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# THE MORNING STAT

BY THE FREEWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. VOL' XXXVIII. {

DOVER, N. H., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

TERMS, \$1,50 IN ADVANCE. OFFICE, NO. 13 WASHINGTON ST. ... \ NO. 38.

For Terms in full, see last Page.

PRES. FAIRFIELD'S LETTERS. NO. 7 Berlin-flat locality-wide streets-old walls-public

empire; the seat of a great university; the home of a king; the depositary of art, and the abode of more than half a million of people? I have long since begun to realize the force of what Gen. Fremont said just before I left New York. He alluded to my contemplated visit to Egypt and Palestine, when I

lin: if he had, it would have added still another obstruction to his progress toward the events; the present king being upwards of

propitious a location.

for the most part still stands. And many of ance when you look down upon them from some height which enables you to discover these walled towns present an odd appearqueer.

mined to have a city built worthy of his fame and his conquests, and accordingly built the wreath. Those withered wreaths hung up there 50 years ago, hang there yet—a touch wall, and ordered it to be filled with houses.

there 50 years ago, hang there yet—a touching memorial of the vanity of earth, as well as possible, the houses were extended over a as of filial love. large space, making the streets wide, and the buildings low. The comfort of the wides streets is very obvious now; and the buildings are gradually growing to a very respecture of "Victory," driving her car and four

The public buildings are located in the the museum, are the chief.

over half a million of books. The University Library has eighty thousand more -

here are Luther's Hebrew Bible—the copy French in 1812. This monument is a founfrom which he made his translation, with tain bearing an inscription which reads thus: marginal notes in his own hand—and the "This commemorates the memorable camwith his corrections in red ink. Also the Bible and Prayer book which Charles I. carried an, Prefect." Not many months had this to the scaffold.

to the British Museum in London. The dif-ferent parts of the building itself are finished in splendid styles. in splendid style—especially what is called to be engraved below the first: "Seen and the new Museum—and of thas an air of cheer-fulness and beauty which the London building has not. It is, however, greatly inferfor to that in its collection of antiquities. There ed it as a trophy.

The collection of paintings is very fineincluding, however, a few which, without being prudent on hypercritical, it is a great en of Hamburgh and Lehman of Berlin. I shame to common decency and morality, to have formed a most pleasant acquaintance exhibit in a public gallery. It is not that they represent simply the "in puris naturalibus," for on this ground half of all the pic- ified to hear Bro. Lehman say: "Bro. Oncktures and statuary one sees in Europe must en has always been a strong strict communior be condemned. But when the painter represents those whom he paints "in impuris naturalibus," we think common morality would everywhere indict them as a nuisance. Several of the Palaces are open to visitors. But I will not waste my rhetoric in a vain attempt to describe the magnificence of these other for the palm of superiority in beauty and splendor. Wall paper at \$15. a yard is only a single scale from which your readers

lin. Near the "Sans Souci," which is the Europe? The call for 300,000 volunteers place where Frederick the Great died, and stirs my blood. Perhaps it is well for my esty, stands a wind-mill, which I had as much the field of contest. But even at this has a history, which is peculiarly its own.— home by the conviction that this is the way of The King thought his grounds quite confined duty. So I keep quiet, and almost envy on that side (as indeed they are) and wished those who have vigor for the great struggle to buy the property and include it in his own garden, especially also as a wind-mill did not We are living in wondrous times, and in the seem to be a suitable ornament for a palace. midst of wondrous events. He made the owner an offer for the property. But all words fail. I have not written But he, wishing to make as much as he could word of my trip up the Rhine. I don't know out of his desirable location, asked more than that I ever shall. It was ten hours of ecstasy. the king offered. The king thought the price And it were worth a trip to Europe to enjoy exorbitant, and refused to pay it; and finally it. But I can't describe it, and shall not try after some unsuccessful bantering, took forci- So of this mighty breaking up of the terrible ble possession. The miller only coolly said: slavery which has, like the ice of the Polar "There are laws in Prussia;" and proceeded seas, so long invested our national life; it is to prosecute his majesty before the courts, terribly grand to see the icebergs floating and gained his case, and the king was compelled the avalanches plunging, and the whole sea to re-build the mill. This he magnanimously toaming; but who will attempt to describe it? did on a larger scale than the original one .- It is my highest joy that God has permitted The property has since remained in the same. me to see this day. family. Some years since the then owner. who had received it as an inheritance, being

at.

MORNING STAR. rassment, however, by settling upon him an ample pension.

The present king is not so popular a man with the people as some of his ancestors have been. And just now the political waters are much disturbed. The king has wished to

buildings-Royal library-old Bible-Luther's beer strengthen the military, and sometime ago jug—paintings—palaces—old wind-mills—political asked the grant of a large sum of money for commotion in Prussia—monuments in Berlin—Unitate purpose. His House of Commons refused it. The King then assumed to expend the What can one short letter say of a week's money without authority, and referred the What can one short letter say of a week's tarry in such a town as this; the capital of an Again they refused to approve. He then dis-

observed with a Yankee inflection: "You have been to Egypt, I presume?" "No," he have been to Egypt, I presume?" "No," he replied; "we thought of it, but we found so Prince Royal is a popular man, of liberal much to see on the way that we never got so views, and does not support the measures of I believe the General did not come to Ber. his father, those crown he will soon take, ac-60 years of age.

Berlin has various interesting monuments; This city has nothing to commend it in its natural beauty. The location was a bad one -flat, and nothing but sand. It is the general wonder of all who come here that such a city as this should have gone up in so un-It was originally a walled town. The wall the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo; of the Great Elector, Frederick William, and many others.

the old wall in the midst of the present city.

A twelve year old boy, with arms and legs protruding from the clothes made for him when he was only six, would looks about as queer. It is said that Frederick the Great deter- visit the mausoleum in which the loved moth-

Over the great Brandenburg gate, which is prancing steeds. It is a fine piece of statuary in itself, but it has a history that adds to at same part of the city, and appear to good advantage. The palaces, the arsenal, the hospital, the University, the Royal Library and but after the battle of Waterloo the Prussians recovered it, restored it to its place, and be-The Library is one of the largest in Europe stowed upon the goddess the eagle and iron

One meets ever and anon in European trav-In the Royal Library is a copy of the first Bi-In the Royal Library is a copy of the first Bible that was ever printed—a venerable and really magnificent book. It is printed on parchment, is about equal in size to the largest pulpit Bibles which are now printed, and is said to be the first book on which movable type was used. Among the curiosities which are shown his vast empire into Germany, France and Italy—stands a monument, erected by the monument stood when the Russians, in pur-The Museum is in many respects superior suit of the scattered army of Napoleon flying

that in its collection of antiquities. There are many things preserved here interesting tree of interest with me, of course. But what from their association—as, for example, Luther's beer jug, which is certainly rather large
measure for a reformer, and the hat which
measure for a reformer, and the hat which
and having almost two thousand students in Napoleon wore when, pursued by Blucher, he himself made his escape, but so narrowly that Medicine and Philosophy? Nothing to the purpose. I reserve the whole subject for some other time.

You have known for years of the Baptist Mission in Germany, under the lead of Onckwith Mr. Lehman and his son, who is also an ist; I am myself a free communionist." The Baptist church here numbers about four hundred, and they have a very pleasant place of worship, seating about five hundred.

We have just received the news of the late elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania and Iowa. apartments, floors, walls, ceilings, furniture, the field could have so encouraged the hearts and strengthened the hands of Americans and their friends in Europe, as these victories at the ballot box.

And why, I ask myself, do I impose upon may construct the whole fish. Their skill in the readers of the Star my scribblings from comparative anatomy will enable them 'to do abroad, when the events of every week at home are of so much deeper and more thrill-At Potsdam are other palatial residences, several of which I visited on my way to Ber- ing interest than anything I can write from where Voltaire was entertained by his Maj. prostrate nervous system that I am away from interest in seeing as anything else about the point I hear the "sound of the trumpet," and premises. You remember that this wind-mill can only content myself to stay away from

To be thankful to God is not to say, embarrassed in his circumstances, offered to sell it to the late king. His Majesty declined the offer, saying that the mill belonged to Prussian history, and was a kind of national monument. He relieved the owner's embarSHORT SERMONS. NO. 73.

we as, for the joy that was set ever a lim, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God. Heb. 12: 2.

The apostle having exhorted us to run the character of the cross of the contract of t

the devil. "He casteth out devils, through the prince of the devils. Matt. 9: 34. They denied his divine nature. "For a good work we stone thee not; but for blasphemy, and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God." John 10: 33. He endured the reproaches of men. He was accused of being a mover of sedition, a ringleader of the Nazy preached to those so some atticulty in the rea mover of sedition, a ringleader of the Nazarenes, one that had a devil, and as such he gion and shadow of death; too much in view was derided, insulted, and despised. He en- of the final judgment and great eternity? dured terrible agony in the garden, when his sweat was, as it were great drops of blood alling down to the ground." And last of all, e endured the ignominious death of the ross. He was numbered with the vilest male-

hat was set before him." government, requires penal sanctions to its eyes, involving us in the fier of him which believeth in Jesus.

"The happy gates of gospel grace Stand open night and day."

above all principality and power and might, "One thing thou lackest," and dominion, and every name that is named, viz., self consecration to the glory of God and

For the Morning Star. MISSION TO THE SANTALS.

f a Santal mission in Orissa? Let us endeave to "count the cost." In order to render such a mission efficient, and have it meet our reasonable expectations, provision must be made for three distinct depart-

and Biblical Translations.

found mysticism to be solved, thus debarring the ignorant and the unlearned. But, "look pressing to do their duty, while they are nto me and be ye saved, ALL THE ENDS OF and guiltily refusing to do it. THE EARTH," cries the gospel messenger, in the name of his Master. Barbarian, Cythian, e name of his Master. the name of his Master. Barbarian, Cyunan, bond or free, male or female, rich or poor, black or white, learned or unlearned, to all, without distinction, who s' hear and believe," the preached gospel is "the power of God unto salvation."

For the Morning Star.

For the Morning Star.

Capt. Walcot, at his execution for being concerned in one of the plots in Charles the days to salvation."

But, the preaching-a work of which ant involves. But for the assurance of "Christ sorrow which a breach of confidence

t was at sun rise, on a cool, pleasant winter heartwishes to receive and bestow., norning, accompanied by a native Santal, as Often has the utterance of a single set a fellow laborer and in this case "the chief speaker" (for at that time, while I was able to understand, I could not speak fluently the Santal language), we approached a cluster of which speak fluently the santal language), we approached a cluster of which land the stream reached the santal language. rudely constructed straw roofed huts, on a I have seen two friends devoted to each slight elevation, situated in the midst of an other for a long term of years, finally sepaare all here, ready to listen to whatever you ter having proved false to one, he has no may have to say to us." Elias, the native right to claim or expect the confidence of another, opened our commission by assuring other. brother, opened our commission by assuring our hearers of the friendly nature of our visit, for the purpose of "a little talk" about our Common Father, the Creator of us all, pressing out (in true orthodox F. W. Baptist to speak of the creation and fall of course in reall of the creation and fall of course in reall days. But if impulse additional to speak of the creation and fall of course in reall days. But if impulse additional to speak of the creation and fall of course in real days. riveted the attention) the dispersion, the coil.

WARNING TO THE UNREADY. Go hor ifferent castes," the promise of the Redeemer, his advent, teachings, sufferings and death, and think to die; think what you would resurrection, commission to preach the gospet choose to be doing when you in all the world, final judgment, &c., closing daily.—Jeremy Taylor.

up with the gospel invitation to his country-SHORT SERMONS. NO. 73. men. The discourse occupied, probably, Who, for the joy that was set before him, endured from an hour to an hour and a half, and pro-

Christ to strengthen our faith and courage.—
Let us consider
I. What the Saviour endured. His life was a life of sorrow. From the manger to the cross he was called a "man of sorrows."—
He endured the contradiction of sinners against himself. They despised his authority.
"There came to him the chief priests, and the scribes and elders, and say unto him, By what authority doest thou these things?" Mark 11. 27, 28. They ascribed his miracles to the devil. "He casteth out devils, through

Prairie City, Ill., Nov. 24, 1863.

For the Morning Star. A FEW SCRIPTURAL THOUGHTS. "In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall

factors, and he equired the cross despising direct thy paths. Prov. 3:6.

In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall factors, and he equired the cross despising direct thy paths. Prov. 3:6.

In journeying we sometimes come to a place where two ways meet, and if we are unaccustomed to the road we are much perplexed, not knowing which to take. We are not unclearly the complete of the complete consider what sustained him in hese terrible sufferings. "Who for the joy willing to expose our ignorance on such oc hat was set before him."

casions by asking the passer by, or the dwell
1. In that he could satisfy the claims of er by the wayside, to direct us. The same 1. In that he could satisfy the claims of emergency often occurs in our spiritual pil-public justice, and thereby give stability to grimage. In such cases we should remember public justice, and thereby give stability to grimage. In such cases we should remember the government of God, which, as a moral that while there are many ways before our laws. Christ satisfied this penal claim for us, there is but one right way, and that is known to God. We should therefore ask him if he will graciously be pleased to tell us which is the right road. Will he refuse to do what, in 2. By his sufferings he would open the way our earthly travels, we have never found a of salvation to a guilty world, so that we may stranger so disobliging as to decline doing?

"He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him:" John 8:29.

3. He would bring many souls to eternal Every living child of God is in the world as glory. What joy amid his sufferings he must have felt, when he contemplated the glorious results.

one sent, and the sender is with him. The sender and the sent must not be separated.—
What is the great business of life? It is to please God. This is the spirit of Christ. So III. The reward of his sufferings. "Set long as we continue to please the Father, he will be with us; if we displease him, he will leave us; and as we can do nothing without The right hand is a place of dignity and hon-him, is it not reasonable to expect a failure? or, so Christ as mediator is exalted to the And how great and what deplorable conse greatest dignity and honor in heaven. "Far

and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come. Eph. 1: 21.

We should set Jesus before our minds in his humiliation as an example of patience and perseverance, and be encouraged to endure the had, when he hoped to get to heaven in a far cheaper way? "There is a way that seemeth right unto man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Morality looks far are the ways of death." Morality looks far heaven the ways of death." hardness as good soldiers, by considering the glorious results.

W. better than it really is; it is like a wife who makes a fine display in the street and at a fashionable party, but is worse than a blank at home. O will it not be humiliating to the moralist that his comely robe, which he has so carefully preserved from soil and taint, Has not the time come for the establishment will be stripped off at the judgment and pronounced FILTHY RAGS!

sion must be made for three distinct depart-ents of labor; namely, Preaching, Schools long suspense and sad remorse and anxiety, and Biblical Translations. First, Preaching. "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God. How shall they hear without a preacher, and how If it were there it would fit badly with that shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent?" "It sweeping command which bids "all men expleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe."

How plain and simple the gospel plan!—
How admirably adapted to meet the wants of a lost world, in every state and condition!—

"Hear." "believe." "be sweed!" No long and wasting pilgrimages to be performed, thus placing salvation beyond the reach-of the Holy Ghost." No soft words, breathing pity weak, infirm and decrepit: no costly offerblacing salvation beyond the reach-of the weak, infirm and decrepit; no costly offer-only and suppressing all idea of blame, has the Bible for any class of sinners, and least the Bible for any class of sinners, and ust necessarily have been excluded; no proof all for those whom God's word has fully
und mysticism to be solved, thus debarring enlightened, and whom his Spirit is strongly Tipton, Nov. 29.

But, the preaching—a work of which an would never hear any one speak, nor speak gels might be proud—on whom does the bur, the men, frail men, of like passions with their fellow men, has this boon been committed, for "we have this treasure to God." These are the bitter words of one been committed, for we have this treasure in earthen vessels." But "who is sufficient about to die for a friend's breach of confifor these things?" "The ministry of the
word," how solemn, how awfully important,
what inestimable, eternal interests to millions

but this is one illustration of the deep untold the work of the ministry for the edifting.

and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, accountable not only to his friend, but to for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ."

Here then is work, and here is encouragement for all, each in his proper sphere and according to the grade and ability bestowed. How blessed the work—how like Jesus—emptied of self and full of love, to proclaim the way of salvation, where Christ was not not respected by others, it is hard for them to not respected by others, it is hard for them to respect themselves and are not respected by others, it is hard for them to wise accountable not only to his friend, but to do not respect themselves it. A person who consciously does that which is of others; and after persons fall to that state that they do not respect themselves and are not respected by others, it is hard for them to risit made years ago for the purpose of never be trusted again with that full, free, preaching Christ to those sons of the forest, earnest confidence which every true, noble

extensive plain, while near it stood the insep-arable adjunct of a Santal village, the japer, each would berate the other with all manner or sacred grove of tall trees. Taking our po-sition in an open space at the east end of the dence, making those matters a public com-village, we soon attracted a crowd around us. village, we soon attracted a crowd around us. Young men and maidens, old men and gray headed matrons, interspersed by children of all heights, able to walk; with numerous, wanting locomotion, astride the mother's hip or the father's shoulder; some squatting on their haunches, others perched on logs of wood, others still standing in groups, and all gazing in dead earnest, as if to say: "We ment, his equanimity of feeling; therefore after a large all here ready to listen to whatever you

style) to speak of the creation and fall of course in well-doing. But if impulse, selfishman, the flood, the building of Babel (this ness, or fancy, are its controlling element, was done in graphic native style, and perfect- woe be to him around whom it attempts to

year 1834 they removed to Medina Co., O.

In 1842 he was married to Miss Harriet
Hayes in Harden Co., Ohio, From there
they went to Ill., and remained over four
years, and then-moved to Clayton Co., Iowa.
Here they encountered the labors and disadvantages of a newly settled country. But by
industry and honest toil, they managed to
support a large familia, notwithstanding the
loss of their house and its contents once by
fire.

Bro, Clark was converted to God fourteen.

Bro, Clark was converted to God fourteen.

years ago, and was baptized by Rev. H. Gif-ford Dec. 2, 1849, and joined the Freewill Baptist church at Cox Creek. He was a great help to the church, taking the lead of religious meetings, and serving the church as clerk.

clerk.

He was licensed to preach nine years ago last May, and two years laten viz. May 1856, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at a session of the Delaware & Clayton Q. M., at Cox Creek. He removed in Nov. 1854 to Volga Botton salkbears with the control of the Church as in it? Q. M., at Cox Creek. He removed in Nov. 1854 to Volga Bottom, and became the preacher, and after his ordination, the pastor of this church, which relation he sustained till one on the deck of a man-of-war where there are no Christians, and you cannot get off, God with the exception of one year.

was sent with his regiment to Sioux City, and thence westward to encounter the hostile Investables I want. I am not going to take the dians. They met in a sanguinary engage-ment on the 3d of Sept. at White Stone hill,

about 200 miles above Fort Pierre.

The Capt. in a letter to the bereaved widpassing out back of the left ear, he must have deel almost instantly.

Br. Clark lived a Christian life in the army

The church is surrounding you with various

private in the regiment, he was often found doing the work of a minister. The testime-then turn about and say, "I am not going to the turn about and say, "I am not going to the turn about and say, "I am not going to take the responsibility of entering the church take the responsibility of entering the church and helping along the cause which it was established to maintain." A man that is outside of the church against his wish and will, and that cannot help himself, though he is to be respected is to be privated. devoutly about the spiritual interests of the regiment, I loved him." The Chaplain preached his funeral sermon to the regiment from the text "Mark the perfect man, and without joining himself to it, and giving behold the upright, for the end of that man is something to others.

Br. Clark preached to good acceptance in this and the Elgin Q. M. with several of the

strength of his manhood, at 45 years of age. blacks. He has left a wife and six children to mourn their loss. One son is a soldier in the first church in the city of New York knocked vain-lowa cavalry. In one letter to his family Bro. ly for ten years at the door of its denomina-

it shall not come night thee. But if in the good providence of God, it is designed that I shall fall in a strange land, why, Jesus, says, 'I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet works of world-wide usefulness and renown works of world-wide works o

the church at Volga Bottom, from 2 Sam. 1:

26. "I am distressed for thee, my brother."

N. W. Bixby.

The following resolutions were adopted by nignity shall have been vindicated in the uni-

the Delaware & Clayton Q. M. at its late session, and the Clerk was directed to forward ley. e same and, request their publication in the Morning Star: Whereas in the Providence of God Bro. A.

Clark has fallen by death while in defence of humble submission to the providential dicta-

Resolved, That we feel that we have with an irreparable loss, Christianity one of its ablest defenders, and the cause of the oppressed one of its most zealous advocates. Resolved, That we tender our kind sympathies to his afflicted family in their bereave

N. W. BIXBY, Clerk.

THE BAPTISM OF FIRE.

The time has come when the American min Our churches are large, respectable, and influential; and our ministry, as a whole, is pious well-educated, and sound in doctrine.

than we have ever before seen.

Our great nation has been thoroughly

aroused from the long death-like sleep, induced by the accursed opiates of slavery; and the refining fires of war, have prepared it for the honest, plain-spoken, liberty-loving religion of the Bible. Our public men, since the days of Washington; have never been so relatively dispersed. Our pullers have seen the from the long death-like sleep, income back in our polities to the Declaration and folly. The bloodshot eye, and the bloat-radical democracy of Jesus—"One is your master—all ye are brethren." Now we need "new manifestations of the power and presume manifestations of the power and new manifestations of the charge of God' in all our churches.

When God had an important work for payeal-

Isaiah he brought him into his temple, revealed to him more gloriously than ever before his holiness, caused him to fall down with his the strongholds of the the strongholds of the Rum power. Let face in the dust, and cry, "Woe is me?"—
And then he touched his lips with a live coal from off the altar. This prepared him for head of the destroyer.—State League.

This work. O that a live coal might touch the lips of each minister in America in this important crisis.

John the Baptist said: "One mightier than I cometh, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose; he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire."— Three years after this promise was made, our risen Lord said to his disciples—"Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem till ye be endued with power from on high." "Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the attermost parts of the earth." And when the day of Pentecost was fully come the promise was calculated and the same and feels "the exceeding sinfulness of sin," the height and depth of the love of Christ, and cries.

Alas! and did my Sayjour bleed, fully come, the promise was fulfilled in the baptism of the Spirit—the baptism of fire and on the head of each disciple -appeared cloven tongues of fire, indicating that "Christongue, the only instrument of the grandest in justifying the ungodly who believe in Jewar ever waged—a tongue—man's speech to sus." There he is conquered, disarmed, won

DBITUARY OF REV. AVERY CLARK.

Rev. AVERY CLARK was born in Springfield,
Mass., Oct. 17, 1813. In 1822 his parents removed to Martinsburg, N. Y., and in the
year 1834 they removed to Medina Co., O.
In 1842 he was married to Michigan Co., O.
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What made the marks of peningeneration of himself to God is made: "I am the Lord's"—he becomes "a new creature in Christ Jesus."

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What made the marks of peningeneration of himself to God is made: "I am the Lord's"—he becomes "a new creature in Christ Jesus."

Bro. Clark was converted to God fourteen cribe a large part of the New Testament.

On the 1st of Jan. 1863, he enlisted in the service of his country. And in relation to this event, he wrote in an address to the disciples in the fiery furnace, can take care of the disciples in the fiery furnace, can take care of the disciples in the fiery furnace, can take care of the disciples in the fiery furnace, can take care of church as follows:

"Near the time of the beginning of this war, I said that if the President would by proclamation free the slaves, so that an antislavery man could have something to fight for, I would enlist. And as soon as I had good assurance that the proclamation would be carried into effect on the 1st day of Jan. 1863, to the church asparagus grows through it fence: and here are my neighbor's peach onsidered that promise a sacred vow."

He joined Co. C, 6th Iowa Cavalry, and trees, the branches of which reach over into

vegetables I want, I am not going to take the trouble to plant a garden."
You stand in a community that is held together by the great moral power of the church. Christians gather together and main-The Capt. in a letter to the bereaved wid-ow says, "Your husband was in the thickest of the fight and among the bravest of the brave. Foremost he fell; manfully fighting the foe. The ball entering the left eye, and the foe. The ball entering the left eye, and take the benefit of those things, and say, "I

The church is surrounding you with vario as well as at home. Though he was but a supports, and you are mean-spirited enough private in the regiment, he was often found to take everything that it will give you, and

THE WORLD MOVES.

In that not distant day when slavery shall He had a studious mind and a good memo- have ceased to shame "the Model Republic, ry, and rose by his own effort against discouragements and privations, to a degree of ly growing incredulity on the age wherein mental culture, that commanded the respect of his associates. He had been a subscriber of the Morning Star for 13 years. the Morning Star for 13 years.

A kind husband, affectionate father, faith-hood; wherein saintly churches invited slaveful preacher, conscientious Christian, useful holders to their pulpits, and preferred to let citizen, and firm friend of the oppressed, has their prominent seats to loose-living, reprothus been stricken down by death in the bate whites, rather than pious God-fearing

tional Sanhedrim, asking seats therein for its C. wrote:

"I call to mind the precious promises of God. He shall cover thy head in the day of battle. And though a thousand fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand, yet,

shall he live.'"

A discourse was delivered on the occasion of his death by the writer, at the late session of the Delaware & Clayton Q. M. held with a long stride onward during the last three the church at Voles Rotton (1992).

WHAT I HAVE SEEN.

I have seen the father and mother drunken beating, cursing, and abusing each other and their children, actually compelling their own cheath of four beloved brother, we bow in volved the entire family in one common disaster.

The husband, who was once a kind and loving companion, became a confirmed drunkard, murdered his wife, threatened to shoot his own children, plead insanity, and before he was confined, attempted the third murder. This was the effect of liquor. Is it not enough to terrify the most hardened inc

Not long since a young man was picked up in one of our streets at evening, who must have lain out in the snow during a cold freezing night, had not the arm of charity been extended. He was taken from the street to a neighboring house and cared for. He told his story. It was a thrilling one, but only another characteristic fruit of intemper-

He was the son of a wealthy merchant in ampled magnitude and importance—a war in which God's hand has been visible as in the days of Joshua; and now peace is at hand—a peace which opens wider fields of usefulness than we have ever before seen.

Our great region has been thoroughly. example had ruined, the heartless parent had drove hime penniless and disowned, from be

isly disposed. Our rulers have seen the was not above thirty years of age, yet the hand of Jehovah, and, in the profoundest huttottering step, and feeble voice, and the silmility, have acknowledged him. We have vered locks, betokened an age of dissipation

groaned at the mention of his degradation, he wept over his sins—but his only cry was Rum! rum! rum, or I die!" Perhaps this was a pleasing the strongholds of the Rum power. Yet none but a calloused heart could retain the

THE PREACHER THAT CONVERTS

"I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me"—John xii. 32. Other preaching may please, amuse and entertain; but the love of Christ attracts, astonishes, draws, br melts, subdues and changes the heart. Paul knew this, and determined to preach

'Jesus Christ and him crucified.' In the light of his dying the sinner sees and feels

Alas! and did my Saviour bleed, And did my Sovereign die? Would he devote that sacred head For such å worm as I?

There, and only there, he beholds his tianity was to be a Tongue of Fire." It has been well observed that "the symbol is a nified, justice satisfied, God glorified—" just

What made the preaching of Waugh and Hill, and Burder and Whitefield, and Wes-ley so efficient to the conversion of souls, but that the love of Christ was the burden of their theme? They glorified Christ in their preaching, and the Holy Spirit glorified their preaching in the conversion of multitudes now with them "before the throne of God and the Lamb.

and the Lamb."

Never shall I forget seeing the late great and good Rowland Hill, of London, now in the city of God, preaching in a market-town in England on its market-day. Like the Apostle Paul, standing on the steps at Athens, Mr. Hill was mounted, in the midst of the market-place, in a lumber wagon of a farmer from the country, a man standing at his back holding up an umbrella to protect his head from the rays of the summer sun. I can yet see him as he then and there stood can yet see him as he then and there stood and preached for upward of an hour the love of Christ to the thousands gathered around him. What volume of voice, what vehemence, what emotion of heart, what earnestness, what tears were his! Not an inch of the high-born gentleman, his ripe scholarship his far-spread fame, or any one thing ship, his far-spread fame, or any one thing that was Rowland Hill's could be seen, but only the "radiant glories of the crucified One," in the "greatness of his love to man.

see such another sight and hear such another sermon I would go far. O, that our pulpits all may be filled by men possessing the spirit of Hill, and his mantle fall on the ministry of the gospel throughout the land

ENDLESS ROADS.

Time is endless. So is hope. So is action. The lines of life stretch farther than we think. We lay our plans for to-morrow, and they prove to be a track that never ends. All our paths here go out into the unseen world.— They leap the chasm between life and eternity, not stopping when the body gives out in the long march, but still reaching forward to traverse the scenes beyond. As you look across the street, the line of your vision is across the street, the line of your vision is terminated by some building; you can see nothing beyond. If that building were away,

you could see other houses and streets. If all these were brushed away, you would see in the distance hills and woods. And if these, too, were gone, the line of your vision, unchecked, would shoot off alone to the stars beyond the sun-rising, nor staying there, would push onward among the farthest constellations, overtaking and outstripping the swiftest travellers of those unknown fields, till it had reached the utmost verge of the great universe—yes, and beyond, into the silent and shoreless expanse, ever onward and on-ward, hastening after, and never reaching the

and schemes and busy contrivings, are all endless lines that reach into an endless future. Within the little circle of yourself, the plans you make for to-morrow, the wishes and hopes you entertain for the coming months and years, you may not see or realize how far your favorite purposes stretch off into the distance. Does your vision stop with these earest things, and linger within the narrow mits of these visible houses and lands, these men and marts just around you? Do you never think how they touch on the margin of n endless future? Do you never see how all earthly things are embosomed in an always present eternity? O, eternity is near. It is close to us. It is all around us, like the invisible, air that envelops our homes. We walk every day in the embrace of eternity.

Its light shines upon every deed we do; and every step we take.

Which way are we travelling? Whether hand or to the left, whether to the cross or away from it, our journey's end lies somewhere in eternity. The issue of every purpose is there. The end of every plan is there. The result of every deed is there. Into the fields of eternity are hurrying the footsteps of every man's life. No path will end this side.

"Eternity! Eternity! How long art thou, Eternity! Yet onward still to thee we speed.
As to the fight the impatient steed,
As ship to port, or shaft from bow,
Or swift as couriers homeward go,
Mark well, O man, Eternity!"

DR. BEECHER'S IDEA OF HEAVEN.

Excepting exemption from sin, intense, vigorous, untiring action is the greatest pleasure of the mind. I could hardly wish to enter heaven did I believe its inhabitants were idly to sit by purling streams, fanned by balmy airs. Heaven, to be a place of happing baimy airs. Heaven, to be a place of any mappiness, must be a place of activity. Has the far reaching mind of Newton ceased its profound investigations? Has David hung aphis harp as useless as the dusty arms in Westminister Abbey? Has Paul, glowing with God-like enthusiasm, ceased itinerating the universe of God? Are Peter, and Cyprian, and Edwards, and Payson, and Evarts, idling away eternity in mere psalm singing? Heaven away eternity in mere pastin singing, theaven is a place of restless activity, the abode of never-tiring thought. David and Isaiah will sweep nobler and loftier strains in eternity, and the minds of the saints, unclogged by cumbersome clay, will forever feast banquet of rich and glorious thought. My young friends, go on, then; you will never et through. An eternity of untiring actionis before you, and the universe of thought is your field.—Congregationalist.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH. It is said that the recent death of Mr. Dufing been completely poisoned by the absorption into his system of oder of the dead game, which he was constantly painting. Mr. Duffield labored under a defective sense of smell, owing to some anatomical disarrangement, and was never aware of the putrid state to which his game subjects became reduced.

The late Dr. N. W. Taylor was wont to relate how, at one time, there was a member of the Seminary who seemed so dull and in-apt that he felt compelled, out of kindness to n and regard for the churches, to advise him no longer to look toward the ministry as his calling, but betake himself to some plain, honest trade. Soon after, the Professor heard that his unfortunate student had been preaching at a place where he himself had officiateds eting a member of that congregation, he asked, with a little fatent amusement at the expected answer:
'You had Mr. \_\_\_\_ to preach for you last

Sunday; how did you like him?" Sunday; how did you like him?"

The parishioner did not recognize the person with whom he was speaking, and answered frankly: "We liked him well, and much better than we did Dr. Taylor!"

"Since that," said the Dr., "I have been careful about passing adversely upon the qualifications of young men for the ministry, or predicting that they cannot find a people to be pleased and profited by them."

Christ will not take sermons, prayers, fastings-no, nor the giving our goods, nor the burning our bodies—instead of love. And do we love him, and yet care not how long we are from him? Was it such a joy to Jacob to see the face of Joseph in Egypt, and shall we be contented without the sight of Christ in glory, and yet say we love him? I dare not conclude that we have no love at all when we are so loth to die; but I dare say, were our love more, we should die more willingly; by our unwillingness to die, it appears we are little weary of sin. Did we take sin for the greatest evil, we should not be willing to have its company so long. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

FEEBLE CHURCHES.

There are many churches unable to sustain the means of grace among them. Some of these are churches of long standing-Randalian, as one might say. Long have they borne the burden and heat of the day. They have raised up and sent' forth ministers to build churches elsewhere. Scores of members may have gone to the west or other places, to increase the strength of other churches. But by deaths, removals, or want of suitable ministerial labor, these home churches have become feeble, have failed to be self-sustaining. A few good brethren and sisters remain-veterans in the service, ready to do, and, if need be, to suffer for the cause. They have a claim on more prosperous and fortunate churches. They plead in many cases for help. They cannot bear to let the cause . among them die. The old church organization through which their fathers passed to glory has something sacred about it. They themselves have prayed, and labored, and experienced God's great blessing in it so often, it has become to them the hill of Zion-a temple -where God's name is written, and where the these veteran churches. Now they ought to be helped. Fifty or a hundred dollars would enable them to go on another year, and maintain the worship of God in their old and en- Witness the great Fair recently held at Chideared sanctuaries. The Home Mission Board | cago, under the auspices of the Sanitary Comare doing all in their power to sustain these mission. feeble organizations; but their efforts are governed by the state of their treasury.

There are other feeble churcher of recent

organization in New England critic, in the West, and elsewhere. Many of them are in from the treasury. Quarterly meetings incouraged their organization, welcomed them to their fellowship and communion, knowing at the same time a struggle for life and permanency must ensue. Under these circumstances they have a right to expect help .-They ask it with imploring hands. The love of Jesus ought to constrain us to help these sacrificing churches, a part of his precious body. The Home Mission cause has special claims on us. It is a good work.

We know of nothing at this time better adapted to increase the means of aiding these churches, than a general adoption of the system of monthly contributions now set on foot. We did hope this would succeed, and that by this simple and easy means the contributions of former years would be at least doubled this It may be hoping against hope. How few the Star's receipts show this. Thirteen hundred churches in the denomination-there is no reason why they all should not do something each month. If this should be done, and the report sent to the Star, the receipts would fill nearly six columns-nearly a page. And wouldn't that be a glorious page! Worth' more than all the rest, correspondents, editogracious revival of religion, or a signal victory of the army of the Potomac!

pastor, a deacon, some live member, even a Sabbath school scholar, if it must come to this, urge it, set it on foot?

The opening Sabbath of the new year will has not already been put into operation. Let it not be said by any church we can do but little. Be it remembered that one dollar a month is twelve dollars a year, and twelve dollars a year on an average for each church, is fifteen thousand dollars a year for the denomination. We pray our brethren, either with or without cards, to start the monthly

THE COLORED RACE.

contribution.

The continent of Africa has lain for man centuries a problem and puzzle to the world Its northern parts, indeed, comprising Egypt and ancient Carthage, long enjoyed high renown; but other portions, occupied by numerous negro tribes, have from time immemorial been sunk in the lowest degradation and barbarism. And when, on the settlement of America, the slave traffic transferred thousands of them to these shores, some pre tended to believe that this was to be the divine method of civilizing and evangelizing those benighted lands. The result however. after two centuries, showed no good, but aggravated evil to Africa, with a rapid tendency toward debasing and barbarizing America.

The slave trade and slavery have proved demselves, as might be expected, an unmitigated sin and curse. They have done more, we candidly think; than any other cause, if not more than all other causes combined, to retard the progress of civilization, liberty, and virtue in this country. They have well nigh proved our ruin. If we are saved, it will be by the great mercy of God, through the severe judgments we are suffering in connection with this war. He is showing his infinite benevolence in doing the best for us our chrcumstances and condition will allow. We trust that we shall be delivered, and yet be come a virtuous, free, Christian nation, having truly a name and praise in the earth.

But what is to become of the negro? The colored population of the country, bond and free, now number about five millions, and in spite of all the prejudice and oppression they have endured, they have steadily and even rapidly increased. As to the various schemes prepared for their expatriation and colonization. they will do to theorize on, but must be regarded as, in the main, visionary. No one of course can tell what may open to them. Any forcible expulsion of them from the land of their nativity is out of the question, nor does any inducement seem likely to present itself which shall lead to their voluntary emigra-

Indeed, we regard all discussion looking in such directions, as more or less foolish and wicked, growing out of caste prejudices and selfishness. The colored people are here in the Providence of God, and here they have a right to remain. Many of them are intelligent, industrious and useful citizens. That so many others of them are ignorant and degraded is in a great measure the fault of us and our ancestors. It is not for us to atone for adding insult to injury. It is high time for us to make amends by removing these bur-

the negro is eminently susceptible of improve- swer that he can go. It cannot be expected ment and elevation, and possesses numerous that the Board will appoint any one who will excellent qualities. A million of these had ob- consent to go. Some particular qualifications tained their freedom before the war; another for this work are needed, in order to secure million since it commenced; and we have success. There must be some discretion used good reason to believe that the day is not very in selecting persons for the work. It is not distant when the shackles shall fall from the necessary that they should be what is termed other three millions; and if, as they taste the great men-very learned or talented preach sweets of liberty themselves, they manfully ers-but they should be truly pious, devoted, join in breaking the arm of the oppressor, as active, living men-whose souls are imbued many of them are, they will obtain a hold up- with the spirit of this work, and who are willon the sympathies of the people at large, that ling to make personal sacrifices to carry the will most effectually subdue prejudice, and word of life to this hitherto despised and opgive them a position suitable to the enjoy- pressed people. ment of their rights, and securing their future In order to carry forward the suggestion of elevation and usefulness.

AID FOR THE SOLDIERS.

is no way more manifest than in the liberal able for a missionary or teacher, and present outfit, they regarded the wants of their fami- and commend him to the Board for this purlies at home; when wounded or sick they sent pose. And from these names thus presented. immediate supplies, and now that we have to the Board can make appointments of mission the rebels, they all the more pour out the may soon have a good number of laborers ceed the attachment of our older brethren to North, without exception, has joined in this brethren in the Southern States. noble work; but they have a way of doing up these things at the West, which, with their overflowing resources, allows of no rivalry.

to more than replace all they have drawn from the treasury. Quarterly meetings in weeks, being furnished with articles of value, There is also here a large General Hospiof luxury, and of curiosity, from thousand tal, where the sick and wounded Union soldollar shawls, six hundred dollar pianos and diers are sent, and we are informed that the threshing machines, down to fancy works and who come to the Point for treatment recover trinkets. The total receipts were fifty-nine more rapidly than at other places. We are thousand dollars-a noble gift to the suffering one hundred and twelve miles from Washing-

> sympathy, generosity, ever be crushed by a the bustle and roar of the warring world .niserable slave oligarchy? Never! We are Three regiments of soldiers are on guard, and but beginning to develop our strength, to hosts of surgeons and nurses make up quite a break the power of oppression, and open the population. gates of freedom

WHAT SHALL WE READ?

Next to society books have the greatest influence in the formation of character. Every Southern society, among them. Some of very year. That hope we cannot reliaquish. body reads, and children and youth most of these were conscripted, but the most of them all. They form tastes and habits very early, volunteered. The most ignorant among them churches that have thus far adopted it. The which will do much to shape their entire fu- are from North Carolina, the most intelligent ture. In the multitudinous issues of the press from Virginia, and the most belligerent from and in the great diversity in the character of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The its productions, too much care cannot be tak- North Carolina troops are in bad odor among

tioned, which should never be put into the most of them are ignorant and unable even to hands of the young. One is works of a skep-read. Being permitted to mingle among them tical tendency-not avowedly infidel, of freely, we discussed the whole subject of the which there are few, but those abounding in war-its cause, merits and prospects, and insinuations and jeers against sacred things, they seemed very glad to express their views, especially the Bible and the Sabbath. And and did so very fully and frankly. All agree Shall not this new effort on so equal and other and larger class are works of fiction, of that slavery is the cause of the war, and that sible a plan be successful? Will not the a vicious moral tendency, describing scenes of the destiny of slavery is to be vice, abounding in indecent and profane lan- war. Some of them seem to hesitate and be guage, exciting loose passions, and cherishing doubtful as to the moral character of slavery, a dislike to all wholesome restraints. Wheth- but generally they assert its righteousness.

er such appear in the elegantly bound volume, I should judge that not one hundred men be a most favorable time to commence, if it the flashy pamphlet, the magazine, or the among the ten thousand have faith in the sucper and the pestilence. Thousands every will close in a few months, others that it will year are corrupted and destroyed by them. last years, but agree that it is only a question time to their deadly influence.

> for all, and adapted to the wants of all. First in the purpose to prosecute the war until the nd wholesome literature.

pleasant task; but when they have come un- it has been often imposed upon.

MISSION TO FREEDMEN.

least thirty missionaries and teachers among while not denying they deprecate such deeds the freedmen in different places at the South as inhuman and barbarous. It is doubtful the accomplishment of this object he proposes their imprisonment. of the denomination, and we hope that some- to the sick, as well as dainties and mone aries. Our people are feeling deeply on the We have done something for these men.

some missionaries have not been sent.

vented. Some cannot leave their flocks; and

our Western brother, allow me to suggest that some of our ministers and brethren, in each Yearly Meeting should consult together The true greatness of the American people and select some one whom they consider suitand cheerful manner in which, from the beginning, they have provided for the counhave gone forth to the defence of the country. They contributed bountifully to their an agent to raise funds in the Yearly Meeting, provide both for our prisoners and those of aries and teachers. In this way I believe we Shekinah dwells. Searcely anything can ex- fruits of their generosity. The entire free successfully at work among our freed colored

SILAS CURTIS, Cor. Sec. Concord. N. H., Dec. 10, 1863.

LETTER FROM REV. G. H. BALL. POINT LOOKOUT, Dec. 2, 1863.

Dear Star :-- We have been among the reb-On that occasion, banks, schools, stores, els, surrounded by ten thousand of them, and shops, were closed, and the people formed a yet escaped unharmed. Rebel prisoners are procession three miles long. Most notice- not so dangerous as when armed and fired able in the procession was a delegation of farmers, who drove a hundred double teams, the elite have been accustomed to resort for thriving and growing communities. A little loaded with the choicest stores of the farms, sea baths and cool breezes, our Government help for a few years, and they would become the dairy, the poultry, the cellar, to the has sent ten thousand prisoners, which were self-supporting. And much more than this, value of three thousand dollars, all of which taken at Gettysburg. This is certainly better they will be able, as many others have done, was at once despatched to the soldiers in than Libby prison or Belle Island, with star-

soldiers, blessing both giver and receiver.

Can a people, so imbued with patriotism, travel, and of course very much retired from

We are quite surprised to find many of these prisoners intelligent, educated and wealthy. These are all privates, and yet This question specially concerns youth. there are university graduates, well read en in procuring a right selection.

Several kinds of publications may be menclass. And so they are in many respects, as

newspaper, they should be shunned as the vi- cess of the rebellion. Soffie think the war Strange that so many parents, even Christian of time: that the North will eventually force parents, will suffer their children to fall vice submission. The recent elections at the North have depressed their hopes very much There is not wanting good reading enough and they say that since the North are united THE BIBLE, not only the best of books, but Union is restored, and the South must eventhe most interesting to the young. No pains tually yield, the submission should not be deshould be spared to make it the constant com- laved. "What is the use," say they, "o nanion of all, to be read more or less daily. fighting, destroying life and devastating the; Our Sabbath school publications also furnish country out of mere wilfulness?" This seema rich treasury. Written generally by our ed to us a very natural and reasonable view pest authors, they will, with scarcely an ex- to take of the case. One man, a slaveholdcention well repay a careful and even re- er, said: "I am for peace at any cost. If peated perusal. There are also works on sci- slavery must be destroyed, if we can have no ence, travels, histories, memoirs and religious peace so long as that exists, then let it go; wspapers, full of entertaining, Instructive, mine shall go freely." Those who did not own slaves approved of this sentiment very There is scarcely a more important rule for heartily. So they long for peace, are sick of tional. Garrett finally subsided, however, arents than to see that their children are the war, and without hope of success. Hun- without a lengthy speech (for which he has a To the Editor of the Morning Star:well supplied with good reading, and sedu-dreds of them are anxious to take the oath of great penchant) and avote was taken 36 to 5 to Last week I omitted to mention a most usly guarded against all works of a vicious allegiance and remain at the North; but the ndeney. At the outset this is an easy and Government will not allow them to do it, as

der the fell power of the charmer, the best efforts to rescue them are apt to be unavailing. treated has softened their feelings, and re- at an early day. Towns in arrears under the theatre of mob violence, the chief element of moved their prejudices very much. They acknowledge themselves disappointed, and are It has been suggested by one of our breth- worried by the charges of cruelty which are ren at the West, that we ought to have at laid against their leaders and armies, and etween this time and next spring, and for whether they would have talked so before

that the Home Mission Board appoint one Parties from the North are constantly sendmissionary or teacher in each Yearly Meet- ing money and luxuries for their relief. The ng: and also an agent in each Yearly Meet- Provost Marshal opens all the letters, and ng to raise the funds to sustain such mission- last week was surprised to find one from Horary or teacher. His suggestion is worthy of ace Greeley, with money enclosed. Papers be consideration of our brathren in all parts and books and extra clothing have been sent thing favorable to the speedy advancement of though the amount is not very large compared this work will result from such consideration. to receipts for our own men. But these re-It will be seen at once by reflection that it mittances are not from sympathizers with impossible for our Home Mission Board to treason mainly, but from most ardent Union carry forward this important mission work people, abolitionists, Christians. These facts among the Freedmen without the efforts and seem to move the hearts of the prisoners .o-operation of the ministers and churches They necessarily ask, why is this difference? oughout the denomination. It is 'much What means this generosity towards us? And easier for us to think and say what ought to be it is doing them good. It is far better to condone, and what can be done, than to do it, vert these men into friends than to kill them, But still something more can and must be or send them back with hatred toward us as done, and done soon in this cause, by us as a bitter as before their capture. It is Christian people, if we expect still to have the Divine to do good to our enemies, and by so doing approval. To be sure something has been we bless them and ourselves. One of these e-one teacher has reached his field of la- men said in our hearing after these matters bor, it is presumed, before this time, and the had been reviewed: "How can we fight Home Mission committee a redaily expecting a against, butcher, men who have treated us so decided answer from one or more to whom application has been made to engage as mission- and no one breathed dissent.

subject and streams are weekly running into Our Government has treated them very kind-The Board have found it to be very difficult ruse whatever is sent to them. Weekly reto obtain the men who are suitable and willing ligious papers are of great use to them, as

tending to them offices of kindness and be ardently desire to go, are providentially prewaver in their devotion to slavery. What an sas and Missouri, were placed upon the roll. Experience and history demonstrate that no one of them has yet given a decisive an- opportunity is here afforded to do these men After some discussion relative to placing good! During their imprisonment we may the names of the members from Western Virso enlighten them that they will be our friends ginia on the roll, the House proceeded to the and the friends of freedom forever. Hereto- election of Speaker. Schuyler Colfax, was fore they have seen some religious papers elected Speaker, receiving 101 votes. The once a month perhaps. A hundred copies to result of the ballot elicited applause. It was a thousand men is as liberal a supply as has anticipated that he would be elected, but his at any time been afforded. This ought not vote, I think, exceeded the expectations of so to be. They should be fully supplied with the most sanguine of his friends, and reveals our best Christian weeklies every week. The the gratifying fact that the Administration light should be given now, while it may reach will receive a fuller support in the presen them and they are willing to receive it. If Congress than was expected by the most hope any doubt their desire for such reading, they ful. It is gratifying, too, in the highest de should see their hands stretched out and their gree to see where the votes came from. Del eager looks, when we have lugged our arms aware gave her one vote, Maryland four of full of papers into camp. The officers in her five, Missouri four, and Kentucky four of charge assure us that these contributions are her votes to swell the grand total. The votes producing excellent results, and they only of the opposition were divided among a half wish that more could be done in the same di- dozen candidates indicating (what I think will become more apparent as the session ad-The Christian Commission sent us here to vances) that the opposition are far from be

connoitre, and if advisable establish a sta- ing united in their views or feelings. We decide that a station should be es- The next thing in order was the admini tablished by all means. The General Hospi- tering the oath of office and allegiance. My tal needs one, our troops demand one, and position was such as gave an opportunity to the rebel camp demands it. So it is decided minutely observe the appearance and conduct to have agents here to preach, distribute of the members while taking the oath. I was racts, papers, &c., and labor generally for particularly struck with the manner in which the good of the people on this Point. If any one desires to contribute papers or books for ner of a culprit arraigned at the bar of justhe benefit of these people, they can send tice. Standing behind all the rest, with eyes them to the Christian Commission at Phila- downcast, or stealing furtive glances at his delphia or Washington, and they will be sure companions, with half-closed hand now partly raised and then lowered again, he seemed

Our meetings in the General Hospital are to be painfully conscious that in the judgvery interesting, and fully attended. It is ment of thousands of onlookers there was affecting to see several hundred men-some about the same amount of truthfulness and maciated, some lame, some maimed, crowd-sincerity in his act as in the plea of "not ing into the chapel to hear the gospel, and guilty," proffered by the criminal at the bar then to welcome them to Christ, to hear them I endeavored to observe the bearing of Ferrejoice in redeeming grace, thank God that nando Wood, but as he did not present himthey survived the carnage of battle, is worth self when the delegation from his state was a life of toil. This is our joy here every day. called, I failed to notice him. The swearing The work is glorious, and we hope it will con- in proceeded smoothly till the members from tinue until all of these noble men are recon- Louisiana presented themselves, when Thad. ciled to God. Who will volunteer to come Stevens objected to their being sworn in, and to Point Lookout and preach to these heroes after some debate and attempts to stave off a few weeks, expenses paid the maner, Stevens metron portance as it will furnish a precedent for states in rebellion. A

few unauthorized persons (in this case) got

the mater, Stevens' motion prevailed. This

together and undertook to fill the offices of

the state government, and elect members to

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, '63. Yesterday the 38th Congress commenced Congress, who presented themselves with session. The day was bright and beauti- credentials signed by an obscure individual al, filling the streets with crowds wending as Governor of the state, and sealed with a heir way to the Capitol to witness the pro- private seal. The whole thing is a bare-faced eedings. The proceedings in the Senate imposition, attempted for the purpose of prewere commenced by the offering of an im- serving the wrecks of slavery in Louisiana. ressive prayer by the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. The would-be representatives are abundantly nderland. For the benefit of your clerical supplied with brass, but probably have short eaders, I insert the opening prayer entire :- supplies of greenbacks as they applied to the O thou great God! We thank thee that Sergeant at arms for payment of mileage and hough the storm drives on, the Republic still per diem, immediately after arrival here.lives. Glory belto thee, thou great Pilot of Unfortunately for their purses, but fortunateour fearful voyage, that hast watched with us ly for Uncle Sam's purse, the Sergeant-atbrough the long and dreary night of our arms did not see fit to comply with their moduntry's distress. We pray thee for the Cab-, est request. I think they will get a lesson net, Congress, judges, counsellors, the army that will send them home wiser, if sadder, and navy, and the great loyal people. Glory men. be to thee for this free city, in which their To-day the House has completed its organ epresentatives this day meet. Glory be to ization by the election of Clerk, Door-keeper, thee that the starry banner, which thou didst Sergeant-at-arms and Postmaster, and the give to our fathers for an ensign, still floats committees appointed to wait upon the Presiver the Capitol and conclave here assembled, dent and inform him of the organization of And we do pray and beseech thee that the the Congress have reported that the Presistatue of liberty that now crowns this tem- dent's message will be sent in at half past ple of the nation shall continue to stand in twelve to-morrow. utmost majesty, until all eyes shall obtain We have here now four vessels of the Rusa sight of the realization of that grander and sian fleet, the officers of which have attracted higher ideal that lives in the hearts of the a good deal of notice, and have been the reloyal people of this land. We beseech thee, cipients of a great many attentions at the to recover the President from his hands of government present illness again to health. Bless thy The ceremony of turning over the Washservant presiding in this hall, and prepare the ington aqueduct to the possession and consenators and representatives for the great trol of the city government has also occurred trust which is before them. We pray thee to during the past week. This aqueduct strengthen our men in battle; to succor them capacity of delivering nearly seventy millions that suffer in hospitals, camps and prisons, in of gallons daily, and was built by the nationbitter persecutions in the wilds and solitudes al government at an expense of more than of nature. Solace all those that weep and two millions of dollars for the benefit of the pray for them in their distant labors, and be cities of Georgetown and Washington. Suretill our advocate and defender before the ly the Government is not chargeable kings of the world, and purify, exalt, and neglecting the interests of these cities. perpetuate us to the honor of thy name, Another event of interest to the travelling

hrough Jesus Christ. Amen." public was the celebration of railroad connec-After the prayer came the presentation and tion without change of cars from Washington eading of the credentials of the new mem- to New York. Hitherto there has been a bers, which being ended, Messrs. Willey and change of cars, and crossing the city by horse Van Winkle of Western Virginia, and Con- cars at Philadelphia. This has been remeness of California presented themselves to died now, and the event was celebrated by an take the oath of office, but at this point the excursion to New York, a grand supper on inevitable Garret Davis of Kentucky sprang their return, and speeches laudatory and conto his feet and objected to the taking of the gratulatory by distinguished railroal men. outh by the members from Western Virginia. So we go. on the ground that there was no such state in the Union, her admission being unconstituadmit them. Mr. Lane of Indiana gave notice of the introduction of a bill to repeal the city, which, by a singular but providential or-\$300. commutation clause of the Enrollment dering, presented itself here on the eve of the Act, which, I doubt not, will become a law 26th ult. New York city, so recently the last call for volunteers will do well to take which seemed to be a despicable negro-hate,

note of this. After a session of about an hospitably entertained at our Park Barracks on hour the Senate adjourned. the day of the National Thanksgiving, the 2d The House of Representatives was the regiment of the United States colored troops, great focus of attraction. The election of a en route for New Orleans. This noble array new set fof officers, and the undefined and of citizen soldiers; numbering nearly 1,000, therefore somewhat uncertain position of marched through our city without even a some of the Border state members, added to sneer of hostility; and they stacked arms onthe interest of the occasion. A considerable ly a few paces from the City Hall steps where degree of excitement too was occasioned by in July last Govs Seymour stood addressing the action of the old clerk, Emerson Ether- his "friends;"-they were served by the idge, in refusing to put upon the roll the corps of white men in the employ of the nembers from Maryland, Virginia, Western victualling contractor; they were universally Virginia, Oregon, Missouri and Kansas, for treated like men. To the better class of our alleged informality of credentials, and in put- citizens this spectacle was in itself a fertil ting upon the roll the names of three bogus occasion for devout thanksgiving to God .-nembers from Louisiana. It looked like an The spectres of that July week of terror still attempt to doctor the roll so as to override linger about many men, who might otherwise the majority and secure the control of the or- be traitors, and goad them to outright loyalganization to the opposition minority. If ty. New York has tasted the bitter fruits of such was the scheme, Etheridge had not its criminal prejudice against the black race, nerve enough to carry it out, and it met with and henceforth will register itself a friend of signal failure. For immediately after the roll the negro. Two-thirds of this regiment were was called, Thad. Stevens called for the read- slaves but a few months ago. The officers ing of the credentials of the members not on are men of character and culture, and have roll, finally modifying the call so as to em- given proof of their loyal courage on the batbrace only the credentials of the members tle-field. Colored regiments are now being from Maryland, and after some filibustering raised here. Liberal bounties are offered, by the opposition, the call was complied with. and the work goes on briskly. Mr. Dawes of Mass, then offered a resolution And this brings me to speak of the great that the names of the Maryland members be war meeting held at Cooper Institute a few placed upon the roll, which resolution Allen of evenings since, in reference to the call of the Illinois moved to lay on the table. This was the President for additional volunteers. This decisive point in the struggle. The vote on was a most brilliant success. The platform

Allen's motion was ayes 74, nays 94. The an- was richly festooned with the Stars and nouncement of the vote was greeted by loud Stripes, and banners with appropriate inscripour treasury, and the inquiry is made why ly, but still more should be done. They are applause from floor and galleries. This vote tions relieved the walls. None of these was intensely anxious for reading matter, and pe- settled the fate of the fine scheme of Allen, so grateful to the vast multitude as that which Wood, Etheridge and Co. to overrule and displayed in large and beautiful letters these override the majority, and covered its guilty emphatic words: Unconditional Surrenour faults by increasing their burdens, and to engage as missionaries in this work. Within they read and re-read them, and of course get contrivers with shame and confusion. Dawes' DER GRANT. The name of this most successa few weeks past application has been made to religious information and correct views in re- resolution was adopted without further oppo- ful military leader, carries a peculiar charm seven brethren in different parts of the connect gard to slavery and the war. What little they sition, and the names of the Maryland mem- for the people, and never fails to call forth dens, yielding to them their rights, and ex-, tion. Some of them who would go, and even have received has had a marked influence bers were added to the roll. In like manner enthusiastic applause. Many loyal men, both ton, Jr., Depository.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

suggestive occasion for Thanksgiving in our

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, '63.

West and East, are watching with intense inmaking Gen. Grant the Lieut. Gen. of our grand American army. Pardon this digression. When we have one general who will fight and will conquer, who is to blame for talking about him? At this meeting, a good letter from President Lincoln was read and letter from President Lincoln was oundly patriotic speeches were made by the gave a clear and explicit Iscariot was the only one of the twelve apos- Baptist church organized in York Co., better and longer for these words, of Christian faith and devotion? " Let us go home, and on our bended knees pray God to teach The above organization is the fruit of a each one of us our duty to our country and to him, and to give us the strength to do our duty."

I. I. P.

I. I. P.

I. I. P.

I. I. B. Included is the fruit of a special meeting under the efficient labors of Elder Leacock, which meeting still continue with prospects of greater good. J. T. B.

The President's Message. We print this important document in full:
and it will no doubt receive as it deserves the candid attention of all our readers. The President represents all departments of the government as in a very satisfactory condigovernment as in a very tion. The terms of the proclamation of amparticipate in the services. The examination nesty appended to the message are just and was highly satisfactory. The candidate gave nesty appended to the message are just and decisive evidence of being clear and sound in proper, and will commend themselves to the decisive evidence of being clear and sound in the doctrines and usages of the denomination, good judgment of the people. He has no in the doctrines and usages of the denomination, and correct upon the moral questions of the tention of retracting or modifying. Its cump, times. He also exhibited thorough scholarcipation proclamation.

aWe learn that Rev. J. D. WEST of Park- the afternoon the ordination occurred er's Head, Me., has been unable for some- Reading Scriptures, Rev. Mp. time to preach on account of illness; and though he is considerably better, his physitian think it will not do for him to resume Moulton; Charge, Rev. J. M. Bailey; Hand his ministerial labors under a year. His discians think it will not do for him to resume ease is hemorrhage of the left lung.

BUSINESS NOTES.

E. B. Jewett. We cannot find your name on our list. Please give your Post Office ad- developed. dress, with Co. and State.

Rev. George Donnocker is Book Agent of the Canada West Yearly Meeting, and keeps on hand an assortment of our books, which may be had at the Establishment pric-

ANOTHER WATCHMAN FALLEN.

We are informed by Rev. J. Chick that Rev. J. W. Nichols died at his residence at Effingham Falls, on the 16th ult., aged 40 years. His disease was dropsy. Obituary soon.

BOOK NOTICES.

Mr. Miller's geological works have given him such 28. Mr. Miller's geological works have given him such a world-wide reputation as an author that everything coming from his pen will be seized and read with interest. This volume introduces the reader to a field different from that of his other works, being composed of letters (anong which is the author's celebrated letter to Lord Brougham), essays, &c., upon subjects of a religious character. The author becomes in this work the champion of the church, relatively but church, maintaining that it has no headship but church, maintaining that it has no headship but church. Christ, and ably defending the rights of a Christian people from the encroachments of the State. Those hazasteristics for which MacMiller is so much dis- Autices. Appointments. Etc. minent in this work. The preface by Mr. Bayne, the author of the Christian Life, Social and Individual, is deserving of special attention. We commend the work to the favor of the religious public.

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES, By the late Professor Carl Ritter of Berlin. Translated from the orig-inal German by William Leonard Gage, Transla-tor and Editor of Prof. Heinrich Steffin's "Story of my Career," etc. 356 pp., 12mo. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1863. This work opens with a sketch of the life of the

followed by an account of his geographical labors. The main body of the work is its style and thought, and treats of an interesting nd hitherto much neglected branch of sciencescience not only interesting in itself, but also of practical importance, since the physical geography of a country has much to do with forming the charof a country has much to do with forming the charA. M. Conference same day, at 2 P. M.

J. T. BENDER, Clerk. acter of its inhabitants. The labors of the translaor have been difficult, but we trust they will be apreciated and amply repaid. This volume may be garded as a valuable contribution to science, and annot fail to be of interest to all its true lovers.

THE STARS AND BARS, Or the Reign of Terror in Missouri. By Isaac Kelso of Platte City, Mo.-324 pp., 12mo. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1863. This work claims to give an account of what pass-I under the writer's observation during that recent rying period in the southwest denominated "the eign of terror." It is an internal view of the repellion and its workings. Fictitious names are used some extent, but the author claims to deal with facts which have in these times become "stranger than fiction." It is written in a lively colloquial style, and at a time when "rebellion" is a theme upon every tongue it cannot fail to be of interest to oyal readers who abhor "the accursed thing." .

FINE WOOL SHEEP HUSBANDRY. By Henry S. improved condition of our National affairs, our regarded from the South," "Practical Shepherd," etc., etc., with an Appendix, Containing Valuable Statistics in Reference to Wool Culture, Imports, Prices of Fine Wool from 1840 to August 1, 1863. 189 pp., 12mo. New York: C. M. Saxton, Agricultural Book Publisher. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 1863. FINE WOOL SHEEP HUSBANDRY. By Henry

This is the second series of the same work, the first having made its appearance one year ago.—
Each lesson occupies two pages in the book, and as the title page says, is "adapted to scholars of all ages." The book treats of such subjects (The Testimony of Simeon, The Slaughter of the Innocents, &c.,) as must render it quite free from sectarian proclivities, in which such works frequently to no small degree abound. Those Sabbath schools which wish to use this book would do well to procure it before the first of January. A third series on the Old

wish to use this book would do well to procure it before the first of January. A third series on the Old Testament is advertised for 1865.

The Freedman. Published by the American Tract Society, Boston.

The first number of this monthly publication has very much the appearance of a Sabbath school paper. In fact, it is designed to do for that interesting class of our countrymen who have recently tasted of the sweets of liberty what Sabbath school papers do for the children. It says: "It is our purpose to give the Freedman lessons in reading, geography, arithmetic, history, etc., also such moral and religious instruction as will be suited to the wants of its readers." We are highly pleased with the contents of this, the January number, and are persuaded that it cannot fail to do good. It is chiefly

The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined and which have been the some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surjourned to subject and insportant question in volving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surjourned to subject and insportant question in volving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surjourned to subject was the list of Laboratory in the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surjourned the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters of friendly powers. A convention for that propose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought the January number and that of the dues upon the principles which have been the country.

A novel and important question involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitration of friendly powers. A convention for that propose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought tipsion in the waters of the converse the finited suaded that it cannot fail to do good. It is chiefly designed for gratuitous circulation among the Freed-men. Its price for those who wish to purchase it will be, single copies for 12 months, ,25; twenty-five reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's de-reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's deto one address, \$3,00; Fifty to one address, \$5,00. reason to distrust the wisdom of His Maje Orders for the paper should be sent to N. Brough by Chili, when intelligence

terest the result of Senator Washburn's bill, CHURCH ORGANIZED. On the 3d inst., in etter from President Lincoln was read and James Colder, after reading a portion of eccived with immense applause. Short and Scripture and offering an appropriate prayer, Mayor, Gen. Sickles, Jas. T. Brady, Esq., Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, Gen. Anderson and others. Gen. Sickles said, "Give the President those 300,000 men he now asks, and ouild 20 or 30 more iron-clads, and all Eu- lowship, and believing that their organization build 20 or 30 more iron-clads, and all Europe will soon be our friends." Mr. Brady amid his eloquent sentences paused to have a banner unfurled, prepared for Gen. Dix, and bearing his immortal words: "Whoever hauls down the American flag, let him be shot upon the spot." Dr. Hitchcock recalled that Judas tles who was a native of Southern Palestine.
Gen. Anderson made the closing speech.
Who will not love the hero of Fort Sumter

Who will not love the hero of Fort Sumter For the council, J. T. BENDER, Clerk.

ORDINATION. The council called by the

ship and a comprehensive knowledge of sa cred literature and Christian theology. In following order: Voluntary by the choir; For the council,

E. A. STOCKMAN, Clerk. P. S. Our dear brother Brewster is labor ing with the people of his charge with increasing acceptability. A revival interest is being ily, and his flock. Amen.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

PRAIRIE CITY Q. M., III.—Held its last session with the Ellison and Point Pleasant church, Nov. 20—22. Three churches only were represented.—The preaching on the occasion was good. Next session with the West Prairie City church, commencing Friday, Feb. 26. A general attendance is requested.

L. D. PATCH, Clerk. CHICKASAW Q. M., Iowa —The last session held

BOOK NOTICES.

The Headship of Christian People. By Hugh Miller. Edited with a Preface by Peter Bayne, A. M. 500 pp.; 12mo. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1863.

A number have experience Sanborn be requested to preach an opening sermon at the next session of Conference. Subject: Communion.

Next session with the Horton church, Feb. 26—28.

Sebec Quarterly Meeting. The next sessively be held in Bradford on Saturday, 19th inst-M. Conference Friday preceding, at 1 o'clock, P. M. C. NOYES, Clerk.

Rensselaer Quarterly Meeting. The winter sion will be held with the Poestelland Ca. M. eneing Friday, Jan. 8, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M. I. B. Colleman, Clerk.

Oswego Quarterly Meeting will hold its next Jan. 1-3. C. COOK, Clerk. C. COOK, Clerk.

The name of Rev. Luther Hanson, pastor of Seriba church, 15 improperly omitted from the Register.—
Bro. H. 15 one of the excellent ministers, and stands high in the Q. M.

Harriburg Quarterly Conference will hold

DONATION. The members and friends of the LOCKport and Wellsburg churches will please accept our
thanks for the very kind and liberal donation recently
given for our benefit, amounting to \$90. May Heaven's blessings rest upon the liberal donors, and give
them richly to enjoy the blessings of this life and that
which is to come.

BELILAH ANDERSON.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. R. DUNN. Hillsdale, Mich.

"A. TAYLOR, Andover, Victoria Co., N. B.

"C. Noyes, Detroit, Me.

"J. Brown, Factoryville, Wyoming Co., Pa.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives:

Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvest has passed. For these, and especially the improved condition of our National affairs, our renewed and profoundest gratitude to God is due.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United

Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was just

Co. 1863.

The contents of this volume were originally read before the New York State Agricultural Society.—
It contains much information and many valuable hints. Its statistics will be of special value to those interested in the branch of husbandry of which it treats. We are glad that this volume has made its appearance at a time when wool growing is receiving such marked attention among agriculturalists.

QUESTION BOOK Lessons for Every Sunday in the Year, from the New Testament, for Scholars of all Ages. New York: Published by Carlon & Porter, Sunday School Union, 200 Mulberry St.

This is the second series of the same work, the first having made its appearance one year ago.—

to it. Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit chrough Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a Representative from the United States of Columbia and have accredited a minister to that Republic.

General, Commissary General, Chief of Engineers Chief of Ordnauce and Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself\_by asking your careful attention to the report itself.

THE NAVY.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the ser-

strongh Nearagua are in course of amineans and justment.

In conformity with the principles set forth in many of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself, by all and anual message, I have received a Representative from the United States and proceedings of the Representative from the United States and the Content of the State of International questions, could be undertained and the state of international questions, could be undertained and the state of international questions, could be undertained and the construction of the state of international questions, could be undertained and the construction of the state of the country within the lines of the insurgents is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a beligerent, on whose behalf the government of his country within the lines of the insurgents is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a beligerent, on whose behalf the government of his country within the lines of the insurgents is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a beligerent, on whose behalf the government of his country within the lines of the insurgents is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a beligerent, on whose behalf the government of his country eannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that foreign countries who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who have become fully naturalized, have evaded the millitary duties in the state of the state DIPPICULTIES WITH JAPAN.

In common with other Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary anistocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations.

It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Jeddo.

The TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperer of Russia, which, it is believed, will

sulates and offering to emigrate to the United es if essential but very cheap assistance can be

meretative occupation are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded phem.

It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands all the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government.

REDRESS FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Injuries unforcescen by the Government, and united, in some cases, may have been inflicted, but intended, in some cases, may have been inflicted by the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States.

As this Government expects redress from other powers, when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States. We must be prepared to do justice to foreigners.

If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized with power to hear and decide such claims of the this of the properties of the sension, I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants, where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by admirably courts, and in other cases where this government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle and where the amount of that liability has been as certained by an informal arbitration, the proper officers have deemed themselves required, by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand at an upon the increase of the system, secure to the greatest practicable extent to a proposition have been rendered and damages warded by admirably courts, and in other cases where this government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle and where the amount of that liability has been as certained by an informal arbitration, the proper officers have deemed themselves required, by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand at an upon the increase of the propriety of raising by appropriate le

and a foreign country.

The expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your se-

uated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration.

I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity, which ought to be reciprocated, exempts our consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

THE FINANCES.

The operations of the treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of anatonal banking law has been proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the aspectations of its framers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed; since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied.

No considerable body of troops, it is believed.

demands on the Treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied.

No considerable body of troops it is believed were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid; and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and balances in the Treasury at its commencement, 4970 2901, 125, 67148. paid the aggregate disbursement, 895, 795, 630 65, leaving a balance on the last of July, 1863, or \$5, 329, 944 21. Of the receipts there were received from customs \$69, 159, 642 40 from internal revenue, \$37, 640, 787 95, from direct tax, \$148, 510, 391; from lands, \$16, 701, 717; from miscellancous sources, \$3,946, 615 35; and from loans, \$776, 682, 361 57; making the aggregate \$901, 125, 67489.

Of the disbursements there were for the civil service \$23, 239, 226 8; for Pensions and Indians, \$4, 216, 526 59; for interest on public debt, \$24, 729, 845 31; for the War Department, \$509, 298, 600 83; for the Navy Department, \$503, 211, 105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, \$181, 086, 635 07; making the aggregate \$805, 796, 630 65; leaving a balance of \$5, 329, 09 21; but the payment of funded and temporary debt, \$181, 086, 635 07; making the aggregate \$805, 796, 630 65; leaving a balance of \$5, 329, 09 21; but the payment of funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the yearmust be regarded as merely nominal payments and the moneys borrowed in make them on merely nominal receipts, and their mount (\$81,086,035 07) should therefore be deducted both from receipts and disbursements, \$714, 709, 795 58, leaving the balance as already stated. The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarser, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the first quarser, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the free ceipts and the setting the estimated receipts and subsurbanents for the remaining three quart

actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debt will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated. tion.

It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less

ion.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public

THE TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperer of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that Empire from our Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between the capital and the national forts along the Atlantic system of the Gulf of Mexico. Such communications, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval.service.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

The Consular system of the United States, under the enacting its of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it

The Consular system of the United States, under the enacturates of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade which will ensue when peace is restored.

Our Ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights—in protecting commercial interests. Our Consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have for the most part met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and the Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized territories is generally-satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than has been hegetofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Actual complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the last fiscal year the financial condition of the Post Office Department in a gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenues have nearly equalled the expenditure, the latter amounting to \$11,314,206 st, and I am gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenues have nearly equalled the expenditure, the latter amounting to \$11,314,206 st, and the former to \$11,163,78959, leaving a deficiency. This acknowledgement justly includes those consulting the factor of \$180, the year immediately preceding \$2,645,722 19 less than those of 1835. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been only about 25 per cent, but the annual expenditure, step and the former to \$11,20,78959, leaving a deficiency. This is a subject for the post of the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the res

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration, although this source of national wealth and strength is again growing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred.

There is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture, and in our mines, as well of iron as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of rehomestead law, and the residue disposed of during the last and first quarter of the present fiscal year, was 3,841,549 acres, of which 161,011 acres were sold for eash. One million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws

The measures provided at your last session for the emoval of certain Indian tribes have been carried into

The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been earried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated which will in due time be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate.

They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of lands. It is hoped that the effect of those treaties will result in the establishment of permanent as and friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into Trequent and bloody collision with the oitlying settlements and emigrants.

Sound policy and the imperative duty to these wards of the Government demand an anxious and constant attention to their material well being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and above all to that moral training, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary evince the urgent need for immediate Legislative action.

I commend the benevoloal institutions established or patronized by the government in this District to your generous and fostering care.

your generous and fostering care.

THE NORTHWESTERN CANAL.

The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged, to some extent, with a proposition for enlarging the water sommunication between the Mississippi river and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time; since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been justed at Chicago upon the same property. been field at Chicago upon the same summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which ere long will force its own sway, I do not centertain adoubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom asto what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific railroad under auspices so favorable to rapid progress and completion that the enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

the nation.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and set with varying results.

The rebellion had been pushed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public opinion at home and abroad was, not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections then just past, indicated uncasiness among ourselves, while, amid much that was cold and menacing the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause.

Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels, built-upon and furnished from foreign shores, and were threatened with such additions from the same quarters as would sweep our trade from the same quarters as would sweep our trade from the sand raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Goverments anything hopeful on this subject.

subject.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of: First—The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-In-Chief. Second—The organization of colored persons into the war service, Third—The exchange of prisoners, fally set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock. Fourth—The operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces detailed in the report of the Theorem of Sixth—The operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal. Fifth—The operation of the several departments of the Quarternister of the several departments of the Quarternister.

Subject.

THE POLICY AND EFFECT OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The preliminary emancipation proclamation issued in September was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month latter the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received in the war service. The policy of emancipation and employing black soldiers, gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, see a matter of the several departments of the Quarternister.

Mississippi, the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts with no practical communication between them.

Tennessee and Arkansas have been cleared of insurgents, and influential citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now dechare openly for emancipation in their respective States, and of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which three years ago would tolerate restraint upon the extension of slavery into territory, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits. Full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgents' cause and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested it is difficult to say they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurerction or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and, contemporary with such discussion, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved.

consisting the tone of public sentiment there is much improved.

At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticized and denounced, and the anset sent supported, criticized and the anset sent supported, criticized and denounced, and the anset sent supported, criticized and the anset sent supported, and the articized and denounced, and the anset sent supported, and the articized and denounced the country through the following are trial. Thus we have the country in the Thirty-Eighth Congress met at Washington on Monday, the 7th inst. The substance of the first day's proceedings is given by our washington correspondent.

Dec. 8. Senate. Mr. Clark introduced a bill to grant a pension to John L. Burns of Gettys supported and the articized and the artic

THE RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

The Constitutional obligations of the United States to guaranty to every State in the Union a Republican form of government and to prefett the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State government set up in this particular way? way?
This section of the Constitution contemplates a case where.

House. The Speaker declared that the elec-

emancipation proclamation nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

For these and other reasons it is thought best that support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms he shall deem wisest for the public laterest.

It is hould be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiseence of the national executive in any reasonable, temporary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and estitution, which must, at best, attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout the whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply affilted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if to this extent this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is alriged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States on, what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without danger of harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon this subject?

This question is beset with the conflicting views that the principle of the election of a Chaplain. On the second ballot, Dr. Sunderland was re-elected, getting 21 votes out of 40.

House. The President was read with the usual number of copies or dream the usual number of copies or dream to be printed.

House. The President was read with the usual number of copies or other all upon the same time into an election for Chaplain. On the second ballot, Dr. Sunderland was re-elected, getting 21 votes out of 40.

H

generated, enlarged and perpetuated.
December 8, 1863. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

The following proclamation is appended to the message:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, and, whereas, as a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States, and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon conditions and terms therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby andhorized any time thereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing repellion in any State or part thereof parton and anmesty, with such exceptions, and at such times, and not such conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power, and whereas, in reference to said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States and to re-inaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respect States: Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and whereas, the Congressional declared by some persons beretofore engage. We have a constitution of slaves, and whereas, in reference to said rebellion to resume their eligiance to the United States and to re-inaugurate loyal State governments withing and for their respect States: Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and make known to all pardon is granted to them and each to respect to the united states, and whereas, in a figure of the participated in the existing rebellion and some capture of the United States and to re-inaugurate loyal State governments withing and for their respective states: Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President was all take and to re-inaugurate loyal State governments withing and fo

EXCEPTIONS PROFILE-BENEFIT OF THE ANNESTY.

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate government, above the rank of olionel in the army or ileuten ant in the navy, and all who left seats in the United States and afterwards sided the rebellion.

All who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterwards added the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, nited States and afterwards aided the robellion, and all to have engaged in any way in treating colored pressure, white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully prisoners of war, and which persons may have been and in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or any other capacity.

PLAN FOR THE REGORGANIZATION OF STATES.

The joint commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the convention with them on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure.

It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it, should the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was anticipated, it was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi, the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts with no practical communication between them.

Tennessee and Arkansas have been cleared of insurgents, and influential citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the research and content of the presentation in the manicipation proclamation, Maryland and Missendard and the content of the presentation of the presentation of the same reason it may be proper to further say that this preclamation as far as it relates to State governments. And for the same reason it may be proper to say that this preclamation is far as it relates to State governments and the will be been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say in the respective States, and of those States not included in the will be been an anticipated, and the will be an anticipated in the will be an anticipated in

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eighth day of December, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the todependence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth. (Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President (signed) WM, H. Saward, Secretary of

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On examination of this proclamation it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given but no man is foorered to take it.

The man is only promised a pardon in case be voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own discretion, and this includes the power to grant ir on herms as is fully established by judicial and other authorities; it is also proposed that if any of the States named at Stake government shall be in the mode prescribed set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall on the constitutional conditions be vent suffering to our brave officers and soldiers in the hands of the enemy. Laid over. Mr. Wilson of Mass. gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteering, and to make an appropriation for the same.

This section of the Constitution contemplates a case where in the element within a State favorable to Republican government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hos lie element external to or even within the State, and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guarantee and protect a revived State Government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very terment against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd.

There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to the Union under it, why not, also, to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery?

These laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of ading in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In any judgment they have aided and will further aid the cause for which they were intended.

To now abandon it would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would a lot only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point, that while I remain in the present position. I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any appers on who is free by the terms of the proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

For these, and other present is is thought best that support.

tion, but remain inactive apparently for want of a rallying point—a plan of action.

Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A and it A and B should agree how can they know but that the general government here will reject their plan? By the proclemation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in absance will not be rejected here. This may pring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objections to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committain our points which could be more safely left to further develop.

WAR NEWS.

ints from the army of the Recent accounts from the army of the Potorusoid embarrassment from this source, saying that on certain
terms certain classes will be pardoned with rights restored.

It is not said that other classes or other terms will never
be included. Saving that reconstruction will be accepted if
presented in a specified way, it is not said it will negar be acpepted in any other way.

The movements by State action for emancipation in several of the States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, are matters of profound congratuations, and while I do
not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so carnestly urgor tupon this subject, my general views remain unchanged,
and I trust that Congress will only in a fair opportunity of aid
fing these important steps to the general consumption.

In the midst of other cases, however importantly over must
reliance. To that power alone can we look yet for a time,
to give confidence to the people in the contested regions,
that the insurgent power will not again overrun them.

telligence that the long siege of Knoxville has been raised and that Longstreet is retreating up teare must still be directed to the army and havy, who we thus far borne their harder part so nobly and so well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the great tefficiency to these indispensable arms, we do also recogrete the gallant men from commander to sentinel who comes them, and to whom, more than to others, the world ist stand indispensable for the home of freedom disenthralled. Chattanooga state that Gen. Sherman's cavalry had arrived at Knoxville on the 3d inst., and also joined in the pursuit of Longstreet along

all the Union forces of East Tennessee by order of Maj. Gen. Grant. The order has been approved by the War Department. Gen. Sherapproved by the War Department. Gen. Gen. Sherapproved by the War Departm

o long, was struck this forenoon. Reinforced by the troops of Sam Jones, Jackson and Williams, Longstreet sought to annihilate the army of the Ohio by one blow, for which purpose he of the Ohio by one blow, for which purpose he selected seven picked regiments. Skirmishing commenced last night at ten o'clock and condition of the United States and the Union of the States the under and that I will be manner abide by and fixed restricting the existing rebellion with reference to the slaves so long and so far as not repealed or modified, or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court and that take in like manner, abide by and from the take in like manner, abide by the Supreme Court has that take the properties of the slaves so long and so far as not repealed or modified, or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court and that take like like the properties of the slaves are slaves, so long and so far as not modified, and the slave should be supported by the Supreme Court. So help me God.

EXCEPTIONS FROM THE BENEFIT OF THE AMNESTY.

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been evited or properties. Skirmishing commenced last night at ten o'clock and continued sharply until near daylight on our left by Gen. Ferrer, defended by the 79th New York, Benjamin's 3d United States artillery, and Buckley's Rhode Island battery. Our statement of the states are driven in a difference of the slaves are driven in the state of the states are states. The states are driven in the state of the states are states of the states are states. The states are states are states are states are states are states are states. The states are states are states

Georgia and 13th Mississippi, under cover of our own retreating men, came to the assault, and approached to within one hundred yards of the Fort unharmed. Then ensued a scene of imperate daring and stubborn resistance, death, carnage and horror scarcely equalled during the war. These men, veterans of the Potomac and the flower of Longstreet's army, confident of promised victory, plunged into a "hailing hell" of lead. Wires had been stretched from stump to stump in front of the work, and over these the enemy fell in confused who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfally as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

PLAN FOR THE RECHARMISATION OF STATES.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Pexas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tenneusce, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of presons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States and the Presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken the cath aforesid, and not having since violated it, and being qualified voters under the election law of the State, existing immediately before the so called act of secession, and including all others, shall re-establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and run ow wiscountravening sall others, shall re-establish a State Government of the State, and the State shall receive these under the benefit of the Constitutional provision which deslares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion on application of the Legislature, or the Excentive where the Legislature cannot be convended against domestic violence;

I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provisions which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall receive the Legislature cannot be convended and more than the state shall receive the second of the severage of the war, sour resulted in the State, said the shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion on application of the Legislature, and the l

total loss in the engagement will reach 500, Mrs. Joshua Gage, W. Waterville, Me., rank and file, killed and wounded.

ank and file, killed and wounded.

Gen. Grant has captured, sinee his. campaign

Tage 1. Comforth.

Hran Hipes, Buckfield, in the West commenced, no less than four hundred and seventy-two cannon and ninety thousand prisoners.

It is now reported from Chattanooga that we lost 4500 men in the late battles, and captured 6450 prisoners and 46 guns. Gen. Breckinridge, late Vice President of

the U. S., died recently from wounds received Ri in the recent battle of Chattanooga. The monitor Weehawken was sunk at her moo ngs off Morris Island, S. C., on the 6th inst., dur-

Capture of Steamer Chesapeake by the

tain and remainder of her crew are safe.

The steamer Chesapeake, one of the steamers of the Portland and New York route, was captured 20 miles N. by N. E. of Cape Cod. at 1.30 A. M. on Monday, 7th inst., by 17 rebel pirates, who left New York as passengers in her. The 2d engineer was killed and thrown overboard. The chief engineer and mate were wounded. Capt. Willett and crew were landed at St. Johns, N. B. The St. Jon's Evening Globe gives the following connected with the above piracy: "The scheme was matured here by Confederate agents. Meetings were held and the passage money of the parties to make the seizure was paid through to New York."

They were promised \$500 each on the steamer being safely taken into Wilmington. It was also arranged that at a certain store in New C. J. Benkins, Fowler, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

J. B. Randall, E. Poestenkill, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

A. W. Richardson, Fabius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

B. J. Backson, Potter Centre, Yates Co., N. Y.

"H. Bedden, Burlington Flats, N. Y.

W. Hele, Herman, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

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D. J. B. Randall, E. Poestenkill, rensselaer Co., N. Y.

D. J. B. Randall, E. Poestenkill, rensselaer Co., N. The 2d engineer was killed and thrown overalso arranged that at a certain store in New also arranged that at a certain store in New York each member of the party was to call at "J. Colder, Harrisburg, Pa. in the seizure belonging to this city, who left here with Braine. They are of the worst species of humanity denominated "roughs," one of them being just out of the penitentiary.—

They all went from here on the 3d inst. by the direction of the Executive Committee of that Society described by the sum is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Freewill Baptist direction of the Executive Committee of that Society direction of the Executive Committee of that Society They all went from here on the 3d inst. by the steamer New England to Boston." Collector Washburn of Portland received the following from Halifax on the 11th: "The Chesapeake is at St. Mary's, destitute of coal. Gunboats will take her, if there, to-morrow."

| Application of the Executive Committee of that Society to its charitable uses and purposes. The Will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write, against their names, their places of residence, and state that they signed the instrument in the presence of the testator and each other, and that the testator declared to them that it was his last Will and Testament. take her, if there, to-morrow."

The steamer Isaac Newton exploded her boil-er on the night of the 6th inst., near Yonkers, Society, or Home Mission Society, or Education Society, as the person making the bequest may prefer on the Hudson river, killing seven persons certainly, and perhaps others, besides injuring sev- THE FREEWILL BAPTIST REGISTER eral-more in such a manner as to render their recovery utterly hopeless. The Isaac Newton -Has been printed, and is now for sale .boat. She cost \$200,000.

Sanitary Commission.

come only to the ankle, disclosing Balmoral The price is ten cents a copy; 20 per cent. ford papers thinks this a "pleasant reform." which the petroleum wells are situated, has in-

creased its voting population in two years from one thousand seven hundred and thirteen to mit the amount of postage in addition to the six thousand two hundred and sixty-five. RIGHT ROYAL PRINTERS. The Prince of Prussia is by trade a printer. According to an-

cient usage in Prussia, all the princes of the Royal family must learn a trade, The Prince Frederick William learned the trade of a compositor, at the office of Mr. Hauel, at Berlin. This is an honor to the Prince—we hape he is and thus secure the work at the lowest price. an honor to the profession. LETTER FROM A PHYSICIAN.

INGRAHAM P. O., WARREN Co., MISS., August 22d, 1860.

years, and have been pleased with its effects. I have recommended it to many of my friends and patrons, who now keep it constantly in their houses. The quantity brought to Vicksburg by Messrs, Hardaway and White is not sufficient for the demand; and I wish to get a supply from you. I use a good deal of it in my practice, and could use more if it could be at all times ot in Vicksburg. Send me twelve dozen bottles, care f Cobb, Manlore & Co., Vicksburg, Miss. Draw on me at sight,
I remain yours truly,
DOCTOR R. B. SCOTT.

ACT TO SERVICE THE SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE SECTION ASSESSMENT OF THE SECTION ASS Letters Received.

J. Ashby—A. Aldrich—F. P. Augir—J. Ashley—N. W. Bixby—E. Buzzell—N. Brooks—O. E. Baker—J. Brown—S. Beau—H. Beede—H. S. Collins—E. H. Cook—R. Champlin—G. W. Gortis—D. Cheney—R. Dunn—D. Dodge—J. Burnham Davis—S. M. Dunton—J. T. Elliott—J. B. Edgeomb—N. H. Farr—J. Fullonton—J. M. Gifford—J. A. Gillmore—C. L. Gardner—W. Hildrith—W. B. Hamblen—L. Huse—H. W. Hilton—A. Hogle—A. G. Hovey—I. Hyatl—S.C. Hodgdon—I. A. Harvey—L. Hanson—A. H. Hurd—S. A. Isaac—C. Jankins—P. Kirn—R. H. Mashla—J. Mason—S. Meader—I. J. Madden—J. T. Morse—A. K. Moulton—J. N. Wabews—P. Mitchell—A. Marshall—J. Mason—S. Meader—I. J. Madden—J. T. Morse—A. K. Moulton—J. N. Webold—B. Norris—C. Noyes—I. S. Parsons—A. Pierce—S. B. Philbrick—C. Putney—M. A. Quimby—J. M. Purkis—Z. Richmond—S. S. Rich—W. Royce—J. Robin son—E. Rowell—J. B. Randall—I. Stone—S. Sumerlin—J. L. Sincigar—A. Shattuck—N. Starr—A. A. Smith—C. Scofield—S. Shaw—S. Seamans—M. Stockbridge—S. Tibbetts—E. G. Tuck—A. Taylor—H. P. Thompson—N. F. Tenney—J. Wheeler—G. Wilson—B. Wright—C. Whitney—J. S. Woöster—M. C. Wöodruff—R. R. Walters—D. J. Whiting Letters Received. M. Crandall, 7,20; D. Waterman, 1,50; E.J. Doyle, 136 for \$50, or 27 copies for \$10, 0

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The Quarterly. SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 12TH VOLUME. J. Fallouton'; I. Beede, I; I. Stone, 10; N. W. Bixby, I; S. A. Isaac, I; J. T. Elliott, I; S. Sumerlin, I; E. H. Cook; 5; A. Pierce, 5; R. Clark, 6; C. Cook, f; I. J. L. Sinclair, 3; W. H. Bowen, 10; W. T. Smith, I; O. E. Baker, 6; L. B. Starr, 6; J. Baker, I; A. M. Richardson, I; S. Bean, 5; N. H. Farr, I; F. P. Augir, 10; J. Ashley, 5; W. Hurlin, 2; L. Hanson, I;—83; Theorems of the control The pastweek we have received 83 subscribers. Be-

ore received, 137. Total for Vol. 12, 220. TERMS. The price to single subscribers is \$1,50,ng a violent storm. Thirty of her crew perished, To clubs of five (the package sent to one address, mong whom were four of her engineers. The cap- \$1,00! To clubs of ten (package sent to one address, \$1,00, with an additional copy to the gotter up of the club. Payable in all cases in advance.

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BY EXPRESS.

different times for a parcel containing a revolver, ammunition and a pair of handcuffs. We have the names of five of the parties engaged directed, they should notify us immediately.

FOR 1864

had been running on the Hudson for the last Orders for it will be filled as soon as reseventeen years, and was considered the crack ceived. As usual, it contains a good Almanac, with Leavitt's calculations-the sta-Gov. Gilmore has issued a stirring address tistics of the denomination, comprising the the people of New Hampshire in behalf of the names of all our churches, Quarterly and Fair to be held at Music Hall, Boston, com- Yearly Meetings, with the number of their mencing Dec. 14, in aid of the United States members, and the increase or decrease the past year-the names of ministers-obituaries of Some of the ladies in Hartford appear in the ministers deceased the past year—and much streets without hoops, but with dresses that other valuable denominational information.

boots and striped stockings. One of the Hart-discount will be made to those who take them on sale. For cash down, without the privilege Venango, the county in Pennsylvania in of returning those which are not sold, the price is 84 cents a dozen, or \$6 per hundred.

Persons wishing them sent by mail, will reprice. The postage on a single copy is 2 cents-six copies, 6 cents-twelve copies, 10 cents-fifty copies, 42 cents.

Orders from our brethren in all parts of the country are solicited. It is hoped that all who can will send the cash with their orders, DIALOGUES AND RECITATIONS,

FOR SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERTS. The price of this pamphlet is 12 cts. It Messrs. Curris & Perkins.

Dear Sirs:—Through our mutual friend, Rev.

James Fox, I was made acquainted with Mrs. Winstows Soothing Syrur, and have used it for several tweets and have been pleased with its effects. I have

Checks on banks, half bank bills, and notes Mr. R. Hicks Checks on banks, half bank bills, and notes of individuals issued for change, though they

Mr. Ralph Schoonover of Studen, and Miss Juna A. Hicks of Hamburgh.

Near Lockport, Pa., by Rev. R. E. Anderson, Mr. Lafayette L. Bennett and Miss Caroline E. Cooper. may be good in the locality where issued, are entirely useless to us. Friends will save us and themselves trouble by not remitting

ment scrip to us except for fractions of a dol-

We are now using Dick's Mailing Machine in placing the names of subscribers upon their papers. Subscribers will please observe that the dates at the end of the name denote the time to which they have paid. When subscribers make payment, whether to agents or directly to us, they will see that the proper alterations are made in the date of payment, and if not done in due time inform us All errors will be cheerfully corrected when designated.

This method of addressing the papers and keeping the accounts of subscribers renders at unnecessary to publish receipts in the Star, as each subscriber when he makes a payment will 10,00 learn by the alteration in the date after his name that his money has been received and duly credited to his account. 2,50 THE HISTORY OF THE FREEWILL

2,00 quire. It answers no good purpose to print 6,50 sold. To be of any use they must be put in circulation. We therefore ask all the friends of our denomination, especially our ministers, to lend a helping hand in circulating the History. It contains 480 duedecimo pages, is bound in good style, and will be sold for the low price of \$1,00. To all who send us six or more subscribers for it, accompa-nied with the cash, we will make a discount of 25 per cent. We earnestly entreat the minister or some brother in each church to procure immediately all the subscribers possi-ble, and forward the same to Wm. Burr, Dover, N. H.

> THE CHORALIST. This new Tune and Hymn Book is now for

This new Tune and Hymn Book is now for sale at our Book Room. We think it a fine selection. About two-thirds of the Book is filled with tunes and hymns adapted to Congregational or Choir singing, and the remainder is occipied with such as are adapted to Conference and Prayer Meetings. It contains 248 pp., large 12mo., and is handsomely bound in muslin. The price for a single copy is 58c.—with postage prepaid, (which is \$1,50, \$6,72. On six months approved credit; \$5,57. Adv larger number at the same rate. The work will not be sold on compression.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. M. Pettengill & Cc., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston, are Agents for the Morning Star in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our owest terms.

MOTHERS: MOTHERS:: MOTHERS::1 Don't fatto procure MRS.-WINSLOW'S SOOTH-INGSYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never falling success a thousand. thousands of cases.

in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarhoza in Children, whether wrising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will secompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper,—

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A NEGLECTED COTCH, COLD,
An Irritated or Sore, Throat, if allowed to progress, results, in serious Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes Ancurable. BROWN'S BROXCHIAL TROCHES rach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, COLDS.

COLDS.

Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, the Troches are useful. Public Speakers and Singers should have the Troches to clear and strengthen the Voice. Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should use them. Obtain only the genuine. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminont men.

Batchelor's Hair Dve! THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WILEIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the east; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigprates the Hair for life. Grey, Red, or Rusty Hair nstantly turns a splandid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists,

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-FACTORY, NO. 81 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.)

desired to be the possessor of a good Microscope, but have found the cost of one—of the proper magnifying power—to be so great that we have been forced to have our investigations and curiosity unsatisfied.

The Craig patent, which has been before the publications. about a year, and which is meeting with a most unex combines the desirable qualities of cheapness and excellence. For all practical purposes, we regard the Craig Microscope, which can be purchased for \$2, ual to any compound Microscope costing \$10 to \$20. better, for the reason that the focus is always adjust ed. Under the lens of this instrument, the cheese mite, which is barely to be seen with the naked eye, ectable frog; a fly's toe-nail, an ugly ooking claw, a drop of vinegar, a lively looking aquarium; and a drop of blood, a piece of elegant mo sale work, with a distinct arrangement of the corpus-cles in that of man and that of animals. With this little instrument, so cheap and yet sa perfect, one may pursue his investigations at leisure, and obtain recreation at the same time that he is acquiring knowledge. do not believe that \$2 can be n We do not believe that \$2 can be more profitably in-vested than in the purchase of one of Craig's Microppes. For Holiday Gifts they are very appropriate. H. WHEELER & Co., 5 and T Essex street, Boston, are the Manufacturer's Agents, and they will send them by mail for \$2,25. Also, they have an interesting variety of mounted objects, which they sell at the rate of \$1,50 per dozen.

Married

In Gilmanton, Nov. 30, by Rev. M. A. Quimby, Mr. Peleg D. Perkins, a volunteer of the 12th Reg., N. H. In Gimaliuo, avolunteer of the 12th Reg., N. R., et al. (E. D. Perkins, a volunteer of the 12th Reg., N. R., and Miss Sarah E. Dow.
In Ellsworth, Nov. 26, by D. R. Buzzell, Esq., Mr., E. Ellsworth of Wentworth and Mrs. Mary H. Brown of E.

Nov. 7, by Rev. J. Chick, Mr. Samuel Tibbetts and
Miss Ama Hodgdon of Ossipee. Nov. 26, Mr. Addison Rines of Alton and Miss Mary E. Nichols of Efforcham son Rines of Alton and Miss Mary E. Menois of Erfingham.

In Groton, Vt., Nov. 26, by Rev. F. Morison, J. C. Sanborn, Esq., and Miss Mary A. Bailey, both of Orford, N. H. Surg. N. Y., Oct. 22, by Rev. C. L. Gardne

them. Send U. S. postage stamps instead.

Our friends will please not remit government scrip to us except for fractions of a dollar; and when convenient, they will oblige by sending postage stamps instead of scrip.

In Vershire, June 27, Mgs. FANNIE C., Wife of Elisha-Allis, Jr., and daughter of James and Cornella Mathews, aged 27 years, 9 months and 28 days.

In Northwood, Oct. 19, of diptheria, ELMER E.

SMALL, aged 2 years and 7 months. Oct. 29, ELECTA
A. SMALL, aged 6 years and 8 months. Nov. 14, EMMAC. SMALL, aged 6 years and 2 months, the only children of the parents.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. Dec. 9. Beef Cattle—Prices, extra at \$9 a —; first quality \$81-4 a 81-2; second do. \$700 a 800; third do. \$5 a 7 per 100 lbs.
Hides 9 1-2c per lb. (none but slauhgter at this mar-

et).
Tallow—Sales at 9c per 18.
Lambskins \$2 1-4. Sheepskins \$2 1-4.
Stores—yearlings \$11 a.15; two years old \$16 a.25; hree years old \$25 a.50;
Working Oxen—Sales \$100, 107, 108, 110, 130, 140, 50, 155. Working Oxen—Sales 5105, 107, 165, 165, 165, 165, 165, 150, 155.

Milch Cows—\$25 à 55; extra 65 to 80.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep 51-2a 61-2, extra 70 per lb.

Lambs \$3 50 a 4 50 per head; extra \$5.

Swine—Wholesale 6 a 61-2c; retail 61-2 a 71-2c.—

Fat Hogs— \$3-1 a 7c.

# Advertisements.

CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

HOME CIRCLE, a collection of Piano Music, 2
Vols. Shower of Pearls, Vocal Duets with
Piano Accompaniments. Silver Chord, Songs, Duets, Quartets, &c. Piano Accompaniments. Operatic Pearls, Songs, &c., from the best operas, Piano Accompaniments. Moore's Irish Melodies, Piano Accompaniments. Price of each of the above, plain \$2; cloth \$2,25; cloth, full gilt, \$3.

Beethoven's Sonatas, 2 vols. \$10. Mozart's Sonatas, \$5. Arion, a collection of Part-Songs, separate wocal parts and Piano score, \$3. L'Art du Chant, by Thalberg, \$3. Chopin's Mazurkas and Waltzes, \$3. Mendelssohn's Songs without words, \$3.—Operatic Bouquet, cloth, \$2; Boards, \$1,75. All the Standard Operas, ea. Vocal score, \$3; Piana Solo, \$2. Oratorios of Messiah and Creation, each in cloth, \$1,50. Mailed, post-paids

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

37tf | Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

ly credited to his account.

THE HISTORY OF THE FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

This work has been issued from the press.
We wish our friends to exert themselves to give it a ready and an extensive sale.
This the interests of the denomination require. It answers no good purpose to print books and let family in propose to print sold. To be of any use they must be put in circulation. We therefore ask all the friends

REED, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston. SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE. FAMILY SOAP-MAKER! ECONOMY : ECONOMY !! Every fately can make its own Soap from waste kite on grease at a cost of only four cents per fand with Saponifier, which is three times the strength of Potash.

Full directions accompany each one-pound iron can. NOTICE. The genuine Saponifier is only put up in 1-lb iron cans, by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT-MANUFACTURING CO. Patentees and sole Manufacturers. Beware of Counterfeits! Be sure you buy the

For sale by CHAS. TOPPAN, 16 Blackstone St., Boston, MERRILL BROTHERS, 216 State St., " 3mis32] ... And by Druggists and Grocers generally

## Poetry.

FINISH THY WORK. Finish thy work, the time is short; The sun is in the west; The night is coming down—till then
Think not of rest.

Yes, finish all thy work, then rest;
Till then, rest, never;
The rest prepared for thee by God
Is rest forever.

Finish thy work, then wipe thy brow; Ungird thee from thy toil! Take breath, and from each weary limb Shake off the soil.

Finish thy work, then sit thee down On some celestial hill,
And of its strength-reviving air
Take thou thy fill.

Finish thy work, then go in peace; Life's battle fought and won, Hear from the throne the Master's voice, "Well done! well done!" Finish thy work, then take thy harp, Give praise to God above;

Sing a new song of mighty joy

And endless love. Give thanks to him who held thee up In all thy path below, Who made thee faithful unto death, And crowns thee now

THE LOVE OF CHRIST WHICH PASS-ETH KNOWLEDGE

I bore with thee long, weary days and nights,
Through many pangs of heart, through many tears; e with thee, thy hardness, coldness, slights, r three-and-thirty years. Who else had dared for thee what I have dared?

I plunged the depth most deep from bliss I not my flesh, I not my spirit spared; Give thou me love for love. For thee I thirsted in the daily drouth,
For thee I trembled in the nightly frost;
Much sweeter thou than honey to my mouth
Why wilt thou still be lost?

I bore thee on my shoulders and rejoiced.

Men only marked upon my shoulders born.
The branding cross; and shouted, hungry vo
Or wagged their heads in scorn.

Thee did nails grave upon my hands, thy name
Did thorns for frontlets stamp between mine eyes
I, holy One, put on thy guilt and shame;
I, God, Priest, Sacrifice.

A thief upon my right hand and my left; Six hours alone, athirst in misery;
At length in death one smote my heart, and cleft
A hiding place for thee.

Nailed to the racking cross, then bed of down More dear, whereon to stretch myself and sleep So did I win a kingdom ;-share my crown-

ngdom; ome and reap. Miss Rosetti.

# The Family Circle.

It is my opinion, that in spite of my being quite a simple young girl, I might without exciting much surprise, personate the character of a respectable old lady; for all kinds of antiquities seem to agree extremely well with

Thus, an old book has a peculiar charm for me; an old dress always sets better than a new one; and, certainly, every one will al-low that there is no comfort in the world

equal to a pair of old slippers.

But most particularly am I fond of old ladies and gentlemen, with their quaint stories of the days when they were young; those magical days, when the sun shone quite differently from now—" to much larger and bright. from now—" so much longer and brighter;" the soft summer breezes were sweeter and cooler, and the winter snows were not the six-inch deep affairs we have at present, but were up to the second-story windows; then the birds sang far more sweetly than they ever do now-a days; the peaches were twice as large, the apples three times, and the gentlemen bowed four times lower, and twentiers are the peaches were the second seco

ty times more respectfully.

The dearest of all my clderly relatives is my mother's aunt—my Great-aunt Mary. I h you could see her sitting in a corner of the fireplace, in a funny little black rocking-chair of hers, that is no one knows how old, with a mosaic patch-work cover on the back, always busy with her knitting or sewing, and dearest, sweetest little old soul in the world: though she is my great-aunt, I am so much larger and stronger, that I could, if I pleased, catch her up in my arms and run all-over the house with her without her being able to help herself. I mean to try it, some-

Aunt Mary's face is wrinkled, but her blue eyes are still clear and bright—her soft gray hair is parted over a placid brow, her smile is very sweet, and her voice so pleasant and kindly, that you feel as though you could never do enough for her, and you love her instinctively, the very first time you see her. I believe that is the reason everybody calls her Aunt Mary:" it seems as if they could not

Aunt Mary is not one of those old old la-dies, who think little folks should sit upright. on a hard wooden bench, with nothing to rest their poor little tired spines against, and nothing to do but stare at the fire, and twirl

She took a great-nephew of hers to church not long ago, a little bit of a fellow, and, I think, a perfect darling. Stanny had never been to church before, and he was so surprised with the great painted windows, and the quantity of people, that he sat up, in wondering silence, as grave as a judge; Aunt Mary was just thinking, to herself, "How well Stanny behaves! really, I am quite proud of him,"—when, suddenly, the organ struck up very loud, and Stanny, well remembering the organs in the street, which he always ran to the window to see, shouted out loud: "Why, Aunt Mary! there is an organ! but where is the monkey?" Of course everybody around laughed; how could they help it? and dear old aunt Mary, instead of wanting to shake his head off—as some old ladies would-laughed too, but whispered to him to speak more softly next time, and gave him a gum-drop out of her pocket.

She loves all the children, and is the soul of indulgence to all her little nephews and neices, and don't scold a bit when they run away with her snuff box, as Fanny and I have often done; although she is natually very quick tempered, her patience and forbearance are beautiful to observe.

Aunt Mary never uses spectacles; she reads the finest print, and stitches far more neather than I can without them; and those faded, but small and pretty hands have knit more stockings for the poor, and made more patch-work bed quilts than I have time to count,

Then she is very lively, and has often made me shout with laughter; her comical expressions, with many a quiet sly cut at our faults and nonsensical notions, and her funny sto-ries are far better than the writings of many an author, who tries to write as though his was not the hardest work in the world for him, instead of coming right from his heart, like my dear Aunt Mary's. Time has not soured her, as it does some old people; you never see her going about, with her brows tied up in—O! such a hard knot—with a guernloss most of the White hard knot—with a quernlous moan of: "W-h-e-r-e-'s my spec-tacles? why d-o-n-'t you come and light my fire? who's got my snuff-box? O, dear "Not at all! but it is: " Do let me read you this in the paper"—a noble act of heroism, or a funny anecdote, that has excited her admiration or laughter; and, presently, we will all be admiring or laughing with her, to her im-

You can't get Aunt Mary to put on a hoop petticoat, or wear gaiter boots. She remains steadfastly by her narrow skirts and prunella

Once, as a great favor, she permitted me to try on a dress of hers, which she wore to her first ball, when she was about sixteen years old. You may imagine what a singular figure I made in it, when I tell you that there were but two breadths in the skirt, and tiny gores at the side; while the sleeves stood out as though they were lined with buckram, and the waistband came just under my arms. The massionary, sends to the Gov material was the thickest of white silk, with

lovely bunches of roses all over it. You perceive that fashions have changed considerably since she was a girl; and, I often think, how queer it must seem for her to look back on all the fashions that have come up since her first ball dress.

And now, I will tell you something very interesting indeed, about Aunt Mary. She has seen the great General Washington alive; trine of emancipation of slave property as a penalty for the treason of the master. His could say the same.

dearly; for she is to us a kind monitor, a sin-cere friend, and a simple, earnest Christian. God bless dear Aunt Mary.—The Wife's

THE HOME MOTHER.

Our Home mother ! blessings on her head! Our Home mother! blessings on her head! The heart warms to see her in her daily routine of pleasant duties. How patiently she sits, day after day, shaping and sewing some article for use or adornment for her little flock! And how proud and pleased is each little recipient of her kindness! How the little face dimples with pleasure, and the bright eyes grow still brighter, as mamma decks them with her own hands in the new dress she has made! How much warmer and more comfortable they feel, if mamma wraps them up before they go to school. No one but she can warm the mitts and over-shoes, or tie the comforters around their necks! There is a peculiar charm about all she does—the precious mother. They could not sleep—nay, for that matter, she could not—if she failed to visit their chamber, and with her soft hands arrange them comfortably before she slept. Her heart thrills with gratitude to her Creator, as she looks on those sweet blooming faces; and when their prayers are down she in the redail of the right. Fremont, so day has his revenge in the order issued for application in Missouri, by Gen. Schofield, in pursuance of regulations. "approved and ordered by the President." This order goes the full measure of Fremont's proclamation, and a step beyond. The order provides:

1st. That no person who is or has been engaged in rebellion against the government, of the United States, or who liss in any way given or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the government, shall be awarded any compensation for the service of any slave enlisted into the service of any slave who has at any time, during the present rebellion, belonged to any person who has been in the rebellion, or given aid or comfort to the enemies of the government. The heart warms to see her in her daily roublooming faces; and when their prayers are done, she imprints a good night kiss on each rosy little mouth. It may be, too, a tear will start for one little nestling, laid in its chill, by the torms of the new order is made at last taken a step which is the same in principle with Fremont's famous order, and which by the torms of the new order is made to love, she watches by their bedside when they are ill! Blessings be on the gentle, loving, and call her blessed, and the memory of her kindness shall enfold her as a garment.

"WITH ALL THY MIGHT."

" Look at that boy! He is a stout, strong fellow, and one of the sharpest in our work shop. But he will not serve our purpose; he must be dismissed."

Why?" I inquired.
Because he does not work WITH ALL HIS -part of his enormous works.

trength of purpose. It is not men of might inst., the following resolution was introduced that we want, but men who use their might; in the House of Representatives:

the law of heaven as well as the general condition of worldly success. No man ever achieves anything permanently great and useful without carrying out this great and useful condition. It had scarcely been read when a score to the condition of t principle. Our work may be head-work, or of Conservatives leaped to their feet with obtat may be hand-work! We may be the strongest among the strong, or we may be the weakest among the weak. No matter, the rule of duty is the same for all. Work ary devices. The "peculiar friends of the "with all your might!" All famous men and devices. Administration struke from a practical, hon-whose works and deck here graven a name as thest of their professions. They were not

(Eccles. ix. 10.)

We cannot all be reckoned among the great and the famous, but we may all be reckoned among the useful and the earnest. However moderate our natural powers, however narrow member who voted against a suspension of thy strength, and with all thy might."

CHILDISH IDEAS.

One of the most wonderful characteristics of childhood is the intense keenness of its perceptions. A child will shrink from those tho love them not, and seek those who are fond of them. They cherish the good, the true, the beautiful, and repel the wicked, the false, the hideous, with instinctive quickness. tion of East Tennessee, and the formidable Their sense of the ludicrous is also keen. obstacles overcome by Gen. Burnside in They can discern the sharp point of a joke, or are as quick at repartee as older heads could be. A little Hoosier boy of five years old, asked his mother if God really heard his

prayer?
"Yes, my son," she replied, "God always think he must be disgusted with mine, for he has heard the same old prayer ever since I

A little three-year old relative of mine was

ing at the moon, with his mother, one beautiful night. His blue eyes looked thoughtfully hers, and his tiny finger pointed to the shining orb. "Mamma," said he, " is that the san?

" No, Harry, that is the moon?"
"Mamma, is that the moon?" 'Yes, my child."

"Well, mamma, is that the moon the cow umped over?"

COLD WINTER PREDICTED. Some of the professedly weather-wise out west are predicting the hardest winter seen west are predicting the narrest winter seen for years. They say there will be more cold days, the mercury will run lower, and the snow will be deeper than in any year since '57. The La Crosse Democrat says that the

Miscellany.

FREMONT'S REVENGE.

Yes, my dear old aunt is of another and past century. It always seems to me as though she should be dressed with the powder, high-heeled shoes, and ruffles of real lace that she wore long ago.

But in any dress we shall always love her dearly in the first official recognition of slavery's accountability for the rebellion. It treated the institution as a rebthough she should be dressed with the powder, high-heeled shoes, and ruffles of real lace that she wore long ago.

But in any dress we shall always love her dearly in the state of the lace that she were long ago.

But in any dress we shall always love her dearly in the state of the lace that she were long ago.

But on any dress we shall always love her dearly in the state of the lace that she were long ago.

But on any dress we shall always love her the state of the lace that she were long ago.

But on any dress we shall always love her the state of the lace that she were long ago.

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But on the lace that she were long ago.

But on the lace that she were long ago.

But on the lace that she were long ago.

But on the lace that she were long ago. bly the act has proven no inconsiderable stum-bling-block in his path, on account of the per-sonal hostilities it has engendered. But at last in his case, as in every case in which a sound principle is enunciated, the vindication has come. Time proves an unfailing cham-

start for one little nestling, laid in its chill, ciple with Fremont's famous order, and which narrow bed, for whom her maternal care is no longer needed. It sleeps, though the sleet cover the very cases to which Fremont's, at and snow descend, and the wild winter winds the time of its preparation, was directed. and snow descend, and the wild winter winds howl around its head. It needs no longer her tender care. A mighter arm enfolds it. It is at rest. She feels and knows that this is right, and bends meekly to the hand that sped the shaft, and turns with a warmer love, if it be possible, to those little ones who are left her to love. How tenderly she guards them from every danger, and with strong, untiring love, she watches by their bedside when they it has received as a triumph well worthy of home mother! Angels must look with love congratulation—being no less than the tribute upon her acts. Her children sball rise up tardy justice awards to that courage, which al-ways suffers, and sometimes falls, as it pio-neers truth through the conflict to victory.— St. Louis Democrat.

THE MISSOURI CONSERVATIVES

CAUGHT.

The Conservatives in Missouri have for sometime past claimed to be the peculiar friends of Mr. Lincoln and his Administration; the Radicals, they said, were opposed to "Because he does not work WITH ALL HIS
MIGHT. Just watch the drowsy, indifferent
way in which he handles his tools. He is
thinking about something else all the time."
This was said to me, the other day, by one of the proprietors of an extensive manufactory ministration a cordial support against all for machinery, as he conducted me through a schemes whatever of "the radical disorganto f his enormous works.

You must require great strength of musting your workman," I remarked.

Yo! not so much strength of muscle as ously made, and accordingly on the 17th

men who work with zeal and energy at what-ever they set themselves to do. It is not the the Senate concurring therein, That General strong 'Samsons' and the big 'Goliaths' that do the most good; but lads, like David, earnest, active, and strong of purpose; doing one thing at a time, but doing that one thing at a time that the publication has been delayed until the recent Alas! I thought, as I left the scene of election seemed to warrant that it would meet Alas! I thought, as I left the scene of election seemed to warrant that it would meet, useful and intelligent labor, how many dwarf themselves down into forlorn and disappointed men, through no other fault than this!

"WITH ALL THY MIGHT!" It is God's especially in the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth own commandment as well as man's. It is

whose words and deeds have graven a name est test of their professions. They were not which fathers teach their sons to spell—all in favor of the government and its policy; these—every man of them—worked according to the wise man's precept. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." their ostentations pretence was pricked, in moment, and the whole fabric fell limp and shrivelled to the ground. On a vote to suspend the rules, fity-nine members declared in our opportunities for action, life's motto the rules, in order that the resolution might should still be the same: "ALL THY MIGHT." be read a second time, voted recently for Work with all thy might. Pray with all thy the Copperhead candidates for the United might. Love and serve thy God, "with all the States Senate. All, doubtless, would vote the the heart, and with all the soul, and with all to-morrow to restore slavery over every rod of Missouri soil, and become themselves catchers of slaves and patrons of traitors, if thereby the removal of the curse could be stayed.—Eve. Post,

Military Achievement.

The Knoxville correspondent of the Chicago Tribune thus describes the peculiar situareaching Knoxville:

The map shows how and why East Ten nessee has occupied the position she has borne in relation to the war. It is confined in a valley whose general direction is from hears our prayers."

"Well," said the mischievous urchin, "I miles in width, the Blue Ridge mountains forming the iron barrier on the south, the Cumberland mountains set over against them. cutting the region off from easy access from Kentucky and the other portions of Tennes-

A little three-year old relative of mine was once saying her prayers at my side, and when she came to "Give us this day our daily bread," she stopped abruptly and said:
"O! mamma, suppose we ask for sweet cake,
"O! mamma, suppose we ask for sweet cake,
the valley presents no unusual hinderances to the valley presents no unusual hinderances to Children have a faculty of applying practi-cally all they hear. A very young little fel-low, who could just prattle sweetly, was lookarmy into it from Kentucky through the gaps in the Cumberland, mountains, was early seen to be one of the greatest undertakings of the war. And the experience thereof has fully borne out the foreshadowing. This is why so tardily our arms were carried into the region with an intent of permanence, for the great raid of Carter, some months back, meant a

raid and nothing more.

The obstacles this army has overcome in reaching Knoxville are frightful. The passage of the Cumberland mountains was an undertaking beside which even the crossing of the Alps pales. The rebels in the valley looked up at the stretch of the Cumberland range and confided implicitly in its strength. They laughed at the idea of transportation over roads scarcely safe for sure-footed mules.—
They had indeed anticipated that weak points

down precipices. Nothing but the indomitable courage and hardihood of Burnside, nothing less lofty than the heroism that possessed his army could have ever seen such an undertaking accomplished."

MARYLAND AND EMANCIPATION.

The result of the recent election in Maryland was a most decisive verdict in favor of the late Dandard Mrs. Sarah Bicelow.

Mrs. Sarah Bicelow, aged 24 years, was born in Bethany, N. Y., removed to Wisconsin some years since, professed religion, united with the F. W. Baptist church, and was a living member; but on the church becoming low, she in a measure partook of the same spirit, but maintained a consistent life, and was much respected, and we trust has gone to rest. Sermon by Rev. L. F. Malthop, Rev. John G. Hull being in attendance.

Mrs. Sarah Bicelow, aged 24 years, which was born in Bethany, N. Y., removed to Wisconsin some years since, professed religion, united with the F. W. Baptist church, and was a living member; but on the church becoming low, she in a measure partook of the same spirit, but maintained a consistent life, and was much respected, and we trust has gone to rest. Sermon by Rev. L. F.

land was a most decisive verdict in favor of emancipation; for not only are the State Controller and three of the four members of Congress Union-emancipationists, but so also are large majorities of the Senate and House of the State Legislature. Twelve of the twenty-one Senators, and fifty-two of the seventy-four members of the House are for Union and Emancipation. In 1805 she moved to Jay, where she with her husband resided till the infirmities of age pressed so heavily upon them that they needed more care than their situation in Jay afforded, consequently three years ago they removed to Milo to reside with their son Joel, in whose family all their wants were kindly provided for till they were removed to their final rest, her husband preceding her about one year.

Copperheads.

well God loved her too—and he thought best to take her to the land of rest. Funeral sermon by Rev. J.

she was left three of a family of four sons, and two proteins of a family of nine, four brothers and four sisters. Through her sickness she was impressed with the idea that it was the last, regretted she had not been more devoted to the interest of her soul, and in her last stuggle uttered the prayer of the mourn their loss, and truly the church has sustainartly stephen, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

E. Whitcome. with the idea that it was the last, regretted she had not been more devoted to the interest of her soul, and in her last struggle uttered the prayer of the martyr Stephen, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." The funeral services were attended on the 18th, at her son's, Isaac M. Nute's.

J. MEADER.

her son's, Isaac M. Nute's.

J. Meader.

Died, at Morris Island, S. Ci, Sept. 25, of chronic diarrhoz, Bro. Charles H. Stockhurloge, aged 36 years. Bro. S. was born in Dover, N. H.—was converted on the 1st day of Jan., 1852, in Woburn, Mass.—was baptized by Rev. C. H. Smith, and added to the church in Deerfield, N. H. in 1852—was married to Miss Sarah C. Ayer Jan. 8, 1853. He enlisted in the 7th N. H. Reg. Dec. 7th, 1861—was at the storming of Fort Wagner in the first unsuccessful assault made by our forces. Over-work and exposure at that time brought him down with fever, followed by the above-named disease, which resulted in deathers He bore all his sufferings with Chrisfollowed by the above named disease, which resulted in deathers. He bore all his sufferings with Christian heroism. His last words to his chaplain—who kindly watched and administered to his dying necessities—were, "Tell my family to trust in God." In this bereavement, a kind husband, tender father, dutiful son, prized citizen, loyal, and valiant soldier of his chantry, and, above all, a faithful soldier of the cross of Christ, has passed to his reward.

E. TUTKLE.

Died in Casco, Me., Oct. 29, Bro. Isaac Rogens aged 68 years and 8 months. He experienced religion forty years ago, and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Raymond, and ever after remained a worthy and faithful member. He ever manifested a deep interest in the cause of religion, and in his last moments gave strong evidence to weeping friends around him, that his hope was permanent—that beyond the cold waves of death he should find the port of engless rest. By this dispensation, a wife and three children, with other friends, are left to mourn. Sermon by the writer.

friends, are left to mourn. Sermon by the writer.

J. Libby.

Died Aug. 29, of croup, Fanny E, aged 1 year and 11 days, also, of diptheria, Sept. 5, Rosa M, aged 5 years and 8 months, children of Edson and Marilla M. Pinney of Plymouth, Vt. None, save those who have felt the same sorrow, can realize the anguish of the mother's heart when she saw her dear little ones taken away by death, and thought how heavily this sudden affliction must fall on the heart of the father, who is in the army, but they feel that God "doeth all things well," and has taken up their treasuses thus to draw their hearts near er his heavenly Throne.

Died in the heavital at Mound Cit.

Died in the heavital at Mound Cit.

The North American Review pronounces this "a work in its mechanical execution surpassingly, lasterful and attractive; in its wealth of devout thought and estiment not unworthy to be a companion volume of the gospel, whence its inspiration came."

Memoir of Daniel Safford.

A distinguished President of one of our New England Colleges declares this the best memoir he ever read.

Reposing in Jesus.

The true secret of grace and strength. By Rev. G. W. Mylne, England. 16mo. 50 cents.

en up their treasuses thus to draw their hearts near er his heavenly Throne.

Died in the hospital at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 2, on his return home, of chronic diarrhosa, Thomas H., son of Jason and Abigail G. Plummer, of Whitefield, Me., aged 20 years. He was one among many others of his townsmen who cheerfully responded to the call for volunteers to crush the monster rebellion—was a member of company F, 21st Reg. Me. Vols. He was an interesting, enterprising young map. Such were his habits of industry, and so piez-sape and kind was his disposition, that he was endeared to get who knew him. He. never made a public profession of religion, yet had for sometime indulged a hope in Christ. The day before he died, while conversing with one of his officers, he said, "Tell my friends all is well, I am going home safe. If I never meet them again on earth, I hope to meet them in heaven." He was a dutiful son and brother. We mourh our loss, but are assured he has gone beyond the reach of stillering, and is now resting with his Saviour. Com.

Died in Prairie City, Ill., Nov. 20, of typholid fever, Wm. Carrey, youngest child of Rev. J. and Mrs. H. C. Phillips, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Died in Pittsford, Mich., Nov. 9, Dea. Drioss

west are predicting the hardest winter seen for years. They say there will be more cold days, the mercury will run'lower, and the snow will be deeper than in any year, since the first of the snow will be deeper than in any year, since the snow will be deeper than in the year and year the provided with the snow will be deeper than in any year, since the provided th

eighteen out-and out devotees to slavery, or Copperheads.

It will be for this Legislature to call a convention for the purpose of ridding the state of slavery. Maryland has put her hand to the plough of reform and will not look back. She is, to all intents and purposes a free state. Isn't it a pity, that for the sake of our Copperheads here in the Free North, "My Maryland" can't be persuaded to hold on upon the "Bible" institution of Bishop Hopkins and Dr. Lord?

| A. A. Myers. | Died after a few days illness, at his residence in Wayne, Wis., Oct. 17, Bro. Nathanie. Jenkins, from Bethamy to Millesboro', N. Y. He lived a faithful Christian, was a man of clear and firm decision and unyavering confidence in God. He was a loved father, respected neighbor, faithful laborer and good counselor. He has left many mourning friends behind, a wife and five children. As a church we feel our loss, but are assured of his gain. Funeral services, by the writer.

Died in Wayne, Wes., Oct. 17, Bro. Nathanie. In Sunkins, and 53 years. Bro. J. met with a change of heart at the age of thirteen years while accompanying his father, Rev. Herman Jenkins, from Bethamy to Millesboro', N. Y. He lived a faithful Christian, was a man of clear and firm decision and unyaversing confidence in God. He was a loved father, respected neighbor, faithful laborer and good counselor. He has left many mourning friends behind, a wife and five children. As a church we feel our loss, but are assured of his gain. Funeral services, by the writer.

por great secret is to learn to bear with each other's failings; not to be blind to them—that is either an impossibility or a folly.—We must see and feel—them. If we do neither, they are not evils to us, and there is obviously no need of forbearance. But to throw the mantle of affection round them, concealing them from each other's eyes; to determine not to let them chill the affections; to resolve to cultivate good-tempered forbear ance, because it is the only way of mitigating the present evil—always with a view to ultimate amendment.

by the writer.

A. A. Myers.

Died in West Parishville, N. Y., Oct. 28, sister Hannah Wills, was formerly from New Hampshire, where she was born, married, experienced religion, and was baptized by Rev. G. Hackett and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Hanover, where she remained a worthy member until her removal to P. For some time there was no church of her choice in that place, but as soon as one was organized she found a home in it, where she remained faithful and much esteemed until death. She has left to mourn, five sons, (one of them a minister in the F. Baptist denomination) and a number of grandchildren. Few children have met with a greater loss in losing a mother, for few have had a better mether to lose. Funeral services conducted by Revs. M. Atwood and O. F. Willis.

B. Bundy.

Chituatics.

Died in the General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 2, Bro. W.M. Harkness, aged 44 years. He was born in the state of Vermont, and in 1831, with his parents; came to reside in Itenawee Co., Mich. In 1863 he removed to Bethel in Branch Co. About four years ago he gave his heart to Christ. He was baptized by Rev. S. Headley in 1860, and united with the Norming Star; who do not patronize it, must accompany them with cash equal to five cents a line, to insure an insertion. Verget are inadmissible.

Died, Sept. 23, in the General Hospital, Little Rock, Ark., of chronic diarrhea, W.M. HENRY, son of John and Elizabeth Tinkham, of Volya City, Iowa, at the age of 24 years, 4 months and 27 days. He was a soldier in company K, 1st Iowa cavalry. He had been in the service a little more than two years. He embraced religion in the spring of 1856, was baptized by Rev. A. Clark and joined the Volga City. Iows, at the deed in peace. His parents, one sister, three brothers, and other friends, mourn their loss, and feel that they have laid a son and brother on the altar of freedom.

Died, Nov. 12, of dipheria, near Strawberry Point, Martha C., daughter of Solomon and Mary Joy, formerly of Vermont, aged 8 years.

N. W. BIXIN.

Died, Nov. 1, in East Bridgewater, Mass., Shas C., son of Solomon and Phebe Millett, of Leeds, Martha C., daughter of Solomon and Mary Joy, formerly of Vermont, aged 8 years.

N. W. BIXIN.

Died in the General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., and in a few days yielded up his life on the altar of his country's freedom. He was buried in the hospital ground, Annapolis, Md. In the death of Bro. H. the church has lost a worthy member, the town a good citizen, and the country a noble and self-sacrificing patriot. He leaves a wife and two children, to whom he was fondly attached, to mourn their loss, and feel that they have laid a son and horbit of the country is freedom. He was buried in the hospital ground Annapolis, Md. In the death of Bro. H. the church has lost a worthy member, the town a good citizen, an

Died, Nov. 1, in East Bridgewater, Mass., SILAS
C., son of Solomon and Phebe Millett, of Leeds,
Me., aged 22 years and 19 days. Like too many
other young men, he neglected to seek the one
thing needful until he came upon a dying bed, and
there, when he hadd the exercise of his reason, it
was thought by those who were with him that he
sensibly felt the need of an interest in Jesus, and
from some expressions he made just before his departure, his friends cherish the fond hope that he
found pardon and died in peace. Com.

Upon the 26th of October last, Ernest Palmer,
son of Rev. J. S. Palmer of Ophir, Ill., was thrown
suddenly from a wagon, and killed. He was an ingenious, interesting boy of 10 years, just such an one
as parents and friends will painfully miss. The
stroke was sensibly felt by the whole church and
neighborhood.

Died in Sullivan, Wis., Nov. 10, of diptheria,
Clara wa,
class of the stroke was an every-day Christian,
achild of uncommon loveliness. We loved her, yes,
no tongue can tell how much we loved her and how
well God loved her too—and he thought best to take
her to the land of rest. Funeral sermon by Rev. J. was very happy, continually in prayer, only when in conversation with her friends, often getting them Hull.

Died in Deerfield, Wis., Oct. 21, of diptheria, CoLa, youngest daughter of J. M. and H. M. Gifford,
ged 1 year and 9 months. She was a lovely child.

If any oungest daughter of J. M. and H. M. Gifford,
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any oungest daughter of J. M. and H. M. Gifford,
any oungest daughter of J. M. and H. M. Gifford,
and J. M. Angell of J. M. Angell of J. A Died in Dover, Nov. 16, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Mercy W., widow of the late John Nute, flock, but I trust that you will bring them up in the who departed this life about forty-four years ago. nurture and admonition of the Lord, so that they she yas left three of a family of four sons, and two may one day meet me in heaven." The last words

v. ELLIOT,

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Warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings,
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HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Applicable to the Is of more general practical utility useful arts. public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Hilton's Insoluble Cement
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Manufacturers, using Machines,
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IVORY, and articles of Household use REMEMBER

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will leave Hillsdale Station as follows except Sundays:

Going East.

Leave Hillsdale at 2.05 A. M. and 2.03 P. M.
Arrive at Toledo at 4.25 A. M. and 4.35 P. M. Going West.

Leave Hillsdale at 12.25 A. M. and 12.16 P. M.

Arrive at Chicago at 7,30 A. M. and 7.15 P. M.

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Trains from Boston.

For Lawrence (South Side), 7, 71-2 and 10.15, A. M., 12 M., 2.30, 5, and 5.30, P.M. (North Side), 7.30 and 10.16 A. M., 12 M., 5 and 5.30 P. M. For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 71-2 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. For Haverhill, 71-2, 7.45 via Georgetown, A. M., 12 M., 2, via Georgetown, 2 1-2, 4 1-2 via Georgetown, 5 and 5 1-2 P. M. For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and Stations East of Haverhill, 7 1-2 A. M., 2 1-2 and 5 P. M. For Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 7 1-2 A. M., and 2 1-2 P. M.

From Portland, 8.45 A. M., and 2 T-2 P. M.
From Great Falls, 5.46, and 10.35 A. M., and 4.20 F. M. 1 From Dover, 5.50, 10.55 A. M. and 4.35 F. M., From Exeter, 6.35, 11.35, A. M., 5.20 F. M. 1 From Havenill, 7.15, 7.30 via Georgetown, 9.20, 11 via Georgetown, A. M., 12.20, 4 via Georgetown, From Havesan, via Georgetown, A. M., 12.20, 4 via Georgetown, 5.10 and 5.07 r. M.

From Lawrence, (North Side,) 6.45, 7.35 and 9.35
A. M., 12.15 and 5.30 r. M. (South Side,) 6.48, 7.35, and 9.49 A. M., 12.18, 12.40, 5.32 and 6.25 WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup't.

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