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IN THE CARS---THE LADIES. order to appreciate the scene that followed, stand on their own rights, if they have any." had some deep furrows in it, which looked travelling and should demand favors in

other passengers had crowded in, and it was themselves." already uncomfortable. The moment the eyes So ran the conversation. But the day a great while), her mouth flew open to emit a treated about as they treated others, generalvolley of abuse, because half the men in the ly. Some of our fellow travellers, however, car were not on their feet to offer herself and were surly and uncivil, even to civil ladies .her friends their seats. And O, how she did Others were selfish, and would draw themsputter! How the "ill-manneredly set of selves up on to a seat so as to occupy the and another almost into the lap of one of the other. This, however, was far less com pair of feet and legs, and I can use 'em. Old and look daggers at a man who does not imset of men to see a woman a settin' on the had laid his feet up on the seat to rest. A floor, and wont give her a seat." And down very bustling lady had perambulated the car

are well rested, or else you get a little more it is, ha!" said the lady, and passed on .- A. civil." After having said all that she could K. M. think of, and all that she could say without LETTER FROM BRO. BACHELER. thinking of it (which was a good deal), the lady became a little less boisterous, and one of the brethren very pleasantly gave the old bay, two miles off the city of Cape-Town, at gentleman, who was yet standing, his seat.—
In our mind, the purpose had been sometime and see if he would not find them a place in a car less crowded. He came. The old lady blowing half a gale when we came in, and having expended all her ammunition, got part way up, and he passed her to a young woman out harbors in the world, and many vessels. way up, and he passed her to a young woman out he night. This is one of the most canged of the same "division," who very pleasantly that weather the storms of the ocean, are paid the conductor for the fare of the company. The conductor exchanged with her a these shores. The bark Lucy Johnson of New London, left Philadelphia the day before few words of regret that the cars were all so crowded, as they were not well prepared to accommodate the delegation who had come hull, driven on shore the Sabbath before we in, &c., and passed on. After becoming fully satisfied that we were to have no more broadsides from the old battery, and that all the struction, which will add greatly to the securother cars were full as well as ours, one of the ity of the place. brethren crawled out from his corner and gave
the old lady a seat, which she accepted with I was up early and down at the jetty, to so many thanks and such hearty assurances—
highly appreciated—that he was a gentleman,
that we almost felt like swing. My good
hat we almost felt like swing. My good that we almost felt like saying: My good market place, where beef, mutton, potatoes, woman, if you had begun in this way when garden vegetables, oranges, lemons, &c., you first entered the car, your "good feet were being dealt out by negroes and Malays and legs" would have had a much easier time, and we should all have entertained a much to the German ocean. In the market place and vicinity there was no Sabbath. The rest

At length they left, and a long way farther At length they left, and a long way farther on a gentleman came in, followed by two ladies. It was now morning, and all were tired, many very sleepy, and some selfish and cross. The delegates had dropped off, one after another, and the car was pretty full of ordinary mortals. The gentleman was very sour, of the church was well filled, sthough but little after sun-rise, with a very respectable appearing congregation. They were holding a Quaker meeting—scarcely a sound could be heard. The congregation were on their knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. mary mortals. The gentleman was very sour, and the ladies were tolerably modest. But their "natural protector," not finding a whole seat empty into which he could put both his ladies, began to importune the gentlemen to "double up" and give the ladies a whole seat. One at whom he snarled "had been riding all day yesterday, and all night, and was very tired." Another "did not like to be driven out of his seat to accommodate anybody.—

He had rode in it for three hundred miles, and thought he had at right to occupy it," &c., &c. After having exhausted his powers of (left handed) persuasion, and having fretted and fumed for sometime because the ladies could not be accommodated.

The congregation were on their knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Great knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Great knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Great knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Great knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Great knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Great knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Great knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Great knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Great knees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Chees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Chees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Othe wonderful power of Catholicism! Chees, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Otherwise, engaged apparently in silent devotion. Otherwise in brick and moriar, and in its influence over in brick and moriar, and in its influence over in brick and moriar, and in its influence over in brick and moriar, and in its i cause the ladies could not be accommodated both in one seat, our friend subsided, and the lish service everywhere, was in the singing ladies concluded to sit apart. A man in a of one of the prayers—the congregatic corner, who seemed perfectly willing to accommodate those ladies, but quite disinclined to pacify that snarling gentleman, or anybody else who should demand accommodations, after he got fairly seated, left his corner and offered his seat to the two ladies, which they accepted with a apparent appreciation of the courtesy, which a hundred times paid for a trifling inconvenience.

Opinions, of course, were freely interchanged.

ed on all such occasions. One man said: "I ances mainly on the same note, the varying travel much, My business takes me from home a great deal, and, to own the truth, I am heavily disgusted with a large proportion." am heartily disgusted with a large proportion everywhere.

Went to the congregational chapel in the Went to the congregational with Mr. regard themselves as having claims which none have a right to dispute, on all the conveniences they can manage to use, and more, too. I have often left my seat to accommodate a lady, and seen her plant herself into it without a word or look of gratitude—without the slightest indication that she regarded herself under a particle of obligation, if I should stand till I drouned down and I have come stand till I drouned down and I have come gregation was the largest, perhans 200—the stand till I dropped down; and I have come gregation was the largest, perhaps 200—the English church, 150—the Congregational, 75 to the conclusion to put myself to no very serious inconvenience by giving up my rights to those who cannot appreciate the accommoda-tion."

POBLIC MEETINGS IN CAPE-TOWN.

I observed in the papers, a notice of the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Miss. society

MORNING STAR.

"I should think," said another, "that this game of women's rights was about played out. When it gets to such a pass that they will treat men in this way—as though they were of the form the sound of no account whatever, and storm around and stave about like so many bulls in a china shop, domineering over men and demanding In bolted an old lady with a baby in her all sorts of benefits, without the least regard arms (which, in our opinion, belonged to to the convenience of men, all of whom they somebody by several years her junior) fol- treat as though they were merely male bipeds lowed by a feeble looking old man, whom whose comfort is not worth a thought, and she appeared to regard, (1) as her husband. from whose hands they take all sorts of sacri-Succeeding him were two younger females .- fices as their due, without ever saying so much You should know how the old lady looked in as 'thank 'ee,' it is about time for men to

but this you can only "know in part." She "I think," answered another, "that I shall had yellow akin, hair, eyebrows and eyelash- treat other ladies as I would have gentlemen es: and a pair of sharp blue eyes. Her face treat my wife and daughters. If they were very much as though they had been produced style, and receive favors without a single acby ill temper rather than age. knowledgment of them, I would never blame The car was brim full, It had been as gentlemen to respectfully decline to accomsigned to the delegation, but already several modate them till they had accommodated

of the old lady opened to a discovery of the wheeled on, as well as the cars. Comers and existing state of things (which didn't require goers were of course numerous, and they got gentlemen" had to take it! "Wouldn't get whole of it, and men, women and children, up to give a woman and a baby and a poor might stand all night if they had not confiold sick man and some young ladies a seat! dence enough to address them personally, and Pretty gentlemen! Smart set of men!" And ask for a seat. Then, with great reluctance, she drove about the cars and crowded one of they would shove themselves into one end of the young women into a corner of this seat, the car seat, and, with a bad grace, yield the brethren, greatly to the amusement of the among the gentlemen than the ladies. No passengers, who seemed to have a keen relish lady ever seemed to think it any part of her for the scene. Then she undertook to rally business to occupy a single seat, for the sake her whole troop to leave and go into another of accommodating a gentleman with one. We car, but after looking into the next car, which could not help feeling that this rule, for which she found as full, and perhaps as "ill man- the ladies clamor, should sometimes work both

neredly," she came back again. A seat she ways. But what seemed to strike us with had paid for, and she would have it. She had most force was the fact that ladies seldom, if as good a right to one as anybody else had, ever, favor each other. A fine lady will plant for she had paid as much for it. And if she herself in the middle of one seat, turn over couldn't have a seat she wouldn't pay a cent the back of another and fill one end of it with for their ride, and one of her company her bag and shawl, spread up her feet and shouldn't-not a cent. "Now," said she, drapery into the other end, and then, with the "if we can't have a seat don't you pay a cent utmost composure, see one of her own sex -not one on ye. But if I can't have a seat, hunting from one end to the other of the car thank God, I can stand up. I've got a good for a vacant seat, or else she will curl her lip man, sit down. Sit right down on the floor, mediately stand up, and yield his seat to a laif they wont give you a seat. Sit right down, dy. But they sometimes find their match. A I tell ye. And if you don't, I will. A putty friend who sat near us, in the dead of night,

she sat, plump in the passage way., from one end to the other in search of a seat There was a perfect union in that car, so that just suited her. At length she grabbed far as we could discover, which, had it been hold of our friend's boots, exclaiming, in embodied, would have said: "You may sit feigned astonishment, "What's this?" The there till your 'good pair of feet and legs' calm reply was, "A gentleman's feet." "O,

For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr :- We came to anchor in Table e conductor came in, diately, and soon made the acquaintance of Mr. Coats, an American merchant, with

to a motley crowd, the representatives of the countries east and west, from the China sea of the town seemed as quiet as with us.

A little farther on I came to the Catholic

Opinions, of course, were freely interchang- pitched on a moderately high key, the utter-

-though the evening was very stormy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN CAPE-TOWN.

CEDARVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1862. Having seen but two or three individuals in the congregation before, I considered myself a stranger, but was soon called out as a missionary from America. Of course I could not decline. I had occasion to refer to some points fouching the money argument, which I supposed was to be made permanent in the concluding speech—but the collection was called for immediately—which led me to infer that the strong appeals so essential among us are not deemed necessary here. I was a little surprised at this, as my efforts in this direction at home have never been yery successions.

CEDARVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1862.

Bro. Bur —Hezewith I forward you the concluding article upon the forward you in my former article. If there is the appearance of severity if any part, it is justified upon the consideration that the leading spirit of this strange theory makes so light and ridicules so recklessly the doctrine of the church, that it has been deemed wise to present it in a strong light, so as to prevent the unwary from sliding into it.

Your brother,

Bro. Bur —Hezewith I forward you the concluding article upon the consideration that the leading spirit of this strange theory makes so light and ridicules so recklessly the doctrine of the church, that it has been deemed wise to present it in a strong light, so as to prevent the unwary from sliding into it.

Bro. Bur —Hezewith I forward you the consideration to the manifestive theory, which I promised you in my former article. If there is the appearance of severity if any part, it is justified upon the consideration that the leading spirit of this strange theory.

ection at home have never been very success ATONEMENT. ful, as you well know. In such a congrega-tion at home, I should have considered ten or

teachers of his Sabbath schools. Found about forty present. After tea the evening was spent in singing, prayer, and social conversation on the subject of Sabbath schools, during which there was a discussion in regard to the respective merits of the English and American systems, the former embracing to some extent secular instruction, reading, writing, and sometimes arithmetic, and confined to the lower classes, in a great measure; in the teacher of the secular instruction and confined to the lower classes, in a great measure; into the respective merits of the secular instruction and confined to the lower classes, in a great measure; into the respective measure in the secular instruction and confined to the lower classes, in a great measure; into the respective merits of the secular instruction and confined to the lower classes, in a great measure; into the respective merits of the secular instruction and confined to the lower classes, in a great measure; into the respective merits of the secular instruction and the secular fined to the lower classes, in a great measure; ism; and to redeem a promise made to a number of brethren long since, I forward them for publication in the Morning-Star, in the hope they may at least tend to strengthen those who hold the truth as it is in Jesus.

It seemed to me that the American system had the preference, only that in England it could not be successfully substituted, on account of the prefound ignorance of the masses.

Mr. Thompson's congregation has five Sababath schools in different parts of the city, of the deavest hell; hence the Silvery feels the

assistant moderator, or the effort is a failure.

There is not the blending of the religious and social elements, giving to both an elevating power, that there ought to be, and that gives English Christians a superiority over us, in this respect.

O. R. BACHELER.

For the Morning Star.

THE GRAYBEARD REGIMENT.

Bro. Burr:—It may be interesting to your and in whom dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead well beloved Son, the express image of his person, and in whom dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodly, not only to come on a mission to instruct our bodly, not only to come on a mission to instruct our best calculated to inspire with wonder, love, awe and loyalty.

Again, the atonement, in its relations to the character and perfections of God. The atonement, as a manifestation of God's benevolence, is the highest conceivable. How infinite that goodness, how un-varying that love, how unbounded that comparsion, how incomprehensible that mercy, yes, how deep that concern for the salvation of his enemies, which well beloved Son, the express image of his person, and in whom dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodly, not only to come on a mission to instruct our beautiful to the unspeakable gift of his only begotten and values.

There is not the blending of the religious and loyalty.

Again, the atonement, in its relations to the character and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, as an acter and perfections of God. The atonement, and and opality and the atonement, and and opality and the atonement and and opality and t

Bro. Burr :- It may be interesting to your Bro. Burr:—It may be interesting to your minimerous readers to learn that the Governor of Iowa had permission to raise a Regiment of men over 45 years of age, designed principally for garrison duty. That Regiment (the 37th Infantry) has now been organized and mustered into service. The writer is a member of Co. I., and has been in the service divisions in the stars and blossoms in the trees, Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees, Lives through all life extends through all left extends through all left extends through all extent. over three months. To say it is a model Regiment is true in more respects than one.

1. In its moral aspect. There are probay more ministers in it than in any oth wa Regiment; if, indeed, it is second to any in the Union. We have about thirty in all, representing the United Presbyterian, C. Baptist, F. W. Baptist, United Brethren, Congregationalist, Campbellite, or Disciple, and Methodist denominations, seven in all.—
The religious element probably predominates.

occupied by some half dozen ministers—with Capt. Silley, of the army presiding. Several addresses interesting in character, were given, referring mainly to the general subject of missions, but without much local information.

Having seen but two or three individuals

CEDARVILLE, N. Y., N.

the surprised at this, as my efforts in this direction at home have never been gery successful, as you well know. In such a congregation at home, I should have considered ten or fifteen dollars a very fair collection. Here it was nearly sixty-fire.

At the close of the service my blood was stirred with a little honest pride, as a gentleman came forward and told me he had understood that American missionaries were generally tectotallers, and asked if I was of that class. On being informed, he gave me an earnest invitation to attend a temperance meeting the following evening—which I shall accept if possible.

On Tuesday morning, the ministers of the city and vicinity, met at the house of Mr. Thompson. Congregationalist, for a social interview. The first hour was spent in singing and prayer; then came breakfast, then another hour in social conversation and conference. They pumped me pretty thoroughly on the subject of the war, and is bearing upon slayer. They expressed the decided conviction that the Christian public in England had been misrepresented in America; that far more sympathy was felt here than we had been led to suppose.

These meetings are held monthly at the houses of the ministers alternately. The same-custom provails in Calcutta and other of the divisions of the Christian church? That in heathen lands, Christians are not divided. They have one common enemy, and though of different names, in their spirit and efforts they are one. And in those ministers meetings which I have attended, with five tenominations represented, a stranger could not tell the difference. I judge that it is the same here. I recollect well my own surprise, on the large cities of India, and I have often had occasion to remark at home, in answer to the taunting inquiry, "What do the heathen think of the divisions of the Christian church?" that in heathen lands, Christians are not divided. They have one common enemy, and though of different names, in their spirit and efforts they are one. And in those ministers meetings which I hav

I was at the temperance meeting in the evening, of course, to maintain the reputation of American missionaries. The hall was not large, but it was well filled. They seemed to take a deep interest in the history of the Maine Law, and its apparent results.—
Their most prominent obstacles are met within the opposing influence of the higher classes, professing Christians and even ministers. in the opposing influence of the higher classes, professing Christians and even ministers.

The temperance cause is not in very high repute, and cannot be until the higher classes are secured to its interests.

I was invited to take tea at Mr. Thompson's, the London missionary, and meet the teachers of his Sabbath schools. Found about footy present. After tea the evening was

Mr. Thompson's congregation has five Sabbath schools in different parts of the city, with an average attendance of 300, and 48 lower classes and a large proportion colored.

There is one road that we are not accustomed to travel, that our English friends understand very well—that which leads to the heart through the stomach. How much the cup of tea, bit of bread and butter had to do in bringing together Mr. Thompson's teachers, I do not know, but I have no doubt the social element had its influence. The Jim Crowism, that kills everything we undertake in this direction, is not known, so far as I am aware, out of the United States. The teamware, out of the United States. The teamware, as the English call them, or levees, soirces, &c., as we call them, that I have attended to the content of the content of the deaders of the law for righteousness or pardon of sin and his discharge from all its penal claims. Thus the apostle, &c. or stengthen the claims of the law for righteousness or pardon of sin and his discharge from all its penal claims. Thus the apostle, &c. or stengthen the claims of the law for righteousness or pardon of sin and his discharge from all its penal claims. Thus the apostle, &c. or stengthen the claims of the law for righteousness or pardon of sin and his discharge from all its penal claims. Thus the apostle, &c. or stengthen the claims of the law for law for righteousness or pardon of sin and his discharge from all its penal claims. Thus the apostle, &c. or stengthen the claims of the law for his he claims of the law of God as a rule of life, to be established and strengthened, when by faith he ratio alians. Thus the pastle, &c. or stablished and strengthened, when by faith leave claims. Thus the apostle, &c. or stablished and strengthened, when by faith leave claims of the law for did as a rule of the claims of the law for his law for its law was the same of the law for its law for its law wood the law thus magnified by the atonin merit of the Redeemer the believer is led to expect the law thus meetings, as the English call them, or levees, soirces, &cc., as we call them, that I have attended while at home, with the exception of one that was managed by an Englishman, so far as I can now recollect, were disgraceful to our Christianity; and many of the donation visits were no better. With us, a man must be as solemn as an owl when he goes to a strictly religious meeting, and then make a fool of himself, when the social element is combined in order to meet the popular teste.

Jim Crow must preside, or, at any rate, be assistant moderator, or the effort is a failure.

There is not the heading of the weil of the temple, all attest, more strikingly and impressively, the stability and strength of law, than could the execution of the popular teste.

Jim Crow must preside, or, at any rate, be assistant moderator, or the effort is a failure.

There is not the heading of the weil of the bright luminary of day; the rending of the bright luminary of God's distinguished the popular teste.

Jim Crow must preside, or, at any rate, be assistant moderator, or the effort is a failure.

There is not the heading of the verificions of the bright luminary of day; the rending of th

Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees, Lives through all life, extends through all extent, Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

But nature's volume, however prolific, is poverty and barrenness when compared with the infinite goodness of God as seen in the atonement by Jesus Christ. Thus cried the Son of God, who was familiar with the records of eternity, and intimate with the history of the universe, as there was nothing with which to compare it. John 3:16: For God so loved the world, that he care his control beauting Son, that whosever and Methodist denominations, seven in all—
The religious element probably predominates.
We have preaching every Sabbath by some one of the ministers, in each of the barracks, in each alternate one in the forenoon, and the others in the evening. Prayers meetings are held in each barrack once a week, and prayers every night. Our Chaplain is a Methodist, and an excellent man. We are organizing a Regimental Christian Association, having adopted a platform on which all can unite.—
The design is to enroll the names of all the professors of religion in the Regiment, and have leaders chosen in each barrack to exercise the pastoral care over the company quartered there.

2. Physically. It is doubtless composed of men of a larger class than any other Regiment in the service. We have about 200 over 6 feet high. A special requisition was necessary to obtain clothing large enough.

3. As to the health of the Regiment, it will compare favorably with any other. As they are all men of mature years, there will be a corresponding care for meaus of preserving health. There is but little intemperance, card-playing, and other vices incident to camp life. The Regiment will make its mark.

We are soon to move to St. Louis. We shall there take the place of some of the Regiments now there, thus allowing them to go have a sone of the Regiments now there, thus allowing them to go have a standard to a manufact of the sample of God's annead solitary monument of the incomprehensible sublimity of the goodness or the love of God's annead solitary monument of the incomprehensible sublimity of the goodness or the love as in side sublimity of the goodness or the love of God's annead solitary monument of the incomprehensible sublimity of the goodness or the love as in each barrack to a method god annead sublimity of the goodness or the love in side sublimity of the goodness of the lost of the sublimity of the goodness of the least of Christ, shall become the whole, result in the sublimity of the goodness of the least of the sublimity of the goodn We are soon to move to St. Louis. We shall there take the place of some of the Regiments now there, thus allowing them to go into more active service.

For the information of my friends, permit—the law and justice of God, as refifred from Calvary, must penetrate and overwhelm, unmitigated confusion, wretchedness and pain.

The atonement, in its relation to the day of judgment and the awards of eternity, must have an important bearing upon the decisions of that day—revarded, as they shall be found to stand in period to the store of the store of the store of the store of the law and being med a current to eleanse from sin. From such we hear the law of the founding of the Redeemer's medium to be a store of the law and being med a current to eleanse from sin. Such assume that the store of the law and they are the law and the store of the law and they are the law and the store of the law and town the store of the law and they are the law and the store of the store of the law and the store of the store

fering only as he suffered the hiding of his Fa-ter's face. It is true that the advent and holy life of religious science shall be better understood heaven itself its highest bliss, its fullest perfect offering for sin.

ther's face. It is true that the advent and holy life of the Son of God rendered or qualified him to become a perfect offering for sin.

Again, the doctrine, which teaches that all the means and instrumentalities employed since the slaying of beasts to make coats of skins for our first parents, and that all the expense of skins for our first prefigure the death of Christ, that allable labors of prophets and apostles, that all the expense of building meeting houses and organizing churches, all the expense of spreading the gospel and supporting the ministry, printing Bibles, &c., constitute part of the atonement, and that the death of Christ is but the culminating point in this grand accompaniment of means, as the most perfect, dignified and illustrious of sufferers, is a species of Socinianism. Yes, it is the very essence of that system, which, as an iceburg, must chill the warmth and fervor which should kindle the sacred fires of devotion in the church to Him who, by one offering hath perfected forever them who are sanctified; who suffered for sin once, the just for the unjust. Not all the self-denial and labors of missionaries and sacrifices made, to lead men to embrace Christ, constitute any part of the great work of expiating human guilt, or making atonement for sin, for if this sentiment be true, then the glory of our redemption, could not all belong to Christ, but must be divided.

Again, there is rather a novel view of atonement to the perfections of the Infinite.

ing a degree of currency, which it is assumed advocates to have been unknown by the church death were not vicarious; that his death did not remove governmental obstacles to the exercise of mercy. Its abettors make light, and mock, and ridicule cy. Its abettors make light, and mock, and ridicule the doctrine of vicarious sufferings in the atonement by Jesus Christ. This view is dignified and christened by the name of the manifestive or revelatory theory, which, so far as we can understand, would have us believe that the death of Christ had nothing of explation for guilt, or propitiation for sin, but was simply a revelation, or manifestation to reveal God to man. While it is true that Christ is the great teacher, and the light of the world, it is equally true that he is not only our prophet, but our great great teacher, and the light of the world, it is equally true that he is not only our prophet, but our greathigh priest, and that he, through the Eternal Spirit,
offered himself without spot unto Göd, as an offering for our sin, or a sin offering, and not unto man.
To reveal or manifest God unto man, he offered To reveal or manifest God unto man, he offered himself as a propitiation or propitiatory sacrifice for our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world. If it is in the province of language to teach the doctrine of vicarious sufferings, the Scriptures teach the vicarious sufferings of Christ in making atonement for sin. And if the death of Christ is not properly vicarious, we confess ourselves unable to understand the nature of his amazing sufferings. While the martyrs suffered, and many of them suffered physically more than dirthe Son of God, yet many of them rejoiced with unspeakable joy in the presence and smiles of a reconciled God, but when Christ suffered he endured the hiding of his Father's face, although he was his oncitied God, but when Christ suffered he endured the hiding of his Father's face, although he was his only begotten and well beloved Son. But while he gives himself as an offering to God for sin, when he makes atonement for human guilt, when he expirates the guilt of our race, or when he becomes our substitute, to remove governmental obstacles in the way of pardon, or in other words, when he would windleate the majesty of law, in procuring pardon and eternal life for guilty man, when he is set forth as a propitiation for sin, to declared windleate the righteousnessac fload in the remission of sin; then he is given up in this dreadful hour to the power of darkness; then the sur refused to shine; then a heathen philosopher exclaims, The God of nature suffers or the world is expiring in agony. While we listen to his prayer when he uttered strong crying and tears, praying in that he feared; when we look upon him as he lies prostrate in the gazzlen; and when we heat the dying exclamation from Calvary, Father, forgive them; and when we calch the last in signations. He was made and guilt with the strength of aiding of his Father's face, although he was his on-y begotten and well beloved Son. But while he gives himself as an offering to God for sin, when he

offering for man. But if he will be a sacrifice for sin, he must be slain, for without the shedding of blood, the life blood, there is no remission. He was made a curse for us. Upon him was laid the iniquity of us all. He was bruised for our transgressions; with his stripes we are healed, is the language of inspiration, and this is the concurrent testimony of the sacred writers, from Moses until John the beloved disciple in closing the canon of inspired truth. We ask why, from the sacrifice of Abel's lamb through the long succession of sacrifices under the law, why, from the sacrifices under the law, which in itself could not take away sin, nor make the comers thereunto perfect, and why must the vicarious death of millions of animals be required, if the sufferings and death of Him which they were designed as the types, to prefigure be not vicarious? Why must the only medium of all communion with God, under the typical dispensation be through vicarious sufferings, and the sufferings and death of the Redeemer, by and through whom alone we can have access to God, not be vicarious? This is an indissoluble problem.

Why should we impeach thus the wisdom of God, in the means of instruction to his church under the former dispensation, for verily no other conceivable idea can be gained from the dispensation of sacrifices under the law, than that of the vicarious sufferings, and the suffering suffering to the remaining the week that is past. Could you have seen the bright week that is past. Could you have seen the bright week that is past. Could you have seen the bright week that is past. Could you have seen the bright week that is past. Could you have seen the bright week that is past. Could you have seen the bright week that is past. Could you have seen the bright week that is past. Could you have seen the bright week that is past. Could you have seen the bright week that illuminated his countenance when he said, "I hear his voice, his footsteps," you would have said that the keeping of the week that illuminated the w

Christ, but must be divided.

Again, there is rather a novel view of atonement obtaining a degree of currency, which it is assumed while his justice, truth, and goodness shone with a long time he could but pant (for to speak aloud seemed a kind of irreverence) glory, glory, glory, glory to God and the Lamb, in whom was an infinite fulness: and like glory to God and the Lamb, in whom was an infinite fulness; and like Bunyan upon the delectable mountains he looked over into the promised land, and well nigh in imagination felt himself with the redeemed already in heaven, singing worthy is the Lamb; glory and honor and praiss and power be ascribed to him, who gave himself for us that he might redeem us unto himself, having washed us from our sins in his own most precious blood. Since which heavenly vision the cross has attractions such

which to the Socinian is indeed foolishness, but those who are saved it is the power of God.

to disturb them with the gospel, should be hanged, or thrown into the river. They

the residence of Rev. Dr. Breed in Philadelphia, as we learn from the papers of that city, is now staying Rev. John H. Aughey, a Presbyterian clergyman, a gentleman who, at the hands of the rebels in Mississippi, has endured everything but death. He is a citizen of Mississippi, now emaciated almost to skin and bone. He has tasted three times the bitterness of death, and yet escaped its consummation. Whether any galley-slave ever endured greater suffering in a given amount of time may be safely doubted. The following account of his troubles has been gleaned from his conversation:
On the 1st of July last, he was arrested by

tain Hill, in Tishomingo county, Mississippi.
When brought into Captain Hill's presence, he thus addressed him:
"Are you a Unionist?"
"I voted the Union ticket, sir."
"These first is no executed.

"I voted the Union ticket, sir."

"That, sir, is an evasion. I voted the Union ticket and now I am fighting against the Union. What are your sentiments now?"

"I have never seen any reason for changing my opinions. I voted the Union ticket and am still a Unionist."

"You must go to headquarters."

A Mr. Benjamin Clarke had been arrested as a Unionist on the same day while plowing in the field, who, with himself, was placed un-

in the field, who, with himself, was placed un der guard and sent to Fulton, in Ittawamber county, to the headquarters of Col. Bradfute. When they appeared in his presence, the following colloquy ensued:
"Are you a Unionist?" (to Mr. Aughey).

"Where were you born?" "I was born in the state of New York, but have spent eleven years in the South."
"Ah! Yankee born and a traitor; you deserve to be hanged."

If being of Northern birth is a crime, it

certainly was not Mr. Aughey's fault, inas-much as his parents did not so much as con-sult him as to the place he wished to be born, and he could not have helped it if he had tried. This he laconically stated.

They were then placed under a heavy
guard and conducted to Brooksville, the

eadquarters of General Pfeifer, where they remained during the night, sleeping upon the ground, having nothing to lie upon but the grass, and with no covering. On the next day, the guard conducted them to Priceville, into the presence of General Jordan, who thus addressed Mr. Aughey;

"Are you a Unionist

"Where were you born?"
"I was born in the state of New York—a state which never repudiated, nullified, seceded, nor did any other disgraceful act. I am proud, sir, of my birthright in that glorious Empire state."

"If you love the North so well, why did

Give me a passport, sir, and I will go North instanter. "The first passport you will get will be a free ticket to the infernal regions."
"Thank you for your kind offer, I was not before aware that you were the devil's ticket

agent," was the response of the divine. Soon after this interview the guards set out with them for Tupelo, where they were incar-cerated in the central military prison. There were some seventy or eighty prisoners in that gloomy abode. The prison was filthy in the extreme. It was not supplied with any kind of furniture, not even beds or blankets. At night the inmates lay down on the hard planks and slept as best they could. They were starved, insulted, and maltreated in every possible way. A strong guard cume in daily and took the prisoners out to do scavenger work in the streets. At three o'clock every day some of them were taken out and shot or

to escape. His friend did escape to the Federal lines, but he was re-arrested, ironed and replaced in prison. They sent out two companies of cavalry with blood-hounds in search of them. Mr. Aughey's arrest took place af-

ter he had been out two nights and a day.— Several of his fellow prisoners had been shot On his return, he found that the floor of his prison had been spiked down, the guards doubled, and great precaution and vigilance exercised to prevent any future escapes. The Judge Advocate of the Confederate Army of the West came one day and informed Mr. A. that he would be executed on the following Tuesday. As they had determined to hang him, he petitioned to be shot, but the request was refused. He resolved, therefore, to atfailure, draw the fire of the guard, and be

tempt a second escape, and in the event of a He preferred to be slain in the excitement incident to an attempt at escape, to a horrid death by strangulation at a rope's end, amid the jeers of a rabble. His fellow pris-oners aided him in removing his chain (the heavy bands they could not remove), and, al-though the prison was strictly guarded and surrounded by camps containing fifteen twenty thousand armed men; yet he el ed their vigilance, and succeeded in reaching the dense woods. At length, after incredible sufferings from hunger, thirst, fatigue and excitement, he reached the Federal lines at Rienzi, Miss., in safety, where he found pro-tection beneath the folds of the old flag.

A TRIBUTE TO NEW ENGLAND.

The Chicago Tribune, in the course of an eloquent article, provoked by the quasi-secession nonsense about "leaving New England out in the cold," says:

"It is, we say, too late to quarrel about the character of the Puritans, because, were history dumb, there stand the six states of New England, everlasting monuments for the perpetuation of the memory of the great qualities of the men who built on a Puritan basis. And in spite of the old story by which the pioneers of the Mayflower have been as-sailed; in spite of that kind of criticism which in sneering at long prayers, forgets the god-liness of the men who made them, and that, in estimating characters, takes account of the of an era into the special vices of the individuals who flourished therein; in spite of despotic reaction against what New England has taught and lived, the fact remains, and is now confessed by all the world—
That nowhere does God's sun shine upon

any political community, containing an equal number of people, among whom liberty is so secure; Among whom law and justice are so impar-

tially administered;
Among whom property is so well guarded;

Among whom, there is such care for the growth and development of the religious senment; Among whom there are so few poor;

Among whom there is such untiring, com-prehensive and healthy philanthropy; Among whom there is such an Among whom there is such an amount of wealth so equally distributed;
Among whom there is such promise of physical progress;
Among whom the ownership of land in fee

Among whom the ownership of land in fee simple is so universal;
Among whom labor is so much respected, and so well rewarded;
Among whom progress, in all that purifies and ennobles mankind, is so rapid;
Among whom women are so honored, or so virtuous.

Among whom government bears so easily, and is so cheaply administered;
Among whom happiness, in the state, in the family, and in the individual is so firmly nded on an indestructible basis."

MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863.

MINISTRRIAL HOLINESS Ministers should be learned, wise, energet ic. industrious, and, above all, holy. The gospel is beautiful as a system, philosophical in its principles, comprehensive in philanthropy, but its "chief excellence is in its perfect holiness. This gives glory, beauty, power, efficiency, to all of its other qualities. It saves the lost by bringing the purity of the Divine Spirit into collision with the sinfulness of their hearts, and transforming bad men into good men. And if ministers would preach the gospel well, preach correctly, preach its nost precious parts, they must have their spiritual natures penetrated by this new life, and feel its power and vitalizing energies cours ing all through, and gushing from, the depths

of their inner being.

Right here many fail. They study to be logical, learned, eloquent, and succeed; but their efforts only please the ear, gratify the heart, make men sick of sin, and yearn, for holiness. All preaching which fails in this, is radically defective. And every man must fail night here, unless he makes it a chief object of his aspirations to incorporate into his soullife the blessed power which changes him into the image of Christ. It is well to convinc the world, that Christ's ministers are able in argument, learned and eloquent, but if we fail to impress them with the fact that we are holy, that our souls are imbued with a heavenly spirit, that we have derived a new life from rist, more precious, pure and peaceful, than is elsewhere attainable, the chief end of our mission has failed.

The tendency is to allow Christianity to drop down to the low position of fashionable entertainment, moral esthetics, and social culture. Christianity has become rich in temporal possessions, and is now esteemed ac cording to the elegance of the temples in which its disciples worship, the wealth and social standing of its congregations, and the help it affords one in starting in business, entering society, pursuing any secular object .-The true purpose of the gospel is under cloud, it needs to be revealed; it is in danger of being wholly forgotten, and it will be, unless ministers bring it out in their own lives. and breathe it upon the dying souls around them. The gospel proposes to save from sin, to change our vile natures into the pure likeness of Christ, and lift us to moral harmony with heaven, and just so far as the ministry feel this, are inspired by it, and body it forth in their official and private lives, they will cause the people to realize it, and to cry out for salvation for themselves. The barrenness of the ministry, the bondage of their souls to the law, secular views of religion which prevail, the devotion of all their powers to win credit, position, influence, by a display of mental strength, learning, eloquence, is working infinite mischief in the church and world and, without a reform, we shall ultimately lose sight of the true power, the saving excellence of the gospel.

ALMOST SAVED.

The Scriptures afford grounds to believe that some will be but just saved-saved as by fire, through Infinite mercy-and that others will be but almost saved-lost, but who came near being saved. Such is entirely consistent with the economy of grace and the freedom of man. God offers salvation to all; the provisions are ample, the conditions equitable the heart is a hard obstacle to overcome. The Infinite condescends to reason and plead with the sinner. "Come, now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord," "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee: how often would I have gathered you, even as a hen gathereth her brood under her wings, and ye would not."

There is a turning point in the experience of each one; the mind is thoughtful, the heart tender, under the influence of the Holy Spirit the power of truth is measurably felt, and the evil of sin. The individual ponders, inclines this way and that. It is a momentous crisis: it seems as though the weight of a feather would turn the scale. One decides to be on the Lord's side, makes the consecration, becomes a Christian, and henceforth sings, "O happy day that fixed my choice On thee, my Saviour and my God."

In all the ages of eternity, that will appear a happy, blessed choice.

Another decides adversely; not, indeed to persist in sin, for this no rational being would do, but what amounts to much the same, decides to delay. "Go thy way for this time, and when I have a convenient season I will call for thee." The favored hour is past, the convenient season never comes, time glides on under the fatal delusion, death appears in an unexpected hour, and finally arises the sad lament, "The harvest is past, the summer ended, and we are not saved."

If there is anything that can enhance the suffering of the finally lost, it is this reflection: "Heaven, with all its blessedness, was within our reach; we enjoyed great privileges; we were almost persuaded, came to the very thresholds of salvation, yet halted, hesitated, turned back, and perished." Had no means been provided there would be excuse, so also had the obstacles in the way been insurmountable; but to be left without excuse under so aggravating circumstances, will indeed be most fearful.

There are numbers now in every congrega tion passing through this very crisis, approaching, perhaps, on the very dividing line.

"There is a time, we know not when, that seals the eternal destiny. And because unknown, for one reason, no presumption should be risked. Delay is dangerous. This may be the last call. Behold now is the ac- ic law, they revived the state government, calmly to deeds of daring which mere physicepted time, now is the day of salvation. It is the part of wisdom to decide at once. Seek This was according to precedent, according A mere religious zeal or fanaticism would first the kingdom of God, and other needful

Here, also, is a motive for faithfulness on the part of Christians. What if some should be lost through our fault, who might have been saved through our instrumentality? How earnest should be our faith, how exemplary our lives, how fervent our prayers, how persistent our efforts! We cannot indeed save them, but how can we suffer them to be lost! We will do our duty, all we can for their sal-

The incidents related in the article printed on the first page, headed, "In the Cars," &c. transpired in Oct. last, when our delegates were on their way to the General Conafter that time; but we have been unable conveniently to find room for it before.

thousand dollars more. So that about one-tionality, which has not depended upon a false well received by our brethren and friends

their exertions to accomplish the desired ob- is doomed to die. ject. Brethren were solicited to devote ther selves for a time to raising these funds. One, REV. J. P. NUTTING, of Concord, has already commenced, and it is hoped that another will soon be able to enter the field.

ence to this undertaking. Our Theological the other thrusting at the vitals of the nation School, which has been in operation over bid defiance to the world. How long this imtwenty years, is still without any building of its own. All these twenty years it has been pudence will be tolerated of God and man provided for by the generosity of other insti-New Hampton—provided, we may say, not stingily, though with room and accommoda-

struction not one-half of what is furnished in suspense, saying, how-long, O how long! other theological institutions generally. Yet, good work for Zion and for the world.

time the wants of this School have been post- country and the world. Let every Christian poned to make way for other pressing inter- and patriot do his duty to give it nerve and ests. Can we allow this course to be pursued speed. longer? Reason, honor, our very life, forbid. The wants of this Institution must be met .-So say our General Conference, Yearly and Quarterly Meetings, churches and communities-all good and informed minds. And the army to distribute the Bible among them? work should be done up at once. Let the Is it not a fact that the best fighting soldiers let subscriptions be raised and forwarded in truth and moral principle? And is not the all sums, large and small; let the agents re- work of carnage and bloodshed a strange ceive a hearty co-operation everywhere.—
There is no need of a long effert, a few love and mercy that religion produces, and months at most will suffice; and the School, with a home and habitation of its own, and other additional facilities contemplated, will are deeply skilled in the art of deceptionhave its number of students greatly increased, men who tell lies and make lies. And are not and their means of improvement : and an these qualifications indispensable to the charimpulse will be given to every department of acter of a good general? And are they not benevolence among us. We earnestly com- totally contrary to the principles of religion? mend this subject to the notice of all, and Such queries naturally arise in considering

VIRGINIA. about the true state of the case. Many as- heated zeal influenced them to give a few copsume that its reception endorses the right of ies of the blessed Bible to the Japanese from which they withdraw; that it violates the unnecessary bloodshed-nothing in favor of shall be divided, and no new state shall be or private-nothing in favor of intrigue and formed out of the territory of any state, with-out the consent of that state and of Congress. erything against them. And it yet remains pels these imagined difficulties. It is a set- fears God and discards those methods of wartled principle in law, and corporate polity, fare which his word condemns, is less efficient that in case a majority of the body depart as a consequence. David claimed that God and a minority continue to adhere to them, teach David or any other warrior, he taught that the minority constitute the corporation. him to fight both on a righteous principle If a church of 500 members, holding proper- and in a manner which should be successful. some other sect, and 100 still adhere to the Therefore, let the word of God be circulated state by force. The minority were pronounc- poorer soldiers it may make them better men. ed the state, because they adhered to the ex- But reason says it makes them better soldiers that a majority should rule, is limited by the army by a religious sentiment is an immense other doctrine, that they must rule according power, even though the religion itself be false. to the organic law. A majority cannot ille- It adds a new motive to patriotism, and a new gally subvert the constitution, and drag a mi-nority into other political relations, under other laws and authorities. This is old, plain in truth, and inspires the soldier with a zeal and equitable doctrine, which is applicable to which cannot be withstood. It adds a seal the case of Western Virginia.

Virginia repudiated the United States con- care over all his children. It therefore im stitution, and their own state constitution, parts courage in danger, and bravery in death. So fortified, a soldier can afford to dispense Union. They voted to enter into other political authority. But a minority still adand were recognized as the state of Virginia, cal courage will seldom undertake. to law, and equity. The majority could not, be liable to become insubordinate. Not so by revolution, deprive the minority of their with true piety, such as the word of God inold constitution and rights under it. Now spires. It so corrects the passions, subdues this lawful state government authorized a and subjugates the turbulent elements of the convention of the people of the whole state, nature, and places them so entirely under the to consider the proposition of dividing the control of reason, that an army of true state. All who were so disposed sent dele- Christians will almost govern themselves. gates to this convention, they framed a con- Let facts speak. stitution for a new state and submitted it, and Who ever saw brayer men than the God fearthe question of division, to the people, and ing men now in our army? Some of them have all who chose to do so voted yea or nay, on left a glorious record here and gone to a more the proposition. A majority of votes were glorious reward-have received a promotion in favor of division, and of the new constitu- such as our world could not confer, and oth-

the state, and of Congress before a state can in this war, the substance of which was as fol ference, and the article was written soon be divided? This consent is given in the case lows. A few Rhode Island soldiers were out before us. Was it contrary to the constitu- in Maryland, on a small foraging expedition

ENDOWMENT FOR THE THEOLOGICAL majority of the people to secede, and go over mendation substantially was made, a sub-state exists. In what respects is this creation ceription was started at the time, which has and admission illegal, or unconstitutional? been circulated to a considerable extent since. The measure may not be expedient, but no and some five thousand dollars obtained upon one can show it to be illegal; and its oppot. Our honored brother Parsons, a little benents are probably aware of this, for we have fore his death, also donated to the Society five not seen an objection stated to its constituhalf of the sum contemplated has been pledg- assumption as to the facts. If the real state ed. But for the war, and consequent de- of the case justified these objections, the aupression of business, the whole amount would thors would no doubt bring the facts forward subtless ere this time have been secured.— rather than misrepresent the case. But those Everywhere we believe the measure has been who are afraid of a Free state in Western Virginia will probably realize all they fear, In accordance with the action of Confer- and more too. Poor fellows; the times go ence, the Education Society at once renewed hard with them. Slavery, their dear friend,

THE PROCEAMATION.

It may be said, and truly, that the President's And here we wish to say a word with referclutching the throats of the slaves, and with ded for by the generosity of other and humanity, civilization, it would so pervert a lust of gain and power could so pervert a tions which those Seminaries could ill spare. | would soon crush such a usurpation, or, the whole enlight would soon crush such a usurpation; or, that All this time the want of such a building ened world would unite in suppressing it; or, has operated very adversely, almost crushing- that if the world were too much absorbed in ly, upon the School. Besides its library selfish schemes, the judgments of God would has been quite small, and the amount of in- be interposed. Yet, for a time we stand in

Still, there is a voice of deep significance in between two and three hundred have here this Proclamation. Though at present the pursued their studies, and now occupy places resort must be chiefly to the arm of force, f sacred trust and responsibility throughout there is much indicated by the issuing of such the denomination. The class that graduated a message from the national executive. It last July, contained seven brethren (four of shows progress in the right direction—it indithem college graduates), who can be said cates a moral sentiment, pervading and bindwithout flattery to compare favorably with ing in a good measure the hearts of the peothose graduating from any theological school ple- a moral sentiment appreciative of the in the country. These brethren, and others rights of the nation, and of the rights of man; equally so who preceded them, are doing a appreciative of the true policy of the nation and of the means essential to give us stability Our young men have stood by the School and prosperity. We hail the Proclamation. obly, laboring, hoping, waiting. Time after It is the precursor of a day dawning upon the

THE BIBLE WILL MAKE THEM

Is it not in some respects an injury to our abject come up in all our religious bodies; we have are the most reckless of Bible shall have more to say respecting it hereaf- the supplying of Bibles to our soldiers-queries a perfect answer to which would require

Men who regard foreign in fect failure-men who never gave and never Much is said about the constitutionality or intend to give a shilling for any behevolent nconstitutionality of receiving this new state purpose whatever-men who can do as many into the Union; and we observe that many of our journalizers did two or three years ago who speak and write about it, are in the dark -berate the misguided fanatics, whose oversecession, that it is revolutionary, that it al- while in our country-will, of course, keep lows a part of a state to draw off and form a on these queries, and others like them. We new state, without the consent of the state have nothing to say in favor of heartless and Constitution which provides that no state revenge, either national or individual, public A correct understanding of this case dis- to be proved that a general or a private, who from the essential principles of the compact, taught him the art of war. If God did so ty and enjoying legal rights, should divide; If we cannot have a right war, a war on Bi-400 vote to adopt the name and polity of ble principles, let us have no war at all. old platform and denominational relations: All good, intelligent Christians believe that the courts have often decided that the 100 re- the Bible should, if possible, be placed in the maining constitute the church, and hold the hands of all classes and conditions of men, by property, and enjoy all the legal rights of the sea and land, from one extremity of the earth church. The same doctrine was held in the to the other. This, of course, embraces the case of Rhode Island, when a majority at-soldiers of our own army. Then let them tempted to change the Constitution of the have the Bible and risk it. If it makes them isting forms of corporation. The doctrine The zeal inspired in the rank and file of an

well-grounded hope-3 confidence in the pro-The majority of the people of the state of tection of God, who exercises a providential ere to the old constitution of Virginia, and stead of being essential to bravery, is oftener to that of the Union. Under this old organ-

tion. Then the consent of Congress was asked ers yet live to salt our army with their prayand given, and the new state is in the Union. ers and pious counsels.

Does the constitution require the consent of An incident was related in the journals early tions of the Union and of Virginia, for the on their own account. They entered a rebel

farmhouse and asked for food in so importu-SCHOOL.

At our late General Conference at Hills-dale, a resolution was adopted requesting the Education Society to take immediate measures to secure an additional endowment of twenty thousand dollars for the Theological School. At the session of Conference held at Lowell three years before, the same recommendation substantially was made, a sub-they late of the people to secede, and go over to the rebels? Then it was constitutional for the minority to remain loyal to Virginia and the Union; and under the old constitution to enjoy the immunities of the real state of Virginia and the Union; and under the old constitution to enjoy the immunities of the real state of Virginia and the Union; and as such they had a right to act and School. At the session of Conference held at Lowell three years before, the same recommendation substantially was made, a sub-they had a right to act and and uncovered their heads, while one, more and uncovered their heads, while one, more to the rebels? Then it was constitutional for the minority to remain loyal to Virginia and the Union; and under the old constitution to enjoy the immunities of the refuse. They quieted the consternation of the family by assuring them they intended no harm to any one, and were willing to pay for all they got. When their repast was ready, they drew around the board and uncovered their heads, while one, more a war between two white commendations to refuse. They quieted the consternation of the family by assuring them they intended no harm to any one, and were willing to pay for all they got. When their repast was ready, they drew around the board and uncovered their heads, while one, more safe to refuse. They quieted the consternation of the family by assuring them they in the did the Union; and the Union; and under the old constitution to enjoy the immunities in America. The negres have not intended no harm to any one, and were willing to refuse t of God on their meal—acting, no doubt, on batants than it does upon the bellige the hint given by the old lady who bowed In this case we, as neutrals, are suffering

THE MORNING STAR: DOVER, N. H., JANUARY 14, 1863.

pline? Skeptics answer, that it was their op fanaticism. But fanaticism cannot produce their hands, and then they took them. Battling empire, would cause the darkest for God and truth became to them almost a cast upon human history. pastime. Again and again they accomplished feats which were regarded as impossible; and ould not be conquered. Macaulay, who cannot be charged with any particular partiality for the "Round-heads," says that in the for collecting funds in this church for benevo-army of Cromwell a gifted corporal might be admonishing and exhorting a backslidden we have sent you before this \$50, which najor, and yet the discipline in the army was devoted to the same objects as the above. disorder, they did not stop to count the number nor advantages of their adversaries, but, \$243,82." avowing their confidence in God, they rushed on the foe wherever seen, and fought only to

Their bravery approached that of the hea regard for the honor of his name. Men often study the facts and fables which constitute the history of ancient wars and warriors, that they may draw instruction from the military exploits of men of renown. But the exploits of Moses, Joshua, Gideon, David, Jonathan, Joab and many others, recorded in sacred history, have never been explained by herces of ancient nor modern. ceeded by heroes of ancient nor modern is sacrifice; it is passing the goblet rottimes, and the study of them will do as much it is letting old things go that new may or

thy soldiers, soldiers and officers who cannot man and God. bribed, who will not sacrifice their country for their own individual advancement, who will not allow their petty jealousies to interfere between them and the performance of

braver, better disciplined army, and fewer reform. blunders, delays and defeats.

FOREIGN SENTIMENT.

The state of our affairs is beginning to be petter comprehended abroad. The base easures so earnestly and persistently adopted by the rebels to mislead foreign sentiment, readily grasped by aristocratic haters of popular government, and those whose craft was in danger from the overthrow of American odist. It is somewhat startling: slavery, have long and largely prevented a ight understanding of our case by other naons. But the true light, is dissipating the joined extracts from a late speech by Mr. Cobden, a member of the British parliament.

on this point.

There is no party in America that does not admit down on her. Finally, she made up her m

the hint given by the old lady who bowed down and thanked God for a loaf that some rude fellows had thrown at her head through the window; for, she said, the Lord had send it, if the devil brought it. Would not such men stand at their post, obey orders, defend the right, fight for their country, homes, families, firesides, religious privileges, religious lies, firesides, religious privileges, religious biberty, with more bravery and reliability than one actuated by the intensest patriotism; or than some bloody fiend who fought for the sake of fighting?

Let history testify.

What was it that rendered Cromwell's army invincible? What gave them their indomitable bravery and their marvellous discipline? Skeptics answer, that it was their feneticism. But for the sake of fighting that the fact seen and declared the points of fighting they inflict greater injury up on communities at peace than upon each other, and other town in Lancsahire. It is contrary to natural justice that the pline? Skeptics answer, that it was their feneticisms. But for the solution of the spatens. The process of fighting they inflict greater injury up on communities at peace than upon each other, and other them of the process of fighting they inflict greater injury up on communities at peace than upon each other, and other them of the process of fighting they inflict greater injury up on communities at peace than upon each other, and other them of the process of fighting they inflict greater injury up on communities at peace than upon each other, and other them of the process of fighting they inflict greater injury up on communities at peace than upon each other, and the fact seen and declared the solution of that subject, but I may tell you that it is we in England the subject, but I may tell you that it is we in England the subject, but I may tell you that it is we in England the subject, but I may tell you that it is we in England the tendencies of the public opinion of that subject, but I may tell you that it is we in England the subject,

Here is the fact seen and declared that subordination. All authentic history shows " slavery is at the bottom of this war." This that Cromwell in the outset selected the most is a great point gained, and which must have ious Puritans for his soldiers, and that they a mighty influence upon public sentiment ent into battle with Bible in one hand and abroad. Here is the most destructive and word in the other (figuratively speaking) fiendish war that ever ravaged the world and that when raised to the command of the waged for the interest of slavery; a war, too, army, he modelled his entire forces after the declared even more injurious to other nations same pattern as nearly as possible that than to ourselves. And what are these other preaching, prayer meetings, and psalm- nations going to do about it? Look coldly on. inging were the accompaniments of all their jeer us, connive at the iniquity? Honor, hubattles, and the characteristics of their camp.

They were accustomed to raise a shout of exultation when they saw their enemies, and to exclaim that the Lord had delivered them into this day the establishment of a great slave

Bro. EDWARD B. PRESCOTT, in behalf of with short battles they took positions which the church in Concord, N. H., sent us a short military counsels declared impregnable. They time since \$122,19, to be equally divided bewere declared to be men of a "different tween our two Mission Societies and the Edureed" from others, for they would neither cation Society, accompanied by the remarks drink, swear, gamble nor plunder, and they below, which we would commend to the par-

een leading the devotions of a colonel, and church treasury was made Feb. 14, 1861; and berfect. Cromwell's Round-heads did not addition to this, we have \$33,57 on hand for know defeat, they did not break and run in nevolent purposes within the limits of the church \$38,06, making in all to date,

> Rev. Mr. Frothingham gives the following illustration of the "power of sacrifice."

You have all seen a common earthen flowroes of the Old Testament, whose biographies er-pot. Did you ever see a flower-pot that and whose military exploits have been sketched by the pen of inspiration—men who had confidence in God's protection, and who had

towards the foundation of the character of a soldier as the perusal of any history whatever. If we would have brave soldiers, trustwortions on intercourse; it is free commerce with

CONTEST BETWEEN CIVILIZATION

The Washington correspondent of the Contheir duty, who will not be betrayed into any gregationalist writes that "it is amusing to a acts of barbarism towards an enemy, or acts Northern man to witness the contest in this of insubordination or disrespect towards a su- city between Northern civilization and the perior, men who will not desert their post barbarism engendered by slavery. For sevand who do not fear death; give our armies eral months, yes, for two years, the schoolthe Bible and encourage them to read it and system of the district has been undergoing a change. Northern ideas begin to have force If our country appreciated as they should here, and improvements are rapid. But there lo, our soldiers would as soon be sent to the is a vast deal of Southern stupidity left which field without guns or rations as without Bibles. has to be conquered. The friends of a decent If we had more Bible reading and more pray- school system use the newspapers, or those of ng, and less profanity, we should have a them edited by Northern men, to carry on the

"A little patience, and Washington will soon become a first-class Northern city, if not in size, at least in its style of civilization. It is improving rapidly, and I trust that it may have the virtue and the courage not to imitate the Northern cities in their vices."

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The following is from the New York Meth-In the fall of 1856, a niece of the Rev. Rob ert Travis, a member of the New York East Conference, residing at No. 106 Hammond cions. But the true light, is dissipating the Street, was persuaded by two Roman Cathonists of error. Take as an index the sub- lics to leave her home and become a Catholic She was conveyed first to the house of one

Cobden, a member of the British parliament.

"The stoppage the supply of cotton from America we all know has arisen from the civil war that is going on there. I am not going to enter into that is going on there. I am not going to enter into that is ubject as a politician. I deprecate very much anything like intervention in the resources of other countries, and I do not speak of intervention by force of arms, but I think that intervention in the way of advice and criticism does precious little good. [Cheers.] There is an old Spanish proverb which says that "A fool knows more of what is passing in his own house than a wise man knows of his neighbor." If we always borg that in mind, and left other people to manage their own affairs, it would be a great deal better than if we interfered in them, besides which we should have so much more time to manage our own. [Cheers.] But of this I may say I am quite certain, that slavery is at the bottom of this civil war in America. [Hear, hear.]" I have travelled twice through that country, at an interval of twenty-four years. I have studied it pretty nearly all my life, and I will not go further than this—that I believe slavery is at the bottom and the foundation of the civil war, and, except in the case of a few conceited, pragmatical, and not over-modest people in this country, who profess to know a great deal better than the people can know in America itself, I do not know of any difference of opinion upon this point.

There is no party in America that does not admit. There is no party in America that does not admit. There is no party in America that does not admit. There is no party in America that does not admit. There is no party in America that does not admit. The proper is not party to be at the bottom of the war. Nobody dethem, and from there to the Convent of the or this point.

There is no party in America that does not admit slayery to be at the bottom of the war. Nobody denies that, whether in the North or the South, whether they be Democrats or Republicans—every one admits that this strife has grown out of slavery, and nothing else. It is frequently asked, 'Why did England draw this great portion of its supply of cotton from a country where that cotton was grown by slaves? 'Well, I think it has been a great misfortune, a great calamity, that the question has been so put. If I am asked whether that could be avoided, I say I think it could not. Many people ask why we do not put a prohibitory duty on Amercan cotton, or a duty, at all events, favorable to the growers of cotton in other countries. Simple and compendious as such a system may seem, how would have original countries, for, unless you could have got all the world to agree with you that no slave produce should be bought, you would have offered a premium to other people to set up as rival manufacturers. [Hear.] It has been a great misfortune and a great calamity and I pray most heartily that, whatever may be the temporary sufferings we have got to go through, we may never return to the time when the vast fabric of this industry shall have for its basis and foundation that odious system of slavery which exists in America. [Loud cheers.]

The general prediction has been that slavery would some day fall from under our feet, and that we are not suffering now from this cotton famine in consequence of any insurrection of negroes, or from the slaves having shown any disinction to follow their labor in cultivating cotton famine in consequence of any insurrection of negroes, or from the slaves having shown any disinction to follow their labor in cultivating cotton famine in consequence of any insurrection of negroes, or from the slaves having shown any disinction to follow their labor in cultivating cotton famine in consequence of any insurrection of negroes, or from the slaves having shown any disinction to follow thei

GOLDEN SENTIMENTS.

out the rebellion by every possible means; and he would take the property of the rebels everywhere. He wanted to see the Mississippi river opened by the brave Western boys, and the supplies of rebeldom cut off. He wanted to see a hundred thousand slavehold-wanted to see a hundred thousand slavehold-admission of West Virginia. So all doubts disease, and then we should see daylight.

There was nothing to despond about. He thanked God we had an army, a navy, and a country; and he thanked God for another thing—that we had a country.

WASHINGTON CORRESPOND ENCE. The New Year-The President's Reception-The Con-WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1863.

with events which are to influence human destiny, on a grand scale, to the end of time. Events which are to vindicate the capacity of "destruction of slavery is necessary to the man for self-government and to establish the salvation of the Union and government." right of all men to liberty, or to demonstrate the failure of republican institutions, extinguish the brightest hopes of humanity, and hand over mankind to the hopeless domination of lords, kings and priests. Let us hope Proclamation-some of which were formerly that all things may work together for our sal- pro-slavery. vation, and not our destruction; and may our God renew the great heart of the nation by a fresh baptism of the love of liberty, justice

charging guns and pistols. Oddly enough, it seemed to me, Christmas was observed the loss can never be repaired. It was truly a same manner; the advent of the Prince of Free church; as nearly all Christian. Peace to be greeted with every variety of warlike sound! The men spent the day in calling on their acquaintances.

al, unless it may be that the crowd was larger than usual. Some were unable to obtain admission in consequence of the throng. The military and naval officers made a brilliant display of uniforms in the earlier part of the day, but the President doubtless felt relieved when the tedious hand-shaking and children kissing was over. Children are taken to this eception, and generally receive a Presidential kiss. One little miss, just before me, refused to be kissed, and the President declared she was the most modest little miss he had

their rejoicings a religious form. They watched the departure of the old and the incoming of the new year with prayer and rejoicing.—

what they deared to know. It is but just to say of them, they were able, showing great thoroughness of preparation, and well calculated to benefit all. In the evening, the contrabands were call-In the evening, the contrabands were called together, and the President's Proclamation was read and explained to them. They manifested the deepest anxiety to learn whether their particular localities were embraced in the Proclamation, or not. It was a time of the absent ones of the Yearly Meeting had gladness with them, and they sang their song suffered great loss.

The next session will be held in connection to the North March 1988. culiar unction and fervor.

Some little disappointment was experienced that the Proclamation was not in the morning papers, but in the afternoon papers the mortal document made its appearance. I learn that the religious interest at South Bercall it immortal, for I believe that it will wick Junction continues to increase. The stand forth on the page of history as one of good work of revival goes steadily on . the grandest, and most beneficent acts ever Scarcely a week passes but some sinners are vouchsafed to man to perform, and the name found giving their hearts to God. The Sabof Abraham Lincoln will stand side by side bath school, organized there last spring, is with that of Washington; the one the found- being "wintered," and at the same time iner, the other the regenerator and political creases in number and in interest. saviour, of his country. Well may we exclaim, God bless Abraham Lincoln! The effect of the Proclamation here is, first, to inspire the friends of the Administration and ford, Vt., was on the 24th of Dec. set apart the country with new courage and hope. All to the high and holy office of the gospel minthe country with new courage and hope. All subterfuges and disguises are now swept away, and the real issue of this gigantic contest is clearly presented. It is henceforward a contest between liberty and slavery, and so to be known and recognized by all men. No

to be known and recognized by all men. No longer are men here, or in the Old World, to be deluded by the declaration that this war is a mere struggle for supremacy between the brick church in Thetford in the presence of a two sections of the country, with which slave-ry has nothing to do. Glorious words of sympathy are already coming across the water, in response to the preliminary proclama-tion, and they will swell into a mighty chorus may the Lord make him highly useful and in response to the Proclamation itself. The effect of the Proclamation upon another class is illustrated by the course of the Evening Star, of this city. Prior to the issuing of the Proclamation, the Star opposed the emancipation policy, but now it says the

Proclamation poncy, but how it says the church at Stockton Centre. A usual good season was enjoyed. Next session with the Stockton is to be sustained by all loyal men. Its effects more the stockton centre church, March 27—29. fects upon the rebels themselves, and upon their sympathizers, is no less marked. They VAN BUREN Q. M., Iowa.-Held with the Hillsfeel that the Government, at last, is determined to lay the axe to the root of the tree of mencing Friday, March 13, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J.R. Davidson, Clerk. rebellion. Some of the enemies of emancipation are comforting themselves with the hope that the Proclamation will prove a failure, and have to be retracted. But let them wait a little while and see. Besides, how is wait a little while and see. Besides, how is this to be done? The President has declared that all slaves in the designated states "are and henceforward shall be free." Is he to restain the Ohio Grove church, commencing Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

T. O. Root, Clerk. body supposes he can do this. Nothing then can prevent the carrying out of the Proclamation but the success of the rebellion; and the cheering intelligence we are new receiving from the West seems to assure us that God will not permit this wicked rebellion to tri-

in order to suppress the rebellion. I know Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, and formerly that this was the argument when we were go-Inited States minister to Prussia, and now a ing on so successfully last spring. There was Union Democrat, in a speech delivered in the no military necessity for such an act, it was United States Senate on Tuesday, last week, said, and therefore it must not be done. Defeat has taught us the necessity of righteous-In times like these, every good and true ness. We are now in a position where victoman should ask how he can best serve his country, and not stop to inquire what some Abolitionist has done. He argued in favor of an iron will and nerve, and a determined policy on the part of the Executive, to crush join with the President in invoking upon this

ers running one way, and a million niggers the other way. (Applause in the galleries.) He wanted to strike at the heart of the star is to be added to our constellation from

country; and he thanked God for another thing—that we had a General in the field who was not fishing for the Presidency; who, with his staff, was to be found in the thickest of the fight—and his name was Rosecrans. (Applause in the galleries.) He would never yield to any foreign intervention. American must settle their own difficulties; and it was only in the event of a guerrilla warfare being it has reader of the National. was only in the event of a guerrilla warfare him in the parlor of the National. The Genthat he feared foreign intervention. He would labor signally for the good of the country, and for no party. Jeff. Davis against him. Rumor has it that he is soon to have an important command, in trabands' Celebration—The Proclamation, how re-celyed—The West Va. admission bill approved—Strange watering a conspicuous object aimed at. ours. Any person prophesying two years ago that Ben. Butler would now be organiz-The new year, 1863, has dawned upon us ing negro regiments with which to put down with all its mighty issues; pregnant doubtless a Southern rebellion would have been deemed a candidate for a mad house. Yet Butler expressed himself as fully satisfied that the

> All our religious exchanges speak in terms of approval of the President's Emancipation

For the Morning Star.

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNED

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNED.

About 2 o'clock A. M., Nov. 23, the Dunning's Creek Freewill Baptist meeting-house in Napier township, Bedford Co., Pa., was discovered to be on fire, but too late to stop the devouring element. As it stood on an eminence the fire was seen at a good distance. The house was built early in the year 1831, ing on their acquaintances and partiking of their cake and wine, and not unfrequently something a little stronger, for the pernicious habit of offering liquors to visitors is in full vogue here.

The President's reception passed off as usu-

"All parted, all sundered by mountain and wave, And some in the cold, silent womb of the grave." Such is the end of all things earthly. The fire was the work of some wicked person.

James Allison.

Jan. 1, 1863. For the Morning Star.

THE MAINE WESTERN Y. M. MINIS-TERS' INSTITUTE Held its first session at West Buxton, Dec.

23 and 24. The meetings were public. The people of the place attended and manifested a deep interest in the exercises, particularly in the lectures. Indeed, no one could listen The contrabands had a celebration of their own, and observed the day as a sort of religious Jubilee and Thanksgiving. There is a strong tendency in the African mind to give their rejoicines a religious form. They watch-

Some anxieties were felt previous to the

with the next session of the Y. M.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 2, 1863. Bro. Burr:-Doubtless you will be glad to

ORDINATION. Bro. ISAAC HYATT, of Thet-

abundantly successful in its cultivation.

F. H. LYFORD, Clerk of Council.
East Randolph, Jan. 5, 1863.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. APPER RIVER Q. M., Ill.-Held Dec. 26-28, with

imph finally, and that his blessing will rest ATHENS Q. M., O. Held its last session with the umpa analy, and that his blessing will rest upon the policy inaugurated with the New Year. Hitherto a great victory would have strengthened the hands of those who were endeavoring to prevent this great act of Justice by giving countenance to the argument that it was not necessary to emancipate the slaves

HENNEPIN Q. M., Min.—Held at Minneapolis, Dec. 26—28. It was a good meeting. The ministers present were Bros. Bryant, Hayden, Smith, Elliot, and Bro. H. N. Herrick, who was, on the Sabbath sands are said to be already placed, substants of the same and the same and the same are said to be already placed, substants of the same are said to be already placed.

order:
Reading select Scriptures and ordination sermon
y R. W. Bryant; prayer by J. Elliot; Charge by
W. Hayden; right hand of fellowship by M. H.

Many will rejoice to learn that the difficulty ex-

GYNESEE Q. M., Mich.—Held its last session with the Hadley church. We were favored with the presence of Eld. S. A. Currier, as cor. mess. from the Oxford Q. M., whose labors on that occasion were truly refreshing. Also, Elder C. P. Goodrich and Father Kingsbury were present and preached, which added much to the interest of the meeting. It was rather a solemn time, from the fact that many of our members and friends were in the army, some sick in hospitals, others wounded, and some have been slaughtered on robel soil, but our confidence is strong in God, that he will save us, as a nation, said destroy slavery, the curse of the world and the cause of this wicked robellion. Elds. C. B. Mills and A. Jones were appointed cor. mess. to the Teb. term of the Oxford Q. M., and Eld. A. Jones, mess. to the next session of the Oxford Q. M. Next session with the Richfield and Genesee church, commencing Friday, April 17.

The conference voted to take away the license of Dr. T. W. Langhierd, and also advised the church to which he belongs to withdraw the hand of fellowship from him. Grasses Q. M., Mich.—Held its last session with

Monroe Q. M., N. Y.—Held its last session with the Wheatville church, Dec. 26—28. A good season was enjoyed, which we hope will result in much good to the church with which it was held.

It was voted, in compliance with the recommendation of General Conference, to hold three days meetings in all the churches of the Q. M., commencing at 1, P. M., on the day assigned, as follows.—The following ministers were appointed to attend them: Shelby, Jan. 6, Elds. Damon and Martin; Morganville, Jan. 13, Jones and Mitchell; Wheatville, Jan. 20, Russell and Martin; Clarendon, Jan. 27, Mitchell and Perry; Kendall, Feb. 3, Rollen Jones and Damon; Chestnut Ridge, Feb. 17, Perry and Russell; Byron, Feb. 24, Damon and Martin; Gaines, March 10, Martin and Perry.

The hope was expressed that as many ministers and laymen as possibly can, will attend these meetings, and come to labor for God.

Voted that the next session be with the church in Byron—Rev, B. H. Damon and Bro. E. Wentworth be cor. dels. to the next session of the Rochester Q. M., and Rev. E. A. Russell and Dea. O. Dunning to the Genesee Q. M.

Raised for Home Missions, \$34,63.

E. A. Russell., Clerk pro tem.

Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

Union Yearly Meeting will hold its next session with the Plymouth church, commencing on Friday, June 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
A. G. ABBOTT, J. W. BARE, Com.

Rockingham Quarterly Meeting. Next session with the Washington Street church, Dover, Jan. 21. Churches not having paid the Y. M. assessment of 5 cents per member will please forward.

Walton Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be hold with the South Sanford church (Conference on Friday evening preceding), the 2d Sabbath in Feb. next.

MICHIGAN CENTRE Q. M.—The following are the ministers connected with this Q. M.: Union River church, Rev. F. Walker; Spring Arbor church, Rev. D. Winton; Liberty church, Rev. S. A. J. Moody; Sandstone church, Rev. L. P. Tompkins; Aurelius church, Rev. Wm. Towne; Lee church, Rev. J. Southworth; Rives church, C. M. Hurlbut, licentiate. Next term of the Q. M. will be held with the church in Spring Arbor, Friday, Feb. 20.

M. H. Thompson, Clerk. MICHIGAN CENTRE Q. M .- The following are the

I would inform my friends and correspondents that I have just recovered from a long sickness of fever, but am not attong snough yet to resume my labors in the ministry; and have removed to Milton to rest and regain my strength for a few weeks. My Post Office is Milton, N. H.

A CARD. Our friends in Veteran, N. Y., gladdened our hearts by their presence and a donation of over \$80, on the 4th of Dec., which (in addition to a liberal subscription,) we regard as a token not soon to be for-gotten. May the Lord bless them, is our prayer. I. J. & M. A. HOAG.

A CARD. The undersigned would beknowledge the receipt of money and other valuables from the beeth-ren and friends in Watson, Mich., for all of which they have our sincere thanks.

P. A. STANFORD.

We wish through the Star to acknowledge the receipt of \$94.87. On the evening of the 5th of June last, several of our friends in Farmington and West Milton took the liberty to make us a surprise visit, leaving us \$20. We thanked them and invited them to call again. And on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 2 they came, and after a most agreeable visit and a season of devotion they separated, leaving us \$64.87. May the Lord reward them.

EZEKIEL TRUE.

Rev. J. J. Bliss, Conneant, Ashtabula Co., O., " J. F. Torrs, Maineville, Warren Co., O. W. G. M. STONE, Berlin City, Green Lake Co.

E. BERRY, Monticello, Green Co., Wis.

S. P. FERNALD, Milton, N. H. A. BENNETT, Waverly, Van Buren Co., Mich. Rev. C. D. Libby of Candla, N. H., is Corresponding Secretary of our Foreign Mission Society. All letters relating to the affairs of the Society, excepting those for the Treasury department, should be addressed to him. Also, all letters for our missionaries

Various Paragraphs.

Gen. Butler's Farewell Address to the people of New Orleans, which is published all the friends of our country.

THE MINUTES OF CONFERENCE have been published in a pamphlet, which will be sent to ministers and members of the Conference on the recption of 1 cent to pay the postage.

A movement of considerable importance is tionalists, recently published an article in favor of such a union. The Baptists generally no such attempt was made or thought of, as the have long been in favor of open communion, and Spargeon has more than once made the ... To bring these men to the punishment they ordained. The movement will be watched which may be put upon them.

Forty eight missionaries are now in the THE NEGRO CELEBRATION AT NORPOLK.-A

London societies

Lorain Q. M., Ohio.—Held with the Pittsfield church Dec. 19—21. In consequence of the war and other adverse circumstances, the attendance was small. The session was an interesting one, and the effect upon the church and people of the place was beneficial.

Voted to accept the advice of the last General Conference in regard to holding three days' meetings in the churches, and appointed a committee to carry, it into effect.

Next session in Spencer. Collection for Missions, 12. Lottery of the gifts given to the Holy Father. Price of tickets 1 franc. The drawing will take place in Europe to present the Pope with as much money as the speculation will produce. The tickets are selling in France, and in other countries. The following is a copy of one of the lottery tickets: "No 1,567,521. Lottery of the gifts given to the Holy Father. Price of tickets 1 franc. The drawing will take place in Rome, December sands are said to be already placed, subscribers being told that, in addition to the possibility of drawing a prize, they are performing a pious act.

A NEW SEAPORT FOR JERUSALEM .- It is A NEW SEAFORT FOR JERUSALEM.—It is stated that Dr. Barclay, an American physician who has long resided in the East, has recently discovered the ruins of quite a large city, with an excellent rock-bound haven, which has been christened Port Salem, ten miles below Jaffa, at the very point where the sea makes its nearest supercent, to the the sea makes its nearest approach to the Holy City. It will require but a small expense to make it a safer harbor than any port between Alexandria and Antioch. There is harbor than any port without crossing a single valley, mountain, or hill, approaching the city by the way of the plain of Rephaim, by which it is proposed to construct a fine pilgrim highway.

to construct a fine pilgrim highway.

In Spain, two of the leaders of the Protestants, Alhama and Matamoros, have been condemned, the one to nine and the other to eight years of imprisonment, but nearly all Europe, even the Catholic Government of France, has remonstrated against this act of barbarity, and Spain has seen herself compelled to make at least this concession to public opinion, that she has promised not to punish the mere holding of Protestant opinions, but only the preaching. Notwithstanding the rigid persecution to which Protestant meetings and Protestant books are exposed, the number of converts is still on the increase, granted, Protestant congregations will spring into existence in every part of the country.—. The Methodist. The Geneva correspondent of the Cana

dian Baptist, under date of Nov. 25, writes strongly concerning the persecutions which the Baptists in Russia and Poland are experiencing at the instigation of the Lutheran church: "Their pastors are often led to prison, loaded with chains, and are treated with the greatest rigor. One of them, Dralf, who after his conversion from Lutheranism, completed his studies in the Baptist Seminary of Hamburg, has been made a prisoner and taken to the citadel of Warsaw, where he would have died from hunger, had not a compassionate sailor, on learning the cause of his imprisonment, brought him the necessary means of subsistence. After being imprisoned for a number of months, he has been set at liberty, but every day he expects to meet with his condemnation. The Luth-eran clergy represent the Baptists as enemies of the Government, and it is at their instigation that the civil authorities act so rigorously against our persecuted brethren. May the Lord draw good out of this evil, and cause the persecution to contribute to the develop-ment of the church and the advancement of his cause. Such, I hear, is taking place; a number of converts are added to the Baptist churches, notwithstanding the severe trials they have to undergo. The devil always does a work that decieves him."

One of the oldest philosophers being asked what was the hardest thing to do, answered, "To use and employ time well." Who that thinks, does not find reason for the prayer which dates some hundreds of years earlier than that remark: "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts into

The Evangelist says: Our Irish correspondent writes us that within the last twenty-five years, forty-four new churches have been gregations consist mainly of converts from Romanism. In Dublin, a new and very handsome church has just been erected in Rutland Square, for the congregation of the Scots Presbyterian church, Mary's Abbey, The style is decorated Gothic. With its lofty spire 180 feet in height, together with its commanding position, it will add to the architectural embellishments of the city. It has been built by the munificence of a single individual, Alexander Findlater, Esq., at a cost of £10,000.

A correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector, in reviewing the history of the Baptist churches in the city of New York and its suburbs, states that in 1820-forty-two years ago -there were six Baptist churches. Since that time the number has grown to fifty-six, which embrace 15,202 communicants, giving an average of 270 members to each church. Five of them, however, contain over six hundred each; while, on the other hand, twelve have less than 100, and half of that number have

A revival of religion is in progress among the sailors on board the receiving-ship Princeton, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Nineteen of the seamen recently gave their names to the chaplain as -inquirers after the way of salvation.

Gov. Seymour, in his message to the Legislature of New York, takes ground against the President's emancipation proclamation and some other measures of the government to subdue the rebellion. This will give great encouragement to the enemies of the country.

The message of Gov. Tod of Ohio is of an entirely different character. In referring to on the last page, is worthy the attention of the yet uncurbed rebellion, he urges the fulfilment of the duty which the crisis forces upon us. No cause was sufficient to justify a state in taking up arms against the general Government.

Even had the authorities of the general Government interfered with the domestic institutions of Ohio or South Carolina to the extent of now going on in England, looking toward a introducing slavery into the former, or excluduinon of the Congregationalists, Baptists and Presbyterians in one denomination. The esbyterians in one denomination. cause to take up arms. ondon Patriot, the organ of the Congregation the slightest pretext for armed resistance; but The Baptists generally no such attempt was made or thought of, as the

aration that he considers Presbyte- deserve, and to restore law and order, the peoanism to be the government Scripture has ple of Ohio are willing to bear any burdens

service of the American Baptist Home Mis- letter in the New York Express states that the sion Society. Of these, one is in Canada, negro jubilee at Norfolk on New Year's day one in Michigan, five in Wisconsin, eight in lowa, two in Indiana, two in Illinois, one in whatever. Over 4000 negroes assembled in the Missouri, six in Kansas, three in Nebraska, fair grounds, just out of the city, and marched fourteen in Minnesota, one in Oregon, two into town in procession, bearing flags, but makin New Mexico, and two in South Carolina. ing no other effort at scenic effect. They pro-APPEALS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—

The New York Observer announces that in future the appeals of benevolent societies for the General. Gen. V. came but and wished them all a happy New Year, when their leader raising funds, published in that paper, will be stepped forward and made a speech, but Gen. charged 10c. a line, i. e. one-half of the price viele did not respond beyond renewing his of regular advertisements; and intimates wishes for a happy New Year, and a hope that that the same is to be done by the Boston and the day would be passed peacefully, promising New York religious papers. It argues that protection to all who obeyed the laws of the these societies should as readily pay news, United States. It was a very gay sight, and all papers for such appeals as their travelling looked cheerful and happy, without a thought of agents, and states this is the practice of the malice or evil. They dispersed quietly at an early hour.

General Intelligence.

Nothing new has been received from the arny of the Potomac. It vet remains inac-

In reporting the battle at Murfreesboro', Gen. Rosecrans states that the army marched from Nashville in three columns, on the 26th ult. These columns were commanded by Gens. McCook, Thomas and Crittenden. These divisons fought the enemy with varying success unil Wednesday, Dec. 31st, when a terrible pattle took place near Murfreesboro'. The sattle took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Sist, when a terrible partie took place near Murfreesboro', Gen. Moscordant processing the enormous issue of Treasury notes, are an enemy more formidable than the Yankee armies. It recommends a tax bill to produce place the parties of the succession of the successi but we dinesday, Dec. 31st, when a terrible battle took place near Murfreesboro'. The Estitle raged with terrible fury and slaughter for eleven hours. The fortunes of the day were various, At one time the enemy were driven before us two miles, and Murfreesboro' was fibefore us two miles, and Murrreesboro was nally said to be possessed by our troops, and again McCook is driven back four miles, with the loss of many officers and men, Gen. R. W. Johnson losing three batteries. Gen. Thomas corps sustained a severe fight, and but little advantage, if any, was gained by either side. Gen. Crittenden had to assist McCook, and hich we had occupied in the morning. This they are perfect life-boats. attle was renewed daily for several days. On across the Stone river to occupy the commanding ground there. While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division bewere finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division, and the remaining troops of the left wing, of Gen. Morton's Pioneer Brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning." The report says that the rebels "attacked our forces on Saturday at 7 P. M., posted strongly in rifle pits, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight lasted two hours. At one o'clock Sunday morning the rebels commenced to retain the recommendation of Reverdy Johnson, declares to any one who wishes to hear him, that this money was for clothing furnished the Southern army."

The N. Y. Tribune has by telegraph from Washington an important disclaimer by M. Mercier, Ambassador of Napoleon III. on behalf of his Imperial Master, of any designs or purposes adverse to the restoration of the integrity and authority of our Federal Union. and an one Stanley's cavalry entered Murfreesboro' and captured prisoners, guns and stores. The Federals on Sunday, in force, occupied Murfreesboro'. The enemy has gone to Tallahoma. About 5400 of our wounded are in Murfreesboro'.

CARADIAN OPINION.—The Montreal Witness, the most widely circulated paper in that city, remarks on the emancipation proclamation: "The thanks of the human race are due to President Lincoln and his advisers for this great

complete. Wounded rebel officers estimate their loss from 12,000 to 15,000, with a great the United States." claughter of leading officers. Our own losses TERMS OF TREATY WITH THE SOUTH.—The

my at Murfreesboro'. Gen. Bragg says he GEN. McClellan's Reports.-It has bee as compelled to retreat to Tullahoma.

and wounded, and 400 prisoners. Gen. Sullivan also took 350 horses, nearly 1000 stand of been given to the public. be exaggerated, but it is certain, however, that quent and pertinent paragraphs: hey were very heavy.

There has been severe fighting at Vicksburg, the stronghold on the Mississippi. The attack was made by Gen. Sherman with about 10,000 Union soldiers on the 31st ult., and the battle raged for five successive days. Up to Monday in givil ways. It is a baseless nationally that has aged for five successive days. Up to Monday ing civil wars. It is a bas morning following, Gen. Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works. The firing on the fourth and last line of defense, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road had cosed to the packson and vicks the Jackson and Vicksburg road, had ceased, and the indications were that it had surrendered. This line was just two miles from Vicksburg. It was reported that we had captured to some contests that great nations are en guns and 700 prisoners. Later accounts tate that the rebels had been so reinforced as driven back; that the fighting on Monday was desperate, our loss being 5000.

relinquishing their designs upon Vicksburg.

the fight at Vicksburg as a trivial affair so far slave. s the rebels are concerned, and says their loss rgues that the Federals falling back is a trap, at 5,500,000 pounds. and bodes no good to the rebel cause.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK ON VICKSBURG. A corspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes that he movement of General Sherman against Vicks-ourgh is only one developement of the blow for its e heard from as having come up with Sherman.

Port Hubson.-Jeff, Davis, in his speech before Mississippi Legislature, declares that Port Hudon and Vicksburg are the main points in the former place is more strongly fortified than our of the North were greatly disappointed. The officers at New Orleans had supposed, and is the general deduction drawn in Liverpool is unfareal cause of the failure of General Banks and vorable for early peace. Admiral Farragut to co-operate with General Sherman in his first attack on Vicksburg. Port Hudson is 164 miles above New Orleans, and 228 miles

The rebels, 10,000 strong, under Gen. Marneadquarters at St. Louis, on the afternoon of Advocate General Turner.

Gen. Brown is badly wounded. There has been no severe fighting since noon. The enemy are in large force. The rebels took one of our guns, but were repulsed at dark. Militia reinforcements are coming in Palacon Militia from sale. Referred. reinforcements are coming in. Prisoners say that Gen. Marmaduke is in command of the bels, and will be reinforced to-night."

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated Jan. 9, says Telegraphic communication ceased with Spring-field at 3 o'clock this morning: The enemy entered our stockade yesterday afternoon. Our force was reported to be 2000 strong with two pieces of artil-lery. Springfield contains a very large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

Fifteen four-horse teams and thirty men belonging to the Telegraphic corps are supposed to have been captured a few miles south of Springfield.

Gen. Brown's left shoulder-was badly shattered, and he would have to submit to an amputation to save his life.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th says that the danger of financial ruin to the Confederacy is imminent, and the high prices, resulting from

Jeff. Davis was serenaded in Richmond the night of the 5th inst. He made a long

short time since, encountered a violent storm, thus was disabled from making much progress.

Our left flank was turned, and a raid in our rear by the enemy's cavalry, captured considerable ammunition, and cut the line of our communication, and at night the rebels held the ground

battle was renewed daily for several days. On Friday, says the report, "there was skirmishing along the front, with threats of an attack freesboro that "all contrabands captured by until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced, throwing a small division the enemy advanced, throwing a small division shot. Twenty, thus killed, are lying on the It is reported from the battle-field near Mur-

the woods and advancing in line of blade since the woods and advancing in line of the line of the

durfreesboro'.

Latest accounts represent our victory as act, which Providence will doubtless render

all the engagements were 1100 killed and Philadelphia. Press says that the only condition about 6000 wounded, and several thousand pris- for treating with the rebels is, that emancipaoners. One-third of the wounded will soon be tion shall be the leading feature of any agree-able to resume duty. The rebels claim that ment. It says that the legend of the war is emancipation, and thousands of lives have been they took 4000 prisoners and 226 guns.

Richmond papers confess the defeat of their sacrificed to the idea.

and Rosecrans's force too strong for him, and over and again asserted by the McClellan press, with that imperious positiveness which we have as compelled to retreat to Tullahoma. with that imperious positiveness which we have come to recognize as the mark of a Tory fabriullivan, with a force of 6000 men, attacked cation, that Gen. McClellan made full detailed Gen. Forrest on Thursday morning, Jan. 1st, reports of his operations on the Peninsula and it Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexagton, Tenn. It was a severe engagement, pressed. But in reply to a recent application asting all day. A gunboat patroled the river, from one of the courts-martial at Washington which prevented the rebels from crossing. the Adjutant General stated that no reports They fought desperately, but were finally rout- from Gen. McClellan were to be found in the ed and scattered with a loss of 1400 in killed Departments, except the preliminary reports received by telegraph, and which have already

arms, and a battery of six guns. Our loss was Gen. Banks' introductory address to the pe 800 in killed and wounded. Their losses may ple of New Orleans, contains the following elo-

"The first gun at Sumter proclaimed eman Gen. Carter, with 1000 cavalry, made an excursion into East Tennessee a short time since, and destroyed two important bridges and about trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will nent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest abolitionist is a cypher ting off the main connection of Richmond with the South Western States. The killed, wound-ed and captured of the rebels amounted to 550. The Wheeling papers have a report of fighting at Moorefield, Hardy County, West Virginia. The rebels attacked the Union force on Saturday morning, 3d inst. We had a small of Moore the hardy morning in the saturday morning in the hard a small of Moore the hardy of internecine conflict, and to force stationed at Petersburg, north of Moore- suage the horrors of internecine conflict, and to field. This force was sent to the latter place, and the baggage train came by the way of a mountain road said reached New Creek on the processes of transition. Local and national interests are therefore alike dependent upon the suppression of the rebel-

the head of his brigade, left New Creek for Moorefield, reaching that place on Sunday eventent. It is written on the blue arch above us; ng. It was reported that the Union forces had better the rebels four miles, and were still purbles, and fill the vacant places of desolate and bles, and fill the vacant places of desolate and the this war.

A decided majority of the Legislature of Misto number 65,000, and that our forces had been souri is in favor of accepting the emancipation proposition of the President, and a bill has peen introduced to that end: and the Governor A despatch from the rebel General Pember- in his message, advocates gradual emancipaton commanding at Vicksburg, to the rebel tion. The result will be, doubtless, that Mis-Secretary of War, dated Jan. 2, says that the souri will eventually become a free state. We Union soldiers have re-embarked, apparently wish that they were wise enough to adopt immediate emancipation. All precedents show The Jackson Appeal of the 3d characterizes that this is the best policy for both master and

THE WOOL CROP OF MICHIGAN.-The wool as small. It places the Federal loss at 2000. It clip of Michigan for the year 1863 is estimated

The Assembly of the state of New York had been unable to organize at last accounts—the opposing candidates having each 63 votes.

The Maine Farmer, in noticing the prosper rapture. Sherman is but the advance of a large large which will be thrown against the rebels and their stronghold. General Grant marched days ago with a heavy column for the Yazoo, and at the last session of a large with this, or some other institution. ago with a heavy column for the Yazoo, and at the Congress—with this, or some other institution latest advices he was momentarily expected to ate buildings ?" The suggestion of the is worthy of earnest consideration .- Lewiston

News of the Federal defeat at Fredericksburg outhwest. It is very likely, therefore, that the had been received in England, and the friends

CONGRESS.

JAN. 5. Senate. A communication was re ceived from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution of the Senate, stating that no citiaduke, made a sudden attack upon Springfield, zens, to his knowledge, or by his authority, had Mo., on the 8th inst. Our forces there are been required to take any oath of obligation not strengly entrenched, commanded by Gen. to bring any suit or action against those who Brown. The following despatch was sent to arrested them. He also submitted the report of

Claims was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the repayment of interest to the states of Massachusetts and Maine in

est to the states of Massachusetts and Maine in consequence of an advance to the use of the country in 1812 and 1815.

Mr. McDougal offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing import duties on foreign paper. Adopted.

the Junctary. It provides that the clerk shall not enter on the rolls the name of any person not enter on the rolls the name of any person claiming to be elected by virtue of the proclaming to be el nation of any military Governor or commander any State which has been declared in a state Northern lakes. Ordered to be printed. of insurrection. The quorum of each House shall consist of a majority of those elected from pyal States. In counting the elected from state of Western Virginia in the speedy abolyal States. In counting the electoral votes of State shall be counted excepting those repesented in Congress at the time of the Presiential election.

Mr. Wilson asked leave to introduce a joint

Mouss. The Post Office appropriation bill

was reported.

Mr. Thomas of Mass. objected to its introduction, as no notice had been given.

Mr. Bennett introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, providing a state government for Colerado.

On motion of Mr. Stevens a joint resolution was passed that the government shall furnish transportation to the sick and wounded soldiers who have been furloughed or discharged, as well as to the remains of those who have died or are killed in service.

Was reported.

The executive, legislative, &c., appropriation bill was taken up. Several amendments were made, including a proviso that no part of this appropriation shall be paid for the mileage of Senators and Representatives, beyond the sum of ten cents per mile each way. The bill then passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Holman moved to table the bill. Disagreed to, 42 against 73.

Mr. Elliot moved an amendment, excluding from the benefit of the act all who wilfully refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, when required by any civilor military officer thus authorized. Adopted, 75 against of

The bill was passed, 73 to 46. JAN. 7. Separe. Mr. Trumbull, from the on of certain citizens of Maryland asking for le immediate repeal of the act abolishing slaving in the District of Columbia, with the recommendation that the prayer ought not to be anted. Shaw, 2; A. G. Hovey, 2; W. B. Baldwin aford, 1; D. E. Champlin, 1; H. B. Alsevens, 1; S. R. True, 1; P. Clough, 2; C. J. J. L. Bryant, 1; J. Elliott, 2; T. Weel, 1; J. J. L. Harding, 1; F. A. Staroft, 1; O. C. Higgins, 1; B. Towner, 1; S. Curtis, 1; M. H. Tarbox, 2; J. L. Bryant, 1; M. B. —36. tion of certain citizens of Maryland asking for the immediate repeal of the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, with the rec-

ommendation that the prayer one granted.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill for payment to the State of Minnesota all costs and charges for suppressing the late Indian hostilities. Referred.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the act Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the act Mr. Form a sister, Canton Mills church, Me., Sotomon Millet, Leeds, Me., Mrs. S. Bradbury, Concord, Kendalls Mills church, Me., Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a suitable location and

establishing a soldiers' home for destitute and disabled soldiers, honorably discharged from the St. ch., Dover, service. Adopted.

The bill relative to the discharge of State prisoners was taken up.

Mr. Field made a speech contending that the
privilege of suspending the writ of habeas corpus was a power vested in the President by the

onstitution.
After Mr. Field finished his speech, the Senate passed the bill forfeiting the pay of officers of the army absent over thirty days. House. Resolutions were passed that the Sec. It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a of War be directed to give credit to the severeleman a life member of the Foreign Mission Soeral states in estimating soldiers enrolled there-

in; for all who are enlisted in the naval service,

and otherwise might be liable to military ser-Mr. Pendleton introduced a resolution conmning Gen. Grant's order excluding Jews om the army lines as illegal and unjust, tyannical and cruel. Tabled, 56 against 53. Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution tendering ne thanks of the House to Gen. Butler for energetic, able and humane administration during
\$1,00. To clube of ten (package sent to one address, his command of the Department of the Gulf.

Mr. Allen of Ohio moved to lay it on the taclub. Payable in all cases in adequace.

Disagreed to, 37 against 77 Debate rising, the resolution goes over. The bankrupt bill was taken up and debated.

passage of the bill to allow parcels, bundles, &c., to be sent through the mails. tary Committee, reported back the bill to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky, with

crans and the officers and men under him, for allantry and good conduct at Murfreesboro'. The resolution was referred.

The bill to tax bank bills and fractional curency was taken up.

Mr. Sherman made a speech in its favor.

The bill for discharging state prisoners was

an amendment as a substitute.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution giving

aken up.

Mr. Saulsbury made a speech in its favor. Mr. Anthony followed. The bill was postponed.

House. Mr. Stevens reported back the Treasury Bank bill introduced by Mr. Hooper with a ar If the books noticed as forwarded are not re negative recommendation. The House passed a resolution of thanks to

neral Butler for able, energetic and humane

ministration in the Department of the Gulf— Mr. Blake's declaratory resolution that the ally alternative to the rebels is to submit or be onquered, and Mr. Holman's resolution that position tending to destroy the Union can rightfully entertained by the be rightfully entertained by the representatives of the people or any of the departments, &c., were postponed until the 14th inst., when other declaratory respitutions, those of Mr. Stevens included, will be considered.

On motion of Mr. Yeaman, it was resolved

that a special committee of five be appointed, with directions to report a bill providing for the ppointment of commissioners to attend to the istricts of the country passed over by the arnies of the United States during the existence of the present rebellion, and hear and take proof of losses sustained by citizens, caused by the presence or conduct of said armies; also the proof of loyalty and disloyalty of persons, presenting such claims, and providing that no

The bill from the House to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky was taken up.

Mr. Davis urged its passage.

Mr. Trumbull opposed it.

After discussion, the bill was re-committed.

House. The House took up the bill to abrogate all treaties with certain Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and to relieve the sufferers by the late depredations. It appropriates a million and a half of dollars, and extinguishes the trust funds of these Indians. The vote was taken on its passage and passed, 78 against 17.

such claim shall be paid until approved by the Court of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Dunn it was resolved that the Attorney General be requested to inform the House whether the law for the confiscation of rebel property had been enforced in the District of Columbia, and if not, the reasons for delaying the execution of the same.

On motion of Mr. Stevens the adverse report on Mr. Hooper's bill, providing that the national currency be secured by pledging United States stock, and providing for the redemption of the same, was postponed.

Jan. 9, Senate. Mr. Wilson of Massachu-

its passage and passed, 78 against 17.

Mr. Ashley, on leave, introduced a bill defining the duties of the Clerk of the House in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that the Clerk shall sissippi to Lake Michigan, and for the enlarge of the leaves of the Lake Michigan, and for the enlarge of the leaves of the Lake Michigan, and for the enlarge of the leaves of the Lake Michigan and Converge Committee on the same of the leaves of the leaves of the Lake Michigan. Mr. Willey gave notice of a bill to aid the state of Western Virginia in the speedy abol-

House. The Post Office appropriation bill

was reported.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

who have been furloughed or discharged, as well as to the remains of those who have died or are killed in service.

On motion of Mr. Blingham, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a bill providing for the protection of loyal citizens in insurrectionary States.

Ja.N. 6. Senate. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the House joint resolution for prompt payment of soldiers and seamen, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an additional seamen, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an additional fifty millions of demand treasury notes.

Mr. Pessendem moved to have it referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson surged its passage, and thought it may be a seamed to be a secretary of the formation of the first of the committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill concertaing the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he addressed the Senate at length in favor of the government. The bill was the nospitule of the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department. The bill was the nospitule of the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department. The bill was the nospital fund under the present regulations.

Mr. Wilson surged and the rate of the report of the Medical Department. The bill and the seame way as the hospital fund under the present regulations.

House, Mr. Nodi, from the Select Commiste on Efficiency of the Medical Department of the report of the seame of the special committee on emancipation, epotent regulations, whereas this bill is of a section of the feel medical department of the report of the seame of the special committee on emancipation, objected to the committee of the seame of the special committee on emancipation, objected to the commission of the free during the committee of the provide of the provide for the same way as the hospital fund under the prese

Receipts for Books.

Subscribers for the Star.

WILLIAM BURR. Tre Foreign Mission. St. ch., Dover,
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Mrs. Lydia Jenness, Washington St. ch., Dover,
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SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 11TH VOLUME. E. True, 1; J. Burnham Davis, 6; R. V. Jenness 10 F. W. Towne, 1; O. D. Augir, 10; S. D. Gardner, 1; C Cook, 1;—30.

The past week we have received 30 subscribers. Be fore received, 406. Total for Vol. 11, 436. TERMS. The price to single subscribers is \$1.50. To clubs of five (the package sent to one address,

Books Forwarded The bankrupt bill was taken up and debated.

JAN. 8. Senate: Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Post Office, reported against the passage of the bill to allow parcels, bundles, &c., to be sent through the mails.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, from the Military Confunitee, reported back the bill to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky, with Sc. C. Archer, Oberlin, O. C. C. Cook, Phenix, Oswego Co., N. Y. S. C. Archer, Oberlin, O. C. Archer, O. C. Archer, O. C. Archer, Oberlin, O. C. Archer, Oberlin, O. C. Archer, "C. Cook, Phoenix, Oswego Co., N. Y.
S. C. Archer, Oberlin, O.
James Allison, Scheldsburgh, Bedford Co., Pa.
N. R. Bowman, Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa.
John Chamberlin, Rochester, Lorain Co., O.
E. J. Fletcher, Buffums Mills, Wells, Me.
A. S. Hilton, S. Parsonsfield, Me.
F. Butterfield, Wilton, Muscatine Co., Iowa.
I. M. Cilley, Bristol, N. H.
Benja, Ricker, 6th Reg't Vt. Vol., Co. G, Washington,
D. C. D. C.
D. Plaisted, Meredith Village, N. H.
Kettewell, Berlin City, Green Lake Co., Wis.
S. Smith, Dickenson Centre, Franklin Co., N. Y.

> BY EXPRESS.
>
> Rev. Q. E. Baker, Pomeroy, Meiga Co., O.
>
> "N. Brooks, Bath, Me.
>
> "G. W. Gould, N. Berwick, Mc.
>
> "A. H. Morrell, W. Waterville, Me.
>
> "Theo. Stevens, N. Berwick, Me.
>
> A. Bartlett, Bangor, Me. ceived in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they should notify us immediately.

BY EXPRESS.

Rent on Rochester meeting house,

47,50

Checks on banks, half bank bills, and notes of individuals issued for change, though they may be good in the locality where issued, are entirely useless to us. Friends will save us and themselves trouble by not remitting them. Send U. S. postage stamps instead.

We have yet quite a large quantity of Regsters on hand. Hope our friends will self all they man

ENVELOPS .- We are out of envelopes, and cannot fill orders for them.

THE REGISTER FOR 1863 -Is out of press, and orders for it will filled as soon as received. It contains a good Almanac, with Leavitt's calculations the statistics of the denomination, comprising the names of all our churches, Quarterly Yearly Meetings, with the number of their members, and the increase or decrease the past year—the names of ministers—obituaries ninisters deceased the past year-and much

other valuable denominational information.

The price is ten cents a copy; 20 per cent. liscount will be made to those who take them on sale. For cash down, without the privilege of returning those which are not sold, the price is 84 cents a dozen, or \$6 per hundred. Orders from our brethren in all parts of the country are solicited. It is hoped that all who can will send the cash with their orders, and thus secure the work at the lowest price.

FREEWILL BAPTIST TRACTS. Our Establishment has just issued two tracts. One is on the subject of "Sustaining the Christian Ministry," and contains 8pp. odecimo. The other is entitled "Minister and Church," showing the duty of the minister to the church and of the church to the minister, and contains 4 pp. Both of them are upon important subjects, which they discuss with ability, and should be scattered broadcast in all our churches and congregations .-Some of our brethren have long been calling for the publication of tracts by our Printing Establishment for general circulation. Now let them show that they were in earnest by starting these on their mission. In order to give them as wide a circulation as possible. we shall put the first at 12 cts. a dozen and the second at 6 cts. (and at the same rates for any larger number), which is as near the cost as we can fix it. The postage on the first will be 3 cts. a dozen, and on the second 1 ct. for nine copies. When ordered sent by mail, the price of postage should be sent in addition to the cost of the tracts. They will be sold only.

REPORTS. The Reports of our Benevolent Societies for 1862 have been published, and a copy will be sent to any member of our denomination on the reception of 2 cts. to pay

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dve! THE BEST IN THE 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 invigorates the Hair for life. Grey, Red, or Rusty Hair instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists,

LOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, NO. 81 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.)

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

Married

In this city, Dec. 22, by Rev. W. Vary, Mr. Thomas E. Cheswell and Miss Mary F. Wentworth, both of Dover. Jan. 5, Mr. John F. Brock and Miss Susan M. Evans, both of Roehester.
In Farmington, Dec. 17, by Rev. E. True, Mr. Cha's E. Wentworth and Mrs. Delphina H. Wentworth. In Barrington, Dec. 31, by Rev. J. B. Laighton, Mr. Joseph W. Cate of Strafford and Miss Hannah J. Layn of Lec. In Barrington, Dec. 31, by Rev. J. B. Laighton, Mr. Joseph W. Cate of Strafford and Miss Hannah J. Layn of Lee. Jan. 1, by Rev. P. Clough, Mr. W. M. Fowler and Miss M. W. Morrill of Springfield, N. H. In Freeport, Me., Jan. 1, by Rev. D. C. Burr, Mr. R. C. Maxfield and Miss Abby B. Knight, both of Pownal In Waterborough, Jan. 1, by Rev. F. W. Towns, Mr. N. F. Fall of Lebanon and Miss Betsey Coffin of In Gardiner, Jan. I, by Rev. W. T. Smith, Mr. W. T. Reed and Miss Albertine E. Hunt, both of Pitts. In Monmouth, Me., Dec. 25, by Rev. M. Gatchell Mr. David T. Cram of Litchfield and Miss Addia R. Fuller of W. Gardiner.
In Richmond, Mc., Dec. 5, by Rev. E. G. Page, R.
L. Cook, M. D., of Augusta, and Charlotte P. Dunton, daughter of Capt. S. Dunton of Westport.
In Lawrence, Mass., Jan I, by Rev. J. Burnham Davis, Mr. John France and Miss Harriet M. Goodwin.
In South Strafford, Vt., Nov. 6, by Rev. E. Clark,
Mr. A. O. Turner of Norwich and Miss Edna L. Gove
of Thetford. Nov. 10; Mr. William Parker and Miss
Emily Avery, both of Thetford. Jan. 1, Mr. Simon B.
Harris and Miss Eliza Roberts, both of S.
At-West Stephentown, N. T., Jan. 1, by Rev. I. B.
Coleman, Mr. G. W. Hayes and Miss Sarah E. Harris,
both of Nassau.
In Prospect, N. Y., Jan. 6, by Rev. S. D. Gardner. both of Nassau. In Prospect, N. Y., Jan. 6, by Rev. S. D. Gardner, Mr. Francis H. Davenport and Miss Elizabeth H. Mc In Veteran, N. Y., Dec. 31, by Rev. I. J. Hoag, Mr. T. J. Carpenter and Miss Hellen McDougle, Jani 1. Mr. I. H. Eghert and Miss declared in the control of t

In the Hospital near New Orleans, Mr. DANIEL B. BEAN, a volunter of the 8th N. H. Reg., from Ray-mond, aged 39 years.

Adbertisements.

LEBANON ACADEMY. THE coming Sdring Term of this Institution will open Tuesday, Feb. 3. ELIHU HAYES, See'y. West Lebanon, Me., Jan. 7, 1863.

Marching Along," "Glory Hallelujah,"
"Viva l' America," and "Gay and Happy."
are contained in the 250th Edition of the

GOLDEN WREATH.

THE sale of this book has never been equalled by any work of the kind. Think of two hundred and fifty thousand copies in the hands of as many families, and each of these averaging five singers each, and you have more than twelve hundred thousand admirers of the book!" It contains nearly 300 Songs! Among these are: Our Flag is there, Revolutionary Tea, Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner, Origin of Yankee Doodle, Children of the Union, Dp goes the Banner, and many other equally Patriotic Songs. Its brilliant collection of Home and School Songs comprises Shining Shore, Cheer, boys, Cheer, Child's Wish, Dearest Spot on Earth, May Queen, Shells of Ocean, Lulu is our Darling, Shed not a Tear, Annie Laurie, and nearly two hundred others, together with a large variety of Sacred GOLDEN WREATH. dred others, together with a large variety of Sacred Pieces and favorite Sabbath Tunes. It is prefaced with Instructions and Exercises, the latter including several pieces with motions, adapted to the various trades—a very attractive feature.

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For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every city and town.

Poetry.

MORN IS NIGH Turn the face unto the wall,
The weary day is done;
the the doings great or small,
Night draweth darkly on;
Thou no more hast part in all
The work beneath the sun;
Turn the face unto the wall,
For day is done!

Fold thy hands to peaceful rest, And happy dreams of home;
Lay them crosswise on thy breastNo more thy feet shall roam.
The shadows deepen in the west,
And night is come!

Weep not, thou with sorrow bowed, Weep not, thou with sorrow bowed,
Low in the dust to lie;
The sun for aye behind the cloud
With gladness fills the sky;
E'en now he lifts his banner proud,
For morn is nigh!

WAITING FOR 'PA Three little forms in the twilight gray Scanning the shadows across the way; Six little eyes, four black, two blue, Brimful of love and happiness too, Watching for pa

May, with her placed and thoughtful brow,

Nelly, with ringlets of sunny hue, Cosily nestled between the two,
Pressing her check to the window-pane,
Wishing the absent one home again,
Watching for 'pa.

O! how they gaze at the passers-by;
"He's coming at last," they gaily cry;
"Try again, my pets!" exclaims mamma,
And Nellie adds, "There's the twillight star
Watching for 'pa. Jack node and smiles, as with busy feet, He lights the lamps of their quiet street; That sweet little group he knows full well May and Willie, with golden-haird Nell, Watching for 'pa.

Soon joyous shouts from the window-seat, And eager patter of childish feet. Gay, musical chimes ring through the hall; A manly voice responds to the call, "Welcome, papa."

The Family Circle.

COASTING.

" Clear the track!" shouts Charlie Dean, as his sled rushes past "the mile-stone" as as his sled rushes past "the hine-stone, as the boys call the large corner-post near the gate. "Look out for the Monitor! Hur-rah!" cries little Robby Fay, who occupies the "front seat" on Charlie's sled, and swings his hat with energy as they sweep past the

gate. "Ho! That's a fine Monitor! Such a great lumbering thing as that," says Ned Wilkins, drawing back against the post out of whiths, drawing back against the post out of their way; and then he shouts after them. "Wait till I get to the top of the hill and then I'll show you the Monitor, and you'll feel inclined, maybe, to give your sled a new name. I shouldn't wonder if you had to call her the Merrimac."

""" You shall disk mith we port time " save

"You shall slide with me next time," says kind Billy Gray to his sister, as they walked up the hill together.

But there's Jeanette Lee running a great

risk. She is taking a coast on her brother's sled without a pilot. Perhaps she will finish the voyage pleasantly, but I think it more likely that she will be rather unceremoniously helped off the sled by what the boys will call a "capsize." Better coast at home, Jean-nette, on that little hill in the back yard that your father made of snow, just high enough nd long enough for beginners to practice up-

School seems to be just out, for there is quite a crowd of boys and girls near the door, and it is plain they don't mean that any of the time devoted to recreation shall be wasted. red cheeks, and bright eyes, and a good appetite; and don't forget to give your little sis-

ters a ride on your sleds as you go home.
But, boys, did you ever think how easy it is to slide down hill? You sit on your sled, lift your feet, and the sled begins to move—slowly at first, but faster and faster, till it darts like an arrow to the plain below. There's a moral to your coasting. It is this: He who enters upon an evil veay very soon discovers that he is going down lower and lower, and more and more rapidly every day, and unless he turns he will continue to do so to the end.

Boys, don't begin to do evil. Who of you

does not know that having committed one sin, no matter what, it is easier to sin again? And there is no pleasant plain at the foot of the hill down which sinners begin to slide. The end of that sad journey is speedily reached, and the end is death.

Ah, dear children, every one, remember that of those who have determined to enter upon and pursue a sinful course, it is said in that Word of God which cannot lie, "Thou didst set them in slippery places;" and again, "Their foot shall slide in due time."

Perhaps some day, when you are out enjoy-ing or witnessing these pleasant sports on the snowy hill-side, you will think of the moral here given; and your sleds will run just as fast, your eyes will be as bright, and your laugh and shout as loud afterward, if, as this thought comes into your mind, you lift a short prayer—"Dear Jesus, keep me from the slippery ways of sin and folly, for thy name's sake." Would not that be a good prayer with which to begin the "New Year?"

WHEN A WIFE SHOULD BE AT

The wife is the recognized mistress of the she should never pass beyond its limits. There are some very desirable things that cannot be found to an adequate extent in even the best appointed home. The window may desirable that the protein floods. ine, but not in the rejoicing floods admit sunshine, but not in the rejoicing floods that gladden in the open street. The best ventilated dwelling has not the absolute freshness of the free air of heaven. The wife may go out for light and air, and also for her lit-tle round of social duties, of friendship or be-neficence. She may go out for merchandize and marketing, as the mother-bird explores every nook for the snug upholstery that lines bright and the dainty morsels for which the birdlings flutter and call. She may go out, too, as the robin does, for food for herself, that she may return with a clearer mind, and art, a fresher cheek, and a more elastic step; yea, in some instances, when such an improvement is possible, with a more equable temper than before. For these purposes, the prayer meeting, the lecture, the concert, the soirce and the rewing circle, are not to be despised. But all these wanderings should be subordinate and occasional, the

not to be despised. But all these wanderings should be subordinate and occasional, the exception and not the rule.

A wife should, as far as possible, be present at meals. It is her privilege to preside at these domestic re-unions, and however temptingly the viands may be prepared and served, they lose half their relish if the queen of the feast is absent. The presence of a pretty woman adds as much to the enjoyment of culinary comforts as to Dr. Johnson's favorite amusement of riding in a post-chaise. The dark hours, too, are seasons set apart for a wife's peculiar reign. The ancients defined night as a goddess, and worshipped her as the mother of all things, of gods as well as men. The moon is seminine in her ministries, whether lighting the path of whispering lovers or blessing the couch where weary children sleep. And within doors the house mother, as the Germans beautifully call her, accepts her position as the recognized queen of night. She knows, too, that her presence makes all the difference between homes and hotels; that the house was built for her, as the cage is constructed for the bird, the picture. She only leaves it that she mey add fresh brightness to its sunshine, and warmth and purity to its air.

It is her privilege to be present in sick-

ir. It is her privilege to be present in sickness, or whenever there is aid to render or sorrow to relieve. It is true there are some women of abnormal development, who stitch

thriftily at sewing circles, while buttons are missing and pockets treacherous, and gloves and hosiery yawning with helpless mouths at home; just as there are some very young per-sons who show a greater readiness to nurse soldiers in a hospital than a solitary member of the home guard who is only a father or a brother. But these are mere freaks and ec-centricities. The true wife is at home wherever the home would be the happier for her tally exploring, with his elder and unpresentable brother, the far-off land of Nod. Nor

then repeats the following soliloquy:
"It is very strange what has become of all young gentlemen, as they style themselves, are too smart for me. When I was young there were boys, neither ashamed nor afraid to run of errands, to light fires and sweep an office. What has become of them all I wonder? Well, probably we shall soon have more applications, and possibly we may get applications, and possibly we may get applications.

Mr. M. How old are you?

Boy. Well, sir, I reached the age of 15

Mr. M. Have you ever been in a store? Boy. Yes; in several, but have found none to my liking yet. Mr. M. In what do you think that you

can be useful to me? can be useful to me?

Boy. Why, I can turn my hand to most anything. I am pretty well booked up.

Mr. M. Are you quick at errands?

Boy. Why, I should not like much to do rrands. [Spoken proudly.]
Mr. M. Can you sweep out and dust down

[Looking up astonished.] Young Boy. [Looking up astonished.] Young men don't sweep nor dust now-a-days; the women folks have monopolized that business.

Boy. O, I can do your writing and answer uestions when you are out.

Mr. M. Well, what pay should you reuire for such service? Boy. In the neighborhood of five dollars.

Mr. M. In the neighborhood! What do

more than that.

Boy. Well, I suppose I could, but—

away the time in this manner. [Marches off

in high dudgeon.]

Mr. M. Isn't that a fine specimen of the boys of the present age? I fear we shall have to do without. O, here comes another.

[Boy enters with his cap in his hand, mod-

Mr. M. Yes; that is my name, what is your wish?

Boy. I saw an advertisement in the paper for a boy, and I have come to see if I would answer your purpose?

som might have been blown from the mouths of cannon like the Sepoys at Delhi; and yet all this would have been within the rules of civilized warfare as practised by the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Mr. M. Yes; that is my name, what is

nind that I should not be able to find a boy, mind that I should not be able to find a bobut—what is your name?

Boy. Charles Somers, sir.

Mr. M. How old are you?

Boy. Fourteen next June, sir.

Mr. M. Where do you live?

Boy? Number 441 Harrison Avenue, sir.

Mr. M. Are your parents living?
Boy. My mother is, but father died two ears ago.

Mr. M. Have you any brothers or sisters?

Boy. Yes sir; one brother and three sis-Mr. M. Are you the oldest?

Boy. Yes sir.
Mr. M. How does your mother manage to

Have you ever been in a store?

Boy. No sir. We have been in the city but a few months, and I have not been able to get a place yet, but I think I could do all you would want me to. I'm strong and—don't you think I'll do, sir? [Looks very inquir-

ingly to Mr. M.]

Mr. M. Well, I don't know. [Thoughtfully gazing upon the floor.] Can you bring vile insurrection. All danger of this I have that he had

in the city.

Mr. M. That is very unfortunate, for it is important in taking any one into our store in these times, that they come well recommended. What is that? [Pointing to something]

I found the dungeon, the chain and the lash, your only means of enforcing obedience in your servants. I leave them peaceful, laborious, controlled by the laws of kindness and justice.

I have demonstrated that the pestilence

Sunday school teacher gave me the last Sun-

Sunday school teacher gave me the last Sunday before we came here.

Mr. M. Ah! let me see it. [Takes it, opens and reads aloud.] "Presented by his teacher to Charles Somers, for his punctual attendance and exemplary behavior at the Sabbath school." Well, my boy, you have here one of the very best recommendations that could be produced. It is a great pity there are no more boys worthy of such a testimonial. You may come and try, and if you timonial. You may come and try, and if you appointment. timonial. You may come and try, and if you will do well you shall be well paid for your

Boy. I thank you, sir. When may I laws and justice of the government against which you have rebelled.

Why, then, will you not all return to your allegiance to that government—not with lip several may be a service, but with the heart? ome?

Mr. M. To morrow-morning, if you wish.

Boy. [Withdrawing.] Thank you. O

ow glad my mother will be! Good morn-

Mr. M. Good morning.

deal, and declared he wouldn't go out; he hoped God would never let him sbeak anoth-There is but one thing that stands in the way.

There is but one thing that stands in the way.

There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the government, and that is slavery.

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There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the government, and that is slavery.

There is but one thing that stands in the way.

The pollen, or meat-nice dust of nowers, is the parent of all fruits. Unless the pollen, from the broom-like top flowers of the corn, fall on the silk, not a kernel will be formed the parent of all fruits. Unless the pollen, from the broom-like top flowers of the corn, fall on the silk, not a kernel will be formed on the cob. Allow beautifully the Divine wisdom is displayed in this adaptation.

Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has

Miscellany.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN.

General Butler, just before his departure issued the following eloquent address to the people of New Orleans. Reviewing the adpresence. She sleeps quietly through the small hours, when, possibly, the returning wanderer blesses her unconscious face. She General Butler's words are the words of comwelcomes the first sunbeam, when her hus- mon sense, well worth the attention of all band, though physically present, is yet men men, North as well as South. He has tried Nor to reconcile Union and slavery, and he has can it be that she is unduly severe upon morning dreams, since "her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."—Springfield Republican. and responsible command, has shown him that if we are to have free government on Mr. Marchand. Sitting by his desk, takes this continent we must destroy slavery, the up one of the many letters of application, and enemy of free speech, of free labor, and of popular intelligence:

"Citizens of New Orleans: 'It may not the boys—more than twenty applications for the yacant situation in my store, but 'the young gentlemen,' as they style themselves, are too smart for me. When I was young a few words at parting, by one whose name is to be hereafter indissolubly connected

Ah! here comes one now.

[Enters foppishly dressed, keeping ence of an army, but incapable of taking care Boy. I perceive that you advertise for assistant in your store.

Boy. I perceive that you advertise for assistant in your store.

Boy. I perceive that you advertise for assistant in your store.

Boy. I perceive that you advertise for assistant in your store.

Boy. I perceive that you advertise for assistant in your store.

Boy. I perceive that you advertise for assist me.

Do you know of one who you think would answer?

Boy. Well, I happen to be disengaged just at the present, and should like to make an engagement with you. [Dusts his pantaloons with his cane.] aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the

Sordiers of the United States.

The men who had assumed to govern you and to defend your city in arms, having fled some of your women flouted at the presence of those who came to protect them. By a simple order (No. 28) I called upon every soldier of this army to treat the women of New Orleans as gentlemen would deal with the sex, with such effect that I now call upon the just-minded ladies of New Orleans to say whether they have ever enjoyed so complete protection and calm quiet for themselves and their families as since the advent of the United States troops.

The enemies of my country, unrepentar

en don't sweep nor dust now a days; the men folks have monopolized that business.

Mr. M. Then how do you expect to assist that treason persisted in is death, and any punishment short of that due a traitor give o much clear gain to him from the cle of the government. Upon this thesis have administered the authority of the United States, because of which I am not unconscious of complaint. I do not feel that I have erred ou mean?

Ou mean?

What do in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited to disloyal enemies of my country, and not to loyal friends. To be sure I might have regaled you with the amenities trifle more than that.

Mr. M. And you can neither dust, sweep, of British civilization, and yet been within or run of errands?

I might have regard you will be of British civilization, and yet been within the supposed rules of civilized warfare. You have been smoked to death in caverns, might have been smoked to death in caverns Mr. M. But what?

Boy. It ain't exactly the thing.

Mr. M. Why, my young friend, at your age I used to run errands, sweep, dust, and perform all the duties of a boy and—

Boy. [Indignantly.] Sir, you don't take me for a boy, do you? It is useless to fool work to the ravisher as were the unfortunate dames of Spain in the peninsula war; or you as were the Covenanters of Scotland by the dames of Spain in the peninsula war; or you might have been scalped and tomahawked as our mothers were at Wyoming by savage allies of Great Britain in our own revolution; you property could have been turned over to indiscriminate 'loot' like the palace of the Emperor of China; works of art which adornestly bows and says: Is Mr. MarchBoy. Good morning, sir. Is Mr. Marchand in?

Mr. M. Vest that is my name, what is ings of some of the inhabitants of your city toward the friends of the Union before my coming, were a different provocative and jus-

But I have not so conducted. On the contrary, the worst punishment inflicted, except for criminal acts punishable by every law, has been banishment with labor to a barren island, where I encamped my own soldiers before

marching here.

It is true I have levied upon the wealthy rebel, and paid out nearly half a million of dollars to feed forty thousand of the starving poor of all nations assembled here, made so

y this war.

I saw that this rebellion was a war of the ann. A. How does your mother manage to maintain so large a family?

Boy. O, sir, she takes in washing and rich against the poor; a war of the land-owner against the laborer; that it was a struggle for and I do errands for the Misser Scientific against the laborer; that it was a struggle for the laborer; that it was a struggle for the retention of power in the laborer. sewing, and other work, such as she can get, and I do errands for the Misses Stockton who live near us, and for other folks, by which I get some money to help mother along.

Mr. M. Very well; that speaks well for you, for you know the city is a very bad place, and good boys are not very plenty.

Have you ever become money to help mother along.

Wr. M. Very well; that speaks well for you, for you know the city is a very bad place, and good boys are not very plenty.

Have you ever become more than 10 miles and 10 miles an the retention of power in the hands of the few against the many; and I found no conwar, to feed the innocent poor who had suf-fered by the war. And I shall now leave you with the proud consciousness that I carry with me the blessings of the humble and loyal under the roof of the cottage and in the cabin of the slave, and so am quite content to incur the sneers of the salon or the curses of the

Boy. [Dropping his head despondingly.]
I don't know as I could; we have no ffiends

I don't know as I could; we have no ffiends no cause to rebel.

I found the dungeon, the chain and the

and justice.

I have demonstrated that the pestilence in the boy's breast pocket.]

Boy. O, that is [draws it out] a Bible my

I have demonstrate to go an be kept from your borders.

I have added a million of dollars to you wealth in the form of new land from the bat

I conjure you, if you desire ever to see re Mr. M. Good morning.

Mr. M. Good morning.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—A correspondent of world, fed by its rivers for more than three the Salem (Ohio) Republican, writing from thousand miles, draining the commerce of a fee 104th Ohio Regiment, relates the follow-

the 104th Ohio Regiment, relates the following:

"Quito a strange affair occured in Company K a few days ago. One of the boys got out of humor because he had to prepare for dress parade. He swore about it a good deal, and declared he worldn't go out. return to your allegiance.
There is but one thing that stands in th

Some say he did not go out that evening. But all accounts agree on the main point, that is, he wished to be made a mute, and is now a mute."

The pollen, or meal-like dust of flowers, is the parent of all fruits. Unless the pollen, under the pollen, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

gradually grown to its present huge dimen-sions, it were best if it could be gradually re-moved; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once than that it blankets, and the earth thrown over them."

family relations of your country. I am speak-ing with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of slavery on See for yourselves. Look around you, and say whether this saddening, deadening influence has not all but destroyed the very frame-

work of your society.

I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country at the peril of his life and fortune, who in these words can have neither hope nor interest save Star of Oct. 29, under the first of the above the good of those whom he addresses; and let headings, I sent to the writer for a few seeds, me here repeat, with all the solemnity of an and a few whole leaves, if they could be pro-appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that cured. In due time I received a liberal al-

of the government. Take into your own is preserved for family use. The seed-vessel, hands your own institutions; remodel them seeds, persistent calyx, and the whole leaves, according to the laws of nations and of God,

THE INDIAN EXECUTION IN MIN-

square, 15 feet high, and so arranged as to all ford room for the hanging of ten Indians.—
When the sentence of death was formally read and interpreted to the doomed red men, they received it very coolly, some of them composedly smoking their pipes. Nearly all the condemned made confessions to their spiritual advisers previous to execution. On the Walkey received to the condemned made confessions to their spiritual advisers previous to execution. On the Walkey received to the condemned made confessions to their spiritual advisers previous to execution. On the Walkey received to the condemned made confessions to their spiritual advisers previous to execution. On the one was affected to tears. Good counsel was sent to their children. They were in many cases exhorted to an adoption of Christianity and the life of good feeling toward the whites. Most of them spoke confidently of their hopes of salvation. They had been constantly attended by several clergymen who understood the Dacotah language. Some of the Indians, however, pretended to disregard the dangers of their position, and langued and joked.—

The majority of them were young men, but As to the character of the old New Jersey. The majority of them were young men, but several were quite old and gray headed. The substitute for tea, I cannot say that I relished

among their friends, and particularly their wives and children, how cheerful and happy they all had died, exhibiting no fear of this dread event. To us it appeared not as an evidence of Christian faith, but a steadfast adherence to their heathern superstitions.

They shock hands with the officers who

came in among them, bidding them good by, as if they were going on a long and pleasant journey. They had added some fresh streaks of vermillion and ultrama-

was wonderfully exciting.

Their irons were knocked off, and one by one were tied by cords, their elbows being pinioned behind and the wrists in front, but about six inches apart. This operation occupied till about nine o'clock. In the meantime the scene was much enlivened by their songs and conversation, keeping up the most cheerful appearance. As they were being way. It is said by those who use this brake was wonderfully exciting.

Their irons were knocked off, and one by pinioned th ments, knelt in prayer, reading from a prayer book in the Dakotah language, which a portion of the condemned repeated after him. During this ceremony, nearly all paid the most strict attention, and several were affected even to tears. He then addressed them

again.

The caps were then put on their heads These were made of white muslin taken from the Indians when their camps were captured, and which had formed part of the spoils they received these evidences of their near approach to death with evident dislike. When it had been adjusted on one or two, they looked around on the others who had not yet received it with an appearance of share. Claimed the state of the stat proach to death with evident dislike. When it had been adjusted on one or two, they looked around on the others who had not yet received it with an appearance of shame. Chains and cords had not moved them—their wear war not considered dishonorable—but this covering of the head with a white cap was humiliating. There was no, more singing, and but little conversation and smoking now. All sat around the room; most of them in a crouched position, awaiting their doom in silence, or listening to the remarks of Father Ravoux, who still addressed them. Once in a while they brought their small looking glasses before their faces, to see that their countenances yet preserved the proper modicum of paint. The three half-breeds were the most of all affected, and their dejection of countenance was truly pitiful to behold.

At precisely 10 o clock the condemned were marshalled in a procession, and headed by Capt. Redfield, marched out into the street, and directly across through the files of soldiers to the scaffold, which had been erected in front. They went eagerly and cheerfully, even crowding and jostling each other to be ahead, just like a lot of hungry boarders rushing to dinner in a hotel. The soldiers who were on guard in their quarters stacked arms and followed them, and they in turn were fol-

were on guard in their quarters stacked arms and followed them, and they in turn were fol-

were on guard in their quarters stacked arms and followed them, and they in turn were followed by the clergy, reporters, &c.

As they commenced the ascent of the scaffold, the death song was again started, and when they had all got up, the noise they made was truly hideous. It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose. It had a wonderfall effect in keeping up their courage. One young fellow who had been given a cigar by one of the reporters, just before marching from their quarters, was smoking it on the stand, puffing away very coolly during the intervals of the hideous 'Hi-yi-yi,' 'Hi-yi-yi, and even after the cap was drawn over his face, he managed to get it up over his mouth and smoke. Another was smoking his pipe.

The noose kaving been promptly aljusted over the necks of each, by Capt, Libby, all was ready for the fatal signal.

The scene at this juncture was one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd, which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution.

Three slow, measured and distinct beats on the drum by Major Brown, who had been announced as signal officer, and the rope was cut by Mr. Duly—the scaffold fell, and thirty-

The scene at this juncture was one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd, which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution.

Three slow, measured and distinct beats on the drum by Major Brown, who had been announced as signal officer, and the rope was cut by Mr. Duly—the scaffold fell, and thirty-seven lifeless bodies were left dangling between heaven and earth. One of the ropes was broken, as but little signs of life were observed, but he was immediately hung up again.

As the platform fell, there was one, not loud, but prolonged cheer from the soldiery and citizens who were spectators, and then all were quiet and earnest witnesses of the scene.

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Be a summediately hun

Agricultural, Etc.

For the Morning Star. "PRAIRIE TEA." "JERSY TEA."-" RED ROOT."

Mr. Editor:-Having seen an article in the cured. In due time I received a moeral allowance of said, a few whole leaves, and a Come, then, to the unconditional support sample of broken leaves, the form in which it and thus attain that great prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore yours.

BENJE F. BUTLER."

BENJE F. BUTLER."

species Americanus, In Prof. Wood's Class Book of Botany the following description of Ceanothus Americanus :- Leaves oblong-ovate, or ovate, ser-The execution of the thirty-eight Indians rate, 3-veined; flowering branches leafy or leafcondemned to death for participation in the less, elongated. A beautiful shrub with a prorecent massacre of whites in Minnesota, took less. A beauting since we have a place at Mankato on the 26th of December.—
A full and interesting narrative of the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the strength of the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy is given in the St. Paul Press, from which we stight the circumstances attending the circumstances attending the circumstances attending to the make some extracts, showing in what spirit the misguided savages expiated their terrible dish, round, smooth branches. Leaves near-The gallows was a structure 24 feet ly twice as long as broad, very downy, with quare, 15 feet high, and so arranged as to af soft hairs beneath. Flowers minute, white,

The leaves were in such general use in Wednesday previous, each Indian was permitted to send for two or three of his friends. New Jersey as a substitute for tea, in the among the other condemned Indians, to bid them adieu, and the scene is said to have been very affecting. Each Indian had some word to send his parents or family. When speaking of their wives and children almost every one was affected to tears. Good counsel was "Red Root;" and now a third name is pro-

scenes at the prison on the morning of that it, though I tried to the best of my ability to fatal day and at the execution are thus decall it good. I think, however, that one "The doomed ones wished it to be known might school himself to like it, but not pos-

THE NEW PLAX MACHINE.

The dearth of paper has naturally given a strong impetus to all the branches of enter-prise connected with its manufacture, and at fresh streaks of vermillion and ultramarine to their countenances, as their fancy suggested, evidently intending to fix themselves off as gay as possible for the coming exhibition. They commenced singing their death-song. Ta-zoo leading, and nearly all death-song. Ta-zoo leading, and nearly all this song, and this song, and the same time is calling into greater production of the most readily facilitate the production of the indispensable article. Mallory and Sanford's new brake—an affair which is so simple in its construction that the spectator only wonders have been supported by the same time is calling into greater production. exhibition. They commenced singing their indispensable article. Mallory and Sanford's death-song. Ta-zoo leading, and nearly all joining. We had never heard this song, and could not now tell it from the war song, but it ticeable for the vast amount of labor it saves.

eerful appearance. As they were being nioned they went round the room shaking has with the soldiers and reporters, bidding m' good bye.' &c. After all work. sung. They then sat down very quietly, and commenced smoking again. Father Rayoux ame in and after addressing them a few moments, knelt in prayer, reading from a way to be security to life and limb. There is security to life and limb. security to life and limb. There is nothing in its operation to endanger the operator, who cannot hurt himself unless he tries very

Obitharies.

Particular Notice! Persons wishing obitua-

and citizens who were spectators, and then all were quiet and earnest witnesses of the scene. For so many, there was but little suffering; the necks of all, or nearly all, were evidently dislocated by the fall, and the after struggling was slight.

The bodies were cut down, placed in four army waggons, and taken to the grave prepared for them among the willows on the sand bar nearly in front of the town. They were all deposited in one grave, thirty feet in length by twelve in width, and four feet deep,

die, and chose rather to depart and be with Christ He leaves a companion in feeble health, and six children, with a large circle of relatives, to mourn their loss. His funeral services were attended by a large concourse of people. Remarks by the writer.

E. Winslow.

heir loss. His funeral services were attended by a large concourse of people. Remarks by the writer.

Died in Hollis, Me., Oct. 26, of diptheria, Ciranles W., son of Josiah and Salome Tarbox, aged 10 years and 6 months. His disease occasioned acute suffering, but he bore it with remarkable patience and fortitude. At his parents expressing an unwillipgness to part with him, he replied, "I must die some time, and may as well now as when older, for I have no fears of death."

Died in Buxton, Me., Oct. 30, ENOCH BOOTHBAY, aged 72. His ifflees was short, his death sudden, being a proof that we know not the day nor the hour when we may be called to eternity.

Died in Saco, Me., Nov. 22, Flank, son of I. S. and Catharine Sawyer, aged 22 months. A promising bud on earth taken to bloom with heaven's fairest flowers:

Died in Buxton, Me., Dec. 5, WILLIAM STEVENS, aged 82. He experienced a hope in Christ many years ago, which proved a strong sustaining power up his last lithess. In his most painful hours be Sang praise to God. He leaves children and other relatives to mourn their loss. Services at the above funerals by the writer.

Died in McArthur, Ohio, Dec. 11, of pulmonary years ago, which proved a strong sustaining power up his last lithess. In his most painful hours be Sang praise to God. He leaves children and other relatives to mourn their loss. Services at the above funerals by the writer.

E. G. Youk.

Died in McArthur, Ohio, Dec. 11, of pulmonary years ago, which proved a strong sustaining power than foledo time.

The peculiar taint or infection which was alwing comment and worthy the imitation of all her associates. Throughout her afficient which we call Scrootula lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It elihor to the will of her heavely Father. When the summons came, "The Master is come and calleth for the will of her heavely Father. When the summons came," The Master is come and calleth for the will of her heavely Father. When the summons came, "The Master is come and calleth for the will of the h

V. Bing.

Died in Wayne, Me. Dec. 13, Grongs Janux, son of Dea. Charles and Mrs. Anna Gott, aged 17 years and 11 months. George sought the Saviour some four years since. Three years last June he was baptized and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Wayne, of which he remained a worthy member till death. Having put his hands to the plow he looked not back. Even after his conversion the strength of the plow he looked to back. Even after his conversion the strength of the plow he looked to back. plow he looked not back. Even after his conversion his uniform practice was to kneel at his bedside for prayer, morning and evening, in company with a younger brother, who embraced the Saviour about the same time. For some three years he was wont to pray in turn at the family altar. He was a very dutiful son, in proof of which I am told that he was never absent from home without permission—an, example worthy of imitation. One year ago last July he was seized with that fearful disease, diptheria, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. Thus he was brought to an early grave, for which he was fully prepared. He leaves parents, brothers, an only sister, and many friends, to mourn their loss—comforted with the priceless thought that the spirit of the loved one now lives in the world, of spirit of the loved one now lives in the world, of spirit and bliss.

comforted with the priceless thought that the spirit of the loved one now lives in the world of light and bliss.

Died Nov. 7, sister ELIZABETH, wife of D. B. F. Henry, of Yates City, Vil. She was bond 12b. 18, 1828, in Mercer, Pa., experienced religion in 1841, and united with the New School Presbyterians. She was married April 13, 1854, and removed to Ill., since which time she has had her standing with the Congregationalists, although she took a lively interest in our own denomination of which her husband was a member. She was possessed of more than common abilities, and she wielded them to the best advantage for the elevation of her race. The poor and unfortunate were especial objects of her sympathy and care. Religion was her every day business and she never tired of doing for Christ and his cause. Her mildness and yet firmness won for her the love and respect of all, and it can truly be said enemies she had none. Before she died she lay apparently unconscious for fourteen hours when she revived, and remarked that she had enjoyed enough in that time to well repay for a life of toil and care. She then talked with her family, gave directions for her funeral, sent messages of love to her friends, and in triumph passed away. Her remains were brought to Burns, her former place of residence, where we laid her down to rest until privileged to join her upon the other shore. Sermon by the writer.

Died in Searsport, Me., Sept. 13, of heart disease,

Died in Searsport, Me., Sept. 13, of heart disease, Bro. Sameel Marden, aged about 65. He wasborn in the western part of Maine, and subsequently settled in S., where he lived until-the time of his death. He experienced religion early in life, and in later years connected with the Methodist church for convenience, (his proclivities having been with the F. W. Baptists) of which he remained a member until death. He was an active business man, a very kind husband and an indulgent father. He leaves a wife and two sons, with other numerous relatives, who sincerely mourn his sudden departure.

T. D. CLEMENTS.

Died in camp near New Baltimore, Va., Nov. 15, Bro. ORVILLE J. MAGOON, of Wheelock, Vt., aged 21. Our brother was a member of company I, 4th regiment Vermont volunteers. His illness was but a few hours, and death very unexpected. The Christian experience of Bro. M. was brief, but interesting. He was an interesting young man, occupying a large place in the confidence and affections of the church and community where he belonged. In pu ity of life, but few were his equals. For integri and moral worth, he stood high in the estimation those who knew him best. He was contemplating those who knew him best. He was contemplating the ministry, had commenced a course of study preparators to the work, and received license from the Wheelock Quarterly Meeting to improve higift. Those who shared his acquamtance regarded him a young man of much promise, and feel tha Zion suffers loss in his death. At his country's cal Zion suners loss in his ceath. At his country s call he reluctantly postpoued his purpose for the time, feeling it duty to serve his country in the time of her peril and calamity. He leaves aged parents, brothers and sisters to mourn, but their loss is his

gain.
Died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Dec. 1, of diptheris
Bro. JAMES WHEELER, aged 36. Three years ag Bro. James Wheeler, aged 36. Three years age Bro. Wheeler and wife made a public profession of faith in Christ and identified their interests with the church in Lyndon. He was a worthy maintaining his Christian integrity until by death. In life he was amiable, quiet maintaining his Christian integrity until dismissed by death. In life he was amiable, quiet and good and as such was highly esteemed. He was exemplary in deportment, giving evidence of true piety and in death was calm and confident. He expressed great confidence in the Christian's hope, feeling assured as death drew near he had nothings to fear. Sister W. feels her loss deeply, but is comforted with the assurance of renewed association in heaven. M. C. HENDERSON.

M. C. HENDERS Another Minister's Wife Fallen. Another Minister's Wife Fallen.

Gone to that rest which remains for the people of God, our worthy and beloved sister, Mantha wife of Rev. B. V. Tewksberry, in the 47th year of her age. She experienced religion in 1850. September 9 of the same year she and her husband were baptized and numbered among the first members of the 2d F. W. Baptist church in Alexander, O. Their Christian pilcrivage on earth was sweet, but bers of the 2d F. W. Baptist church in Alexander, O. Their Christian pilgrimage on earth was sweet, but "passing away" is written on all things earthly. She lived to see all her family save one little son, converted to God, and members in the same church. During an illness of four weeks she suffered much from a kind of rheumatic fever, but was patient and resigned, often giving evidence of the sustaining power of religion by praising the Lord. She efficiently assisted Bro. T. in the ministry, by her willingness to deny herself the pleasure of his society, that he might go and preach the blessed gospel of Christ. She bore her privations without a murmur. She was kind to all, especially to her husband, children and neighbors, and gained a reputation excelled by none. She leaves five children with their father, to mourn their loss. Funeral attended by a ther, to mourn their loss. Funeral attended by arge concourse of people, among them a number

Advertisements.

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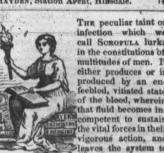
THE People's Remedy. Try it; and if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and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

Asisey's Vegetable Pain Extractor, Warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Barns, Scalds, Felons and all kinds of Sores; Throat Distempers, Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhea or Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar complaints. Prepared exclusively by Dr. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass. Rev. JARVIS MASON, Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Ill., is Agent for the sale of the above medicines. 3tt]

Kelsey's Vegetable Pain Extractor,

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MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD,



origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children lines, the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, cruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigora-These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual anti-dotes that medical science has discovered for dotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White sait kneum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individua cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lark within the system or burst out on any art of it.

on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarseparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more ef-fectual than any other which has ever been available to them

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so uni-This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

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VV on Haymarket Square.

Trains from Bosten.

For Lawrence (South Side), 7, 71-2 and 10.15, A.M., 12 M., 2.30, 5, and 5.30, F. M. (North Side), 7 1 2 and 10.15 A.M., 12 M., 5 and 5.30 F. M.

For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 7 1-2 A. M., 12 M., and 5 F. M.

For Haverhill, 7 1-2, 7.45 via Georgetown, A. M., 12 M., 2.00 via Georgetown, 2.30, 4.30 via Georgetown, 5 and 5.30 F. M.

For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and Stations East of Haverhill, 7 1-2 A. M., 2.30 and 5 F. M.

For Portland, Saco, Biddsford, &c., 7 1-2 A. M., and 2.30 F. M.

2.30 P. M.

Trains for Boston.

From Portland, 8.45 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

From Great Falls, 5.40, and 10.35 A. M., and 4.20 P. M.

From Dover, 5.50, 10.56 A. M. and 4.35 P. M.

From Exeter, 6.35, 11.35, A. M., 5.20 P. M.

From Haverhill, 7.15, 7.30 via Georgetown, 9.20, 11 via Georgetown, A. M., 12.20, 4 via Georgetown, 5.10 and 6.07 P. M.

From Lawrence, (North Side,) 6.45, 7.30 and 9.35 A. M., 12.15 and 6.30 P. M. (South Side,) 6.48, 7.35, and 9.40 A. M., 12.18, 12.40, 5.32 and 6.25 P. M. WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup't.

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