundred printed and it is reported that we captured 300 prison- copies of the Ritual, also a large amount of ers. Among the killed was the rebel Gen. Hoke. correspondence of an important character. D. It was reported also that Gen. A. P. Hill was W. Voorhees, member of Congress from Indinortally wounded and a son of Gen. R. E. Lee ana, and James W. Wall of New Jersey, are day our lines were advanced considerably up the said that the pistols alone must have cost \$1,-

ithout opposition. About two hundred of the DRAFT AND COMMUTATION. Provost Marenemy came in through the lines and gave shal General Fry has decided that men who hemselves up. Our lines were advanced still paid commutation under the draft of June, farther on Tuesday. The 1st division of the 2d 1864, are liable to the draft which takes place corps was engaged all of that day in tearing up in September next, to fill liabilities of the suband burning the railroad as far as Ream's sta- districts under the calls made up to the present tion, a distance of about three miles. That time, and the district Provost Marshals are orportion over which the 5th corps advanced was dered to place in the wheel for the draft the

road is now considered firmly within our grasp An Indian War. It is reported from Washand our forces are even threatening the Peters- ington that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Our forces withdrew from Deep, Bottom on Colorado that nearly all the Indian tribes of the the night of the 20th inst., the object of the Plains have combined to make war upon the lemonstration in that quarter having been ac- white settlers, and that this combination excomplished. According to late accounts at tends from Texas to the line of British Ameri-Dutch Gap everything is quiet and the work ca. The emissaries of Jeff. Davis have doubt-

Hon, Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, President ward to a speedy completion.

We now hold the Weldon railroad for, seven ailes. The losses in the 5th corps on Friday the 18th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers,

It is estimated that the number of prisoners date, and 20,488 for Holden, whom the rebels aptured by Gen. Grant since the opening of call a submissionist-making a total vote of he campaign in May last is upward of 15,000. 74,772 In 1860 the vote for President was On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. Hancock, who Breckinridge, 48,530; Bell, 44,990; Douglas, vas south of Ream's station, was attacked sev- 2,701-total vote, 96,230, showing a majority of

ombined attack was made on his centre and recent election, says: "The Holden men will left, which, after one of the most desperate bat- have a majority in the Legislature. The cititles of the war, resulted in the enemy with zens of North Carolina desire peace. Notwithfrawing from the field, leaving their dead and standing the fact that rebel bayonets were used younded on the ground. Gen. Grant estimates to overawe the Conservative party who supthe loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at ported Holden, in the extreme western coun-10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost ties we learn he has obtained some very heavy heavily, but ours have been mostly in captured majorities, but a large portion of the vote was when the enemy gained temporary advantages. thrown out on the ground that it was not con-FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. sidered loyal to the Confederate Government. The news from this quarter is, as usual, of a At Kinston men were imprisoned for voting for

on the 21st inst., two miles beyond Charleston, 13th, consumed a saw-mill and some forty hous-between the rebels and the army of Western es. Two entire blocks of buildings, formed by Virginia. Our skirmishers were first driven the intersection of St. Vallier, Fleury, St. back, and a short but determined engagement Dominique, Grant and Desparie streets, were ensued with the main force. The object of this destroyed. Several houses were pulled down, battle seems to have been the possession of in order to prevent the flames from communi-Martinsburg. Our army, after driving the ene- cating with other blocks. Most of the buildmy back over a mile, retired to Halltown, our ings consumed were composed of brick. Loss

says, "From information it appears that a congo Tribune, now on a visit to the army of the

" No man has so impressed us with his thor a mile beyond Kearneysville, and after a bril- and its cure, perfectly. He has no fears what a mile beyond Kearneysville, and after a brilliant charge succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners during the skirmish. We lost a few killed and wounded, all of whom In fact it will, in his opinion, govern itself

peaceably and perfectly. The people there have been more accustomed to submit to their leaders than the people of the North. Here there is more individual thought, more personal freedom, and parties more rapidly and more surely disintegrate under the influence of con-Hence, when once their infamous traitor leaders are out of the way, minfamous traitor leaders are out of the way, min-gled as they will be with a large emigration from the North and from Europe, they will rap-idly become a quiet, orderly and highly prosper-ous people. This is the substance of Gen. But-ler's opinions, as gathered from a long conver-sation with him, and he certainly has had the opportunity to form a correct judgment in re-gard to this important subject." gard to this important subject."

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONTEST. In a

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONTEST. In a recent speech made to a regiment of Ohio one hundred days' men whose time had expired, the President made the following remarks, which are worthy of the man and the hour:

"I almost always feel inclined, when I happen to say anything to soldiers, to impress upon them, in a few brief remarks, the importance of success in this contest. It is not merely for to-day, but for all time to come, that we should perpetuate for our children's childern this greaf and free Government, which we have enjoyed all'our, lives. I beg you to remember this, not merely for my sake, but yours. I happen, temporarily, to occupy this big White House. I am a living witness that any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has. It is in order that each of you_may lauga, through this free government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise, and intelligence, that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations—it is for this the struggle should be maintained, that we may structure the struggle should be maintained. prise, and intelligence, that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations—it is for this the struggle should be maintained, that we may not lose our birthright, not only for one, but for two or three years. The nation is worth fighting for to secure such an inestimable jew-

REV. GEO. HEWLINGS, Greenport, L. I., writes:
'You are at liberty to use my name, if you think proper, as a recommendation both of Mrs. S. A. Alen's Zylobalsamum and World's Hair Restorer for estoring the hair. Their virtues should not be 'hidlen under a bushel.'"
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot 198 Green

vich St., New York DR. MORSE On "Chronic Laryngitis," and "Clergyman's Sore

LETTER NUMBER 4. To the Editor of the Morning Star. commenced this series of letters with the consid-tion of Catarrh, its Symptoms, Tendencies, Dangers and Treatment, Iso's symptoms, remarks upon predisposing causes of Consumption, its symptoms, and prevention, also what is meant by threatened Consumption, &c. I now pass on to the consideration of the affections of the windpipe.

The trachea or windpipe is that tube through which the affections from the threat to the liver. Contribution of Purposect V. N. Contribution of Purposect V. N. Contribution of Purposect V. N. Contribution of Purposect V. N.

the air or breath passes from the throat to the lungs. Con it commences just below the root of the tongue and extends down to the chest, where it divides into two ranches, one of which enters the right lung, and the other the left lung.

These branches, as soon as they have entered the

lungs, again divide and subdivide into innumerable smaller branches which ramify in every direction through the lungs, and finally terminate in little clusters of cavities, which form around their extremities like grapes around their stem. The tubes within the substance of the lungs are called "Bronchial Tubes," and the little cavities in which they end are called "around their stem to the lungs are called "Bronchial Tubes," and the little cavities in which they end are called "air cells." There are no bronchial tubes in any other parts, and hence there cannot be "Bronchitis" without the lungs being affected. Many physicians have ignorantly applied the term Bronchitis to affections of the throat.

Rev. L. D. Jeffers, E. Haverhill, Ms.

"J. M. Russell, Canana, V. L.

Mrs. C. A. Belkanp, Janesville, Wis.

Mrs. Moses Sawyer, Woodstock, N. H.

John-A. Smith, Delhi, Delaware Co., Iowa.

Wm. Thatcher, Sandy Creek, Crawford Co., Pa.

F. H. Hill, Okee, Columbia Co., Wis.

Geo. W. Wilson, Co. I, 25th Reg. Mass. V., Fortress

Mouroe; Va.

BY EXPRESS.

Rev. O. Pitts, Farmington, Me.

"L. T. (Harris, Sutton, Ve.) ings, again divide and subdivide into innumerable Rev. L. D. Jeffers, E. Haverhill, Menaller branches, which ramify in every direction "J. A. Rogers, W. Newfield, Mo

een that it is a disease of the Lungs, which in many espects very closely resembles Consumption, and is ften mistaken for it. The windpipe, before described, s divided by auatomists, into two parts. The upper art is 'the organ of voice, and is called the largnx, and the lower part is called the trackea. The largnx s lined by a mucus membrane, and furnished with brative chards, more or less completely under the ontrol of the will. By the harmonious action of dese cords, the larynx is a perfect musical instruuman enjoyment. The larynx is an air passage into Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost thich neither food, nor solids, nor fluid medicine ever certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used on

chords, attended by a more or less complete loss of voice; but by far the most common form of laryngial disease, is Chronic Laryngilis. This, like affections of the Throat and Narcs, usually begins with a severe cold, and is always attended with hourseness. It is throat, than an original disease. There may be pain, with milk and water, and sweetened with sugar, or but it is more common to find only a sense of tickling, made into a syrup with molasses. For a cough, a few which provokes cough. Many complain of a sensa- drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than any tion as of "something sticking" there, to get rid of thing else. For Sore Throat, gargle the throat with a which they keep up a rasping effort to clear the wind- mixture of Pain Killer and water, and the relief is in pipe. The voice is always affected, being rough in mediate and cure positive.

the early stages, but more feeble after the disease is

It should not be forgotten that the Pain Killer is the early stages, but more reconstance after the disease is fully established. The effort to clear the voice occupies a considerable part of every conversation with a friend. In chronic Laryngitis the mucus membrane Prices 35 cts., 75 cts. and \$1,59 per bottle. (17) [2w23] inflamed, and becomes, after a time, thickened, and often ulcers form between and above the vocal The causes which produce laryngitis are various.

er-use, and by going out into the cold air soon after speaking for some time. Dust and all infitating matter. rs in the air, are liable to be drawn into the windpipe, and to produce it. It is more often a mere sequel natever cause it arises, chronic Larvagitis is always serious malady, for it threatens the complete des-ruction of the voice, and when left to itself, rarely ands until it has involved the lungs in disease. It will not die out of its own accord, for every slight cold- demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is ery change in the weather—every flight of dust, eds the irritation and increases the inveteracy of its hold. In all cases it must be treated by the direct an hold. In all cases it must be treated by the direct application of astringents and alteratives to the affected action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and part. Like catarrh and granular sore throat, it is a Fancy Goods Dealers. [1945] nent. There is no use in pouring medicines into the stomach for an inflamed condition of the vocal chords f the larynx; change of air is equally unavailing for there is no climate without dust and draughts sufficient to feed and keep the disease alive. Proper remedies must be applied to 'the disease by inhala tion. By this method we can reach the whole surfa the disease, and allay irritation, and produce healthy action and vigor to the organs. The disease cannot be removed by any other process. This must be adopted, or the disease will go on from bad to worse, until cure is impossible. There are few cases so bad that these means will not restore the health and tone of the voice. The cold Medicated Inhalation which I (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.) administer to my patients, can be used by the most frail and delicate, with perfect ease,-aothing can b

The subject of my next lecture will be Chronic

Persons at a distance can be treated by letter. Your ob't servant, CHARLES MORSE, M. D., Physician for Diseases of Head, Throat and Lungs, Corne of Smith and Congress St., Portland, where he may be

consulted at all times. Office No. 2 Smith St.

Letters Received.

P. A. Austin-A, W. Arcry-S, Burnham-J, E. Brownell-A, J. Bogue, B. E. Baker-D, Burnows-C. Broad-N, Bush-W, L. Badger-J. Bignal-J. A. Bodge-V. Becbe-I. B. Colemun-B. R. Clark-N. Chadbourn-C. T. Croffes-E.J. Collins-H. T. Croffort-J.B. Daunell-L. Dewey-W. Ellwood-J. Edgcomb-S. G. Edmunds-E. B. Fernald-S. T. Frost-G. W. Gould-H. Gilman-W. Graham-H. Ham-J. Hutchinsom-A. W. Hendrick, Jr.-G. W. Howe-N. Hyde-E. Hanaford-A. Hathaway-J. Hall-C. Jenkins-E. C. Jenness-A. O. Jenne-A. Jones-T. Jones-A. B. Jones-L. A. Laug-C. O. Libby-S, Lent-D. Moody-I. Marnston-A. H. Morrell-I. Morse-R. Martin-J. G. Mabbott-L. Messer-R. Mayer-B. Mc-Koon-S, J. Newell-Oliver & Dickinson-J. Pratt-P. Phillips-F. E. Peaslec-A. Parsons-N. Page-U. artin—J. G. Mabbott—L. Messer—R. Mayer—B. Mcoon—S. J. Newell—Oliver & Dickinson—J. Pratt—Phillips—F. E. Peaslee—A. Parsons—N. Page—U. Pease—I. Peaslee—C. Quinnam—H. B. Rowe—D. Richards—J. M. Russell—G. A. Randall—M. E. ewart—J. A. Smith—A. Stoddard—O. Schuttz, 2,—G. Seeley—G. Sanborn—C. M. Scavey—B. Shaw—J. Smith—S. D. Stevens—L. B. Tasker—W. Thatcher W. Teanison—S. Tyler—S. H. Tolman—E. Winslow F. White—D. White—I. Winslow F. White—D. White—I. Winslow Tennison—S. Tyler—S. H. Tolman—E. Wins White—D. White—D. Wright—J. Weymout . Webber—W. H. Waldron—J. B. Wheaton. Subscribers for the Star.

L. Davis, 1; L. Chidbourn, 1; E. Winslow, 1; J. Morse, 1; H. Gilman, 2; S. Leut, 2; D. Burrows, 1; N. Gammon, 3; E. B. Page, 1; E. C. Jenness, 1; W. H. Waldron, 1; J. Edgeomb, 1; J. R. Smith, 1; V. Beebe, 1:—18. To pay for the Star for Soldiers.

Collected by Mrs. O. Schultz, Ellenville, N. Y., 40,00 R. Moyer, Jackson, Mich., 1,50

Home Mission. N. Hurst, Kitfery, Me., Bethauv church, N. Y., Hillsdale, Mich., Q. M. F. M. Soc., Cambridge ch., 1.50, Kithderhook ch., 1.46, Dover & Madi-son ch., 1.25, Kithdale ch., 13,16, Roms, Fz., ch., & Li_AA. Hiney, 12, FREEDMAN'S MISSION 102,93

**CORRECTION. The \$1,25 Cr. to M. M. Watson, and others, in Star of Aug. 17, for Freedman's Mission, should have been Cr. to Beaufort church.

WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer.

Foreign Mission.

Lydia Churchill, New Haven, Mich., 5,00
Whitestown Q. M., N. Y., 18,00
N. Hurst, Kittery, Mc., 21,00
Bowdoin Ridge S. S. Benevolent Mission Society, 13,00
Bethany church, N. Y.,
Unity Q. M., Mc., Fernale Mission Society, 12,22
A friend, 1st Madison, Mc., church, Georgiaville, R. I., life membership of Mrs. C.
Wallace, 1, 116 membership of Mrs. C.

20.00

318,98 WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer Bible and Tract Cause in India. S. G. Edmunds, Epsom,

1,00 For Meeting House at Beaufort, S. C. New Durham Q. M., Rev. B. McKoon, Oxford, N. Y., L. Messer, Plymorth, W. Rev. B. McKoon, Oxford, N. Y.,
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East Livermore church, Me.,
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Brown, A. Sargent, C. H. Webber, M. Manson,
L. B. Taskgr. 1,00 each, others, 7,50,
SUBSCRIPTIONS AT PENOBSCOT YEARLY MEETI

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT PENOBSCOT YEARLY MEETING. E. H. Fogg, Rev. L. L. Harmon, 5,00 each, Bangor, Me., N. W. Johnson, N. Johnson, Rev. S. Dore, J Knight, Garland, Me., 5,00 each, Rev. Mark Merrill, Madison, Me.,

Books Forwarded.

When I come to speak of true Bronchitis, it will be 43- If the books noticed as forwarded are not re-

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c., USE DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. [eow2t23 Soldiers to the Rescue! Young men, rushing at, and the vocalist and speaker are able to prote that infinity of sound which conduces so much to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

enters, except by violence. Even a few drops of casionally during the campaign, will insure sound he blandest liquid, as tea or water, when accidental-y drawn into the larynx, produce irritation for hours Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high price of drags, &s., at 35 cents, 8
The laryus is subject to paralysis of the vocal cents, and \$1,40 per box or pot.

Canton Mattings. We have a small quantity or hand which were purchased at the cargo sales early in the season, before the advance, which we shall furnish It arises in elergymen and public speakers from a too violent use of the voice. The vocal chords become exhausted, and lose their tone from straining and over the season, before the art are the season, before the art are price as we sold them for to our customers at the time. The muttings comprise some of the best qualities and most desirable styles over imported. qualities and most desirable styles ever imported .-

Floor Oil Cloths. We have 1000 rolls, purchased pe, had to produce it. It is more order a mere sequeles sore throat, the inflammation extending down into or large in the present ruling prices. New embrane. Every breath the patient draws, passes ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 HANOVER ST., BOSTON.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANT LY SCENTED, and extremely BENEFICIAL in its ed action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and

Batchelor's Hair Dye! THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature-warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remelies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. Grey, Red, or Rusty Hair instantly turas a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists,

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SHEEP WASH TOBACCO. Jaques Pure Extract of Tobacco. Will not injure the most delicate animals. Kills Ticks on Sheep. Cures Scab on Sheep.

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Kills Bays on Roses, Lice on House Plants. Kills Canker Worm on Apple Trees.

Kills Bed-Bugs and Water-Roaches. Kills all vermin that infest Grape & Cranberry Vines. One Pound of this Extract will make Sixteen . Gallons Wash. For sale by all Druggists, and at Country and Agri-

Price, 75 cents per pound A liberal discount to the trade and large purchasers. Orders promptly sent by express Agent South Down Co.
eop5t&ep13w51] 23 Central Wharf Boston.

· Married

In Sandwich, July 10, by Rev. L. B. Tasker, Mr. Nathan F. Hoag and Mrs. Antoinette L. Sanborn.—Mr. Charles H. Atwood and Miss Eliza B. Stevenson. In Raymond, by Rev. J. Fullonton, Mr. George W. Willey of Northwood, member of the 2d N. H. Cavalry, and Miss Sarah A. Robinson of Candia. In Ellsworth, May 29, by Rev. W. S. Merrill, Mr. Wm. H. Hill and Mrs. Mary Yeaton. May 31, Mr. Samuel Avery and Mrs. Caroline Moulton. Aug. 3, Mr. Ammon Moody and Miss Angeline L. Hicks of Littleton. Attleton.
In Charlestown, Ms., June 21, by Rev. A.W. Avery, In Charlestown, Ms., June 21, by Rev. A.W. Avery, Iliab G. Reed and Ellen Sherman.
In Boston, Aug. 14, by the same, Wm. H. Towns and Mary J. Bird. and Mary J. Bird.
In North Berwick, Me., Aug 14, by Rev. J. Nasou,
Mr. Stephen A. Hussey of N. B. and Miss Mary A.
Lougee of Parsonsfield.
In East Brookfield, Vt., Aug. 4, by Rev. W. B.
Baldwin, Mr. Edwiu S. Hillard and Miss Anna Pa-41,50 In East Brookled. Baldwin, Mr. Edwin S, Hillard and Miss Anna Pa Baldwin, Mr. Edwin S, Hillard and Miss Anna Pa Hovey.

In Fabius, N. Y. June 7, by Rev. A. M. Richardson, Mr. Edward Farrington of Cuyler and Mrs. Emeline Drouter of F.

In Vanetten, June 29, by Rev. W. Brown, Mr. W. B. Blair of Caroline and Miss Libbie A. Scott of V.—Mr. T. B. Hedgeo of New York City and Miss Nellk, Sherman of Brooklyn.

Advertisements.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE. FALL TERM.

THE Fall term will open on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M. In some notices the date has been wrongly fixed on the 30th of August. Please notice the

E. B. FAIRFIELD, President.
Hillsdale, Mich., Aug. 5.

LAPHAM INSTITUTE. North Scituate, R. I.

THE Fall Term will commence Monday, Sept. 5.
For terms, &c., inquire at the Institute, or of D. R. WHITTEMORE, at No. 78, Weybossett [3w21]

Sale of Land FOR BATES COLLEGE The President and Trustees of Bries College, having compiled with the conditions of the Resolves entitled "Resolves making a conditional grant of land to the President and Trustees of Bates College," approved January 30, 1864, will offer for sale at the Land Office in Bangor, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1865, at 10 celock in the forenoon, two townships of land, at a minimum price of not less than Twenty-one Thousand Dollars for both Townships. ships.

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

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. and place of sale.

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

OREN B. CHENEY,

Bates College, Lewiston, Me., July 1, 1864. [16 The Great Family Medicine of the Age Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. |cow2t23

UNRIVALED . FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS "Mathew's Venetian Hair Dye," which has been before the public for nearly...
"A QUARTER OF A CENTURY."

"A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,"
and is universally approved.
"THIS HAIR DYE."
is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it
"IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR"
to any thing in the shape of
"A DYE."
now or ever before the people. Being complete in
"ONE BOITLE,"
no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application. In using this Dye, you avoid that
"USTY, DIETY"
appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used.

used. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE,"
which contains double the dye in those usually sold
for one-dollar. Sold by all Druggists.
A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold St., N.Y.
Also, Manufacturer of MATHEW'S ARNICA HARR
GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. '

SEE SPECIAL NOTICE. [eop2t23 AGENTS WANTED PVERYWHERE to sell PATRIOTIC MEDALS
of Gens. Grant, McClellan, and President
Lincoln. Price, 25 centscach, Post-paid.
B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher,
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of use has proved itself
THE BEST, MOST PERMANENT, MOST
RELIABLE Marking Ink, in the World. Manufactured only by

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THE EYE. THE EYE. DR. E. KNIGHT,

PHYSICIAN AND OCCULIST,

As discovered a new treatment for the Bye and Ear,
whereby he is curing some of the worst cases of blindness and deafness ever known, without instruments or
pain. E se blind for years and pronounced incurable by
the best Occulists in this country, have been cured in a few

CANCERS! CANCERS!! CANCERS! CANCERS!

Or Knight has discovered a new, treatment for Cancers that surpasses all others now in use. It cares without knife, pla-ter, or pain, and heals without a scar. Fistula, White Swellings, Engsipelas, Palsy and Fits, curred in half the time and half the expense of any other treatment. Consumprion easily cared when taken in season. Every kind of humors eradicated from the system.

Dr. Knight invites all afflicted with the above-named diseases to call-and consult him before resorting to any other treatment. Fifteen days will satisfy any one of the efficiency of his new medicine. No charge for consultation.

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Poetry.

GRADATIM.

BY J. G. HOLLAND. Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true That a noble deed is a step toward God,— Lifting the soul from the common sod To a purer air and a broader view. We rise by the things that are under our feet ;

By what we have mastered of good and gain; By the pride deposed and the passion slain, And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet. We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust When the morning calls us to life and light, But our hearts grow weary, and, ere the night Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire! we pray, And we think that we mount the air on wings Beyond the recall of sensual things, While our feet still-cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way—
We may hope and resolve, and aspire and pray;
But our feet must rise, or We fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,
And the dreamer wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit, round by round.

VICTORIOUS FAITH. I cannot hide that some have striven, Achieving calm, to whom was given The joy that mixes man with heaven

Who, rowing hard against the stream, Saw distant gates of Eden gleam And did not dream it was a dream:

But heard, by secret transports led, Even in the charnels of the dead, The murmur of the fountain-head

Bore and forbore, and did not tire, Like Stephen, an unquenched fire. He heeded not reviling tones.

Nor sold his heart to idle moans, Though cursed and scorned, and hissed with stone

But looking upward, full of grace, He prayed, and from a happy place God's glory smote him on the face.

The Family Circle.

THE MOUSE SWIMMING IN THE

In a deep hole of the mountain stream, ear the roots of an old elm that stood on the bank, lay a large, beautiful trout. His sides mottled and dotted with carmine, and his belly was silver." He lay easy, 'a few nches from the bottom, just lazily moving his fins to keep him up from touching bottom, and now and then gently wagging his tail to keep him just where he was. Many smaller rout lay near him, but they all looked up to him as a very wise old head, too swift to be devoured by larger fish, and too cunning to be caught by the hook. Many were the ha breadth escapes which he could boast, and the many hours he had made the fishermen hold the pole and cast the line in vain. He was too wise to be caught. One day two very skilful fishermen came fishing along the stream. They had caught a few very small trout, but not of any amount. "See there! see there! what a noble fish!" says one.

says one. Where ?" " Just under the root of that tree. There! see him move! I'll have him if it takes me

Carefully and gently they threw in their lines, but Mr. Trout was too old for them. They then changed the bait—but no! he knew them too well. They then put on their flies, red, and yellow, and black, and all col-ors, but the fish would not touch them. He knew they were not real flies.

"What a noble fellow! I wish we could

grasshoppers, but all to no purpose. So they were obliged to give it up. On going home, one of the gentlemen saw a field mouse run along before him. On looking carefully at the spot at which she started, he found her nest with four nearly grown mice. It was near the big maple tree. So he cut a long stick and stuck it in the ground near the nest.
"What are you doing?" said his friend.

"Only a little notion of my own." That evening the moon shone upon the waters calmly, and all the fish were seeking their supper. If a grasshopper deaped into the water, or a fly came down near to cool himself, he was sure to be caught up. The old trout began to be hungry. All the afterold trout began to be hungry. All the afternoon he had been boasting that no one could deceive him, and that no fisherman ever came near catching him. Presently he saw a little mouse swimming on the top of the water. It seemed to be young and to swim very slow, as it rippled along in the moonbeams.

"O what a supper is that! A real live mouse, and no sham, like the flies of the fishermen. I will have him in a hurry." With one leap be seized the mouse and wallowed him. In another moment he was jerked far out of the river, and lay panting frantic on the ground. The cunning fisherman had come and found his stick and the nest, and taken one of the young mice for bait, and the poor trout was outwitted and

destroyed!
Poor fish! How much like people! There
was Joe Bixley—a fine, fair-faced boy, who seemed to want to do right; and to resist temptation. He would not swear nor lie; he felt that nobody could tempt him to do wrong; and yet, Sam Blake got him one moonlight night to walk, and then showed him to the country of the showed him to be showed by the showed him to be shown in the shown in the showed him to be shown in the shown in the showed him to be shown in the shown in t him the fair fruits which hung on old Mosely's plum tree, and before he knew it they were robbing the poor old man of that which would have bought him bread. The mouse swim-

ming in the moonbeams! There was James Dergy—as noble a boy as ever left his mother's home for life in a great city. For a long time he was true and faithful to his employers, and gave the promise of making a valuable man; but at length he met a smooth tongued, cunning young man, who, by degrees made him feel that in order to be manly he must smoke, and he must dress, and he must go to the theatre, and he must, in turn give oyster suppers. How was poor James to meet all these expenses? He was tempted to defraud his empress? How was poor James to meet all these expenses? He was tempted to defraud his employers, but for a time resisted. At last his smooth, tempting companion told him that he might "just borrow the money out of the drawer, and pay it again when he got his salary." Alas! it was the mouse swimming in the moonbeams! He "borrowed," as he called it, again and again, till he owed more than his salary would pay, and then he was discovhis salary would pay, and then he was discovered, and disgraced, and ruined. He is now a poor, broken-down fellow—a curse to him-recif; and to all who have to own him as his beams! Beware of them!-Rev. John Todd.

THE COSSET LAMB.

Mary Fay's father has a large flock of sheep. In the winter he keeps them in a great barn with a sunny yard, where the woolby creatures can stand in the sunshine and chew their cud cosily. In the spring, when some of the little white lambs were getting old enough to pay, they used to scamper in and out of the and run against their mothers and coustis, and sometimes tumble heels over head, in their fun. Some of the grave old sheep would stamp their feet, but what cared the frisky little lambs for that?

Mary used to stand at the carriage-house window, which looked out into this yard, and watch them. She always pitted the tiny young ones, just born, for their legs were so slender, and long, and shaky, they would double right up under them when they tried to walk. It was like a boy trying to go on stilts. They would just take a step or two creatures can stand in the sunshine and

stilts. They would just take a step or two

the very prettiest one. Soon she chose a plump little darling, with the softest and whitest wool, and called it Rosie, because there was a faint red color about its mouth, and ears, and eyes. When it was weaned she brought it away from the crowding flock, and let it play in the house-yard by day, and made a nice warm bed of hay for it on the stable floor at night.

AIR. J. R. Gillmore (Edmund Kirke) to whose recent mysterious visit to Richmond we have before referred, is delivering a lecture on the subject, of which the following is a brief report:

But poor little Rosie! One night she got vaques, and went with the hopes of making up from her comfortable nest and strayed into negotiations which might result in peace. If the horse's stall, and he must have set his foot we should succeed, we thought that the con-upon her. For in the morning Rosie was sciousness of having served our country, upon her. For in the morning Rosie was found lying near him, with a great bloody mark upon her pretty white head, that Mary had kissed so often. Mr. Fay did all he could for the poor lammic, and when the wound was bound up Mary sat down upon the hay and held it in her lap. Every day, till Rosie could run round again, her little mistress came and took her in her arms and fed and would come to meet her.

This was how Rosie hearned to expect it and would come to meet her.

Sciousness of having served our country, would pay our expenses. If we failed, we might still serve the country by letting the people of the North know what was the reason of our failure; for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might make an arrangement for peace with Mr. Davis, and if we were unsuccessful, it would be useful for the country to know what propositions and would come to meet her.

This was how Rosie hearned to expect it and would come to meet her.

"What, mother?"

"A cosset lamb, my dear."

"Why, I can't be a lamb, mother! I'm a great big girl."

"Yes, you can," said Mrs. Fay. "I heard of a little boy who was sick, and his mother felt so sorry, and loved him so dearly that one day she kept calling him by every pet name she could think of, "My darling, my-little man, my precious lamb," she said.

"No, mamma the answered. "I'm your dar."

"No, mamma the answered. "I'm your dar."

"We told him simply that we came without of No, mamma, he answered, 'I'm your dare We told him simply that we came without of-ling, and I'm papa's little man, but I'm only ficial authority, but knowing the opinions of Jesus' lamb.' And I want my Mary to be Jesus' lamb, too," added Mrs. Fay. And I was thinking that I want you to be like your cosset, because she keeps so close to you. See how contented she is if you are near, and how she follows you about. If you call her leads to the follows the follows you about. If you call her leads to the follows the

THE WALNUT --- A GERMAN STORY.

bys found a walnut.

Miscellany.

THE VALUE OF ACCURACY.

It is the result of every day's experience that steady attention to matters of detail lies at the root of human progress; and that dilcatch him. But never mind, I will have him vet.

You have a noble leftow! I wish we could igence above all, is the mother of good luck. Accuracy is also of much importance, and an invariable mark of good training in a man. Accuracy in observation, accuracy in speech, personal experience :-Accuracy in observation, accuracy in speech, accuracy in the transaction of affairs. What is done in business must be well done; for it is better to accomplish perfectly a small amount of work, than to half do ten times as much. A wise man used to say, "Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner. Too little attention, however, is paid to this highly important quality of accuracy. As a cases of horses for a proper to be been accuracy. highly important quality of accuracy. As a caissons, horses, &c., on board the boat in the man eminent in practical science lately ob- shortest possible period. The time had come man eminent in practical science lately observed to us, "it is astonishing how few people I have met in the course of my experimence who can define a fact accurately." Yet, out a single-word of complaint, he soaked his in business affairs, it is the manner in which hard tack in the coffee, drank up the coffee to even small matters are transacted, that often the last drop, and picked his pork clear to decides men for or against you. With virtue the rind. spects, the person who is habitually inaccurate cannot be trusted; his work has to be

"There," said he, as he finished a meal
more frugal than Cato's, and wiped and shut
up his knife, "I have often sat down to a full-

> WHAT IF THE CLOTHES TAKE FIRE? rush right up to the burning individual and begin to paw with their hands without any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that, or call for water. In fact, it is generally best to say not a word, but tit is generally best to say not a word, but tear up the carpet, or soize a blanket from the bed, or a cloak, of any woolen fabric—if none is at hand, take any woollen material—if to one of the Union Maryland regiments.

> stant and perfect relief from pain by excluding the air from the injured parts. Spanish whiting and water of a mushy consistence is preferred by some. Dredge on the flour until no more will stick, and cover with cotton

or the purpose of entertaining the aforesaid now prominently before the public. chivalry, but—they did n't come. Others born in New Hampshire in 1798;

and then bleat so piteously, as if to say, "Do in order that they might give them a hospitacome and prop me up, somebody! Don't you see my legs fly out sideways?"

Mr. Fay saw how much his little Mary liked the lambs, so one day he told hereshe should have one for her own, and should take her notes and other valuables from the Baltimore choice out of all the flock. She was delighted, and watched them more than ever, to find States Quartermaster's office.

> "EDMUND KIRKE'S" STATEMENT. Mr. J. R. Gillmore (Edmund Kirke) to

and would come to meet her.

This was how Rosie became a cosset, which means a tame or pet lamb. One afternoon last week, when the shadows of the great elm white flag in the very heart of the rebel capital.

last week, when the shadows of the great elm were falling cool over the pleasant yard, Mary was sitting on the doorstep and Rosic standing close beside her. Sometimes Mary patted the gentle creature, and said, "You dear, good Rosic," and sometime she laid her own curly head on the soft wool that covers Rosic's fat, round back. "Mrs. Fay sat at her window, near them, and often looked up from her work, smiling to see how the child and the lamb loved one another.

"Mary," said she, by and by, "I want you to be a cosset lamb yourself."

"What; mother?"

"A cosset lamb, my dear."

white flag in the very heart of the rebel capital.

As we stopped Judge Ould, the rebel commissioner of exchange, directed Col. Jaques to button up his overcoat as it was dangerous of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel and shown up to No. '60; a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad order. We were provided with supper, and directed how to apply for an interview with the President. The next morning we directed a note to Secretary Benjamin asking an interview with the President, and were invited to call upon him, when we made an engagement to meet the

she comes running as fast as her feet can car-did not include the establishment of the Un-ry her. That is the way you must run when ion. Mr. Davis said that we could never live Jesus calls you, and keep near to His side. in peace. The North had sowed such a bit"Yes, mamma, now I know," said Mary. never could have peace in this generation.

We then urged upon him that it was his du-

ty to use every effort to put an end to this monstrous bloodshed. He acknowledged this, Under a great tree close to the village, two this war could be lay to his own charge. boys found a walnut.

"It belongs to me," said Ignatius, "for I was the first to see it."

"No, it belongs to me," cried Bernard, "for I was the first to pick it up;" and so they began to quarrel in earnest.

"I will settle the dispute," said an older boy, who just then came up. He placed himself between the two boys, broke the nut in self between the two boys, broke the nut in two and said. and said:
The one piece of shell belongs to him North, utterly ignoring the instances of rebel "The one piece of shell belongs to him who first saw the nut; the other piece of shell barbarity which we brought to his notice. I belongs to him who first picked it up; but the kernel I keep for judging the case."

"And this," he said, as he sat down and the terms which I had been authorized to sug-

ighed, "is the common end of most law- gest; but as he did not show any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms will be given through the newspapers in a short time. They were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the general government to be borne by all the States. Mr. Davis declared such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that rather than submit to them they would stake their whole property and their national existence.

> CONTENTMENT OF OUR SOLDIERS. More than one virtue is illustrated by the following, given by a writer from his own

gone over again; and he causes endless and er meal with a less appetite, and enjoyed a noyance, vexation and trouble. Fortunately, it was in my power to add omething to his pork and hard tack. But Perhaps three persons out of four would contented grumblers at home! If they can-

the bed, or a cloak, of any woolen fabric—if none is at hand, take any woolen material—hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and running boldly to the person, make the motion of clasping in the arms most about the shoulders: this instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the unfortunate on the floor: this is an additional safety to the face and breath, and any remnant of flame can be put out more leisure-ly. The next instant immerse the burned part in cold water, and all pain will cease with the rapidity of lightning. Next get some common flour, remove from the water and cover the burned parts with an ineh-thickness of the flour if possible. Put the patient to bed and do all that is possible to soothe, until the physician arrives. Let the flour remain until it falls off of itself, when a beautiful new skin will be found. Unless the burns are deep, no other application is needed.

The dry flour for burns is the most admirable remedy ever proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all; the principle of its action is, that, like the water, it causes in stant and perfect relief from pain by exclusion.

In another of the Union Maryland regiments, in the Union Maryland regiments, in the under the under the under the saw wounded in an engagement with a rebel Maryland regiment, in which were two of his cousins, "the same as brothers to him—they had all gone to school together and lived on the next farm to each other all their lives, till the war broke out. "I asked their lives, till the war broke out." I asked their lives, till the war broke out. "I asked their lives, till the war broke out." I asked their lives, till the war broke out. "I asked their lives, till the war broke out." I asked their lives, till the war broke out. "No," he answered savagely, "he was on the lookout for them all the time, so that he might be colontour for them all the time, so that he lookout for them all the time, so that he lookout for them all the time, or

TIONS.

batting. In washing clothes, use one part of sulphate of ammonia with nine of water; one pound of tungstate of soda to a gallon of water. Dresses to be starched should have one-military supply it is of unprecedented length, third of tungstate and two-thirds of starch — yet the labors and skill of vast armies have third of tungstate and two-thirds of starch.

Hall's Journal of Health.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL MAIL IN BALTIMORE.

A Baltimore policeman, a few days since, made a capture of a large quantity of articles destined for the rebels, together with a mail timore secesh to their friends in the confederacy. The contents of some of the letters are really interesting, especially as they were written by some of the most aristocratic residents of the city. Some contain photographs of the parties writing, with locks of hair and other testimonials of regard and esteem, while the sentiments expressed are quite amusing. Some of the late raid of the "Southern chivalry" into Maryland, they went to the city markets and laid in a most unusual supply of the delicacies of the season for the purpose of entertaining the aforesaid chivalry, bute they did a large quantity of articles destined for the letters are really interesting, especially as they were written by some of the most aristocratic residents of the city. Some contain photographs of the parties writing, with locks of hair and other testimonials of regard and esteem, while the sentiments expressed are quite amusing. Some of the late raid of the "Southern chivalry" into Maryland, they went to the city markets and laid in a most unusual supply of the delicacies of the season for the purpose of entertaining the aforesaid chivalry, bute the labors and skill of vast armies have been employed to strengthen it, and Sherman has not taken such the cheen with a main and taken such the membry occupants and sher them open for the enemy's occupation after the mopen for the laters and later that there can be been employed to strengthen it, and Sherman has not taken such the chem open for the leave such them open for the enemy's occupation after the mopen for the enemy's occupation after the mopen for the enemy's occupation after the mopen for the leave scale on beyond. From facts in our possession, we feel convinced that there can be an enemy's necessary simply to leave the momen in jury infl

Gen. Dix is the oldest employed General He was chivalry, but—they did n't come. Others declare that during a whole night they seated themselves at the front doors, in the hope of hearing the clatter of the confederate cavalry, American parents in 1816; Canby in Kentucky in 1816; Canby in 1

tucky in 1817; Butler in New Hampshire in 1818; Hooker in Massachusetts in 1819; Sherman in Ohio in 1820; Grant in Ohio in 1822; Franklin in Pennsylvania in 1823; Han-cock in the same State in 1824; Burnside in Indiana in 1824; Sigel in Germany in 1824; and Slocum in New York in 1827;

ENCONSCIOUS GESTICULATION. Too much genticulation takes the mind from the sermon to the man. Don't make too many motions

Obituaries.

Particular Notice! Persons wishing obituaries published in the Morning Star, who do not atronize it, must accompany them with cash equal to five cents a line, to insure an insertion. Verses are inadmissible.

STEPHEN D. PADMER of this city, died in Effingham, of bloody dysentery, both inst., aged 23 years and 4 months. He was on a visit to his friends when the death angel came and bore him suddenly away to his verlasting home. He was a young man of rare Christian excellence, of sterling integrity, of great moral worth, and his life was a perpetual sermon upon the purity and divine excellency of the religion he professed. He was quiet in his manners, of mild disposition, symmetrical in character, exerted a galutary influence, and set an example worthy of universal imitation. He was ripe for heaven, and all ready to enter into the joys of his Lord. He has left a father mother, brother, two sisters and betrothed, besides other relatives and a large circle of young friends, to mourn his early departure. His remains were brought to this city and were buried from the Washington St. church of which he was a worthy member. Sermon by the writer, by whom the deceased was baptized only a little more than a year previous to his death.

NATHANIEL BROWN, a member of company K.

little more than a year previous to his death.

NATHANIEL BROWN, a member of company K,

11th Reg. N. H. Vols., swas killed July 30th, in the
assault on the rebel lines in front of Petersburg,
Va., aged. 37, years. Bro. B. endured hardness as a
good soldier, both of his country and of Jesus.

Christ. He embraced religion more than twenty
years ago, and some fourteen years since joined
the Washington St. church, of which he remained a
faithful and devoted member till death. His life faithful and devoted member till death. His life and example bear witness to the power of Christianity embodied in a humble disciple, to the moral omnipotence of a living faith in Christ, and to the possibility of leading a consistent Christian life in the army. He has furnished us another and sublime illustration of the perfect compatibility of the life and duties of a soldier and a Christian, and also shown that there is no necessary antagonism between fighting for God and our country. He died as he lived, an earnest patriot and a genuine Christian, and though taken suddenly he was ready to go. He has left to mourn their irreparable loss, a wife and three small children, besides other relatives and friends, but their loss and the loss of the church and country, is his eternal walk. Funeral services at the Washington St. church 21st inst. Sermon by the writer.

Mrs. Elizabeth B., wife of Timothy Brackett, of

Mrs. ELIZABETH B., wife of Timothy Brackett, of Cornishville, Me, died July 15, aged 29 years. Consumption had been doing its fatal work for months, yet the deceased was able to be about and attend to domestic cares until a short period before her death. She was aware of the near approach of death, and longed to depart and be with Christ.

C. Bran.

death, and longed to depart and be with Christ.

C. Bran.

JOSEPH J., only son of John A. and Elizabeth G.
Rice, died in Sutton, Vt., Aug. 6, aged 17 months.
This was a child of much promise, and its loss is deeply felt by the afflicted parents and other friends.
Funeral by the writer.

L. T. HARRIS.

Bronerad by the writer.

Bro. Adam A. Lewis died in Orange, Aug. 12, after a lingering illness, in the 71st year of his age. He was born April 16, 1794, experienced religion in 1824, in Brownville, N. Y. He moved to Orange, Mich., twenty one years ago, when the country was yet a wilderness, and joined the 1st F. W. Baptist chitch in Orange at its organization, of which he remained a member till death. It may truly be said of father Lewis that he lived respected and died lamented. He leaves an aged widow and numerous circle of relatives to mourn their loss, but it is

lamented. He leaves an aged widow and numerous circle of relatives to mourn their loss, but it is his gain. Funeral sermon by the writer on Sabbath following, to a large concourse of friends.

Bro. Benjamin Fry died at his residence in West Lebanon, Me., May 27, of consumption of the bowels. He was born in Elliott, Me., came to W. Lebanon at ten years of age, where he passed the greater part of his subsequent life. He was converted under the labors of Rev. E. Blaisdell, and for 35 years lived a faithful disciple of Jesus. His sickness though distressing was borne with great fortitude. The church and neighborhood feel that a good man has fallen. They suffer loss, but it is his eternal gain.

Luck Ann, wife of Dexter E. Brown, of Wil-

good man has failen. They suffer loss, but it is his cternal gain.

Lucy Ann, wife of Dexter E. Brown, of Wilmot, died July 26, of lung fever, and other diseases, aged 28 years. She embraced religion six of seven years since, and a year or two afterwards was baptized by Rev. D. S. Frost, and united with the 1st. F. W. Baptist church in W. She suffered much in her last sickness, but sought to be resigned, and died in hope of a glorious immortality. She leaves a husband with four small schildren, a widowed mother and many other friends, to mourn her early departure.

D. Moody.

her early departure.

Bro. Wa. S. Aiken, son of Enoch and Mary Aiken, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, aged 25 years. He enlisted in the spring of 1862, and had nearly served out his term. A short time before his death we received a letter from him telling us of Jesus' love and how he had renewed his covenant with the Saviour. But, alas! on that dreadful day of the bloody battle of the Wilderness, the hero fell. A ball passed through his head and he never spoke more. He died with the whole armor on, and peaceful is his rest.

ALVAH D., only son of Bro. Wm. and Janette Avery, died June 25, aged 2 years and 10 months. His disease was congestion of the lungs. 'He was sick but nine hours. He went about his play in the morning as usual, but before night he had passed away. Too lovely for earth, the Saviour wanted the little cherub above. The little bud is transplanted to bloom in heaven. Services by the writer.

W. B. Baldwin.

Sister SARAH A., wife of Bro. Henry A. Ward Sistèr Sarah A., wife of Bro. Henry A. Ward, died in Farnumsville, Mass., Aug. 10, aged 45 years. Our departed sister was prepossessing in appearance, unassuming in manner, and by her affable and kindly deportment, won the respect and esteem of all who knew her. The community has lost one of its most respected members, her husband one of the best of companions, her children a most excellent Christian mother, and the church an exemplary disciple of Jesus Christ. But we trust that one more haffy, soul has been added to the company. more happy soul has been added to the company saints in heaven.

B. F. PRITCHARD.

South San Has been all the saints in heaven.

Julia A., wife of R. G. Walker, died in the city of Battle Creek, Aug. 7, of inflammatory fever, aged 30 years, 11 months and 25 days. She was born in Mt. Morris, N. Y., moved to Ohio when young, was united in marriage to her now bereaved husband, Aug. 12, 1850, moved to Michigan in 1852, experienced religion in April 1854, was baptized by Rev. Frederick Walker and united with the 1st F. W. Baptist church in Lee, to which she was fervently attached, and of which she remained a consistent member until death. She leaves a husband, a daughter nine years old, and a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss. Funeral sermon by Rev. N. Fasset.

Com.

EZEKIEL RICKER died in Lebanon, Me., May 13, ed 74 yrs. His disease was diabetes, with which he d been afflicted for several years, which had brought n near the grave apparently several times, a from which he lay in a distressed and critical condition much of the past year. Early in the spring the prospect seemed flattering that he might again recover so as to resume his labor on the farm, in which he so much delighted. But God ordered otherwise. Bro. R. embraced the Christian's hope about forty years ago, and was baptized by Rev. D. Blaisdell several years after and joined the 1st church in Lebanon. When the 2d church was organized in the neighborhood where he lived he chose to retain his original standing, which he did to the end. He was a man of strong feelings, and, when engaged, his religious exercises were ardent and useful. He suffered at times from a low and dark state of mind, which attended him in his last sickness, and which no doubt was the result, to a great extent, of his disease affecting directly, the organs of the mind. His widow mourns the loss of a good and faithful husband, his children an indulgent and kind father, and the neighborhood a goodly neighbor.

T. TENEMS.

Bro. David Story died in Underhill, Vt., May

Bro. David Storr died in Underhill, Vt., May 6, aged 72 years. He spent the most of his early life in Enfield, N. H. When a young man he removed to Vt., where he lived until death. Coming into a new country he was obliged to endure the toils, privations and harships of a pioneer. Economy, industry and punctuality were marked elements in his nature. He was abstemious and regular in his habits—strictly a temperance man. When at leisure his time was employed in reading—especially the Star—which he highly esteemed and had taken nearly from its first issue. At the dawn of the anti-slavery movement, he was one of the first to rally to its support, with voice and vote. He first to rally to its support, with voice and vote. He first professed Christ at 14 years of age, and several years after united with a F. W. Baptist church in Jericho, Vt., afterwards with one in Underhill, having been connected with the people of his choice nearly 50 years. During these years he neglected 8 not his family devotions a day save the day before he died. He was punctual at the sanctuary and devoted to all the interests of the church, consistent Bro. David Story died in Underhill, Vt., May he died. He was punctual at the sanctuary and devoted to all the interests of the church; consistent in life and peaceful in death. An appropriate disourse was preached on the occasion by Rev. E. B.

course was preached on the occasion by Rev. E. B. Fuller.

Bro. GILES K. PLACE died in Hinesburgh, Vt., July 21, aged 75 years. He was born in the state of R. I., and came from there to H., when a boy. With one exception he enjoyed uninterrupted health for three-fourths of a century, and performed a vast amount of hard labor. He professed religion in 1816 in Rhode Island—joined the F. W. Baptist church in H. near its formation, and remained a member until death. At the house of God he was a constant attendant, and often wept under the gospel. His songs of praise would often stimulate his brethren to action, while they would awaken life and interest in worship. He was a faithful father and a devoted husband. He leaves a large family to mourn.

Advetisements.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.



A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

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CHERRY, CRIMSON, DARK DRAB, LIGHT DRAB, FAWN DRAB, LIGHT FAWN DRAB, INGREAS, LIGHT DRAB, FAWN DRAB, LIGHT GREEN, MAGENTA.

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each package.

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AL PURPLE, SALMON, SCARLET,
SOLFERINO, VIOLET,
YELLOW. YELLOW.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to due over others, (with many valuable receipts.) purchase. Howe & Sievens' Treatis: on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.

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Animates and invigorates an over-worked Brain. Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and ecommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free FOR SALE BY

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Best Hair Renovator in the World.



ZYLOBALSAMUM? CONVINCING TESTIMONY

DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN. Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE. Asst Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobaisamum."

Rev. J. WEST, Brooklyn, I. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was baid, and, where gray, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.; "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth." soft as in youth.".

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The various improvements recently patented are the greatest novelties set introduced in this indispensable article of a lady's wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel. The Dorsal Support is a genuine common sense arrangement; and also the manner of uniting the springs; and of confining them to the tape.

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1915]

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UNION Mutual Life Thsurance Company. INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF MAINE. Charter Perpetual.

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H. G. WILSON, GENERAL MANAGER OF AGENCIES IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Assets, 31st December, 1863, \$553,088,41 Losses Paid to date, \$750,050,00 Dividends Paid in Cash to date, \$340,936,00

Dividends Paid in Cash to date, \$340,936,00

This Company offers peculiar advantages to persons intending to insure their lives, in its safety and stability, acquired in its fourteen years' experience; in its assets, which, (without its capital of \$10,000,) amounts to öyer three-quarters of a million of dollars, being more than two hyddrad thousand dollars in excess of its liabilities for "hô-prinsurance of all outstanding sisks; in the facilities presented in its accommodating system of payments of perminus; for the large number, diversified conditions and occupations, various agos and localities of the lives insured, giving the largest requisite scope for the operation of the laws of average mortality, and fhe amplest guaranty to the insured for the benefits thereof; in the division of profits, the annual apportionment of which having for the past fourteen years averaged FORTY PER CENT, of the

past fourteen years averaged FORTY PER CENT, of the premiums paid.

Policies are issued upon all the plans usual with Life Insurairee Companies, and at as low rates as is consistent with a view to equity and solvency.

Parties desiring Agencies in towns where the Company have none, and those wishing Travelling Agencies within the New England States, will apply to H. G. WILSON, 68 State street, Boston, giving such reference, or information as to age, present and past business, as will enable him to form judgment in regard thereto.

[3m18]

VERNATELLA. WARRANTED TO MAKE THE SOLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES WATER AND DAMPNESS PROOF, AND WEAR ONE-THIRD LONGER. VERNATELLA,

oreparation from Copper, having no grease, Lin-Oil, or anything of the kind, and when the soles once saturated with it, water can no more get ugh them than alrough copper itself. AT RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

But its cost to the purchaser is really NOTHING, as makes the soles wear enough longer to more than y for it, leaving as a net gain the making of them ater and Dampness Proof, and the preservation ereby of that priceless gem, the health. LADIES, READ THIS. SAVE YOUR HEALTH!

Use Vernatella on the Soles of your Shoes. It nakes them water proof and thereby protects your tee from dampines, for the ground is always more riess moist, either from rain or the morning and wining dow. At Wholesale in Boston by GEO, C. GOODWIN & CO., No. 38 Hanover St. S. M. COLCORD & CO., 86 Hanover St. M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont St. CARTER, RUST & CO., 43 Hanover St.

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LINIMENT. A Sure Cure for Diphtheria WHEN used in the early stages of the disc This medicine has been used extensively

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VEGETABLE BITTERS. THE People's Remedy Try it; and if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humbrs of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Head Ache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Feverand Ague, and all kindred complaints.

**Kelsey's Vergtable Pain Fytranton.

Keisey's Vogetable Pain Extractor,
Warranted to eight Remains, Sprains, Swellings,
Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Burns, Scalds,
Felons and all kinds of Sores; Throat Distempers,
Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhœa or Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, or Gramps, and other similar complaints. Prepared exclusively by
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Moth Patches upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.
In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or carecrous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of Constitution life Syrup.

[] As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world.

P. M. Arrive at Detroit 6.10 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Trains leave Adrian for Juckson at 11.00 A. M., Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science and 5.45 P. M.

Going West.

Going West. Trains leave Adrian for Juckson at 11.00 A. M., and 5.45 r. M.

Going West.

Leave Hillsdale at 1.5 4A. 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.
Palace Cars with ventilating roofs, and all modern improvements on this route.

J. H. HAYDEN. Stain Avent. Hillsdale.

14t

HOSTON 4. MANNE.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER Arrangement, April 4, 1863. Station on Haymarket Square.

Trains from Boston.

For Lawrence (South Side), 7, 7, 1-2 and 10.15, A.
M., 12 M., 3.00, 5, and 6.60, P. M. (North Side), 7.30 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 5 and 6.00 P. M.

For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 7-2 A. M., 12 M., 21 M., and 5 P. M.

For Haverhill, 7 1-2, 7.45 via Georgetown, A. M., 12 M., 21-2 via Georgetown, 3, 5, 5 1-2 via Georgetown, and 6 P. M.

For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 12 M., 21-2 via Georgetown, 3, 5, 5 1-2 via Georgetown, A. M., 12 M., 21-2 via Georgetown, 3, 5, 5 1-2 via Georgetown, A. M., 12 M., 21-2 via Georgetown, 3, 5, 5 1-2 via Georgetown, A. M., 12 M., 21-2 via Georgetown, A. M., 21

From Portland, 8.45 A. M., and 3 P. M.
From Great Falls, 5.40, and 10.35 A. M., and 4.50 om Great Pails, 5.49, and 10.35 A. M., and 4.50 F. M.
rom Dover, 5.50, 10.55 A. M. and 5.05 F. M.
rom Exeter, 6.35, 11.35, A. M., 6.00 F. M.
rom Haverhill, 7.15, 7.30 via Georgetown, 9.20, 11
via Georgetown, A. M., 12.20, 5 via Georgetown,
5.10 and 6.40 F. M. From Lawrence, (North Side,) 6.20, 7.30 and 9.35 A. M., 12.00 and 5.30 p. M. (South Side,) 6.22, 7.35, and 9.40 A. M., 12.03, 12.40, 5.32 and 6.55 Sold by

WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup".

Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

COMPOSED OF JODIDE POTASSIUM, With the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of

ROOTS AND HERBS. Prepared by Wm. H. GREGG, M. D.,

VALUABLE MEDICINAL

raduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.,
formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Isl, and Hospitals, late Medical Inspector
New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor
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CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP HAS PRODUCED

A Revolution in Medicine! at the present day.

Our medicince is peculiar, by it the seat of any discase is directly reached and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases,

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised Are Invited to use Constitution Life Syrup.

During the past fire years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers. RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:
In health, the body; like a well balanced scale, is in a state of Equilibrium. But when from any capse down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

PARALYSIS. Hemiplegia. Paresis. Paraplegia. Paralysis Agitans. It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we used not reiterate that it is emphatically the creat Life-tiring Power.

DYSPEPSIA. Liver Complaint. Constipation.
Billiousness. Want of Appetite.
Bad Breath.

SCROFULA. Struma. King's Evil. Glandular Swellings. Ulceration. Erysipelas. Salt Rheum This taint (Hereditary and Acquired), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies

Neuralgia. Gout. Sciatica. Tie Douloureux

RHEUMATISM.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 50 years standing, have been cured by us. NERVOUSNESS. Nervous Debility, Shattered Nerves, St. Vitus' Dance, Loss of Power, Confusion of Thoughts, Epilepsy.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfils more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES. Rotting of Bones. Aches in Bones. Depression of Spir ion of Spirits. Constitution Life Syrup purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce.—
It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of ULCERS, PIMPLES, REOTCHES. And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much distigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their iriends.

Constitution Life Syrup

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT,
is the
BEST REMEDY KNOWN
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, CostiveProf. 18 Second Storm of the community. Trom six to the storm of the storm of the community. Trom six to the system of the storm of the community. Trom six to the system of the storm of the community. Trom six to the system of the storm of the community. Trom six to the system of the system of the storm of the community. Trom six to the system of the system of the system of the system of the community. Trom six to the system of the system of the system of the community. Trom six to the system of the system of the community. Trom six to the system of CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

case and an the ancertons of this important organ (persons suffering from any acute pain in the regio of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitutio Life Syrup. BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Pain in the Back, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dinness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the Constitution Life Syrup.

FOR ALL FORMS OF Ulcerative Diseases,

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin. In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of Constitution Life Syrup.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Going East.

Leave Hillsdale at 1,25 A. M., 6,00 A. M. and 1.40
P. M.

Arrive at Toledo at 4.05 A. M., 9,15 A. M. and 4.10
F. M.

THE RICH AND POOR PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the contition is neglected in youth, disease and early de is the result. Do not delay when the means are near at had, and within the reach of all, To Mothers and Married Ladies. It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and discase, and increases and enriches the food—Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

town, and 6 P. M.

For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and Stations East of Haverhill, 71-2 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

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