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MORNING STAR

VOL. XXXVIII. {

BY THE FREEWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. WILLIAM BURR, Agent.

DOVER, N. H., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

TERMS, \$1,50 IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE, No. 18 WASHINGTON ST. } NO. 24.

For Terms in full, see last Page.

SHORT SERMONS. NO. 66. For the Morning Star. Num. 23:10: Let me die the death of the right-

Num. 23:10: Let me die the death of the righteous, &c.

This was the language of Balaam, who desired to curse Israel but was constrained to pronounce a blessing. It was a tribute vice often pays to virtue, an acknowledgment of the value of true religion. It manifests a consciousness that we are safer for eternity if pious than if we live in rebellion against God. It was a wish we all feel. We cannot witness the peaceful and triumphant death of the righteous and not wish that our end may be like his. In a few brief remarks we will conconsider the character and their superior prospects.

I. The character of the righteous:

The Bible presents two classes of mankind

The Bible presents two classes of mankind

This was the language of Balaam, who desiremperance of the miners is so great as to be a source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is so great as to be a source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is so great as to be a source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is so great as to be a source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is so great as to be a source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is so great as to be a source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is so great as to be a source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is so great as to be a source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is so great as to be a source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is source of constant annoyance to their emperance of the miners is source of constant annoyance to their emperace of the miners is source of constant annoyance to their emperate from the source of the Tuntout annoyance to their emperate to the four emperate to their emperate to the surface of the Puere

this, there is no acceptable goodness. Make But I see that I am in danger of prolong

teachings; making the precepts and principles of Christianity the rule of life. Paul's life was a life of rightcousness, and he says:

"The life I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God." Gal. 2:20.

H. Consider their superior prospects.

1. It cannot be in temporal blessings. Neither the Word of God nor experience teach that Christians have better prospects for wealth, worldly honors or enjoyments, than

ley of death with joy. David says: "Though gan. I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me." Ps. 23:4.

"Jesus can make a dying bed," &c. 2. Their future will be glorious. They rest offerings prescribed, but that the offerings from their labors, and their works do follow should be the very best they had. And when them. Their sufferings for Jesus' sake are ended. They have fought the good fight, finished their course, and received the crown of

Made like Christ. This is the richest Made like Christ. This is the richest ing them to repentance and reformation in this thing, they made it an excuse, or pre-tense, for continuing to withhold their offerfrom sin, reflecting perfectly his likeness, our bodies "fashioned like unto his most glo-rious body," and this to be eternal. Who can ask for more? Who would not live the life of the righteous, that their last end may be like his?

W. How many we find at the present day acting on the same principle. They have incurred God's curse on them by withholding from red God's curse on them by withholding from

spot in the cabin, under the tables and on the tables, was occupied at night as a berth.

Those whose object is mere recreation are seldom disappointed in their expectations.—
The cool and invigorating air, the general sociability of the crowd, and the attractive scenery, are well adapted to drive away dull care, and to give a healthful elasticity and vigor to both mind and body. But those who are seeking for health are far more frequently disappointed, not so much because the climate is not adapted to restore health, as because they have neglected this means of restoration until it is too late. I have not heard of a single instance in which the air of lake Superior has til it is too late. I have not heard of a single instance in which the air of lake Superior has restored the dead to life, but among those who are doping to improve their health by coming here I have seen several who are not dead, it is true, but whose pale face and haggard looks indicate that they are in the last stages of consumption; they will be disappointed. A lady of feeble health from Hudson, Mich., recently visited the lakes, hoping thereby to be restored, but she was taken worse on the trip, and having landed at Marguette. thereby to be restored, but she was taken worse on the trip, and having landed at Marquette in the morning, died before night, and was taken back to her friends a corpse. The sick must not be too sanguine in their expectations of being restored to health by visiting this region. Still, it is universally admitted that this is a healthy climate, and that invalids not too far gone who spend here three or the corps. On the other hand, how many are prosperate to their ground are frequently destroyed, and their vines cast their fruit before the time, and still they do not inquire whether the hand of the Lord is seen in it or not.

On the other hand, how many are prosperate to the corps and their vines cast their fruit before the time, and still they do not inquire whether the hand of the Lord is seen in it or not. lids not too far gone who spend here three or four months, or more, according to circumstances, do pretty generally derive essential benefit. I was told that at Ontonagon, a village of about 800 inhabitants, there has not been for a whole year a single death from disease. It is also claimed, and with how much reason you may judge, that in order to get a cemetery started at Webster it was necessary to kill some one in the mines, but as it is now well started, death will be able to keep it up

that of northern Olio is not correct. It is true that the winters are considerably longer here than there, but the cold is but little more intense. Then, too, the winters are very pleasant, because not so chargeable as in Taunton, I had an opportunity to observe the more southern latitudes. The snow usually effect produced upon certain members of our falls in November and continues until April; congregation who were in the habit of attending this camp meeting. They invariably months of continuous sleighing; and though the cold is conserved to the choicest pieces of the colors of the colors of the colors. the cold is somewhat severe, yet its uniform; music, and took great pleasure in teaching ty makes it far mere pleasant than if there were frequent saccession of snow, rain, sleet and mad, with which some of us are so familiar. It is claimed by some that the winters here are the most pleasant part of the year, but I think there must be some things that seriously detract from the pleasantness, especially in view of the fact that for nearly everted there. case could be restered that for nearly six mouths of the year navigation is closed, which, to some extent, shuts out the upper peninsula from the rest of the world, those ong winters must be rather dull, unless to sea bathing and sea breezes, I took this those who are content to spend their time in digging in snow bank and in sleigh riding over hilly and crooked roads. During the time appointed for the meeting to begin—I found a large proportion of the tents already winter the overland mail is quite irregular; winter the overland mail is quite irregular; even during the summer the news from Detroit is about four days old before it reaches these upper towns. The railroad conductor at Marquette remarked to me: "The news comes to us so tardily in these remote places that we have to be content to trust in Providence." It occurred to me that if people nearer the seat of war would trust in corrupt, with camp life, frugal fare, good society, and trunken and ambitious officers less, and in

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was planted to be more than

MORNING STAR. who have not already sufficient stability of character to resist the demoralizing influences that will be thrown around them. I refer, however, more particularly to the prevalence of profanity, intemperance and Sabbath breaking. The mining captain at Negaunce told me that every third house in that place is a liquor saloon. Men buy a keg of whiskey and deal it out to their neighbors. The in-temperance of the miners is so great as to be

The Bible presents two classes of mankind every lover of common favorality, and that the righteons and the wicked, saints and there is a most alarming disregard for the sasinners, him that serveth God and him that serveth him not. Their characters here are opposite, and their final end as different. In make it a day of recreation; and many busithis, reason and the Word of God concur.

1. To constitute a man righteous, his heart must be renewed, "born of God." Without God is not in all their thoughts.

the tree good, that the fruit may be good also. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and, we may add, the person acteth.

2. Theirs must be a life of faith. This implies active service of God; obedience to his teachings; making the precepts and principles of Christianity the rule of life. Paul's and plenty of money, cannot well do better.

those who are not righteous. But our text suggests that it is in their death and future:

1. They may hope to pass through the values are gradually coming to a more sultry climate, and provokes a desire to resure again to enjoy the invigorating, the health-giving atmosphere of northern Michigan.

S. J. F.

BIBLE FINANCE. NO. 4.

God was very specific in requiring his peohe then cursed them with barrenness, and famine, and want. And instead of this lead-

For the Morning Star.

A TRIP TO LAKE SUPERIOR. NO. 4. into the Lord's treasury, as his steward, said to me that he had a brother who was forme great attractions for pleasure seekers, you need no better evidence than to see the crowds that come from all parts of the country to breathe its invigorating air and to enjoy its beautiful scenery. During the months of July and August many of the boats are literally and August many of the boats are literally crammed with passengers. When I came down upon the "Traveller" not only was every state room filled, but also every available anot in the cabin, under the tables and on the great attractions for pleasure seekers, you ly very poor, and who acted upon the princispot in the cabin, under the tables and on the finally induced him to come and labor for him

well started, death will be able to keep it up blessings from covetous souls, while the lib

As to the temperature of this climate, the general impression that it is much cooler than For the Morning Star. THE MARTHA'S VINEYARD CAMP

For a number of years, while residing in the cold is somewhat severe, yet its uniformi- music, and took great pleasure in teaching

runken and ambitious officers less, and in rovidence more, they would see much more raid progress towards the crushing of the reellion.

As towns along this lake, notwithstanding he many worthy Christian people in the many worthy christian people in the many worth christian people in the many religious services as any one chooses to attend. Martha's Vineyard, at camp meeting time, is superior to any other place.—

Thousands consider it in this light, and enjoy it exceeding well. It was seldom that more than one-third of the people on the ground were at the stand during time of service, some not at all.

But this was not the original design of these meetings, and of this fact the older members of the Methodist society constantly complain. They see increasing thousands visiting their beloved camp ground, all eager to get into the sea at an early hour every morning, all eager to get into the boarding tents at the board of the three tents of the meals, all enjoying themselves

the sea at a darly morning, all eager to get into the boarding tents at the hours for the meals, all enjoying themselves in talking, walking, smoking cigars, or lounging in the tents, but few gathering around the preacher's stand. They recount the flays when fewer came to the ground, but many more were converted; when scores and hundreds came to the anxious seat, and the groves witnessed their earnest prayers, or echoed to the shouts of new-born souls; and they are pained to see their favorite institution turned into a mere health seeking company. But it is inevitable.

While these meetings are growing in favor with other denominations—judging from the great numbers who attended at the Vineyard this year—and becoming more popular with the pleasure seeking portions of the Methodists are serious portions of the members called away from their churches at home, so many congregations and Sabbath schools left in a scattered condition, and so many labors and carred evolving on those who have the management of the meetings, and so few souls converted in return, that serious misgivings arise in their minds.

The spirit of many of the your countries of our country.

IN HOSPITAL, Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1863.

Dear Par

as staid and as still as the most orthodox Presbyterian could wish. All things considered, we are of the opinion that the same amount of time, labor and money expended in well directed protracted meetings would result in greater good, in the conversion of a larger number of souls; but as man needs rest, recreation, and enjoys the society of a great company, we purpose to patronize the Vineyard camp meeting as long as our Methy.

For the Morning Star.

OUR CROWN. We expect, and hope, and pray for a crown of glory, but we need not expect it without labor. God has scattered Christian duties, like grains of gold, all through the sands of

> For the Morning Star. SEMINARY LOCATIONS.

I suggest three propositions:

1. CENTRAL. It should be at a point where will best accommodate the community, ounty, or State, for which it is to be built. light. The waning condition of most of the academies of our State, located away from the great thoroughfares, is matter of history, and is sufficient proof on this proposition. If there is found an occasional exception in this or other States, it is where they were largely The waning condition of most of the or other States, it is where they were largely endowed and established before the day of railroads, and they still flourish on the strength of the original agencies. But if the

3. LOCAL SUPPORT. No seminary can acquire and maintain the same prosperity in a sparsely populated town, where the local support will be only from/twenty to twenty-five students, that they would in a large town or city where it would command a local support of one hundred, or one hundred and fifty.

Indeed, few schools can live without a large local support. Nearly one-half of the academies of this State are practically a dead letter this day, and two out of three of our medical colleges have been obliged to suspend for the want of patronage—the main reason being

The three propositions are regarded as the lost practically and theoretically important slaveholders and encouraged by their sympa the location of a seminary—all others are f minor consideration. Unless these points in the location of a seminary—all others are f minor consideration. Unless these points in the location of many and good industrial to the location of of minor consideration. Unless these points can be secured, men of means and good judgception, or soon pass to the same historic page with our academies that have ceased to command support. S. Кегтн. Northfield, Vt., Sept. 1, 1863.

For the Morning Star.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES. NO. 24.

Egypt is one of the most interesting por-

of Egypt higher than the Mediterranean, and this caused the inundation. An Egyptian once asked a Greek how Greece was watered? The Greek answered, "By rain." "But," said the Egyptian, "if it should not rain them the Greeks would be wretchedly hungry." It seemed strange to him, because rain was almost unknown in Egypt.

To the open traitors may not provide worst enemies."

Continuing his argument, the writer proceeds to prove that the schemes of the Emperor of the French, in conjunction with the feading rebels in Texas and parties in Northern Mexico for the destruction of republican great unknown in Egypt.

eptiles, and of the sun, moon, stars, &c.

Christianity is not a system of precise legislation, marking out with literal exactness everything to be done and everything to be avoided; but an inculcation of broad princi-

outward universe.

once more, but it is impossible. Don't think we converted in return, that serious misgivings arise in their minds.

The spirit of the world is creeping into the sacred inclosure of the camp ground, as may be seen in the fact that board is a dollar per day, but more especially in the style and ornaments of the tents. Formerly these were made in a rude manner and covered with coarse cloth, something in the style of a soldier's tent; but now they are principally built of wood, and very much resemble in style and size a prairie farm house; many of them, however, are much more costly.

The sermons were of a fair average quality as to thought and arrangement, but generally of a wearisome length. The prayer meetings in the society tents were of a varied character; some were as noisy as the oldest camp as the society tents were of a varied character; some were as noisy as the oldest camp as the said and as still as the most orthodox.

Presbyterian could wish. All things controlled the same and the little ones, many love to uncle's folks, and tell them they must meet me in that happy land. Father, take my money and use it to the best advantage. There is considerable coming

Vineyard camp meeting as long as our Methodist brethren keep it up; do all the good and get all the good we can while there.

S. D. Church.

S. D. Church. Amos Tullis.'

GEN. HAMILTON'S LETTER TO THE

Gen. A. J. Hamilton of Texas has written a long letter to President Lincoln on the issues involved in the present national struggle. like grains of gold, all through the sands of life, and we must pick up from the dust of earth one by one the grains of gold from which to mould our own immortal diadem.—

The more abundant the grains which we gather, the richer will be our crown. He who gathers not these golden grains will never be a king.

S. E. Root.

For the Morning Star. and some who cannot justly be so designated. He then at length goes on to unconstrate, in opposition to the arguments of such persons, that the Federal and State Constitutions, not only by their terms, but by the practices founded on them, include negroes as a part of county, or State, for which it is to be built.

2. ACCESSIBLE. Let it be on the line of some thoroughfare. Business and thrift as naturally seek the thoroughfares as man sociative, water its level, or the secluded plant. and by every right that confers citizensl

ame corporators were to now locate the same dering of which, by the retraction of the terms of the proclamation, would paralyze the cause of the Union, stimulate the means which as Local Support. No seminary can active the same of the Union, stimulate the means which would tend to its destruction, inflict a deadly support the same of the Union, stimulate the means which as the same of the Union, stimulate the means which are supported by the same of the Union, stimulate the means which are supported by the same of the Union, stimulate the means which are supported by the same of the Union, stimulate the means which are supported by the same of the Union, stimulate the means which are supported by the same of the Union, stimulate the means which are supported by the same of the Union, stimulate the means which are supported by the same of the Union, stimulate the means which are supported by the same of the Union, stimulate the means which are supported by the same of the Union are supported by the same of the same of the Union are supported by the same of the same of the union are supported by the same of the union are supported by

want of patronage—the main reason being found in the negation of our second and third interests of the whole world beside in the second of the terms of a permanent peace, curing of the terms of a permanent pea The three propositions are regarded as the as slavery conservatism is entertain

Conservatism. It now demands not only a nent will decline to co-operate, and any en-perprise to establish a seminary will die in its curity of the nation depends upon the policy which shall be now adopted. Its strength re sults from civil liberty and free governme -its only weakness has been the instituti of slavery, which thwarted the development of those ideas. The great South, embracing more than 11,000,000 of human beings, all, under proper gallance, an effective element of national strength, has one enemy only egypt is one of the most interesting por-ons of the globe, and it is no less renowned one of people in the North have had one intions of the globe, and it is no less renowned in ancient story. The Egyptians claimed to be the most ancient race, but Psammetichus yielded the claim of priority to the Phrygians, upon the following childish experiment: Two children were shut up with a couple of goats, and were never to hear a human voice until themselves had spoken. The first word uttered, Herodotus says, was "Becos," the Phrygian word for bread. Lord Rawlinson says that this, if we leave off the ending, is just what the children would say in imitating the goats. The Egyptians claim to have invented the solar year. The reasons given for the overflowing of the Nile are amusing. The ancients thought that there was an ocean south of Egypt higher than the Mediterranean, and this caused the inundation. An Egyptian once asked a Greek how Greece was watched?

most unknown in Egypt.

The Egyptians had many gods. Isis and Osiris were the principal, but these were worshipped under the forms of nearly all animals and of the sun moon, stars, &c. and reptiles, and of the sun, moon, stars, &c.

The Apis was the sacred ox. It must be black, with the figure of an eagle upon its back and a crescent in its face. There must be double hair upon its tail, and the image of a beetle under its tongue. It was taken when a calf, and if it lived to be twenty-five years old must then be drowned in the sacred fountain, and all Egypt must be in mourning.—

Another must not be sought till the first was dead. The priests, with their dye, of course Another must not be sought till the first was dead. The priests, with their dye, of course could make the color and figures answer the description required, as the selection was made when the people were absent.

are free, General Hamilton says, "Let them alone!" They will need, and have paid laboring population shall succeed them, when they will nather the people were absent. made when the people were absent.

S. E. Roor.

S. E. Roor. of their own, when the Government can aid them in this wish. Meantime let the rebellion

By your just Proclamation you gave the earthly sanction to the wise and noble MIND.—An enlightened and exalted mind man, and by his enrollment in your armies is a brighter manifestation of God than the for the defense of the country, you have confirmed it to the benefit of the nation. You

THE FREEDMEN OF SOUTH CAROLI.

NA.

To supply this defect, gentlemen of the middle classes, living in the country send their daughters to London for a year, in order to put on the finishing touches, and give them an aristocratic polish that shall prepare them to shine in the exclusive circle which blacks. Below we print a few of the figures of this official return.

toes, which yield, however, a second crop, not reckoned in this return; 172 in cowpeas; 109 in oats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in rice; 373 acres in peanuts, and 239 devoted to melons, and other garden fruits

allowed to come into contact with those beneath them, they seem to imagine their immaculate daughters will catch some infection—receive some taint in morals, or manners, or language.

Going out to dine one day in London, at

and vegetables.

The average number of acres, cultivated by each working hand on the plantations is three and fifty-one hundredths; the average number to each person of the total plantation population is one and fifty-eight hundredths. If the reader will remember that the working hands are women, young boys and girls, and old men—that part of a population which is with us counted as but to a small extent selfupporting-he will not omit to give credit to se people for industry and energy. Nor he fail to see how immense an advantage to the rebels is a slave population of three million, in which the women and children, as well as the men, are trained to labor in the fields; and how decisive of the struggle was the adoption of a policy by our government which constantly disorganizes this vast and

efficient laboring force.

The eight plantations bought by the blacks and worked entirely by themselves, are re-ported to be under thorough and successful cultivation. The people upon them work and receive in common, a plan which has never been found practically successful elsewhere, and would probably fail if the attempt were, continued too long there. But for the present all are so full of joy and energy, that they

ear with each other and do not quarrel.

The people are making and spending a good as fast as their means; and the sales accounts at the "stores" on the islands show a large increase, both in amount and in the variety of articles purchased, over last year. The zeal the attack on Fort Wagner, the women of the islands sent in a large quantity of vegetables and fruit for their use; in three days more than five hundred melons were brought in, with corn and vegetables in proportion.—

But attack on Fort Wagner, the women of the islands sent in a large quantity of vegetables and fruit for the same studies; amenable to the same laws; seated at the same table, and sharing a common dormitory. In the convent of the Ladies of the Assumption in Paris, in one sleeping room containing one Evening Post.

INSIDE VIEWS OF THE SLAVE TRADE. Dr. Livingstone's African expeditions, says pect from the surrounding couches. the N. Y. Chronicle, seem likely to derive their chief importance from the inner view comparatively little, in these days, of the hor-rors of the "middle passago," but the traffic is still carried on, and to such an extent as to devastate whole tracts of country. What is rogardable, the natives who are thus dis-

f the whole habitable and arable globe will

· Spore

FEMALE SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

there. We make the following extract:

"England is the most intensely aristocratic country in Edrope, unless Russia be an exception. And since Her Majesty, following the example of her ancestors, the German the example of her ancestors are the example of her ancesto deorges, employs private tutors and governesses, why, every nonleman and gentleman a great craving for kings rather than a government; every country squire and city ernment of the people. They like a concentration professional; every wealthy merchant, trades-man and shopkeeper; every rich manufactur-selves the centre of the circle or pretty near er and mechanic, must follow the fashion sent it. And we would as soon trust a fox with forth from Buckingham palace, and must eduthe care of our chickens as the liberties of

cate his daughters at home under private teachers. In many instances this is done by pacy.

We confess to an apprehension for the fu-

will be urged to revoke that act. God forbid cases, of course, young ladies can have none that you should listen to such advisers, and so rob yourself of the gratitude and admiration of mankind."

made, which shows the industry of the freed blacks. Below we print a few of the figures of this official return.

The colored population of the Department of the South is, according to a recent census, over 15,000; of this number, 2000 are soldiers under arms—that is to say, one soldier for every seven and a half of the population. All the other ablesbodied men are employed in the Quartermaster's Department. Of the remainder, composed of women and children, and old and infirm persons, 3832 live in towns or villages—1890 in Beaufort, 500 in Mitchelville near Hilton Head, 500 in St. Augustine and 1032 in Fernandina. 8913 live on plantations on the South Carolina sea islands in our possession. These 8913 women, child dren, aged and infirm, live on 162 plantations, find cultivate, during the present season, 14,135 acres of land. Of the plantations, 119 are worked under government superintendence, 35 on private account, under white land owners, and eight on private account by the black owners.

Four thousand four hundred and eight acres of land are planted in cotton. Of these the blacks have planted 255 acres on their own account, on their eight plantations.—7,422 acres are in corn; 1249 in sweet potatoes, which yield, however, a second crop, not reckoned in this return; 172 in cowpeas; 109 in oats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in rice, 373 acres in pennyts, and 230 in cats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in rice, 373 acres in pennyts, and 230 in cats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in rice, 373 acres in pennyts, and 230 in cats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in rice, 373 acres in pennyts, and 230 in cats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in rice, 373 acres in pennyts, and 230 in cats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in rice, 373 acres in pennyts, and 230 in cats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in rice, 373 acres in pennyts, and 230 in cats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in rice, 373 acres in pennyts and 230 in cats, and 230 in cats, a new crop, which is a failure; 161 in ric

or language.

Going out to dine one day in London, at the house of a wealthy gentleman living at the West End, I found my host had invited his clergyman, his family physician, and their wives, with several other men of respectable social position to meet me there. While explaining the plans of Vassar College, I remarked that by the superior advantages offered, we expected to attract the daughters of the wealthiest in the land; while out moderate charges would render these advantages equally available to young ladies of

limited means; and so we would throw open our doors to the worthy pupils of every condition of life.
"What!" exclaimed the aristocratic wife of the physician, "you don't intend to have girls of different classes in society attend the same

school, do you?"
Yes, I answered; in the United States we have no order of nobility, no distinction of rank; and in our seminaries of learning, no one is above another, except it be in talents, scholarship, or moral worth.
"Why," resumed the lady, "that is shock-

ing! my daughter might be in the same school with the daughter of my grocer!" This was uttered with a simple unaffected earnestness of horror which forbade all doubt of the speaker's sincerity; and she but expressed the universal sentiment, the settled conviction which prevails among all orders in

On the continent, in Catholic countries, the aristocratic element is subordinated to the religious faith. The education of girls, in the higher and middle classes alike, is in the hands of the people to serve the government which has given them liberty, is shown in many ways, as wert as their reactness to do not need can for the comfort of the soldiers. When the wounded were brought to Beaufort, after the attack on Fort Wagner, the women of the commoners, live together under the same re-

PRIESTS AND KINGS.

is still carried on, and to stein an extent as power, is of a piece with the tendencies of to devastate whole tracts of country. What is remarkable, the natives who are thus disturbed and captured, are industrious, producting people, raising (for their circumstances throne. The king was little more than a ing people, raising (for their circumstances and with their means) great quantities of cotton and breadstuffs. The fact is a most interesting one, and shows, conclusively, that the sole economic argument in favor of the importation of blacks is fallacious. A moderate encouragement of native industry in Africa would open cotton fields enough for the more than a puppet for the priesthood to play tricks with, in order the more effectually to impose their yoke on the necks of the subject people. In Bengal, the Brahmins, allying themselves to the governing power, have exercised despotic rule from nuknown ages. The Romish hierarchy has used the politics of Europe as the instrument of their ascendency, from the a would open corton ledes chough the christian archy has used the pointes of Europe as instrument of their ascendency, from the constantine made priests and philanthropist may hope that among the providential changes to be effected by our civil mitaries of his court and the representatives of his power in distant provinces. It was by means of commerce and the requirements of trade a tract equal to more than one quarter ing the diplomacy of courts, that the Jesuits and the representatives of his power in distant provinces. It was by ruling the consciences of kings, and direct trade a tract equal to more than one quarter ing the diplomacy of courts, that the Jesuits succeeded to their wide-spread and most disbe brought from barbaric uselessness into the astrous dominion. Assassins in the palaces of monarchs wielded the dagger at their dictacommon field of product and supply. Dr. Livingstone, in a late letter (Feb. 30, 1863), tion, as they held killing to be no murder speaks of the names and operations of sever- when its object was to remove out of their slave dealers, and among others, gives the way- contumacious kings, and to offlowing example:

You may have heard that certain slave deal
An organized priesthood, half secular

ers came along Dr. Kirk's path; from Tette to this river—instigated one tribe against another, and were paid in captives, some of whom we liberated. The captives who escaped us are separated at Tette, the men recapture of the separated at Tette, the separate tained, and the women and children sent up ment. As some one has said, "the greater the Zambesi to buy ivory. A panic scized the population of a large district above the cataracts. They fled to the Shire, leaving their fine gardens and grain behind them—a their fine gardens and grain behind them—a Even the benign religion of the Prince of the cataracts. drouth and famine followed-thousands per-ished, and still die off daily. We counted ment of the greatest calamities ever experiished, and still die off daily. We counted thirty-two dead bodies floating down as we steamed up, and these are nothing to those who perish in the villages and lie unburied, or those that pass by at night or are devoured by alligators. Well, further down the river, in the country around Mount Charendon, a half caste marauder, called Mariano, has devastated and depopulated with, it is said, thoward thousand armed slayes; and where vastated and depopulated with, it is said, downents to care for and apply, and vast about a thousand armed slaves; and where last year we could purchase any amount of fresh provisions and cotton at the cheapest rate—Captain Wilson, of H. M. S. Gorgon, thought that a hundred tons of cotton could be coffeeted from that valley and the hills adverted to the content of and there a few miserable wrotches striving people. They are the ones who have done to keep soul and body together by fishing and most of all to keep the country in continual collecting the seeds of grasses. Our labor is very much increased by this depopulation, inasmuch as we must go at least three hundred miles for all the food our native laborers remiles for all the food our native laborers reafter an empire or a republic, it cannot alter the intention of these ambitious priests.

Their-desire is to surround themselves the safeguards of royalty, to make their own Dr. M. P. Jewett, President of Vassar Fenest more secure.

And would not the same predilections re

of his recent visit to Europe to inspect the various systems of female education in vogue these. We make the following extract: cate his daughters at home under private our nation with the representatives of the pa-

weak imitators of their superiors, desiring to keep up a show of gentility; where the father, proud but poor, is unable to defray the expense of a suitable instructor, and must employ an incompetent teacher, whose services can be secured at a low rate. In such republic into an empire by throwing them-

the gratitude of a monarch by making him feel that he owed to them his throne, would they not do it? Could they with their nature resist the temptation, any more than a cat that of the fish which lies within reach of eat that of the fish which less within reach of her paws? There is but one hope in reference to the emergency which should give the priests this power in the affairs of our country, and that is in the fact that we are doing more to change them and their people than they us. We are republicanizing them more than they are Catholicizing us. In the time of the Revolution the Catholics of Maryland were as earnest in the cause of liberty as the Puritans of New England. And perhaps a like process of decatholization, at least in political matters, may be going on among our emigrant papists. But at present we could no more trust our liberties with these imported republicans than with a Bonaparte or a Bomba. They do not know what liberty is; it is beyond their comprehension.—N. Y.

A SLAVE-PEN BROKEN UP. We copy from the Evening Post the followng portion of a deeply interesting letter from

"The release of the slaves of the rebel General Stuart from a slave-pen in Pratt-street, in this city, was attended by some in-teresting incidents. Colonel Birney having applied for the authority to visit the place applied for the authority to visit the place and confiscate Stuart's property, an order to that effect arrived yesterday, and in the afternoon the colonel proceeded to the prison, showed his order, entered, and locking the doors behind him, entered the court-yard first, and then visited the cells. In this place sixty persons were confined, some of them having been there over three years. To be imprisoned there, without ever being allowed to visit the outer world, to forget almost what trees and flowers and green fields were, to be deprived even of the cool breezes of heaven. was bad enough, but there was worse than this. The ball, the chain, the shackles were creatures more miserable. Sixteen men were bound together with shackles at the ankles, others were chained two by two, and one old man had his legs fastened together by shackles connected by chains bound to his waist. The poor wretches were all terribly frightened when called up by the colonel. They thought he had came to buy them and take them off South, as it seems they have been kept there by their masters to await either peace and the Union as it was, or a good chance for shipment to the South. They were soon reassured, however, and a black-smith having been sent for, the chains and

shackles were speedily removed.
"When the chains fell from the ankles of when the chains left from the ankies of the old man, he lifted up his eyes and hands and exclaimed, 'Thank God!' "The expression was simple, but in its tone revealed the suffering, the despair of months. When told they were to go out and be free, they could not believe it at first, but when assured again and again that it was so, a simultaneous shout and again that it was so, a simultaneous shout of gladness went up, which must have made the angels rejoice, and 'God bless you, massa! God Almighty bless you! The Lord Jesus love you, massa!' were the blessings freely showered upon the colonel, who, scarcely less happy than they, tried to make them understand that they awad their release them understand that they owed their release to the government. They listened and as-sented, but still evidently looked upon the colonel as their deliverer after all. The scene, he says, he shall never forget. Their joy found vent, with the men, in prayers and ejaculations of praise, with the women in tears and embraces of each other. "Finally the colonel told them they must

get ready to go out. Then they fairly flew to their cells for their bags and bundles. Andthe colonel told it with a smile—even call a laudable self-respect?) showed itself He could see them smoothing their hair, put-ting on little articles of finery, and otherwise 'prettying up,' before their bits of looking-glasses. It was not many minutes, however, efore they all came down, and were marched out, men, women and children, into the free —to them doubly free—air.

"They were taken to the recruiting office in Camden street, and here another most affecting scene took place. The news of the opening of the prison had spread like wildfire, and the office and pavement in front were crowded with colored people, many of whom now met friends and relatives for the first time for three years. Well, I must not make my letter too long. Suffice it that joy reigned supreme, and when the colonel asked, 'Now, what is to be done with these people for tonight?' the most generous hospitality was berally tendered. After seeing them thus all provided for, and enlisting sixteen ablebodied men in the service, the colonel returned to camp, feeling that the blessing of Heaven would be upon the work he had that

day done.
"In the evening one of the lieutenants, talking with the new freedmen, asked them if they knew the person who liberated them. 'No,' answered one, 'we'don't know him, but we know that God sent him.' 'Yes,'

*Thus, you see, 'the hand-breadth cloud the sages feared' is spreading. The colonel hopes soon to open every slave-pen in Baltimore, and through God's grace and the strong arm of the government, they shall never be used as such again."

ROMANISM IN SCOTLAND.

Devout hearts in Scotland are alarmed at the rapid growth of Romanism in that stronghold of Protestantism. The manufactures of the large cities attract multitudes of Irish laborers, and they bring with them the priests and the ceremonies of Rome. The British . Standard says:

Popery continues to make a noise all the world over, but sound and fury are not to be confounded with conquest. More and more is the spirit of the system being developed, especially in this our native land. All the great centres of population in England are already appropriated, and at length the invasion has extended to every part of Scotland. Even Aberdeen, once so renowned for men of hard heads, strong hearts, clear, and sound Protestantism, is having its cathedral, with all the Papal apparatus therewith connected. It is stated, on authority which seems correct, that about one-third of the entire baptisms of the city are by Romish hands. The fact is the city are by Romish hands. The fact is astounding, and all but incredible. Baptism may seem to the less reflecting a harmless operation eyen by Popish hands, but it is much otherwise. To rule the mother is to possess the child, and they who hold the infant will hold the man. This is the seed time; the harvest will come in due season. When a fourth of the population have become Papal, then the eyes of the remaining Protestants will be opened but opened too late—to their perilous condition. A fourth will soon ascend to half, and in two or three generations the Vatican will dispute the palm with the General Assembly. If Aberdeen with the General Assembly. shall be made a conquest, the capture of other places will become a thing of easy schievement: for assuredly more shrewd and self-reliant people are not to be found in the

Popery is no longer in Scotland the dreaded, hated thing it was wont to be when the elder portion of the present generation were children, and when the very name of Pope created a shudder. Then "The Ch of Witnesses" and "The Book of Martyrs" were in every hand, and the terrible story of the career of Claverhouse had a place in every feart. Little people read it and quivered as they read, while their fathers and mothers interposed stimulating and wholesome com-

ment. This most instinctive horror of popery ce characterized the entire S people, was the best safeguard of the nation's Protestantism, and the blessings which that Protestantism brought to the country. But, in process of time, people became too wise, they rose superior to these nursery tales; and to the terrors of old women. They allowed all that history affirmed of popers in days that were past; but these days, it was con

tended, were never more to return.

About the beginning of the present century there was good ground for such conclusions, but, assuredly, that ground has now been completely cut from under the too confiding and the unreflecting multitude. Popery now holds its head very high in quarters where then there was scarcely a Papist. In the great and thriving town of Dundee, it has become a power, and a terrible power, for il. It is no longer the contemptible thing once was. Multitude and architecture high pretension and the adhesion of genter families, have tended to lift it up in the eye of the millions. Were the best and holfest man of his time, John Willison, now alive, his heart would break within him, and, with the prophet of old, "rivers of water would run down his cheeks, as he beheld the rising power of Anti-Christ.

For the Morning Star

GEN. BUTLER AT CENTRE HARBOR. The news spread through this vicinity that Gen. Butler was stopping at the "Centre House," and several hundred people flocked around this popular summer boarding palace to see him. These, with the numerous guests from all portions of the country, now at this famous " watering place," constituted quite a crowd. Of course they called him out for a speech, which was short and patriotic. He commenced by saying he was highly gratified, and thanked the audience heartily for the warm reception his native state had given him, paying a high compliment to this portion of our once united, but now severed States, fitly termed the "Switzerland of America," for her grand and picturesque scenery. On the affairs of the country he then remarked substantially as follows &

" It is fitting that we exchange these friendy congratulations, in view of the condition of the country as compared with the perils through which it had recently passed. What have the loyal States done in the brief space of two years? A rebellion without cause, of unparalleled and gigantic proportions, had struck at the heart of the nation. Our national ar-my, numbering only a few hundreds, scarcely a respectable police for monarchs, and the navy sent abroad, disabled or stolen with our naty sent abroad, disabled of solel with our forts and arsenals, and the Treasury robbed. At the head of the Government a new and un-tried board of officers, inexperienced in matters now so suddenly demanding their attention. In the face of all these difficulties, what has the North accomplished? They have created an army of a million soldiers, and furnished munitions of war, as if by magic, unequalled since the days of Xerxes.

This army has fought more pitched battles

than any other army on the record of time, and gained more victories. Even Napoleon's did army and victories not excepted splendid army and victories and their Secessia claimed thirteen States, and their full share of the territory beyond. Maryland was scarcely loyal, but now is Union as any of her sister states. Western Virginia, very much resembling the noble old Granite state, in her rugged hills, beautiful scenery, and the character, enterprise and i-loving tendencies of her worthy popoval state. Missouri and Kentucky, fully redeemed from the clutch of treason. Ten-nessee, hitherto scarcely disloyal, is fast ex-pelling the rebel hordes and outlaws from her borders. Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the last stronghold of the bogus Confederacy in the south and west, yields to the potent arm of the Federal government, and the great ar-tery of the nation is clear of rebel obstructions,

and our vessels navigate the "Father of Wa-Union feeling strong and increasing in several of the other seceded states, and the glorious old flag of the country floating in triumph out nag of the country hoating in triumph over portions of every state, with the single exception of Texas! Glorious banner! May its stars never be less, and their lustre ever be ish. When our wants are well supplied we losing God's favor. This answer is right, and brighten, and its stripes ever be a scourge to live, are rich. It is not true that

the backs of traitors.

We all want peace speedily restored. Here We all want peace speculty restored. Here all are agreed. But the only way for peace is a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. A son of New Hampshire proposes to bring peace and save the country by "moral God. Is it evil that wants are many? Not of benevolence as well as all other acts. If this wants are legion. Who can number we abide by all the requirements of God, we shall not, on that account, be left to started from the shall not, on that account, be left to started from the shall not on the sha bring peace and save the country by "moral suasion." By opposing the blood thirsty army of the insurgents with a grand "Mausoleum of Hearts." If my memory of the classics is correct, the first Mausoleum of which we have any account could not be finished before the person for whom it was preparing died. Long before this peculiar power could be prepared to oppose our enemies, would our prepared to oppose our enemies, would our visionary peacemakers sleep in unhonored graves. Your offers of peace to traitors! graves. Your offers of peace to the work of Why they laugh at and spurn your proposals! Talk about compromise and rights of hose in arms against the best of governments! The only right of traitors to country is to pull hemp! And if a few had had their right long ago, we should have had no rebellion. It is the duty of every citizen to sustain the government, in its efforts to crush this rebellion. Let no party, or set of men, embarrass the administration in its endeavors to do this, because they do not approve of all the measures of the men in power. I wish to know no party till this war is over, and the authority of the nation is maintained and treason exterminated, except the party for the country; the whole country as it was, and her noble constitution, laws and free institutions preserved. It is always easy to the fault. But fault finding becomes a crime that fault. But fault finding becomes a crime when we do it to embarrass the government, in such a time as this, and imperil the national existence. Allow the President to use all the power in keeping with the laws of civilized warfare, and receive the co-operation of the whole people, without regard to accidents of birth. Stop finding fault. You thereby cease giving aid and comfort to the rebellion.

Jeff. Davis' minions are holding out in this war, now mainly in hope of a division in the They watch you, and not your elections. Rally around true Union men

During his address, he was frequently cheered, and several questions were asked to trap or embarrass him. L cite two and his answers, to show his ready wit. The Gener al had referred to the patriotic host that rushed to defend the country, at the call of the President. A voice loudly asked, "Where are they now?" He replied, "Many of them sleep in honored graves, 'beneath the clods of the valley,' giving their lives for our common liberties, while many of you remain at home to enjoy them; and then you have the cool ingratitude to give aid and comfort to the rebels, by grumbling and embarrassing the government. I tell you that were all this sympathy for secession to cease at once, and treason at the north, before the first flower is tinged with the frost of this present autumn, this accursed rebellion would be utterly ex-

Another voice exclaimed, "Did not you rote for Breckinridge and Jeff. Davis at Charleston?" "Yes," replied the General. "Up to that time, they were, to all appearances, loyal men, and they were able states men. But you might as consistently fault the Saviour of the world, for choosing Judas for one of the apostles, as to blame me for that now. And a man that would call in question my consistency or loyalty, on account of my votes at Charleston, would be a follower of Judas were he here to receive his service."

Gen. Sprague of Rhode Island being pres ent, on his way to recruit his health among our rugged mountains, was called on for a speech, but he declined. -F.-REED.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

It is hard to accuse a man or a class of men of being disloyal to their country, Patriotism has ever been esteemed a high virtue, and no stigma is more dishonorable than that of traitor. So general and deep seated was the patriotism of our whole nation sup-posed to be, that for a long time we could many argueda

tion more widely spread than most supposed. The condition of society at the South was but imperfectly apprehended—the complete pre- ately prayer or exhortation, we should be in dominance of the slave oligarchy, the abject condition, the barbarism indeed of large portions of the people there. We knew that the exception. They are gospel principles. If ever had a more legitimate cause. Other peo- in rebellion. The nation is composed of the state of things there was strangely anomalous, out we did not begin to understand it. The had for some time been satisfied that they could not long maintain their sway, unless alienated and separated from the North; hence they used every means to prepare the masses among them for their fell designs-a task not so very hard considering, the material upon which they wrought, and the attendng circumstances. For years a Northern nan could not travel in some portions of the South, but at the risk of his life.

All this shows the necessity of the struggle alternations were presented; either the whole country must relapse into barbarism, or beup to that fate, or the barbarism itself must be sloughed off and the whole land be consecrated to the purposes of a high civilization. The root, seat, substance of the gangrene was slavery; and those most concerned in its support themselves attempted to select the alternative, and settle the question. They ought to sever the country and appropriate its richest natural divisions, and thereby involve the rest in anarchy and ruin.

The purpose is now plain, yet there are umbers here in the free North who sympathize with their base designs. For last of power, gain, and prejudice they in their innation would peril all we hold most dear as a people. We rejoice however that the pubaway. Not that the danger is past. The ordeal is a fierce one, the evil is one of vast proportions and strength, and no one can tell what form it may assume, or means emplay. We should be prepared for it every

It is, however, time that the position of every man sas taken and known. Every man owes it to himself, his family, friends, his country, posterity, that such should be God said, "Thou shalt not steal," "Rethe case. All know by this time what it is to be loyal, and what to be disloyal. There can be no neutrality, there can be but two sides. Show by your works where you stand.

We hunger and thirst, plan, scheme, labor, tually lose by disobedience. That the thief, RICHES. must have property. Our physical, mental, would, as a whole, make nothing moral nature cries out for possession. Give, flagrant violations of God's law. And pergive, bursts forth in every moment's experi-

" Man wants but little here below

most of them, stands highest. Who is the richest man? He that needs the most and is well supplied. To possess Religion is conducive to our physical health what does not bless adds no wealth. To be and comfort; to our intellectual improvement enriched by objects of beauty, we must have and refinement and vigor; to our general hap-eyes. Wherefore hath the blind man flow-piness as well as our moral good. The proers, and landscapes, and architectural gran- hibitions which it lays on us, the self-denials deur, and paintings, and sweet faces? They it demands, are only such as are demanded by bless him not; they are not wealth to him. our very natures and constitutions, and the Is a gross, boorish man made rich by works labors it requires are such as conduce to of art, and forms of beauty, by exquisite mel- health and promote enjoyment. For the benmal, low. When their natures are elevated, all interests now and forever, is religion orig-

er which money buy then money is wealth to not beneficial, but positively injurious. them. The reason that so many are engross- Why, then, should it not be the princ ed in seeking mere material, sordid posses business of all men to promote it? Whether sions 12.15 and in the grossness of their natit be true or false, no man can act upon the of feasting, would have their preference.

riches of Christ." He creates new desires, wake in the future to learn their mistake; or new capacity, and supplies the whole. He if they wake they find themselves none the gives truth and a love of truth; salvation and worse for having been children of God. delight in salvation; a God and pleasure in Divine communion; eternal inheritance and ability to enjoy that inheritance. The ability

Satantalways deceives the souls whom he ingratified would have increased our misery. destroys. He never approaches one with his The blessings without the ability to enjoy, would have been as singing to deaf men, or gives a relish for the feast the has prepared, soft and pleasing voice; with his hoofs con-Is not this wonderful, glorious? How such cealed with the moral character of an act all our possessions! Well they may be called much it is capable of enjoying? And who can tell how much the Lord has prepared for his redeemed? "Unspeakable Triches!" against any unpleasant results or disastrons consequences liable to succeed, he beguiles unstable souls by heir consequences.

too strong. Christ gives it all. We print on the last page an obituary the late Rev. G. W. WEBB, who died at Sunderlinville, Penn., on the 3d of June last.

the President, which we print this week, that for error and error for truth. "It is neither he has no idea of abandoning the emancipa- new nor strange that he should quote Scription policy. We commend the letter to the ture to lead men into sin. He did the same candid attention of our readers.

"ALL TO THE GLORY OF GOD.". present and for the future. Our choice of a

it. All our eating and drinking, our food luxuries. Our clothing and ornaments. We are to work or cease to work, to eat and drink or abstain, to trade or refuse to trade, to labor or to rest, to enjoy a season of rehardly trust the evidence of our own senses, that we were in the midst of civil war, with a tional exercises. We are not merely to third of the people arrayed against the government. It must be an exaggeration, a few tional exercises. We are not merely to preach and pray, and sing and exhort; secretly, socially, and publicly, when we feel imthem, while the masses are still true. So pressed to perform such an act, or experifor labor we are to labor for the glory of God, are ready to attend to our labor or business.

To these principles we believe there is no antipathies, we perceive that no other war cannot deal with states as states, especially rience, and daily walk and talk with God.

Do we fear that the observance of this rule in all its bearings would diminish our worldly thrift and prosperity? Well, what if it should? of a daily heaven in the soul, more than make amends for that loss? A constant sense that as truth enrages the apostles of error, as arise, claim, and maintain their rights as come severed and a large part of it be given God is with us and for us, that we are his particular favorites? Do we want more worldly thrift than God is willing we should possess more than our appropriate share of should remember that the same God who has tion. They knew that the whole Christian said, "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt sentiment of the North and the world was people. We rejoice not covery said, "Inou shart not start in the said, "Whatsoever ye enlightened, and the infatuation passing would that men should do unto you, do yeeven so to them," and "Do all to the glory of God." Do you dare or desire to steal and covet, and work on the Sabbath, to accumulate wealth? Of course not. Then why should you dare or desire to violate the other principles of action God has laid down? Perhaps you answer that you do not believe one really possesses any more of this world by thus violating God's commands. That when member the Sabbath day to keep it holy, &c., he at the same time foresaw every circumstance and every event in the history of every man, and so arranged the machinery of

his universe that one would not lose by obedience, but would in the course of his life ac- and civil government, came in collision. and thirst, plan, scheme, labor, the covetous man and the Sabbath breaker, prevailed. At every turn slavery, property tel at the always pleasant village of Plymouth

> God has given. It is even applicable to acts of benevolence as well as all other acts. If

at all. Bless God for wants. Bless him fairs as well as our spiritual. Earth's stores more when they are all supplied. The beast as well as heaven's blessings are at his comwants little. Our natures are more noble, mand, and we may as safely trust him for one Wants increase as nature rises. The more as for the other. At any rate he makes no excellent the being the greater his necessities. rule which we can violate with impunity-Wants are a badge of nobility. He that has none which it will injure us to obey.

RELIGION BENEFICIAL.

odies and thoughts good and true? No more efit of state as well as church, of body and than swine with jewels. All the possible mind as well as morals; for to-day as well as riches of many men is material, coarse, ani- the future; for time as well as eternity; for the elements of their wealth multiply. Give instead and promulgated and enforced. Take them ability to enjoy more, and it will do out all the principles inculcated by it--subthem good to possess more.

If men can only enjoy meat, all their wealth als, and you have nothing left. Expunge tract them from any code of health and mormust consist in meat. If they have pleasure them from any system of political economy or in traffic, in reputation, in luxuries and pow- jurisprudence, and what remains is not only

tures. If all the glories of heaven were pour-true principles of philanthropy or patriotism ed upon them they would not appreciate them. and oppose it. If true, it is the only thing The cattle mart, or corn exchange, or house needful; if false, it is still a promoter of the greatest good here, a support and comfort in Here then appears the "unsearchable death, and those who die in the faith never

cloven foot all in sight, and says: " Love me would have been as singing to deaf men, or beauty to the blind. But he opens blind act of transgression, and reap the bitter fruits eyes, unstops deaf ears, softens hard hearts, of it." But with honied words and with a we can now become! How yast and excellent cealed; with the moral character of an act all with many fair speeches about the consiste sires of a converted soul? Who can tell how cy and propriety of that act; with a thousand

leaves them to their sad fate. Ordinarily the sincerity and honesty with which deluded souls are wont to apologize for and justify power Satan has over them, by the exercise of which he has induced them to put light for It, will be seen by the admirable Letter of darkness and darkness for light, and truth

appear as an angel of light and present him, the nation is menaced by a fierce and powerself among the sons of God. And often when ful rebellion, which unscrupulously makes daily business. Every day's work that we one says, "See how sincere I am in this doc- any resort in its power to accomplish its netrine or practice," which is contrary to the farious schemes. Of course, our first busiperform, every pargain we make with a chief tian or a worldling. All our plans for the Word of God, he might as well call all men ness is to crush this conspiracy; and experito witness what a fool the devil has made of ence proves that it requires our united, vigorous, persistent efforts to accomplish this. pursuit in life and the manuer of prosecuting But it must be done at whatever cost; and in

THE WAR-WITS CAUSE. It is amusing to hear the wise and mighty ing of providence with respect to all subordin-

men of the nation discuss the causes, of this ate questions. Such is the dictate of pruterrible war. Some say that ambitious poli-dence and patriotism, and the view which ou cians made all the trouble; some that fanat- best men of all classes are disposed to take of ies, North and South, extremists, were the it. guilty parties; others, that the heresy of To satisfy the minds of honest inquirers, State rights crazed the heads of Southern however, some things may be said further. statesmen, and hurled them into the strife; Much of course depends upon the future others, that inequalities of trade, and jealousy course of things. Should the people of the

the mean time, we must submit to the order-

HAVERHILL, Aug. 27, 1863.

Bro. Burr :- I am here as a delegate from

gational and Presbyterian churches and min-

tracted any particular attention. The State

Spirit," looks fresh and glorious as it has for

of the prosperous free States, played the mis- South discover their infatuation, how they hem, while the masses are still true. So ence a strong sense of duty, any more than any argued.

The malady was more inveterate, the infection many argued.

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The malady was more inveterate, the infection many argued.

The malady was more inveterate, the infection many argued. tent, irresistible cause, than the present .- the recent raid upon Kansas, until they are When we study the sentiments, life-spirit, all subdued, crushed, and well nigh extermin a frame of mind which predisposes us to wor- the essential elements of religious, political, ated, that would be another case, the results ship, and should be as ready to do it as we social, business life, at the North and South, of which must be provided for and met. observe their antagonisms, their sharply drawn It is clear that our general govern

we shrink from them we shrink from those ples have fought for fame, for ambition, for people of the nation, and the government rules whose observance is essential to our territory, for national existence, for conquest; must therefore deal with the people. A por highest spirituality and happiness. Not that but here we have a war springing from deepmignest spirituality and nappiness. Not that out here we have a spirituality and nappiness. All that makes dealt with as seditionists and traitors. It is their observance, but that we cannot be such up life in one party was arrayed against the idle to talk of what shall be done with the devoted, spiritual, strong Christians as we entire life volume of the other party for years states of South Carolina, Georgia, &c., overshould be—such Christians as know the ful- before they appealed to arms. Great men, run as they now are with this malicious reness of Christ and salvation by blessed expe- patriotic men, have struggled heroically to volt. soften the sharp antagonism and avert the So also with regard to the colored populastrife, harmonize the conflicting elements, and tion, particularly the slaves. Time must be preserve peace in the nation. They may have allowed to develop their condition. For cendelayed the conflict, they could not avert it. turies slavery has been exerting upon them which the nation is involved. Several Wound not the sweet, the blessed enjoyment Life at the South hated the life of the North, all its barbaric and degrading influences. and that of the North provoked that hatred, Yet if they shall be enabled measurably to men, of which there are many and increasing

heaven excites the ire of hell. Professing the same religion, they were re- indications, who will believe that the arms of ligious enemies. The principles and practice freemen will ever be employed to hurl them have? Do we want more than is for our real of morality at the South were opposed to the down again to bondage? good? Do we want more of this world than conscience and Christian sentiments of the We are willing that all such matters should shall fall to our lot in the straight path of du- North. It was impossible for persons of the follow the orderings of providence. We do ty! And will we deliberately rob God of our two sections to converse together, pray to- not know that the colored population will affections and our service, to obtain the world gether, act together in the cause of missions, ever have to leave the South. There most of by means displeasing to him? And will we Bible distribution, church extension, or Christhem were born, there they have toiled, there rob our souls of that communion with our Redeemer which we profess to desire above all and feelings. Christians of the North conelse and to prize above all price, that we may scientiously held that Christians of the South live and enjoy their rights. When the rebelannulled, violated the second great law of the lion is crushed, let all, black and white, be the world—or rather that we may aid satan in Christian system; and all the pride, passion treated according to their deserts.—J. J. B. spreading snares before our own feet? We and will of the South, resented the accusa-

against them, and even when not a word was our New Hampshire Yearly Meeting, to atspoken their sensitive natures felt the sting tend the General Association of the Congrerebuke; and their anger was kindled, and rankled year in and year out against those isters of New Hampshire, this being the name with whom they were politically and relig- the Association bears, although the number jously associated. They could not help it .- of the Presbyterian churches in the state in They must either sacrifice slavery or feel but six, and the Congregationalists is above these pangs and nurse the bate. Peace and one hundred and eighty. On my route up by union in the church was impossible in such a the Montreal railway, but a few objects at-

In politics the same conflict prevailed. At Reform School, pleasantly and eminently situthe North, the Union meant liberty; at the ated on your right a little above Manchester, South it meant slavery. How could we walk where the juvenal delinquents, male or fe together peaceably with such opposite senti-ments? In caucus, convention, Congress, ev-Winnipiseogee Lake, "smile of the Great erywhere, two irreconcilable spirits strove for power; opposite ideas of human rights wears, the boat meeting your cars at the

In commerce and trade the same trouble provided to the same trouble provid commercial ideas and customs at the North highlands of the Granite State, old Moosehildisputed the right of property in man, ex- lock mountain rises grandly eminent above cluded slaves from their catalogue of trade; surrounding hills, whose top house is fifteen chafed and rebuked the pride of the South in miles by horseback, and in sight from this vilall discussions of commercial ethics, in refusing to traffic in their chief article of trade, in eated on the high eastern bank of the refusing securities on slaves; in a thousand necticut, twenty-eight miles above Hanover, ways, in all the little minutiæ of intercourse, and eighty by railway above Concord, and the South were made to feel rebuked and dis- having in full view from the Vermont side, nonored. How could they quietly endure Bradford village southwardly, and northwardthis? Is it strange that their pride and pas- ly five miles Newbury, where is located the sion should ripen into hate and thirst for re- quite celebrated Methodist Seminary. Bevenge? Could we expect a proud people to sides the court house here, jail, academy and cherish a close union with those who were many beautiful private dwellings, overlooking deeply offending them in every little transaction in trade?

tervale, and hills stretching far away in the socially, the same strife existed. The ideas distance, there are two large churches, Methof position, standing, respectability at the odist and Congregationalist, in the latter of oth, were all in keeping with the spirit of which the Association comes to order at 10 slavery. The owner of slaves belonged to the o'clock, Tuesday, there having been a prayer aristocracy; an austere and oppressive spirit meeting the evening previous. Rev. J. G. passed for dignity; passion and murderous Davis of Amherst, secretary of the Associaesentment stood for chivalry; reckless dis- tion, who is chosen triennially, and, much sipation and vulgarity were held to be marks like the clerk of our General Conference, is manly generosity and spirit. At the North expected to hold the office a very long time, all of this was different, and this difference called the meeting to order, received the was felt in all the varied interminglings of the names of pastors and delegates, where at half two peoples. The North condemned the past ten, an excellent sermon was delivered South, and the South despised and hated the by Rev. Mr. Cook of Hollis. At the next ses-North. How could they avoid this strife? sion the Association was fully organized by How could they associate easily and agreea- electing by ballot Prof. Brown of Dartmouth bly when their ideas of respectability were so College as moderator, and a scribe and assistdifferent? There are no elements of strife ant scribe in the same manner to these tempomore potent than these conflicting ideas of social standings. They poison nearly every

The business of the occasion progresses in neighborhood, divide society into feuds and harmony, by reports made from the various factions, engender jealousy and hate. But county conferences. There are among the the North and South were more widely sepa- Congregationalists held annually county conrated, and divided in more aggravating re- ferences, which are constituted of the pastors spects, than any other peoples, and we ought and lay delegates, and these are represented not to be surprised at the antipathies which by delegates, lay and clerical, in the present

state gathering; and also county Associations, When we consider this state of the case, which, composed of pastors exclusively, and can we wonder that the South should be- convened for ministerial enlightenment and come desperate? That they should determine edification, are also herein represented. So the to escape from this furnace of torment?- various parts of the state, so far as Congregawas a cause, and a potent one, for this tionalism is concerned, are represented, and war; and unless society at the South is whol- have a voice on the present occasion. ly renovated, real, satisfactory peace is im-For three days we have three session possible. We may conquer the South, force diem, either of the Association proper, or them to obey the Constitution, but they will of some society, or special public service conalways hate us unless they are regenerated.— nected, much as we have at our New Hamp-We must sweep away slavery, open the terrishire Yearly Meeting; and some of these like tory to immigration, and inaugurate free labor, free schools, free speech, free press, and ness. We attended two of the four prayer religion with love to man included, and we meetings, and freely mingled and participatshall secure union of hearts as well as union ed in the services, spiritual and fervent. We

heard but one other sermon after the introductory, which was by Prof. Brown, before WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM? the Education Society, Dr. Noyes of Dart-Among the subjects which some are anx-mouth College, presiding. On Wednesday ous to discuss is that of the future condition and Thursday forenoon, several interests were

of those heretofore held in slavery. Say considered. Representatives were received they, after the war is, closed, what is to be from other religious denominations, and from one with the slaves? Are they to be other State Associations of their own, as from brought North, and raised to an equality with Vermont, Ohio, Massachusetts and New us; or to be colonized in some other country, York. The Methodists, Presbyterians and or remanded to their former condition of sla- Baptists, were reported by corresponding very? We have before intimated that such messengers, and our Yearly Meeting by myquestions are irrelevant at present, and are self, and in return, they send to us next year, often agitated more to perplex and embar-rass, than for any good purpose. As things Boutwell as substitute. A due prominence is now stand, no measure could be proposed given to these Christian greetings by messenwhich would not be attended with difficulties, gers from other hodies, and certainly this is

Before we can determine any political sta- an interesting feature on all similar occasions. tus, we must know how the war is to termin- The Association adopted a resolution to the

preaching alone, and they call upon the Bap- fore the Proclamation was issued, the last one tists, Methodists, and Freewill Baptists in hundred days of which passed under the exso prominent and real.

to preach this afternoon, and then a commu- blows yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at ses of this General Association.

Yours Fraternally.

held, the world would have sustained a loss.

As for the facts stated in this book, any farther and were not adopted as such in good faith. than they are corroborated by other publications, of course we know nothing, but presume them to be correct. Many of them are of a deeply interesting

lovers of church history or true piety.

TO THE

UNION MASS CONVENTION, At Springfield, Illinois.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2. The following is President Lincoln's letter: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 31, 1863.

HON. JAMES C. CONKLING, My Dear Sir :- Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Un- est motives, even the promise of freedom on men, to be held at the capital of Illinois and the promise being made, must be kept. on the third day of September, has been re-

false to the nation's life. me. To such I would say: You desire peace, is hard to say that anything has been more and you blame me that we do not have it; bravely and better done than at Antietam, but how can we attain it? There are but Marfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many three conceivable ways: First, to suppress fields of less note. the rebellion by force of arms. This I am Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgot-

second way is to give up the Union. I am broad bay and the rapid river, but also up the against this; if you are, you should say so narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the dissolution, there only remains some imagin- and made their tracks. able compromise. I do not believe that any Thanks to all for the Great Republic, for compromise embracing the maintenance of the principle by which it lives and keeps the Union is now possible. All that I learn alive for man's vast future. Thanks to all.

agreed can at all affect that army. In an ef- the rightful result. Yours very truly, fort at such compromise we would waste time,

which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all. A compromise to be effective must be made either with those who control the rebel army To the Exitor of the Morning Star: that as such I am responsible to them.

in times of war. ours, are long ones, and crowded with busi-

be brought to life.

traction would operate favorably for the Unisociety from this scene of "screws" and ion. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year after graduation! Already we are settered stantial government? The very existence, of either sect were too feeble and few to sustain and a half trial to suppress the rebellion be-over both hemispheres! Our trienn't meet-

New Hampshire, to adopt a similar resolution. plicit notice that it was coming unless arrest-We were pleased to see this fraternal feeling ed by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as The matter of re-establishing a Congrega- favorably for us since the issue of the Proclational religious newspaper in this state, came mation as before. I know, as fully as one up, and was put into hands that will accom- can know the opinions of others, that some plish the thing. Several brethren appeared of the commanders of, our armies in the field and spoke in behalf of several boards and the who have given us our most important victoarmy, whom I may mention something of at ries, believe the emancipation policy and the another time. Rev. Mr. Parker of Derry, is aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest

n season is to close the three days' exer- least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers. Among some of the commanders holding these views are some THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED who have never had any affinity with what isa called abolitionism, nor with Republican party ablish- politics, but who hold them purely as military ment.

It appears to us a duty that all Christian sects opinions. I submit their opinions as being to the world that they publish their doctrines entitled to some weight against the objection and history. Had this history therefore been withthe blacks are unwise as military measures,

you; but no matter, shight you, then, exclu-But the most valuable feature of the work is the rit of evangelical piety which is breathed through lamation on purpose to aid you in saving the we differ from this denomination, as also on their usages and discipline. But in this matter of spiritual worship we give them the right hand of fellowship. The History appears to be well written, and it deserves a place on the book shelves of all gle to save the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union.— Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives; why should they do anything for us if we do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strong-The signs look better. The Father of Waceived. It would be very agreeable to me ters again goes unvexed to the sea, thanks to thus to meet my old friends at my own home, the great Northwest for it! Nor yet wholly but I cannot just now be absent from this city to them; three hundred miles up they met so long as a visit there would require. New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey
The meeting is to be of all those who main-New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey tain unconditional devotion to the Union, and South, too, in more colors than one, also lent I am sure that my old political friends will a hand. On the spot their part of the history thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's was jotted down in black and white. The job gratitude to those other noble men whom no was a great national one, and let none be barpartisan malice or partisan hope can make red who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river There are those who are dissatisfied with may well be proud, even though that is all, it

trying to do; are you for it? If you are, so ten. At all the waters' margins they have far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a been present, not only in the deep sea, the plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for ground was a little damp, thay have been

eads to a directly opposite belief.

The strength of the rebellion is in its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. future time. It will then have been proved Any offer of terms made by any man or men that among freemen there can be no sucwithin that range in opposition to that army is sintply nothing for the present, because and that they who take such appeal are sure enforce their side of a compromise, if one then there will be some black men who can were made with them. To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the South and peace men ed teeth, and steady eyes and well poised bayof the North get-together in convention and onet, they have helped mankind on to this frame and proclaim a compromise, embracing great consummation; while I fear there will a restoration of the Union. In what way can that compromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's not be over sanguine of a speedy, final trinia, and I think can ultimately drive it out of umph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diliexistence, but no paper compromise to which gently apply the means, never doubting that the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not a just God in his own good time will give us

> LETTER FROM NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1863

or with the people first liberated from the After a month of rambling in New England, domination of that army by the success of our I reached my study last evening. A few army. Now, allow me to assure you that, no weeks of rest and recreation in the country, word or intimation from the rebel army, or are most welcome to one who works through from any of the men controlling it, in relative year in the din and dust of a great city tion to any peace compromise, has ever come To toss off care, and slip away from the rou to my knowledge or belief. All charges and tine of a busy life, is indeed a luxury. But intimations to the contrary are deceptive and a vacation must be short to be the most profitgroundless; and I promise you, that if any able. Too long disuse of books tends to a uch proposition shall hereafter come, it shall distaste for study sometimes. Relaxation is rejected and kept secret from you. I all a healthy mind wants, and all that tired freely acknowledge myself to be the servant brains require. When this is accomplished, of the people, according to the bond of service in the United States Constitution, and replaced by a stronger desire to return to it But the vacation itself should have its peculiar But, to be plain, you are dissatisted with aliment for the mind. When resting among

ne about the negroes. Quite likely there is the birds and the flowers of a delightful couna difference of opinion between you and my- try residence, or rusticating among the cattle self on the subject. I certainly wish that all and poultry, the crops and fruits of a farmer's men could be free, while you, I suppose, do home, who wants to be reading nothing?-Yet I have neither adopted nor pro- What a grand use an interesting book of travposed any measure which is not consistent els subserves at such a time! I could never with even your view, provided you are for the find time to read romance, nor did I ever ex-Union. I suggested compensated emancipa- perience that hunger for fiction which some tion, to which you replied that you wished speak of. A novel never was a temptation to not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had me. But letters of a moral, social and asnot asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from great. land by a distinguished man, abounding with er taxation to save the Union exclusively by incident and anecdote, replete with historic other means. You dislike the Emancipation facts, rich in valuable information, and, above Proclamation, and perhaps would have it re- all, expressive of general sympathy for our tracted. You, say it is unconstitutional; I common humanity, and a just appreciation of think differently. I think the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with law of war are always peculiarly attractive. And can

anybody question their being remunerative?

The most that can be said, if so much, is Let them read Upham's Letters from Europe that slaves are property. Is there, has there and Palestine, -The Land and the Book, by ever been, any question that by the law of Tompson, and enough others more widely war property, both of enemies and friends, known. For my part, the birds sang the may be taken when needed? and is it not more sweetly in the groves, and nature seemneeded whenever taking it helps us and hurts ed more refreshing and lovely when, stretch the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy ed out under some elm or oak, I commenced

nemies' property when they cannot use it, with the philosopher and philanthropist in his and even destroy their own to keep it from foreign tours. And hunting and fishing,—or the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in even having and ploughing, should the stutheir power to help themselves or hurt the endent take an agricultural freak, and wish to emy, except a few things regarded as barbar- add black to his face and blisters to his hands, ous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the -both toil and sport are more grateful to one massacre of vanquished foes and non-combat- who has treated a vacant mind to several ants, male and female. But the Proclamation chapters of charming narrative. Tan and as law is valid or is not valid; if it is not val- toughness are badges of honor to a student

id, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it can-not be retracted any more than the dead can During August I chanced to be at Brunwick, the seat of Bowdoin College. Three Some of you profess to think that its re-years ago fifty-five of us were let loose won

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ing brought together twelve, although double this number received the second degree.—
this number received the second degree.—
Since we left the Alma Mater, four brothers have fallen, and rumor adds still another, who is said to have perished at sea. One fell an incomplete the country; and whereas the Maine Law and the different grades of temperance societies have falled to accomplish the great end for which they were instituted; and whereas we believe that we will have to depend, mainly at least, on the influence of the church to redeem our sin cursad earth from the blighting indication.

The three hundredth anniversary of the THE WEEK.

OR THE WEEK.

OR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Meade's army still remains inactive provoke very many.—Christian World

The three hundredth anniversary of the early victim to consumption, and the missing link broke the chain forever on earth. But our first one lost was our first one saved.—

our first one lost was our first one saved.—

our first one lost was our first one saved.—

our first one lost was our first one saved.—

our first one lost was our first one saved.—

our first one lost was our first one saved.—

to do all that we can to drive this demon from Our chain had one link in glory. Three brave our land and country. And be it further Resolved, That inasmuch as we look for this fellows gave their lives to our imperilled country: "two at Antietam, and one at that country: "two at Antietam, and one at that medium of the church, we believe it to be our most gory but most glorious battle of the reducty as Christians, and especially as ministers, public-Gettysburg. We remembered them, to cry aloud and spare not, against this, one and praised God that they fell in such a cause. of the most broad spread evils with which and praised God that they fell in such a cause.

These three left still twenty of our number in Resolved, That this conference requests its the United States' service.

pleasantly and rather more quietly than usual.

stand.

Resolved, That we look on the growing and popular use of home made wines as a stepping the literary gem of the occasion, in the esti-mation of many, was the address of Prof. popular use of home made wines as a stepping stone to the highway of intemperance, hence Brown of Dartmouth, before the Phi Beta shall condemn it Kappa fraternity. His theme-"The functions and privileges of the American scholar in the crisis of the state"—was treated with mind should be prepared early for the reception of the greatest amount of good possible, and that we believe the crisis of the state.

From the time of Dr. Butler, Bowdoin has received a large share of our denominational Resolved, That we believe the Sabbath patronage. No one to be sure has frumpeted her claims, or flourished her superior attractions in the Morning Star,—still she has drawn F. Baptists to her halls, and will continue to do Baptists to her halls, and will continue to do so, without prate or parade. The friendliest sustain Sabbath schools in their churches; if they do not, they neglect a duty they owe to their families and humanity in general. their new neighbor and competitor, Bates College of Lewiston. Two of the Bowdoin of our Sabbath schools to patronize the anti-Professors propose sending a delegation of slavery book concern at Cincinnati, young ladies from Brunswick to graduate at Meigs Q. M. this new institution. This feature—the collegiate course for ladies-is peculiarly gratifving. I think, to the public. It is a master stroke of policy, as well as the dictate of stroke of policy, as well as the dictate of sound sense, that this College is to be open to both sexes. I was happy to find every one so sanguine of the success of this enterprise.

SANDWICH Q. M., N. H.—Held its August term with the 1st church in Hofderness. The usual routine of business passed off harmoniously. Next session with the church in Bristol.

J. Runnels, Clerk. so sanguine of the success of this enterprise.

Upon returning to New York I find everyhas been successfully carried through. Not a "friends" of our copperhead Governor have exhibited their wisdom in keeping the peace. Their former efforts to defy the Government and to paralyze the arm of Law proved a most humiliating failure. They were made to understand that peremptory and terrible punishment would be visited upon rioters. And again the mob and its abettors failed of receiving the countenance of the public, upon which they had fondly relied. Men of all single attempt at resistance is reported. The Root RIVER Q. M., Min.-Held its last session which they had fondly relied. Men of all parties openly and unconditionally condemn the riot. Still the chief reason why the draft has proceeded quietly is to be found, I doubt men, and the cringing, craven copperheads at Dover, Aug. 26, 1863. their backs, stand in awe before these thousands of loyal men, inured to war, whose treat of grape and canister would be, to say the Lowell, Mass., commencing Oct. 6.

ANNUAL SERMON, Tuesday evening, by Rev. O. T. Walton: to be preceded by the Anniversary Con-

Mr. Andrews, from " one of the first famithe mob, still keeps his summer residence at Ft. LaFayette. Other ringleaders are out on bail. Some will doubtless be brought to justions. Home Miss

heavy course ahead in Medicine and Surgery, which occupies several months. Just at this juncture there is a class of rare opportunities afforded here for study and observation in this department, and I am anxious to make

the most of them.

It is not yet determined who will be called to this pulpit. A city church needs a faithful pastor no less than a stated preacher.

It is not yet determined who will be called to this pulpit. A city church needs a faithful pastor no less than a stated preacher.

It is not yet determined who will be called business at the vestry of F. W. B. church in Lowell, Mass., at 4 o'clock, P. M., Oct. 7.

P. S. BURBANK, Chairman.

Danyille, Sept. 4, 1863. And this church needs in addition a first-class financier in the pastor's chair. I shall re-

requires such recreation, and he proposes to be away a year. But more of him next time. JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

for the Morning Star. OHIO RIVER YEARLY MEETING.

The Ohio River Y. M. convened with the 1st Alexander church. Prayer by Rev. A. J. Hoskinsen. Chose Rev. B. V. Tewksbury, Moderator,

Chose Rev. B. V. Tewksbury, Moderator, and Rev. A. J. Hoskinson, Assistant.

Little Scioto Q. M. reported an addition of 43 by baptism; 1 by letter; and a loss of 8 dismissed, 2 excluded and 5 by death, during the past year.

Meigs, 93 added by baptism; 22 by letter; 5 dismissed; 9 excluded, and 5 died; con-

tributed for Missions, \$53,10. Athens, 44 by baptism; 14 by letter; dismissed; 15 excluded, and 8 died. Changed the time of holding the Y. M. to the Friday before the second Saturday in June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Appointed Rev. S. H. Rawatt to work her the second Saturday in June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Appointed Rev.

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S. H. Barrett to preach a sermon giving the history of the Y. M., at our next session.

Passed the following esolutions:

S. H. Barrett to preach a sermon giving the history of the Y. M., at our next session.

Passed the following esolutions:

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Resolved, That our country, though wicked and greatly deserving the punishment and indignation of Heaven, may yet, in great mercy, be redeemed, purified and saved.

Resolved, That every citizen is morally, religiously and politically bounds to respect the laws of his country, if good and just, and in the present impending crisis is called upon to willingly and efficiently co-operate with the

the present impending crisis is called upon to willingly and efficiently co-operate with the General Government by his influence, votes, personal service, or otherwise, in the overthrow of a despotism threatening the destruction and ruin of the best and most humane government on earth.

Resolved, That there never was a time in

Resolved, That there never was a time in the annals of history when the combined in fluences of the church and world were more needed than the present in effecting a glorineeded than the present in effecting a glori-ous work—a work in which every philanthro-pist and Christian, yea, every man, woman and child, may labor with the Divine approval, and with the certain assurance of victory, which will be felt for all future time.

SLAVERY.

We behold with regret and alarm the rapid and gigantic strides that the destroying angel The Romish missionaries in the North of

the United States' service.

Commencement week at Bowdoin passed think proper, speak on this question from the

SABBATH SCHOOLS, Whereas it is evident that the youthful and that we believe the gospel confers greater

Next session within the bounds of the

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

fleigs Q. M. Thos. E. Peden, Clerk. Alexander, O., Aug. 7, 1863.

Upon returning to New York I find everything quiet. It is said that from 30,000 to 50,000 U. S. thoops are quartered here now. One would sooner fancy himself in Alexandria or New Orleans than New York, such is the military aspect of the city. The smaller parks are all appropriated by the soddiers. The draft having been renewed last month has been successfully earried through. Not a

Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

FREEWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESnot, in the array of well-drilled fighting men we happen to have among us. Venal Irishmen, and the cringing, craven copperheads at the Office of the Morning Star in this city on Wednesday, Sept. 16, next, at 10 evoleck, A. M. Dover, Ang. 26, 1863.

Anniversaries. The Anniversaries of our Be-SABBATH SCHOOLS, Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Speaklies of Virginia," the acknowledged leader of EDUCATION, Wednesday, at 11-2 P. M. Speakers, Rev. J. J. Butler, D. D., and Rev. James Colder. TEMPERANCE and ANTI-SLAVERY, Wednesday evening. Speakers, Revs. Wm. H. Waldron and D. S.

HOME MISSIONS, Thursday, at 10 A. M. Speakers, My engagement with our church here expired last month. I shall not feel at liberty

Education Executive Committee. The Ex-

Notice. The Annual Meeting of the Freewill financier in the pastor's chair. I shall rejoice to see some strong and worthy man devote himself wholly to this important enterprise. May God direct such an one to this noble band of disciples, who are willing to sacrifice and suffer in a good cause!

I find Pres. Fairfield here on route for Europe and the Holy Land. His state of health requires such recreation, and he proposes to

Notice. The Annual Meeting of the Freewill Baptist Education Society of the State of New York will be held at Gilbert's Mills, Oswego Co., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general aftendance of friends is desired.

By order of Ex. Com.,
J. S. GARDNER, Rec. Sec.
Whitestown, N. Y., Ang. 31. [24]

Harrisburg Quarterly Meeting. Fall session with the Cumberland church, in Moore's faceting house, York Co., Pa., Oct. 9, and over the Sabbath.—
Opening sermon by Rev. James Colder.
J. T. BENDER, Clerk.

Prospect Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the North Prospect church, at the school heuse at North Prospect, on Friday, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M. H. G. CARLEY, Com.

Change of time. The next session of the Union Q. M., N. Y., will be held with the Jerusatem church, Friday, Sept. 25, one week earlier than published before. The change is made to accommodate the uniniters who wish to attend the Ministers' Institute. Ministering brethren will please notice it accordingly.

istering brethren will please notice it accordingly.—
Rev. O. J. Moon will preach the opening sermon Friday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
W. WALKER, Clerk.

ment.
G. Coler—Exposition of John 3:9.
J. Robinson—Faith.
J. C. Nye—Perseverance of the Saints.
J. Sherrit—Exposition of Acts 19:3, 4, 5.
T. E. PEDEN, Clerk.

Rev. J. PALMER, Colebrook, Ashtabula Co., O.

Various Paragraphs.

Whereas slavery is rebellion against God and a crime against man, subversive of civil, political and religious rights, and the cause of the present civil war in our nation—ThereThe political agitation has for its aim a uniform the political agitation has for its aim and the political The political agitation has for its aum a united and powerful Germany, with a Parliament and imperial ruler at its head. The religious want is that of a German national church, which, according to the views of one party, is to be founded upon the Word of God; according to the other, upon the complete overthrow of the Christian religion.—London Christian Work.

the demon intemperance—is making among the people in general, and especially the corrupting influence that it has on the minds of the youth of our land, the lature hope of our lature hope

11

Tyrol. There were envoys from all parts of any sufficient foundation for them. White's Tyrol. There were envoys from all parts of the world—Cardinal Wiseman from England, Mgr. Dupanloup from France, and Cardinal Guido from Rome. Austria, curiously Edward's Ferry, but did little damage. Our the warlike old Benedek, who appeared the warlike old Benedek, who appeared the scene with a numerous staff of military rebels.

Gen. Kilpatrick has destroyed the gunboats of the gunboats of the scene with a numerous staff of military rebels. and continued, with interruptions, under the rebels a short time since. succeeding Popes, Paul III., Julius III., and Lee's army is said to be in fair condition, the

JAPAN.-The Rev. W. P. Bagley, who has tion having been greatly exaggerated. missionary in Japan, has been employed in neither Fort Sumter nor. Wagner had surrentranslating the New-Testament from Chinese dered, though the rebels themselves admit that

tion under the sun more ready to receive the

the chaplain of the Prussian embassy at Con-stantinople, gave many facts illustrating the known. Stormy weather had checked naval great change that had taken place in Turkey operations. since the Hatti humaioum, or edict in favor of religious toleration, was issued by the late 5 P. M. of the 1st inst., arrived at New York gress. In the Ottoman empire, 1,100 church- were full of confidence and enthusiasm." In the courts of justice, a Christian's word and is marching on Kingston. He a capital offence.

burn over 100 united with the churches at the Gen. Burnside telegraphs that he took Kings. pected to unite at the next. This work is opposition. connected with the labors of Rev. Mr. Ham- All Eastern Tennessee, except the Chatta mond. It is said to be spreading into the nooga region, has been evacuated and is free. villages around these cities.

where his usefulness is handsomely acknowl- of Mississippi within his lines to return to the edged by the London press.

The Rev. BENJAMIN BRIERLY, recently dom of slaves and pay them wages. The order pastor of the Baptist church in Nevada, Cal., makes provisions for some of the more destihed in that city on July 21, aged about fiftyedited for the last two years a tri-weekly sec-ular paper. Bro. Brierly was at one time, and Little Rock within grasp of the Federal several years ago, pastor of the C. Baptist army.

more, 170; in Boston, 112; Brooklyn, N. Y., Gen. Grant found a number of these balls,

A PREACHER MURDERED .- Among the gross outrages of which the rebels have been so frequently guilty, must be reckoned the murder of Major Hambrick, Captain Evans, ccept the surrender because the four had geon Clymer. engaged in prayer, preparatory to the execution of the barbarous sentence of the rebel of the barbarous sentence of the rebel of the major Hambrick was a local preach-

GEN. ROSECRANS ON SLAVERY. The following extract from a letter written by Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, detailing his opinion on the slavery question, which his course of the slavery question, which his course of the slavery question, which his course of the slavery question which has been supported by the slavery question which his course of the slavery question which has been supported by the slavery question and the slavery question which has been supported by the slavery question which has been supported by the slavery question and the slavery question which has been supported by the slavery question and the slavery question which has been supported by the slavery question which has been supported by the slavery question and the slavery question which has been supported by the slavery question and the slaver from Murfreesboro', he says:

"I am glad to see the splendid stand you REBEL BID FOR FRENCH RECOGNITION." It is

W. S. ROSECRANS."

their masters' horses and wagons in Saline county recently, and in open day formed a pro-cession and marched to Kansas. These things

Council of Trent has just been celebrated in ments by Lee, but there does not appear to be enough, dispatched a general as ambassador; Edward's Ferry, but did little damage. Our the warlike old Benedek, who appeared on few days, and are energetically pursuing the

Council of Trent sat December 13th, 1545, Satellite and Reliance, taken from us by the

Pius IV., to December 4th, 1563. reports of extensive demoralization and deserbeen for some time acting as an independent Late accounts from Charleston state that

into Japanese. Mr. Bagley says: . the former had been seriously breached in the After an intercourse of some three years walls but declare that Beauregard has resolved with this people, I do not hesitate the assertion of a full conviction that there is no nation under the sun more ready to receive the

Gospel than this, if left free by their Government. I could wish with all my heart that ton, the 31st, has arrived at New York. She this people might hear of Christ without the reports that about on Monday the iron-clads er of the sword; but as they have moved up towards Sullivan's Island, taking poforerunner of the sword; but as they have fortified themselves by all the force of government, secured with all the subtilty of Satan to resist the cause of Christ, if now the cannon comes to break and overthrow, Amen. Religious Liberty in Turkey .- At the and Gregg. Gen. Gilmore's batteries kept up RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY.—At the last annual meeting of the Jerusaleverein at Berlin, Rev. Mr. Pichon, for several years els had raised another gun on the Fort. The

Sultan in 1856. The opposition raised on the evening of the 4th. She brings news against the word of God by the fanatical that the siege still continues. Gen. Gillmore Dervishes becomes less powerful each year, had succeeded in running parallels against and the gospel is making slow but sure pro- Fort Wagner. He and Admiral Dahlgreen

es have been built or restored. The word of God is freely proclaimed, and copporters circulate books and tracts everywhere, penetrating almost to the walls of the mosques.

The World has the following despatch:

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 2. The latest information from Gen Burnside's army states that he has passed Jamestown and through the gaps In the courts of justice, a Christian's word tap the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, thus has the same value as a Mussulman's. Christian's cutting off the rebel retreat toward the west, tians can now occupy the highest positions in the state, and change of religion is no longer while another force which had proceeded east-ward of the Cumberland gap would cut off the out of the valley. Gen. Burnside is soon ex In Rochester, N. Y., about 900 on one Sabbath united with the various churches. In Utica 600 conversions are reported. In Au-

last communion, and a large number are ex- ton on the 3d inst., meeting with little serious

Gen. Grant's order No 50 declares that Ten Rev. J. S. Martin, formerly a fugitive nessee and Kentucky, west of Tennessee river, slave, afterwards, for a short-time pastor of a are free from rebel forces, and bushwhacking Baptist congregation in Boston, is now settled and recruiting for the rebels therein will be rigthe ministry in Bromly-by Bow, London, orously punished. He recommends the people avocations; also that they recognize the free

ne of the first Baptist ministers who settled A despatch from Pilot Knob says that deserters from Burbridge's command report that one of the first Baptist ministers who settled in California. He was for several years pastor of the First Baptist church in San Francisco. In addition to his pastoral work, he

church in this city. Maj. Gen. Blunt, in his official report of the WEALTH OF CLERGYMEN .- The noted battle of Honey Springs, Ark., says, the First n of New York are not to be reck- Kansas colored regiment particularly oned among the poor of this world, though they may be rich in faith. Bishop Hughes is worth his million; Rev. J. W. Geissen-ans, and preserved their line unbroken throughthey may be rich in faith. Bishop Hughes is worth his million; Rev. J. W. Geissenheiner, of the Lutheran church, is worth a quarter of a million; Rev. A. R. Van Nest is bravery," adds Gen. Blunt, "I have never reckoned at \$200,000, and half a million more in prospect; Rev. Dr. Spring has \$100,000; Rev. Dr. Adams is worth \$100,000; Rev. Dr. Potts \$50,000; Bishop Janes about \$100,000; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and \$100,000; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher \$100,000; Rev. Henry Ward

Dr. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn are set down at about \$30,000 each.—Sp. Repub.

The rebel force in Southern Texas is estimated to the set of the s

York is 905; in Philadelphia, 275; in Balti- balls, which exploded after entering the body. and Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., are said English manufacture, among the fruits of his. to have one church to every 1,000 inhabiuse missiles of this sort than to employ "Greek

fire." as Gilmore has done at Charleston? It is thought that the present draft will send

and two others in Louis County, Kentucky, in June last. The party were sitting at tea in the house of Capt. Evans, when the house was found to be surrounded by rebels. The party surrendered, but the rebels refused to party surrendered, but the rebels refused to the party surrendered to the party surrendered to the party surrendered to the party surrendered to the party were sitting at tea in the house of Capt. The party were sitting at tea in the house of Capt. Evans, when the house was found to be surrounded by rebels. The party surrendered to the capt.

accept the surrender occause the four made been in the Union army. According to rebel logic this was treason, Kentucky being claimed for the Confederacy. The four Union officers were shot while Major Hambrick was

er of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was much respected. —Independent.

THE PATH OF PEACE. Gen. Meade, in the speech made by him recently on his being prosented with a sword, said:

the slavery question, which his actual experi-ence in the field has forced him to adopt, is published in the Philadelphia Press. It should published in the Philadelphia Press. It should be remembered that Gen. Rosecrans was, prior to the war, an unwavering Democrat. Writing from Murfreesboro', he says:

have taken against slavery, with all its horrors, barbarities and shocking immoralities.
Slavery is dead, and nothing can resuscitate it.
To understand this fully you should pay us a
visit. * Slavery is doomed, and those who
now uphold it will soon be held up to public
odium and execration. No statesman will vinodium and execration. No statesman will vindicate it, no friend of human progress will stretch forth a hand to break its fall. * * * It is said that this gentleman has received in-Almighty God has certainly ordained the de- structions for the immediate recognition of the struction of slavery in this country, where it future Emperor of Mexico, in return for which, has been more offensive and immoral than in the structure of the the Southern Confederacy.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI. Since the State | WHY GOV. SEYMOUR DID NOT RESIST THE Convention refused to pass an ordinance for im. DRAFT. Abbe McMasters of New York, admediate emancipation, the slaves in Missouri dressed a copperhead meeting at Dubuque, have taken the matter into their own hands, Iowa, on the 22d inst., in which he is reported and are adopting measures to get into a free to have said that Gov. Seymour had done all country as fast as possible. Three instances it was prudent to do in opposing the draft. "It of this are recorded in one number of the St. is not safe," said the speaker, " to oppose the draft now. New York is full of Federal bayon-Joseph Herald, viz: draft now. New York is full of Federal payon"All of E. B. Kirtley's negroes left their sets. We had a riot, but the tax-payers, amany Agentleman from Platte county informs as that thisteen slaves left that county Wednesday and went to Kansas. They went in the light of of whom are Democrats, will have to pay for is not policy to make war on the government

the normday sun.

Over one hundred and ninety negroes took now. We tried it once and it did not pay." The Richmond Enquirer says the rebel govauthority, there will be trouble.

rease in gambling and drinking in the rebel west. This effectually disposes of the fear that capital, says, if it goes on for two years "Rich- the liberated negroes will prove burdensome to mond will be all fare banks up stairs and all the Free States. The country will need all the bar rooms on the first floor, and everybody in laborers it can get, whether white or black. town a king of diamonds or a knight of the or- No need of the foolish colonization scheme of der of rum punch."

UNIONISTS IN NATCHEZ. An army correspon- The Indians are becoming troublesome in ent of the Washington Chronicle asserts that California. there is a strong Union sentiment in Natchez, The Vermont election, which occurred last

dient that the convention make necessary arrangements for calling a constitutional convention to adopt and submit to the people an ordinance for immediate emancipation, and take such other measures as will tend to pacify the State. A committee of one from each county in the State was appointed to visit Washington and lay before the President the grievances of the loyal people of Missouri. A fasolution was passed inviting the loyal men of Kansas to send a delegation to Washington in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Convention.

Letters Received.

R. Allen—G.J. Aboott—J.W. Armstrong—O. Blake —P. S. Burbank—G. W. Baker—S. Boynion—G. P. Blanchard—P. Clough—R. Clark—L. Curtiss—H. Champlin—W. J. Dudley—E. J. Doyle—W. U. Edward—C. Everett—E. Fisk—D. Gary—P. Griswold—W. W. Holt—J. L. Harris—H. Judd—E. D. Lewis —A. Losee—S. McCrary—J.S. Manning—O.M. Moody—J. W. Merrill—H. E. Mower—W. McCankey—J. C. Nye—L. Norton—R. C. Olive—N. H. Penney—W. J. Prince—J. L. Phillips—J. B. Page—N. L. Rowell—S. E. Root—J. Receaped. A. A. Smith—R. O. Smith—G. W. Sisson—I. A. Smith—R. O. Smith angements for calling a constitutional conven-

government in the vigorous prosecution of the war to a complete and final suppression of the N. L. Rowell, 1; S. Lawrence, 1; E. True, 1; J. C. rebellion—dengunce the military policy pursued in the State, and the delegation by the general government of military power to a progeneral government of military power to a provisional State organization, the whole tendency of which is to throw back the people under the control of pro-slavery and reactionary influences, to paralyze the Federal power in suppressing the rebellion, to prolong a reign of terror throughout a large section, and to extend S. Harm comfort to those meditating hostility to the national authority in other States—endorse the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and Rev. L. Caroline Hoyt a life member, Rev. L. Cartis, Traverse City, Mich. ask for its prompt execution, believes those liberated under it cannot be reduced to slavery, and refuses to sustain any re-organization of the country that does not embody the principles therein contained—and call on the Government to resist the French influence in Mex-bea. T. C. Le tute Mrs. N. Lewis life the contained on the Government as ples therein contained—and call on the Govuntrue to the loyal people of the State, and gives reasons therefor-favor a constitutional mendment disenfranchising all who have tak- Nathan Story, O., Conseque. O., March Length Conseque. O., and the limore, Lenox, O., and the limore, Lenox, O., and the limore, Lenox, O., on up arms against the Government, or adher-ed to the enemies thereof—demand of the Legslature to take consideration of the grievances inder which the State now labors, and in case of their refusal nothing can rob the people of Erieq. M., Pa., pledged at Y. M., their right to act in the matter.

Additional resolutions were passed requestsign, and the Fresident to remove Gen. Schofield; denouncing Quantrell's raid on Lawrence; expressing the warmest sympathy with
the survivors of the massacre; inviting all lovers of free labor, free soil and free speech to
seek homes in Missouri and great the survivors of the massacre; inviting all lovers of free labor, free soil and free speech to seek homes in Missouri, and guaranteeing them

It is reported that Jeff. Davis has decided, after consulting the Governors and leading men Churches in Eastern Cities.—In New Mated at 18,000. Gen. Magruder has enforced the conscription there in the fullest extent. The rebel gunboat Grand Duke, with 500 bales thousand slaves, promising them liberty and forty acres of land each at the close of the war. The rebel gunboat Grand Duke, with 500 bales thousand slaves, promising them liberty and forty acres of land each at the close of the war. This report lacks confirmation. But it is just the persons to whom they are the latest three ports. This report lacks confirmation. But it is just the persons to whom they are the latest three ports. what many have predicted the rebels would do as a dernier resort.

oo city great numbers of negroes came into the place, some from a distance of forty-miles, anx-

deserters. So certain does apprehension and punishment follow desertion now, that desertions have decreased 75 per cent.

Secretary Chase studied law under William may be good in the locality where issued, are Wirt at Washington, in 1828-9, and kept a Gen. Meade was one of his scholar

The former editor of the Vicksburg Whig, Mr. F. Montgomery, who was a refugee from rebeldom because of his loyalty, 'has returned to that place and will establish a loyal journal to be called the Vicksburg Union. Mr. Mont-gomery is Southern born and was formerly nrogomery is Southern born and was formerly proslavery, but a residence at the North has convinced him that free labor is the one thing England, and has been used with never failing success

North. 'He says:

"While the Union will scrupulously avoid all counsels of fanaticism, it will, nevertheless, advocate in the most solemn and earnest manner the entire and immediate extinction of the cause of all the present troubles, and the curse of the South—African slavery." So the "abolition" work goes on at the

South irrespective of government action. THE LAST REBEL OUTRAGE AGAINST DECENcy.—The Nashville Union reports, on the au- PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. thority of East Tennessee refugees, an act of the rebels which goes beyond everything they have hitherto done:

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Principal Office, 48 Dey Street, New York.

Price only & Cents per Bottle.

have hitherto done:
"The women of East Tennessee have been forced to go into the fields and labor to raise bread for themselves and children. They have toiled so earnestly and faithfully, and succeeded in raising such abundant copps, that the bru-tal leaders of this rebellion have appointed a commission to accompany the conscript agents to accertain whether they are really women or commission to accompany the conscript agents to ascertain whether they are really women or men in disguise. This most inhuman commission is now subjecting those patriotic mothers to an examination the most ornel and barbarous that has ever disgraced humanity."

The demand for the labor of contrabands by the farmers of the Northwest largely avoids.

The demand for the labor of contrabands by the farmers of the Northwest largely avoids.

The demand for the labor of contrabands by the farmers of the Northwest largely avoids.

the farmers of the Northwest largely exceeds the present supply. Very few contrabands cession and marched to Kansas. These things are marching on."

The country papers are said to be filled with not consent to exchange them. If it speaks by similar approximents.

The present supply. Very few contrabands have arrived at St. Louis lately, and the negro for the union service as prisoners of war, and will not consent to exchange them. If it speaks by regiment business on the Mississippi river in-

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the in- negroes to the laboring population of the North-Montgomery Blair to get rid of the negroes.

which has existed ever since the breaking out week, resulted in favor of the Union ticket by of the war. The wealthiest people are almost an overwhelming majority, nearly 20,000 on universally for the Union. the State ticket. The members of the Senate

rect the evils of the policy of pro-slavery conservatism and concession to rebels, which has permitted the massacres at Lawrence, and under which the truly loyal men of Missouri are -day suffering the infliction of a murderous rejoice to learn that such was the case, and to civil strife from the presence of large numbers of enemies to the Government while every foot of her soil is under the Federal rule.

A resolution was adopted declaring it experience.

Letters Received.

A series of resolutions was reported by the committee, which, in substance, sustain the cll, 4,00.

Receipts for Books.

A. L. Dresser, 8,00; D. G. Holmes, 2,00; C. M. Sewton and the cll, 4,00.

Subscribers for the Star,

FREEDMAN'S MISSION

WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer Foreign Mission. Sally Gartman, "", ", dwich Q. M., ", s. Brown, Burrillville, R. I., iend in b. " ch., "

WILLIAM BURR, Treas

Twenty Thousand Dollar Subscription Fund

Books Forwarded Rockland, cask @.. 90

Form of a Bequest. as a dernier resort.

John B. Floyd, Secretary of War under Buchanan, the notorious thief and traitor, died at Abington, Va., on the 27th ult.

During the recent naval engagement at Yatoo city great numbers of negroes came into the should write, against the resort navalengagement at Yatoo city great numbers of negroes came into the should write, against the names, their places of restanding the recent navalengagement at Yatoo city great numbers of negroes came into the should write, against their names, their places of restanding the recent navalengagement at Yatoo city great numbers of negroes came into the should write, against the prequest.

I bequeath to my executor (or executors) the sum of — dollars in trust, to pay the same in — days after my decease to the person who, when the same in payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Freewill Baptist the proposition of the Executive Committee of that Society to its charitable uses and purposes. The Will should be attested by three witnesses, was 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.

the month of June, and six thousand during the lar; and when convenient, they will oblige month of July. Nearly all of these were old by sending postage stamps instead of scrip.

Checks on banks, half bank bills, and notes of individuals issued for change, though they entirely useless to us. Friends will save us "select school" for boys, to eke out his income. and themselves trouble by not remitting them. Send U. S. postage stamps instead.

> SPECIAL NOTICES. MOTHERS: MOTHERS:: MOTHERS:: This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New

needful to make the South as prosperous as the in thousands of cases.

North. 'He says:

"While the Union will scrupulously avoid all counsels of fanaticism, it will, nevertheless, is thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigor ates the stomach and bowels, carrects acidity, and gives tore and energy to the whole system. It will all counsels of fanaticism, it will, nevertheless, 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 Diarhosa in Children, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS &

Batchelor's Hair Dye! THE BEST IN THE WORLD: WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invig-

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New

Married

In South Berwick, Me., Sept. 1, by Rev. A. K. Pot-ter, Mr. Thomas F. Burke of Boston and Miss Clare

In Portland, Me., July 17, of summer complaint infant son of James and Lucinda Frye, aged 8 months of the war. The wealthiest people are almost iniversally for the Union.

The people of Lawrence, Kansas, are dealing out justice, without any unnecessary delay, to the villains in that town who acted in concert with Quantrell. John Callos was tried by a jury of citizens on Aug. 24, and having been found guilty, was hung forthwith. He confessed to having killed the widow Allen's son. Four others were awaiting trial.

The radical emancipationists met at Jefferson City in State Convention on the 1st inst. Judge Wells of Cole county was called to the chair, and two Vice Presidents from each Congressional District were appointed. The following resolution created great enthusiasm, and was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That relying upon the unanimity of the feeling existing between the Union men of Missouri and Illinois, we respectfully request the latfer, while assembled in mass meeting at Springfield, to join us in appealing to the President for such a change of administration in the Department of Missouri as will correct the evils of the policy of pro-slavery conservatism and concession to rebels, which has permitted the massacres at Lawrence, and union the convertion of the President for such a change of administration in the Department of Missouri as will correct the evils of the policy of pro-slavery conservatism and concession to rebels, which has permitted the massacres at Lawrence, and unique the proposition of the safe from the principal countries of the State ticket. The members of the Senate and House are almost entirely Republican than and House are almost entirely Republican and House are almost entirely Republican the California last and House are almost entirely Republican the vision to the State indicate an immense Union malpority in the State in California last decinion to principal countries in the State indicate an immense Union manipority in the State in California last decinion to prevent government troops received to the convention.

BEAUREGARD'S HUMANITY. The telegraph ma

> | Dylands and Formulas | October | O 73,14 B. Ayres dry. 25 g. 25 | Havana
> Rio Grande. 25 d. 26 | Southern, dry g. 30 g. 27 |
> Southern, dry g. 40 g. 21 |
> do. wet. 10 g. 11 |
> Goat Skins, More stands and stands are stands

Advertisements.

PARSONSFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution, the oldest in the F. W. Baptist connection, will commence in Wednesday, Sept. 9, under the care of JAMSH. Foss, A. B., graduate from Brown University. Mr. Foss comes well recommended as a good scholar and teacher. All necessary assistants will be urnished.

place, some from a distance of forty-miles, anxious to be taken to Vicksburg. They could
not be gratified however, and not daring to return to their masters, said they would make
their way to the city of freedom by land.

Deserters Arrested and returned to their regiments during the month of May, 4000 during
the month of June, and six thousand during the
month of June, and six thousand during the
month of June, and six thousand during the
month of June, and six thousand during the y any country place whateyer. Rooms can be obtained by those wishing to board

thoms can be obtained by those wishing to board themselves, at a reasonable rate.

Board from \$1,50 to \$1,75 per week. Use of Library, 15 cents per term: Incidentals, 12 cents.—

Cord wood \$1,50 to \$2.

Per order,

North Parsonsfield, Aug 13, 1863. [21] WANTED. A N AGENT in every County in the New Eng-land States to sell H. H. Lloyd & Co's new County Map of the United States, including Cana-da, without doubt the cheapest and best map ever-issued. Address, with stamp enclosed, 'B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 515 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

4w22] NOTICE. THE Trustees of the Green Mountain Seminary will meet at the Freewill Baptist church in Sutton, Vt., on Friday, Sept. 11, 1863, at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is important that there be a full attendance.

L. T. HARRIS, Clerk.
Sutton, Vt., Aug. 19, 1863.

V. ELLIOT,

GODLEY & SEIBERT, Produce & Commission Merchants, No. 236 Washington Street, J. L. GODLEY, { [1y2*] NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED. To sell fine steel-plate engravings. Active agents can make \$50 to \$100 per month. Good assortment of Religious works on hand. For particulars address,

No. 43 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

LOOK HERE! THE desirable FARM in the vicinity of East Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., adjoining that of B. H. Stevens, and formerly occupied by P. C. Williams, will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. There is on it a fine modern gothic Cottage, with a good Cellar and Well, a Barn, a fine Orchard, and a quantity of merchantable Tuber.

quantity of merchantable Timber.
It is in the immediate vicinity of good schools, and of a strong and prosperous Freewill Baptist Apply to Rev. J. W. HILLS, on the premises, or EZRA LOOMIS Agt. of Owner.

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY IN ORISSA,

IN ORISSA,

ILLUSTRATED with a Map and 33 Engravings.

By Rev. O. R. BACHELER, M. D. Fourth Edition-just published. Price 37 I-2 cents—\$3,60 per dozen. For sale at the Star Office for cash only. O, let us trust with childlike trust ! O, let us trust with childlike trust:
Let doubt be gone fore'er;
God fill my soul with perfect love
That casteth out all fear?
Calm on Thy promise I rely—
Though fiery trials mock—
Let the winds howl, and tempests rage,
I'm founded on a Rock.

God is a refuge sure and strong—
One that can never fail!
A sun whose brilliance ne'er grows dim, Though moon and stars should pale Supreme, Eternal, great I Am, Ruler of worlds above! Os what am I, an earthly thing— To claim Thy sovereign love.

Ah, though but atoms each we are His care extends to all,
And not a single one of us
Unnoticed shall fall!
In such a monarch shall my faith
And reverence of awax dim?
Shall I not cast all fear away
And only cling to Him?
Farmington, N. H.

NATIONAL SONGS Rewritten for the South and English Southerners

by Charles Mackay. II. SCOTS WHA HAE. DAVIS' ADDRESS. Men who have your daughters sold,

Men whose sons have brought you gold, For your trade in flesh be bold! On for chains and slavery! Now's the day, and now's the hour; See the front of baitle lower, See approach cursed freedom's power; Down with all but slavery!

Who'd not be a Southern knave, Who'll not fill a traitor's grave, Who'd not own and lash a slave, Yankee, let him turn and flee

Who for hell, our rights and law, Slavery's sword will strongly draw,
Woman-whipper, stand or fa',
Brother, let him on with me!

By oppression's woes and pains, By our sons in servile chains, We will drain our dearest veins, But they shan't—they shan't be free!

Lay the vile men-freers low;
Freemen fall in every foe,
Slavery's in every blow,
Forward! let us do or die!

Roebuck hugs us to his heart!
Tories long to take our part!
Well their Clarkson's ghost may start!
Wilberforce must howl on high!

That, and up with slavery! On! that millions yet may groan!

Slavery's its corner-stone; On! "Our chains!" our battle-cry.

The Family Circle.

SELLING OLD THINGS.

Self that old table? No; I'll not sell it! It's only a pine table, that's true, and it cost but eighteen shillings, twenty-five years ago; but your ten dollar bill is no temptation. And der it, for which I thank the four legs; and when they got tired of it that way they turned it upside down and made a four post bedstead with curtains, or pulled it round the carpet n they climbed on it for an for a steigh. Then they chimber to the document of the glori-ous romps they had round it. And also all along for twenty-five years it has paid its divalong for twenty-nee years it has paid its dividends of happiness to my family circle. These dividends could never be separated from it, until its value is not told in money. It had its quiet use, also; for nobody could tell it from a round table of agate and corne-

lian, with its salmon-bordered green cover.

Nothing lasts forever. The top of the table was loosened by the hard use it got, so I took a punch, drove in the eight-penny nails below the surface, added a few screws, putted them over, and pasted marble paper checkers over the top. Then it was a really handsome over the top. Then it was a really handsome table. It has had hard usage since, but bears it all; and the checkers want renewing, which

will make it worth more yet.

My watch is thirty years old. It is one of
those thick silver levers which some poor wits
call "turnips." It has been several times call "turnips." It has been several times suggested to me that I might exchange it for a thin modern gold watch, which wears easier in the pocket. When I do, you may set me down for a barbarian. No—the best gold and jeweled "hunter" in existence would not tempt me to swap. That watch marked the time when our children were born, and the record is set down in the family Bible; it has ticked on their ears when they could only speak by laughing at it, and kicking up their heels. It has marked the hours when the doctor's medicines were to be given, and counted their pulses when they beat low at midnight, and when the hearts and all the pulses when they beat low at made many records that are fast sealed up, to be opened when another time comes.

Twenty-seven years have passed since my

wife and I went out one evening and bought a teakettle. The fitting of the lead was a litthe imperfect, so that the escape of steam shook it, and cassed a peculiar noise, nearly enough resembling the chirping of some in-sect to suggest the name by which it has now been known in the family for a long time-our "cricket on the hearth." Like the table and the watch, the kettle has been adding divdends to its capital every day since its purchase, and, though nothing but iron, it could not be bought for its weight in silver. It has sung so long, and regularly, and cheer-fully, that not only the kitchen, but the whole house would be lonely without it. It has given us fragrant blessing morning and evening, and come almost to be regarded as a living and talking creature.

It is never a good fortune that sells such old friends of the family, and takes in new better and no longue. In

ones that have no history and no tongue. In all changes that have so far taken place, I have so far kept these silver bowls unbroken, and surely no change in the future shall break them .- Century.

NATURE AT HOME.

Multitudes of people at this season are making progress in the study of nature. The season is better adapted, then any other for making progress in the study of nature. The season is better adapted than any other for the study. For while the earth is bountifully bedizened with beauty during every season, summer is the time when most people are able and disposed to throw aside their tasks, and take a holiday with the rejuvenated trees, the hills and valleys fanned by balmy breezes, and the woods echoing the voices of millions of birds. It is the season when nature receives calls. Now is the time when many lay up a harvest of health and of pleasure, by basking in the sun, or by swimming in the sea; by negligently strolling in fields, along brooks which impart a richer tinge to the verdure, and keep pastures of flowers blooming and fresh; by taking long, roundabout walks, during which the hody is strengthened by exercise, and the mind is dignified by the profusion of distant landscapes; by roaming or re-

wind, and where, to murmuring breezes, the crackling of twigs and the rustling of leaves, swell the usual chorus of birds.

It is rather distressing to think that there

are many visitors who, although introduced to the banquet of nature, have no taste for it. Many who travel fast and far never get near to nature. To them this worldly portfolio of pictures is a sealed book. They shamble heedlessly over a mine of gold. They go with their eyes down, while the air is filled with the control of the sealed book. with the choicest specimens of nature's artis-tic skill. Such people stare, and suspect a slight mental aberration, whenever they hear any enthusiasm expressed about natural beauty. They understand how people should go to the woods gunning or fishing, to get rest, fresh air, and exercise. But how it is that fresh air, and exercise. But how it is that people should go to the woods just to look at the views, they do not understand. Ramble, with apparent idleness in the fields and woods and the neighboring bumpkins will inevitably have a laugh at your expense. Let them the people should go to the woods just to look at specific.

As this, from its extreme simplicity, would, if effective, be far superior to any yet tried, we cannot refrain from quoting the cases mentioned by the author, who had published this remarks as February, 1860, laugh. To a drudging lout, what is yonder silver river? A boundary to his farm. What is the meadow, effulgent in the sunlight, and dappled with flowers? A good place for hay.
What are the majestic forests? Good lumber yards. So long as we can gather a harvest for we shall have the best of the bargain .-

UNPUNCTUAL PEOPLE.

What bores they are; what havoc they make with the precious moments of orderly, value; minutes, even, are worth so much a-piece. He who robs you of them, might just as well take so much money from your purse. The act is petty larceny or grand larceny, according to the amount of time he compels you to waste, and the value of it, at a fair apprisal, to yourself or your family. The only capital of a large portion of the community is time. Their compensation is measured by the clock. The moments of which promis breakers cheat them, may represent in fact the necessaries of life, and the loss of an hour may involve the privation of a loaf or a joint, or some other article urgently needed at home. Nobody places any confidence in persons who are habitually behind time. They scarcely succeed in any enterprise. Therefore, for your own sake—as well as for the sake of others—be punctual.

FOOLISH FRIGHTS.

do you? The toad is squatting in the sunshine, and enjoying the pleasant weather as well as you. May be he has just eaten his dinner of grubs and worms. I hope he has, for he eats the bugs which destroy the peartree."

In which much time was lost, he obtained his end. Before twenty-four hours were over the patient was in full convalesence? Being at Vera Cruz on a mission, he was requested to see a young man who was attacked with malignant sore throat, and had been treated without effect by canterizations with hydro-

into the house, here also they find alarms. If ni. into the house, here also they find alarms. It a mouse peeps out of its hole, they nearly go into fits. If puss runs round after her tail, they scream. I once saw a child start and cry at the sight of a spider walking across the floor. "O, O, O!" she cried. And what sensible question do you think her sister asked? "Why, Jessie, how you act? What do you suppose the spider will think?" Yes, I wonder what the suder did think. I suppose the spider will think it suppose the spider will think. I suppose the spider will think it suppose the spider will think it suppose the spider will think?" Yes, I wonder what the suppose the spider will think it is the suppose the spider will think it is the suppose the spider will think it is the suppose the spider will think?" Yes, I wonder what the suppose the spider will think? I suppose the spider will think? I suppose the spider will think? Till not swap it either, for the prettiest mahogany or cherry table that you can bring me. If it has plain turned legs, instead of a pillar in the middle, with lion's claws, and if the hand can sweep me to death in a minute; it hand can sweep me to death in a minute; it could eat me up at a quarter of a mouthful. I have no way to defend myself from her. I have no claws; and others of established democratic reputation. The address of these gentlemen says:

Pray do not start, and run, and cry, At every spider, dog, and fly;
Rather say, "This pleasant weather
You and I'll be friends together."

WORDS FOR POOR BOYS.

when I was a boy of twelve years I was working for twenty five cents a week with an old lady, and, I will tell you, I had my hands full; but I did my work faithfully. I used to cut wood, fetch water, make fires, and scrub and scour mornings for the old lady, before

The true Democracy are in favor of peace, and scour mornings for the old lady, before the real work of the day commenced; my clothes were bad, and I had no means of buying shoes, so was often barefooted. One morning I got through my work early, and the old lady, who thought I had not done it, or was especially ill-humofed then, was displeased, scolded me, and said I was idle and had not worked. I said I had; she called me "a liar." I felt my spirit rise indignantly against this, and standing erect I told her that she should never have the chance of applying this word to me again. I walked out of the total convention, the call says:

"We have no comment on make upon the ticket but tit is utterly impossible for War. she should never have the chance of applying this word to me again. I walked out of the house to re-enter it no more. I had not a cent in my pocket when I stepped out into the world. What do you think I did then, boys? I met a countryman with a team, I addressed him boldly and earnestly, and offered to drive the leader, if he would only take me on. He looked at me in surprise, but said he did not think I'd be of any use to him. "O yes I will," said I; "I can rub down and watch your horses, and do many things for you, if you will only let me try." He no longer objected. I got on the horse's back. It was hard travelling, for the roads were deep, and we could only get on at the rate of twelve we could only get on at the rate of twelve miles a day. This was, however, my starting point. I went ahead after this. An independent spirit, and a steady, honest conduct, the conduct of with what capacity God has given me-as he has given you—have carried me successfully government, however and by whomsoever through the world.

has given you—have carried me successfully through the world.

Don't be down hearted at being poor or having no friends. Try, and try again. You can cut your way through if you live, so please God. I know it's a hard time for some of you. You often are hungry and wet with the rain or snow, and it seems dreary to have no one in the city to care for you. But trust in Christ and he will be your friend. Keep of good heart and be determined to make your own way honestly and truly, through the world. As I said, I feel for you, because I have gone through it alf—I know what it is. God bless you.—Gen. Mitchell.

ministered; against alf foes, open or concealed, at home or abroad, in the North or in the South."

It is reported that Francis J. Grund, recently the editor of the Philadelphia Age (Copperhead), has been converted from the error of his wicked ways, and intends addressing the Germans of Philadelphia upon the duty of supporting the war, sustaining the Administration, and voting for the Republican State nominations.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that in one township of Butler county, in that State, there are sixteen well-known Democrats who have heretofore been supporters of Vallandigham, who will not vote for him for Government.

A PLAIN ANSWER TO A PLAIN

sneering at every measure adopted to suppress the rebellion—after declaring that Mr. Lincoln is as much a traitor to his country and the Constitution as Jeff. Davis—after doing the Constitution as Jeff. Davis—after doing their utmost to destroy public confidence in the honest and patriotic conduct of the war—after espousing with fierce ardor the cause of every rebel sympathizer and abettor in the North—after declaring that there is more respect for personal rights under the sway of the rebellion than under the Government of the United States—after denouncing the war as wicked and fratricidal, and frankly declaring that they are trying to restore. Party, assuming to be the Democratic party, to power—after doing all that Davis himself would have done, and exactly in the way that he serve my bleeding countrymen, whose great

Miscellany.

A NOTE FOR THE DOCTORS. A REMEDY FOR DIPTHERIA.

This affliction which comprises those known under the various names of bad sore throat, angina, eroup, and the French angine consumers, has hitherto been considered one of the most difficult to cure. We some time back gave an account of Dr. Trideau's method, which consists in administering sto-rax under the form of syrup; but we now find in the Revue Therapeuritique, a paper by Dr. A. De Grand Boulogne, Vice Consul at Havana, in which he mentions ice as an infallible

this remedy as far back as February, 1860 and complains (not without reason, if its effiand complains (not without reason, if its em-cacy is such as he describes it,) of the inex-cusable negligence of practitioners in not taking notice of it, thereby allowing many valuable lives to be lost. The following of beauty, we can charitably see our rustic cases came under his observation after that critics pick up their pittance from the earth, date. In March and April, 1861, the disease in question broke out under epidemic form, and chiefly attacked adults with such virulence that in one week three young women died in one house. One of Dr. De Grand's patients, afflicted

with blephacite, was seized with is, and as he could not immediately attend, owing to the severity of the case, another physician was is faithless to his appointments may not intend to swindle people, but he does. To those who know how to turn time to advantage who know how to turn time to advantage and the securiary length Dr. De Grand came, and found the length Dr. De Grand came, and a false memtonsils greatly swollen, and a false memministered small pieces of ice, and by the following morning the tumefaction of the ton-sils had diminished by half, and the false

membrane had nearly disappeared. That very evening she was enabled to take food. Profiting by this example, a few days after her brother was seized with the sore throat, presenting the same preliminary symptoms as those of his sister; but he, without waiting for the doctor, at once took some ice, and was rid of his sore throat in a few hours. Some days later, Dr. De Grand was summoned to a young lady who had labored under the disease for some forty-eight hours, all remedies had failed, and the parents relations and friends of the family were plunged in the deepest sorrow. When Dr. De Grand ordered in the deepest sorrow.

ordered ice, a general cry of astonishment was uttered by all present.

Ice for a sore throat! Impossible! It was sheer murder! Dr. De Grand maintained his "O, O, O, that ugly, dreadful toad," screeched little Johnny. "What are you afraid of Johnny? What harm will the toad ing which much time was lost, he obtained his and Before twenty-four hours were over for he eats the bugs which destroy the peartree."

Some children are always in a fright. If they go into the garden, they are afraid of caterpillars and toads. If they walk in the country, they are afraid of cows and a flock of geesc. If they run about in town, they are afraid of poor little harmless dogs, who look up at them with a "bow-wow-wow," as much as to say, "Good day, "little master." But little master sets up a terrible cry, as if he were bitten, and doggy walks off, wagging and wondering what it all means.

When these children of foolish frights come Blane of Strasburg; why not ice?— Galignawhen the se children of foolish frights come Blane of Strasburg; why not ice?—Galigna-

do you suppose the spider will think. I suppose it what the spider did think. I suppose it thought, if thought at all, "That chird gham policy, and appointing a public meeting a monster to me. Its two legs can run a hundred times faster than my six legs; its little to e could crush my whole body; its big Among those engaged in this movement is a Among those engaged in this movement is a

home it has been earning dividends and increasing its old capital. My children made a
play-house and drank tea in their toy-cups unable creature; and yet is afraid of me." No
wonder if the spider should walk off, laughing
at you in her sleeve.

"It is mamiestry our duty as Democratic,
the present crisis, to pledge the government
not only all the aid in men and means which
at you in her sleeve. to yield it that moral support so necessary to the speedy accomplishment of its object.

Entertaining these views, it is clearly impossible for us to support as our candidate for Governor of the State of Ohio a man who, from the commencement of the war, has, as WORDS FOR POOR BOYS.

When I was a boy of twelve years I was tion to the government, and who desires to

eracy.

The true Democracy are in favor of peace,

government, however and by whomsoever ad

gham, who will not vote for him for Gover nor, and will vote for John Brough; there are several other old Democrats who After maligning the Administration, and yet made up their minds to vote for Brough.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS.

In his newspaper of a late date, Frederick

have done, and exactly in the way that he would direct, the copperheads turn upon loyal citizens of the United States, and with an air of injured dignity, demand to know whether there is any question about their loyalty.

It is continue my paper, because I can be executed by paper, because I can be dead of the serve my bleeding countrymen, whose great opportunity has now come, by going South and summoning them to assert their just liberty, than I can do by staying here. I am going South to assist Adjutant General Thomas in the organization of colored troops, and the summoning them to assert their just liberty, than I can do by staying here. I am going South to assist Adjutant General Thomas in the organization of colored troops, who shall win for the millions in headage the sea; by negligently strolling in fields, along brooks which impart a richer tinge to the verbound and fresh; by taking long, roundabout walks, during which the hody is strengthened by exercise, and the mind is dignified by the profusion of distant landscapes; by roaming or reposing in woods sheltered by a canopy of branches, flung aloft and fluttering in the

truth and reason could not reach, let him fall by the hand of his slave. That I should take some humble part in the physical as well as the moral struggle against slavery, and urge my long enslaved people to vindicate their manhood by bravely striking for their liberty and country, is natural and consistent."

HON. SAMUEL CONY is the candidate for are inadmissible. Governor of the Republican Union party of Maine. Up to the time of the commencement of the rebellion, he had always acted with the Democratic party of which he was with the Democratic party of which he was bonney, aged 2 years and 11 months.

I Libry.

reneis; it will not fail to rejoice at our victories by whatever General they may be won; nor to be cast down by disasters whenever they befall us; it will not decry the national credit nor cast a suspicion on the national integrity; nor will it endeavor to prevent the tegrity; nor will it endeavor to prevent the control of the contro tegrity; nor will it endeavor to prevent the operation of laws, designed to give efficiency to the army by filling its ranks, either by mob violence or by seditious incitement thereto. Differences of opinion there may be on some matters, but the discussion of such differences may well be postponed till we have achieved the objects, for which the war on our part is waged—to wit, the undisputed supremacy of the United States within its ancient and rightful limits.

Sympathizing at the outset with the movements for the suppression of the rebellion.

Washington.

Com.

Died in Rochester, Aug. 23, of consumption, Charity, widow of Mr. John Jenness, aged 66 years, I menth and 21 days. The life and death of one so distinguished for usefulness, and practical picture. She was baptized bride writer, Oct. 19, 1834, and united with the 2d F. W. Baptist called to her heavenly reward. During her protracted illness the power of Divine grace gave her a victory over all fear of death and filled her soul with Christ. Sermon at her funeral by the writer.

E. Phace.

Sympathizing at the outset with the movements for the suppression of the rebellion, nothing has occurred in the course of the contest to change my opinion as to the importance and necessity of prosecuting it to a successful termination. There are those among us who are crying "peace," and peace would indeed be welcome to every household in the land, but it must be such an one as will endure. Peace on any other terms, than a complete restoration of the authority of the nation, could by no possibility be more than a brief armistice, a temporary truce. Transient peace we might have if we would accept terms dictated by rebels, but such terms would be indignantly scouted by patriots. Peace perhaps for a short time we might have if, among other things, we would surrender to their insolent demands the right to establish such boundaries as they might choose to fix, and concede to them the right to make the lower Mississippi, another Dardanelles, to be lined with cannon, to levy tribute in all time to come, upon the commerce of the Empires, which are rapidly growing up on its tributaries in the west and northwest."

with longing desires to depart and be with Christ. Sermon at her funeral by the writer.

E. Phace.

Died in Sunapee, Aug. 22, of diptheria, Bro. Richard Hurin, aged 21 years and 6 months. He embraced legion about two years ago, was baptized by the writer, and united with the Gosher church. He was a warmhearted Christian, aged 21 years and 6 months. He embraced line of God, was always at his post in all meetings of the church, was earnest in his prayers, often exhorting sinners to repent. His loss is deeply felt in the church of which he was a member, and by his companion, with a large circle of other relatives and friends, but we trust their loss is his gain, as he expressed in the last of his sickness that his hope stood firm. Funeral services by the writer, assisted by Rev. Wm. Sutherland. P. CLOUGH.

Died, June 22, after a short but very painful illness, sister Elsire Bayes, of the Church in Pulney for mo

Agricultural, Etc.

Asparagus beds, says the Germantown Telegraph, may be made this month. Trench at least two feet; fill with alternate layers of strong stable manure, corn-stalks, old leather, soil, etc. If seed is sown, cover well. If plants are set, place them eight or ten inches each way, and cover from two and a half to three inches. If two year old roots are planted, a small supply of asparagus may be obtained the second year; if one year old plants in three years; if the seed is sown, in four years. Asparagus beds should receive a good coat of manure in November, thich, except the rougher portion, should be forked in as early in the spring as the garden can be entered. This should be followed by a heavy dressing of salt. Care must, however, be taken not to apply the salt to new beds as it has been known to kill the young plants.

Tomators. The following method of preparation of that excellent vagetable:

Tomators. The following method of preparation of that excellent vagetable:

Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices, and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white.

Almira Preble, aged 11, years. She bore her distressing sill haptines with patience and died happy in the stressing allness with patience, a wife has been called to part with an affectionate - has been father, and the church with a faithful friend and brother. He bore his sickness, which was very distressing, with Christian courage, and died in the triumphs of faith.

N. Preble.

Diek, July 2, Mrs. Polly, widow of Levi Jones, late of Newbury, deceased, aged 82 years. Sister J. experienced religion fifty years ago and united with the F. W. B. church in New Bout the F. W. B. church in New Bout the F. W. Baptist church in New Bout prospect of a home with the blessed. She mide arrange ments for her funeral and accordingly an apprepriate discourse was delivered by Rev. I. Peasley.

Died July 10, suddenly, Bro. Samuel Raynes of Montville, Me., aged 76 years. Bro. R. left his house in his usual health in the morning, to go into his field in company with his gener

paring tomators for the table, we are asserted to come who has made the expectant, is supported to come who has made the expectant of the company of the proof of

degradation; and so comes all by which they are surrounded—pride, profligacy, idleness, cruelty, cowardice, ignorance, squalor, dirt and ineffable abasement."

The statistics of a few districts along the Illinois Central Railway show that a very large area has been planted with sorghum this year. In the town of Pera, Champaign county, about five hundred acres were planted? In Buckley, Iroquois county, an equal number of acres are under cultivation. In Onarga same county, there were four hundred acres planted. In Manteno four hundred acres planted, and in Manteno four hundred acres. The drought has injured the growth of the cane, which generally will be only a medium crop. Mills and evaporators, to express and boil the juice, are establishing at the above places.

The Richmond Whig recommends squirrel skins, tanned in a decotion of red oak bark, for ladies' shoes. Ladies of some of the interior counties are wearing shoes made of squirrel skins, and find them equal in softness and superior in durability to any others. It takes four pair of skins to make one pair of shoes.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator considers it an important item in the cultivator considers it an important item in t

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator considers it an important item in the cultivation of potatoes to pick off the blossoms as soon as they appear, for the reason, as he says, that it hurts a potato as much to go to seed as it does a radish or any other root crop.

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

then a leading member, and one of the most talented and respected. From his letter of acceptance, we extract the following paragraphs:

"A genuine loyalty will not satisfy itself with a general bald assertion of love of country and devotion to the Union, but by words and deeds of encouragement will help on our cause; it will not carp at every measure of the administration, and will pardon much to the immense difficulties that beset it; it will not deprecate or depreciate the successes of the Union arms; it will not disparage the character of our soldiers as compared with the rebels; it will not fail to rejoice at our victories by whatever General they may be won;

The solding member, and one of the most talented and respected. From his letter of acceptance, aged 2 years and 11 months.

I. Link the Bonney, aged 2 years and 11 months.

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An Afflicted Family—Death of Rev. G. W. Webb.

Rev. George W. Webb and Amanda, his wife were the parents of eight children.

Hellen and Marky died in March, 1855, in North East, Pa., of typhoid fever.

Oscar I. volunteered in company G, 53d Reg. Pa. Vols., went-in the Potomac army, was in the Peninsular Campaign, was in the battles at Fair Oaks and Antietam, was wounded in the battle of Predericksburg, sent to the General hospital at Washington, was there taken with the small-pox, died Jan. 13, and was buried in the General hospital called the Soldier's Home, being about 24 years old. He experienced religion very young, joined the church of the United Brethren at 19 years of age, was intelligent, conscientious and exemplary in all his behavior.

the church of the United Brethren at 19 years of age, was intelligent, conscientious and exemplary in all his behavior.

Charles A., died in Sunderlinville, Pa., of diptheria, April 27, 1863, at about 6 years of age. He was a bright, active little boy; everybody loved him and he loved God and everybody.

AUDUBON died also of diptheria, May 16. He was about 12 years of age. was manly and wise, reabout 12 years of age—was manly and wise, re-markably so for one so young—talked understand-ingly beyond one of his years about his departure, and with Charlie and Oscar, Helen and Mary has

markably so for one so, young—talked understandingly beyond one of his years about his departure, and with Charlie and Oscar, Helen and Mary has gone to heaver.

Rev. G. W. Were was born in Massachusetts in 1808, gave his heart to the Saviour at 17 years of age, commenced preaching as a licentiate in the F. W. Baptist church at 19, and was set apart to the ministry by a council of that church at Smithfield, R. I., May 25, 1835, was married to Sybil A. Carr, in the village of Almond, N. Y., May 19, 1836, afterwards devoted his time to preaching to various churches and teaching common schools in Western New York and Pennsylvania, removed to Sunderlinville, Pa., about three years ago, since which time his health has been declining—was taken with diptheria, which, though not the absolute cause of his death, yet that, in connection with his affliction, no doubt hastened his departure. He died in xur and Christian hope of everlasting life, June 3, 1863. It may be said of him that his talents were above mediocrity. He was clear and orthodox in his ministerial efforts. He labored to instruct the people and turn their attention to truth and righteousness, rather than to gain applause. He was heartily interested in the Christian reforms of the day, was anti-slavery to the core, gave his counsel, his prayers, his sermons and his only son old enough to bear arms, to put down a wicked, pro-slavery rebellion; was kind, affectionate and frue; opposed all sin, whether in the church or out; was a good, practical English scholar, and by intelligent hearers had the reputation of being a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed," felfilled his ministry with fidelity; had his credentials sanctioned in heaven gave them back to the church and his God untarnished, and has gone to reap the reward of a good and faithful servant.

Corrections. In the obituary from Garland, published in the Star of Aug. 19; it should read, Mrs. Elezen Bunna, Along, 19; it should read, Mrs. Elezen Bunna, Marcha, 19; the should read, Mrs. Elezen Bunna, March

Advertisements.

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ainly elucidated and easing and attractive style. pleasing and attractive style. Its Music, embracing every variety, being as a whole, neither very simple nor very elaborate, but conforming to the wants and capacities of the great majority of singers. The Anthems, Sentences, Chorus and Chants are superior to those of most collections, while the Metrical Tunes are equally good. In many instances, music has been written to a whole hymn, thus giving a greater variety than can possibly be obtained in any other way. At the same time, each tune can be used for any other hymn of the same metre.

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39tf]
H. K.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, Portsmouth, N. H., August 12, 1863.

Portsamouth, N. II., August 12, 1863.

DRAFTED MEN furnishing substitutes must previously forward to the Board of Enrollment a written notice, glving the name and age of the substitute, and stating whether he is an alien or a critizen. They must present themselves with the substitutes on the day they are ordered to report, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Those wishing to commute for service must pay \$300 to James M. Lovering, Collector of the Internal Revenue, Exeter. N. H., or at the office of William H. Hackett, Portsmouth, N. H., and procure DUPLIC CATE receipts for the same, before making application to this Beard for certificates of exemption.

A drafted man may pay \$300 in commutation of service or furnish a substitute, AFTER he has presented himself for exemination and been accepted by the Board of Enrollment.

Henceforth, a Réward of Ten Dollars will be paid to any person upon the arrest and delivery of a deserter to the Provost Marshal or either of his deputies.

Any person apon the arrest and delivery of a deserter to the Provost Marshal or either of his deputies.

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the TIME WHEN he came into the United States, and, where he had resided since that date. 3d, that he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any State. 4th, that he claims to be exempted from Military Service on the ground that he is the subject of a Foreign Government, and has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; and has never voted in any State,—the affixirit to be supported by any competent evidegee the party may offer.

Persons claiming exemption by reason of Unsuitableness of Age, must present on affidavit setting forth the claim, to be supported by as much of the following testimony as can be obtained:

1st. By an authenticated extract from tha legal registry of Births, if there be any such registry. 2d. By any other authenticated documentary evidence tending to seablish the fart of age. 3d. By the affidavit of the Earents. 4th) By the affidavit of such other respectable persons, (not less than fwo) heads of families, as are most likely to be informed on the subject.

Longitzed.**

subject.

Persons drafted, who may be too sick to report upby the day ordered, should forward the affidavit of a

Physician, stating the facts in the case, and how long

the will be in his opinion before the man will be able to

be directed

be directed

TOWER N. He

It will be in his opinion before the man will be able to travel.

No certificate of a Physician or Surgeon is to be received in support of any claim of drafted men for exemption, unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a Civil Magistrate competent to administer oaths.

DRAFTED PERSONS in the County of Strafford requiring blank forms of certificates from No. 25 to No. 30 inclusive, can obtain them by applying to John Legro, Deputy Provost Marshal at Richester, or to James M. Haynes of Dover, or at the Office of the Provost Marshal in Portsmouth, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN S. GODFREY,
3w22] Capt. & Provost Marshal, ist Cong. Dist., N. H.

changed, returned to his regiment, and fell at his post in the second-days' fight at Gettysburg. He was a noble, generous young man, strictly honest, charitable almost to a fault, very conscientious, uncomplaining, enduring all the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, without a murmur. He leaves a mother, when the prop and solace of her declining vears, and brothers and sisters, to mount their loss. Funeral services at Adamsville. Cox.

Died at Ehington hospital, Washington, D. C., of Diron distributes and severe, Mr. John S. C. Jennisos, Cruberal services at Adamsville. Cox.

Died at Ehington hospital, Washington, D. C., of Cronn distributes and severe, Mr. John S. C. Jennisos, Cruberal services at Adamsville. Cox.

Died at Ehington hospital, Washington, D. C., of Foscroft, Me., aged about 41 years. He has left a wife and seven children, also a father and mother, brothers and sisters. This bereavement to them is sad, and afflictive; yet tey mourn not as those who have no hope. The intelligence received from the chaplain of the regiment impires them with the hope that their loss is his eternal gain.

Died in One of Dea. Levi O. and Abby N. Farnham, aged 2 years, 6 months and 17 days. About five years ago this family was sauddenly be reft of an only son (then about 11 years of age) by the accidental discharge of agun. He was a greatfavorite of his parents and two sisters. Their affections were strongly entwined around him, and when the sudden news of his death was received favorite of his parents and two sisters. Their affections were strongly entwined around him, and when the sudden news of his death was received favorite of his parents and two sisters. Their affections were strongly entwined around him, and when the sudden news of his death was received from the chaptain of the day strong the control of the co



public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
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BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affect-ed by any change of temperature.

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Linings to Boots and Shoes suffistrong without stitching. IT IS THE ONLY Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE,

And articles of Household use. REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil.

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will leave Hillsdale Station as follows, daily,
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.

Finis.

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. Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 min-utes-slower than Toledo time.

Patent Sleeping Cars accompany Night Trains on this route.
Salisbury's Patent Ventilator and Dusters are attached to Summer trains on this route.
Time and Fare as quick and low as by any other

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From Great Fails, 5.40, and 5.05 p. M.
From Dover, 5.50, 10.55 A. M. and 5.05 p. M.
From Exeter, 6.35, 11.35, A. M., 6.00 p. M.
From Haverhill, 7.15, 7.30 via Georgetown, 9.20, 11
via Georgetown, A. M., 12.20, 5 via Georgetown
5.10 and 6.40 p. M.
From Lawrence, (North Side,) 6.30, 7.30 and 9.35
A. M., 12.15 and 5.30 p. M. (South Side,) 6.32,
7.35, and 9.40 A. M., 12.18, 12.40, 5.32 and 6.55

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