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Eph. 5:16: "Redeeming the time, because the days are evil." Dispensing with all proemial observations, we proceed at once to consider the text in its two natural divisions: First, the proposition, The days are evil; second, the deduction. Redeeming the time. I. The proposition, The days are evil. The meaning of the apostle probably is, temptations from various sources, and in countless forms, beset you daily, and expose you to danger; and persecutions, on account of your Christian profession, unrelentingly assail you. My brethren, the days which have come upon us are proceeminently evil. They are days of Rebellion, days of War and days of Peril.

They are days of Rebellion. The nation is divided. A robellion on a most gigantic scale is in operation. States are leagued to-gether to oppose the national authority, and confederate themselves as an independent sov-ereignty. The rebellion is *wil*, (1.) In the principles on which it is based. Those principles are Secession and Slavery.

ecession and Slavery. Secession. The right is claimed to secede bleasure; to dissolve the Federal Union by

Secession. The right is claimed to seeded at pleasure; to dissolve the Federal Union by a vote of a State Convention. We deny the right of secession. The Constitution makes no provision for such a contingency. It would nullify itself if it did. For the Constitution to make provision for its own destruction would be suicidal in the extreme. But it does not contemplate such a thing; its possibility is not admitted. It provides for a "perfect union;" and all subsequent governmental decuments are based on the assumption that the Union can never be violated. To acknowledge and authorize the right of fecession, would be to sow the seed of dis-

scession, would be to sow the seed of dis-tries, thrown out of employment, are suffering cord. Without an irrevocable bond of fel-lowship, either party might, on the slightest untold amount has been destroyed; blood has cause of disaffection, dissolve the alliance; been lavishly poured out, and financial prob-might, from mere pique, pride or pretension, abolish the order and framework of the Com-monwealth, lay aside the ægis which defends fully realized the necessity of a MAN at the property and law, and utterly destroy every guarance for individual and associated rights. In the establishment of the Union every ele-ment of disruption must be totally ignored, The rebellion is evil, (3.) On the presump-

In the establishment of the Union every ele-ment of disruption must be totally ignored, and while security is given against tyranny on the one hand and anarchy on the other, a Gor-dian knot must bind the States together in a holy, fraternal and inviolable compact. To admit the right of secession would par-diyse the arm of government. Where would be the force of government, its confidence, its elasticity, if its very existence might, on the slightest occasion, be questioned and reviled? slightest occasion, be questioned and reviled? Who would reverence a government whose foundations were shaken with every wind?— By what motive or agency could it impera-tively enforce its edicts? The most infatuated opposition, the most dastardly reputiation, the boldest definee and the wildest schemes of usurpation, might alike shelter themselves in the asylum of secession. Who would hear when interest opposed? Who would vener-ate when pusillanimity rather begreed compli-aggressive acts, and that war is a terrible evil

ate when pusillanimity rather begged compli-ance than enjoined obedience? To grant the right of secession would make national credit an impossibility. The govern-ment in such a case would have no reliable resources; its property might any day be un- battles have already been fought; how many scrupulously embezzled, its garrisous appro-priated to State uses, and its revenues divert-The end is not yet. The angel of war, with would be an annual problem, which only its field of carnage. War has made deep inroads for dragons and a court for owls"? What practical operation could solve; nay, rather, on the domain of Mammon. With demoniac, it would be a fiction, which the events of a few desperation the enemy contests the ground. weeks might hopelessly dissipate. What, We have before us an extended programme then, would be thevalue of government bonds of fierce hesaults and bloody encounters, then, would be thevalue of government conds or promises to pay? Who would repose con-fidence in a name, moonshine, a shadow, a scap bubble, a spider's web, a scarcerow?— The days are end. When, O when, shall National credit would be without a meaning, and its assumptions a nonentity. To incorporate the right of secession would be to day on the shadow of the Al-might till these calamities be overpast! To incorporate the right of secession would be to admit a virus which would inevitably destroy the nation's life. Depend on it, the miasm inbibed will not be inactive; the upas att to kill; the body politic, absorbing the elements of death, will linger out a sickly ex-istence, and eventually expire. The principle of secession would counter-act extension of territory and general improve-ments. There could be no equivalent guar-anty for the advance of national capital, or any certain consideration for national capital, or any for the advance of national capital, or any certain consideration for national outly. There could be no inducement to acquire, it might be by purchase, new territory, when in a few years, after enjoying protection and cul-ture, it might become an independent nation and a rival power. Again, internal improve-ments by the general funds must be fatally re-tarded. Why should curement to acknowledge it. How needfal to be willing to us, O God; save thy heritage, with a strong hand and an outstrotched arm ! raste. tarded. Why should our money pay for har-bors which may be closed against us; for rail-II. The deduction, Redeeming the time. bors which may be closed against us; for rail-roads which may be turned to our detriment, and for fortifications which may bristle with cannon to destroy our navy? human glorying! We have boasted of our To the operation of the principle in ques-To the operation of the principle in ques-tion there would be no limit. If one State Only a few years since it was a serious ques-To the operation of the principle in ques-tion there would be ao limit. If one State may secede, so may twenty. If we recognize a Southern Confederacy, we may also have to recognize a Western. The right claimed by South Carolina, if admitted, must also be in possession by California. Again, if a State may secede, why not parts of a State; if the major, why not the minor? Where will di-visions stop? May not individuals claim the same right, and each set up for himself? We shall then, as Robert Hall remarks, when speaking on mother subject, have a new illus-finite divisibility of matter. Finally, admit the jefft of secession, and law would have no force, bonds would have no signification, and the Constitution, instead of being the charter of our rights and the pal-ladium of our freedom, would become a wisp of straw. Mother principle on which the rebellion is based is *Slavery*—Slavery as a normal con-stituent of society; as a right and indispensa-ble element. That, too, irrespective of color. The phrase negro slavery is abandoned. It is slavery of the laborer, whatever be his color. The phrase negro slavery is abandoned. It is shavery of the laborer, whatever be his color. The phrase negro slavery is abandoned. It is shavery of the laborer, whatever be his color. The phrase negro slavery as a normal con-tain which we said standeth strong, and never shall be moved? Where to day is the fugitive slave law? Where the perpetual recognition of slavery? The language, "Irrepressible

This refusal, and subsequent treatment, was nation. Body and mind are polluted and filled with the worst desires, purposes and acts, Some sense of right remains, and the feelings of his better nature make him shrink back in made the oceasion of the utterance and fulfil-ment of one of the most tervible and pointed rophecies on record. It almost seems as hough "some evil god or an avenging spirfearful dread of the monster sinner he has

though " some evil god or an avenging spir-it" had presided from the first over that de-voted country. Hither Esau fled to drown the recollection of a birthright bargained for a mess of pottage. Here Miriam, worn out by her long and hopeless journeyings, died. Here water came forth abundantly from the smitten rock to quench the thirst of a redel lious people. Here Moses, upon Mt. Hor, in sight of the congregation, stripped Aaron of his robes and offices and put them upon his son, when Aaron was "gathered unto his peo-ple." And now naught but the crumbling ruins of this desolated region remain, a warn-ing index, pointing to the words, " Pride go-

some measure the Virnient opposition and abuse of another in the same body. He made no direct reply, but a few observations touch-ing index, pointing to the words, "Pride go-eth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." Edom, called by the Greeks Iduinea, orig-inally embraced only a narrow belt of fertile land bordering on either side of the range of Mt. Seir, reaching from the Dead sea to the eastern arm of the Red. The scriptural name Hor was not lest till long after its set-tlement by Esan. Its limits were not, how-ever, by any mans ultimately confined to these. At one time it estended over nearly all the territory of Arabia Petræa, and be-came the great combergial emporium of the East. With the Mediter mean on one side, and the Red sea on the other, it must not only have been the principal receiver of their om-merce, but also the great thoroughfare be-tween Egypt and India; and, indeed, the trade from Petra, its capital, seems to have branched out in all directions, into Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and India. With such resources at its command it was

ON HOLINESS. NO. 2.

What is holiness? I answer, entire con-

necessarily thickly studded with dense cities and flourishing villages. Of such a country as this was it predicted that "from generation to generation shall it lie waste; none shall pass through it forever and ever." Strange and incomprehensible words! Was the land so fruitful in the ex-uberant products of the East, to be so muti-lated by the barbarity of man, that—in the figure of the sacred writer—"the streams lated by the barbarity of man, that—in the figure of the sacred writer—"the streams thereof should be turned into pitch, and the dust thereof into brimstone"? Must the ci-tics, so replete with the luxury of wealth, so honored by their temple, palages and public works, sordefended by impregnable fortress-es and massive walls, be so utterly over-whelmed that "thorps shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof," and that "it shall be an habitation for dragons and a court for owls"? What

Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and t

clearly, that the induction of the soul into Christ's kingdom is a change that fits it for

from Massachusetts. We reached this city on Friday, and were ordered to the west side of the river, to West Baton Rouge, nearly opposite the city. We remained there till the 11th inst., when we came to the city proper, pitched out to the greatest of all things?" For an instant to you know a great deal; tell us what is the greatest of all things?" For an instant the cloud was rent, and the gleam of light shot remained there till the 11th inst., when we came to the city proper, pitched our tents, and hope to remain here a few weeks at least. This appears to be a headthy place, and is on more elevated land than any we have seen since coming to Louisiana. This regiment like here, and we are quite healthy at pres-ent. We left some sick at the hospital, and several have died since I wrote last.

everal have died since I wrote last.' We are now in the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, sesses, he must first of all learn to regard it commanded by Col. H. E. Paine of the 4th as God's property. He must give largely to Wisconsin, and have with us the 4th Wiscon-sin, the 131st and the 138th New York regi-ments; and we are all under command of Maj. om. Such insurance is safer than any com-

Gen. C. C. Angur. Please notice deaths in our regiment as fol-can secure your inheritance like those which

God gives. It is the only way, too, in which you can send on your possessions before you to the country you are bound for. "Lay up

Lincoln, Co. A, of Nashua, aged 28. 29. Lieut. S. D. Lincoln, Co. A, of Nashua, aged 24. H. P. Higley, Co. D, of Epping, aged 23. John S. Eaton, Co. E. of Pittsfield, died at sea, aged 44. At Carrolton, B. F. Flanders, Co. A, of Nashua, aged 24. John S. Eaton, Co. E. of D. T. Darling, Co. E. of Nashua, aged 25.– Dec. 6, D. T. Darling, Co. E. of Nashua, aged 25.– Dec. 6, D. T. Darling, Co. E. of Nashua, aged 25.– Dec. 6, D. T. Darling, Co. E. of Nashua, aged 25.– Dec. 6, D. T. Darling, Co. E. of Nashua, aged 25.– Dec. 6, D. T. Darling, Co. C. of Manchester, aged 23. Dec. 12, Serg't J. A. Hurd, Co. I, of Farming ton, aged 23. Dec. 13, G. R. Pellows, Co. A, of Nashua, aged 25.– Nov. 3. John Cladvell, Co. C, of Manchester, aged 20. Dec. 21, at camp Sterens, Aaron A. Smith, Co. B, the leader of our choir and of the drum corps.– Nov. 3. John Cladvell, Co. C. of Sast Leffrey, aged 38. Jan. 5, J. R. Dudley, Co. F. of Latonia, aged 39. Jan. 5, J. R. Dudley, Co. J. of Atton, aged 21.– Jan. 18, at B ton Rouge, Thomas S. Dustin, Co. F. of Vermont, aged 32. Best 14. Et Edbers, Co. I, of Wolfboro', aged 19. Feb. 1, Edwin Neal, Co. H. of Visson, aged 32. 3, Serg't S. H. Pillbury, Co.-E. of Nashua, aged 24. We may be ordered up the river any day. Of no pompous or abstract ritual adminis-tration did the Son of God set an example.— He had a parable for the steward living when

We may be ordered up the river any day, to Port Hudson or Vicksburg; if so, we shall have some fighting to do.

have some fighting to do. It is very important that the river should be opened and Texas taken or become loyal, that we may cut off supplies from the rebels above us and in the east.

above us and in the east. I have occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church in the city for two Sabbaths past.— Our regiment attend in the afternoon for our ditions. He used the mustard seed in the field ditions. He used the mustard seed in the field usual service; have very good and attentive congregations, and I hope some good may be designs. His finger was stretched out to the and the leaven in the lump for his everlasting

I love to preach Christ as well as ever. Yours truly, D. P. CILLEY, Chaplain 8th reg. N. H. V. cruel stones of sell-righteousness flying through the air, and phylacteries of dissimulation worn on the walk. He was so political, he would have saved Jerusalem and Judea from Roman ruin, and wept because he could not, withal-

ACTION AS WELL AS FEELING.

people put the cart before the horse attempts to be religious. They set Many people put the cart before the horse their out getting their feelings all right before pattern. entering upon any religious duty, which is the same as making ourselves well as a pre-

the same as making ourselves well as a pre-parative to taking medicine. The action, or the duty, duly attended to, is the only mode of reaching right feeling, just as taking medi-cine is the way of seeking a cure. Many wait all their life in inaction, like the lame man at the pool, and never reach improvement either in feeling or character. So lived the late Mr. Grösvenor, in Boston, control of our people, the cause of the Re-number of our people, the cause of the Re-

r years, waiting to be ready to act, but nev- number of our people, the cause of the Re-

astically responded to by the immense audience: "No aid to the tyranny of the slave-owner of the South. No alliance with the murderous policy of Mr. Jefferson Davis. No Alabamas to prey upon Amèrican commerce, for their George Griswold sent out to feed ous starving operatives. No war with the United States for the slaveholder. No prema-ture recognition. No hostile mediation which leads to both. No recognition at all ball Emancipation and spitfful wish to see the Unit-ed States diamembered, importrished and ruined. Emancipation and reunion. Honor to Mr. Lincoln —his Cabinet, his Congress, the Republican party, and all anti-slavery men of whatever party, who are for emancipation and reunion. The mediation of France, England and Europe to promote emancipa-tion and reunion on the basis of compensation to the slave-owners for the loss of their slaves. My last principle is—England and the United States forever friends and allies in promoting religion and liberty throughout all the world."

Rev. Newman Hall said the sympathies of free England must be with the North rather than with the South, because with the success of the North, rather than with that of the South, is identified the great cause of negro emancipation, which he considered as of greater consequence than the Union tself. In the course of his speech he eloquently said:

\* We cannot stop the war, but we may do much to prevent war breaking out between ourselves and America. War with America! Some people talk so lightly about it. It would be one of the most fearful calamities that could happen to the world.— I fancy I see all the despots and tyrants of the world standing round and chuckling when these two great champions of freedom were letting one anoth-er's bloed. And I denounce as a traitor to liberty and humanity anybódy, either on that side of the Atlantic or on this, that would recklessly stir up strife. I ask whether we or our opponents are do-ing most at the present moment to preserve peace, who did so much to lash up this nation's fury in the affair of the Trent? Are they doing most to main-tain peace, who aggravate every fault of the North, and try to hide all their virtues? We are trying to preserve peace, and in so doing we will generously overlook a few unpleasant things that some of our brefhren there my say and do in the heat of this, their great struggle, and without stint we will give them cristeful thanks for every thing they do that is "We cannot stop the war, but we may do much brethren there may say and do in the heat of this, their great struggle, and without stint we will give them grateful thanks for everything they do that is kind and generous; and so shall we hail as a mes-senger of peacy that ship which is freighted with food. We send back our thanks to America in the shape of sympathy with them in their great struggle for abolition. Sympathy which shall do more than anything else to bind closely the bonds of love be-tween a free America and a free England." Mr. Taylor, M. P. for Leicester, after referring to the unpendent of these who advocated the North-

the unpopularity of those who advocated the North-ern cause in England hitherto, remarked :

"The good sense of the English people and the inherent justice of our cause are likely to take from us all chance of being martyrs, or of being said to advocate the cause of justice under unfavorable cir-In all chance of being martyrs, or of being said to advocate the cluse of justice under unfavorable eir-cumstances. The cause of justice and of the North, so far as my observation goes, is increasing in vigor every day. No wonder that it should be so. Why was it that while the English people were sound at heart upon the question of slavery, a portion of them should be so misled and duped into the idea. that the cause of freedom is associated with the cause of the South ? There can be po question that this attempt to deceive the people into that idea originated in that narrow spirit of oligarchy which animates a small portion of our upper classes— which has never yielded without compulsion any measure of justice—political, commercial or relig-ious—and which his never sympathized with free-dom in England, Europe or America. But what was the material on which this vituperation of the advocates of the North had to work? It was this— the great amount of natural ignorance in this coun-try in regard to the past history of the United States, and to the long continuous struggle that has taken place between the advocates of freedom and the supparters and extenders of slavery. But those who did not know the history of the past are having their minds, enlightened by the daily history of the present, upon which the tremendous war in Ameri-ca is casting all its glare. At the commencement of this very year, two acts have taken place which are sufficient to undeceive the minds of the people. The transformations produced by those acts reminds me of the transformations which Harlequin sometimes undergfoes on the stage. We had been told that in the transformations which Harlequin sometimes dergees on the stage. We had been told that in

slavery of the laborer, whatever be his color. The principle is this: "The South mkintains that slavery is just, natural and necessary, and that it does not depend on the difference of complexions." Money on the one hand, and abject servitude and chattel bondage on the other. One class dominant and another re-duced to absolute control. The like never advect to absolute control. The like never duced to absolute control. The like never of souls ? Is the Lord among us or no? Have before existed, among Christian or among pa-gan men. Rebellions and revolutions have had for their watchword, Liberty, Strike for Freedom, Liberty or Death. The corner-stone of the present rebellion is slavery-the most atrocious that ever darkened the social hemisphere. To save the liberties of Rome, the imperial purple fell. France, by reiter-ated efforts, has been convulsed to grasp the prize of liberty. For this not only Greece. the imperial purple fell. France, by reiter-ated efforts, has been convilsed to grasp the prize of liberty. For this not only Greece, but every country in Europe, has waged its battles. For this Hungary heaves its bosom. The idea of this warms every drop of Polish blood. For this Italy travails in birth-For liberty, England has repeatedly contend-ed with her kings. For this Ireland has fought; and for this on her mountains the he-roes of Scotland have nobly stood and glori-ously died. The American Revolution was inaugurated by the sentiment, Give me liber-ty or give me death! And even Russia, autoty or give me death! And even Russia, auto-cratical though she be, seeks as the goal of civilization, universal enfranchisement.— We have against us a pseudo-confederacy, bas ed on the damable doctrine, that the major-ity of mankind are bern for no other purpose than to serve the cupidity, despotism and lust of a privileged aristocracy. They must be taking and the conditions of peace, are worthy

line ....

for dragons and a court for owls"? What power can force the innumerable carvans of the East to shuin the beaten thoroughfare of centuries, as though the plague had sown the seeds of death in every part? Why will my-riads of pilgrims in search of holy life and heaven, pass round its borders on their way from Dantascus and Cairo to the city of the prophets?. Yet were it not for the recently celebrated runns of Petra, Bozrah, and sister has been the fulfilment of prophecy. The curse has been swift and sure in its work. Four successive times has it been prophers 7. The were in hor due recently cities, we should be unable to prove their ever having had a being, so complete and entire has been the fulfilment of prophery. The curve has been swift and sure in its work. Four successive times has it been plundered and laid waste. The Assyrians, fections and lusts;" (Sol. 5: 24)—that the Chaldeans, the Mucedonians, and the Ro-mans have, in turn, borne away the treasures of their hoarding to enrich a conqueror's and makes it one with him. If so, and you have lived a single day in Christ, and you

The elements have conspired together for s destruction. Its soil, unsheltered by its its destruction. Its soil, unsheltered by its accient groves, during ages of exposure to a For the Morning Star. NOTES FOR A SERMOM.

urning sun, has become a sterile and arid raste. The fierce simoon has again and again wept the vast plains from the Red to the

Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and India.

ources at its command, it was

With such

Let us now glance a moment at the ruins of Petra, its capital. For area even its situation was unknown; and many were the cavils cast upon inspiration on its account. But it was only the triumph of an hour, to be followed the necessity of the inflictions of restraint, only the triumph of an hour, to be followed by a defeat so signal that infidelity may well turn pale as the significant omens of its own doom come forth from it sculptured sepul-chres, colossal temples, and spacious amphi-theatre. These, with many others, are all hewn from the solid rock. But the city in itself; aside from the associa-mation of a sacred character, is full of interest.

But the city in itself; aside from the associa-tions of a sacred character, is full of interest. The traveller, journeying for a day and a half southeast from the Deadesea, comes to a nar-row ravine, almost the only entrance to this

row ravine, almost the only entrance to the great city. Ledges of free stone, rugged and overhanging, rise to the height of 1. Snow now number sympathies needed schooling 1. How Saul's sympathies needed schooling hree hundred feet on either side, and ap- in relation to the requirements of justice in

reaching so near each other that in some laces the road is only twelve feet wide... The northern side of this entrance for more than a mile is lined with the "last resting places" of the monarchs and princes, rich and powerful, of this fallen eity. Mr. Stephens vious occupant had been a dead Edomite.— The first apartment was 25 feet square and 10 feet hich, while behind was one of smaller The first apartment was 20 feet square and 20 necessity of cultivating inter-feet high, while behind was one of smaller dimensions, furnished with receptacles for the III. Show how Saul's weakness forced the

dimensions, turnished with receptacies for the dead. Anxious to ascertain how the worthy old Edomité enjoyed his repose, he placed himself, feet first, into one of these, and jo-work. He must do it, even if he did it awk-wardly. He hacked Agag to death with a cosoly adds that "he felt very much like a sword. It was an awkward and cruel per-man buried alive," though he declares his sleep to have been as quiet as that of his il, best he could. The fault was Saul's.

best have been as quiet as that of his it-lustrious predecessor. The city itself is hemmed in on the east and west by the precipitous walls of nature's building, sometimes five hundred feet in height, all lined with toombs; while on the morth and south it gradually rises to nearly the same elevation. Within the city are still building and not compel gospel teachers to justice, and not compel gospel teachers to leave the inculcation of sublimer themes to be same elevation. Within the try are and justice, and not compet guiner themes to ound the ruins of once gorgeous palaces and emples, whose architecture is of the finest do the strange work of interfering in defence tyle of Grecian finish, while side by side of principles they ought only to be required to teach! Amen. J. S. SWIFT.

a Christian, that I was willing to do anything a Christian, that I was willing to do anything I could to become one, that I thought I had done all I could. Said he, "Have you com-menced the performance of Christian duty?-Are you now doing those things which you would think it your duty to do if you knew you were a Christian?" I told him I was not, because I had not supposed Lourch to do so. because I had not supposed I ought to do so, unless I was a Christian. "Well," said he, ments for past unfaithfulness an excuse for unless I was a Christian. "Well," said he, "you can continue just where you now are to all eternity, or you can commence the per-formance of your duties as a Christian, and come into a different state of mind." I took my resolution, went home, set up the family ar at once, and when the next opportunity rifices, enter upon the new year .- Pres. Record.

offered I prayed in the social meeting, and I have never found any difficulty since about my Christian hope. God helped me and I do believe that he loved me. God helped moin this.

THE PRAYER MEETING, HOW TO MAKE IT DULL.

How TO MAKE IT DULL. If called upon to pray, see how long you can be. The world is full of things that need prayer, the Jews, the Gentiles, Mohamme-dans, Appists, heathen, and the like. Bring them all in. It shows how you can comprecan be. The works the Gentiles, Mohamme-prayer, the Jows, the Gentiles, Mohamme-dans, Papists, heathen, and the like. Bring them all in. It shows how you can compre-hend all. Then there's "the patience of hope"—fully exercised before you get through. If you have any particular hobby—be sure and ride that. Give the Lord the whole his-tory of it. Tell him plainly what you think some church members are rude, unpoinsned, he ought to de in the case, and exhort him to do it. Such a long prayer is the main dish of the meal. There's little room for much more, and you know too much variety is not rood. There's little room for much more, and you know too much variety is not rood. Perhaps it is a better way to put your head

Perhaps it is a better way to put your head down, and look so tired and indifferent that they will not dare to call upon you, lest they find you asleep. Sit silent as long as you

.......

BE CAUTIOUS IN JUDGING.

ve should love, if-we only knew the

There are many more good and truly pious people in the world than we generally sup-pose. And there are a great many people that

m better.

THE SIN OF PLUBERALITY.

of the transformations which it is require solutions undergöes on the stage. We had been told that in the North there was hyporitical Lincoln, while in the South was Jefferson Davis, a gentleman who had drawn the sword for freedom and progress. But they seem to have been touched by the spear of Ithuriel; seem to have been touched by the spear of thurnel; for recently from the mouth of the one has come forth a declaration in favor of the liberty of 3,000,-000 slaves, while from the mouth of the other has come forth a declaration breathing blood and mur-der, reminding us of the wars waged five hundred years ago."

Mr. Thomas Hughes made a powerful speech to show, using his own words, "that the cause of the South, is not the cause of freedom, but that it is the cause of the most degrading and hateful slavery that has been before the world for thousands of years." To substantiate his position he quoted freefrom the utterances of Southern politicians and vriters, and in closing remarked :

"Of course in a meeting of this sort, and in twen-ty minutes, you cannot prove your case, but I only say this-I challenge any friend of the South to over and over again to slavery. I ask them to name one public act, one single Southern Confederate State, which is in favor of human freedom. Well, I, an Englishman, find such a case as this. I, an Englishman, an inhabitant of a country of free thought, of free words, and of free men, an asked to endorse such a state of things. I am asked to endorse a people who do these acts, who have ex-pressed these opnions, and to say that their cause is the cause of freedom. I say on the contrary, as I said when I first stood up before you, that the ealwe of the South is the most hateful, the most en-slaving, the most debasing tyranny that has been on the face of the earth or a thousand years." "Of course in a meeting of this sort, and in twen-

Prof. Newman, of England, continues his able advocacy of the cause of the Union, and defence of our institutions. In a letter to Mr. Gladstone, reviewing that statesman's speech concering Jefferson Davis and the rebel Confederacy, he nobly defends the war we are waging for the Union. In another etter which he has written "to the London American, he exhibits an appreciation of the excellence of American institutions which it is rare to find in British writers." Prof. Newman sees very much to admire in Amer-

ican institutions. He finds many points in which they are superior to those of the English, and furnishes a very satisfactory solution to the question, What has the Union done for the benefit of manund?" Says the professor : "Before the rise of the United States, no nation-

"Before the rise of the United States, no nation-al or imperial community or foremost power ever made the well-being of the laboring millions the first care of State, or ever raised labor into dignity. Your North America has removed the European chasm between the working men and the gentry. No stain rests there upon man or woman from manual labor. Moral and intellectual qualities are there a sufficient passport to the best society at to the highest office. Even after political dignity has been attained, its occupant is not thought to be degraded by a resump-tion of some humble employment. Without relax-ing legitimate authority, without impairing the en-ergy of law, or lessening the deference paid to gen-ius, learning and virtue, society has been relieved of invidious disqualifications. Secondly, American legislators of the free States have understood that the education of the millions is at once the means towards their physical welfare, and its higher reward - as also, it is essential to the stability of a free State." -as also, it is essential to the stability

He affirms that our system of government is admirably adapted to prevent unjust foreign wars; that we have been foremost in promoting those improvements in maritime law that must eventually become the law of the world; and that our system of local legislation is most perfectly fitted to train our citizens to habits of intelligent, able and successful legislative action. Says the professor :

cessful legislative action. Says the processor: "America has practically solved that greatest of all modern problems, union. Momentarily she is disintegrated by the demoralizing force of slavery, which alone has interfered with her perfect success. . As energetic municipalities or normal schools to frain statesmen for local parliaments, so, are the latter for training members for Congress, while the standing committees of Congress furnish an shumstanding committees of Congress furnis dance of men experienced in the high h Executive dance of men experienced in the high Executive : nor will the Union ever be reduced to the miserable spectacle of a country which is confined to two or three inevitable prime ministers. . . The great facility for experimental legislation which the Union derives from its numerous legislative centres, has been admirably used for the aims of philanthropy. The heart of philamthropy is, I trust and believe, as full and gushing in Old as in New England : yet in all endeavors to reclaim criminals or prevent crime, our philanthropy is crippled by centralized legisla-tion and by an overworked Parliament. In conse-quence, except in cities where Southern influences have run riot, you have an astonishing superlogity have run riot, you have an astonishing super over us in the rareness of crime and pauperism

can. There's great power in silence. It helped Wolfe to take Quebec. And if you sit with the head down, how do they know but you are in profound meditation? Who can tell what notes a silent harp might give forth, if the down is the silence in the silence is the

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863.

CHURCH IRREGULARITIES We have said the ministers are the permanent official representatives of the denomina What the ministers are to the denomi nation. the deacons are to the individual church. On them, therefore, depends great responsibility in carrying out denominational order, especially in those particulars relating to the ministry. Deacons should always supply themselves with the Register, as by it they may often detect the pretensions of those wolves in sheep's clothing, against whom Christ warned his followers. False teachers have always been the pest of the church, and we are never to assume that the day of such has passed. Deacons, therefore; have great 'responsibility, for if they admit wolves to the fold, how can the sheep escape? If the church be thus rent, how are deacons to escape the gunt that falls to the watchman who sees the sword coming without giving the warning.

Before passing to speak more in detail of the irregularity of churches, we may mention that it is a pernicious practice to have comfor our soldiers are as ready to-day as ever to mittees to supply the pulpit, unless the deacons are represented on them, for from the sympathizers with secession. . . . The domi-nant, imperative need of the hour is greater nature of the case deacons are probably better informed than others on denominational matters. Of course there are exceptions to this general rule. The committee to supply the pulpit, when the church is without a pas-tor, or in the absence or sickness of the pastor, has a greater responsibility than most suppose. Through their indiscretions churches are greatly injured often, and sometimes find a fitting response in our state election in destroyed. There are cases among us now in New Hampshire close at hand. which to all appearance the churches are on the high road to ruin. through the carelessness or indiscretion of these committees.

When a church is without a pastor, it is almost certain ruin to it to invite to the pulpit a merely pretended minister, "excluded" or "unexcluded." It is the characteristic of such to destroy the flock, the test which 'the Saviour gave by which to know them to the end of time. Let them into the pulpit, and they are certain to raise up a party spirit." They are certain to gain a few adherents in any community. Being unscrupulous themselves, they soon infuse their spirit into those who serve as their tools. What an unscrupu lous minority can do, the present great rebel lion in our country shows. Men who of their own impulse are fair men, become unscrupulous under the leadership of the false preacher. The party spirit very soon suffices to create such divisions as render' it almost impossible for the church to agree upon any worthy minister, even if it succeeds in getting rid of the bad. Pulpit committees need therefore to be most scrupulous as to the good. standing and unequivocal piety of preachers admitted to vacant pulpits.

In the case of the temporary absence or illness of a pastor, the pulpit committee has a responsibility scarcely less grave than in the case just noticed. It is easy, by indiscretion, to introduce to the pulpit men who will raise a party spirit against the pastor and hinder his usefulness and perhaps drive him to a new field. Cases occur in which the committee introduce " excluded" preachers, greatly to the grief of the pastor. In such cases, if the church does not call the committee to accom the pastor ought to bring the case of the church before the Quarterly Meeting.

With all care, it is possible for committees to be deceived by some of the wolves in

MORNING STAR. New Hampshire), addressed to their fellow- their own. It's value will be enhanced by the citizens in view of the present crisis. It fact that a clergyman was the sufferer. ought to be read and deeply pondered by ev- happened, some years since, at Jamaica, L. I ery one. Such words as the following, espec- In the midst of a long and tedious war, the ially, should sink to the recesses of every Rev. Dr. Burnet, of the Presbytery of New York, was a constant, but unsuccessful, friend loyal heart :

The terrible realities of the hour demand

unanimity of sentiment and of effort, and

ish zeal, must dishearten our armies and en-

in the illumination of Southern cities and the dull thunder of the 2000 guns that encircle

Again, they say most significantly : "What-

soever of discouragements exists in our ar-

mies to-day, is the result, not so much of un-

uccessful battles and disastrous campaigns-

ncounter the foe-as of the coldness and open

postility to our cause on the part-of Northern

harmony of sentiment and of action, greater

devotion to the cause, and greater energy .--

We need to be more terribly in earnest. Thus,

May such utterances of patriotic hearts not

e lost upon any of our fellow citizens, but

by earning success, shall victory be ours."

age our foes. There is a solemn warning

whatsoever tends to divide opinion or din

ern States.

hood to deny.

"At such a time the demand is imperative of peace-" peace at any price," The state pon every good and loyal citizen, whether at nome or in the field, to use his utmost endeav-that he was forced to resign and leave. After or to uphold the dignity, and preserve the integrity of the country, and preserve inc. In-tegrity of the country, and once more to re-assert the National authority throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is with the 120th psalm :

feelings of deepest sorrow, therefore, that we behold the exhibition of a bitter partian spir-it at home, the sole tendency of which must "Hard lot of mine, my days are cast Among the sons of strife, Whose never ceasing quarrels waste My golden hours of life. be to discourage the heart and paralyze the arm of the Government in its honest and un-Oh! might I fly to change my place, How would I choose to dwell In some wide, lonesome wildetness, And leavesthese gates of hell. tiring efforts to crush'a most unholy rebel-

Peace is the blessing that I seek; How lovely are its charms! I am for peace; but when I speak They all declare for arms."

We ought to add-what will interest them. Charleston harbor, after the receipt of news and possibly deepen their "fellow-feeling-of the fall elections in the Northern and West- that the war was that of the *Revolution*, and the Rev. Dr. was a full blooded tory.

nasters.

would be betraved.

they should do unto us:

SLAVERY AND THE BIBLE. That the Almighty under the Mosaic pensation sanctioned a species of servitude. can neither be denied nor questioned : but that servitude, as has been often demonstrated, was not what we in America denomina slavery; it was far from being such slavery as is defined and established by the slave laws of the slaveholding States of our Union, "as it was." The Hebrew kah-nah, which in Leviticus 25:44, 45, is rendered buy, does not necessarily signify purchase, by paying an equivalent for an article, and acquiring a sole ownership therein, but it signifies to get; or obtain, or acquire, as well as to buy. This term is used with reference to getting a Hebrew servant, as well as a Gentile, and none pre-

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? tend that the Hebrew servant could have been We could wish that recrimination, reregarded as a slave. It is also used with refproach, and all that tends to produce irrita- erence to procuring a wife, which places beion and division among the friends of our yond dispute the fact that all persons who mmon country were laid aside. In our were "bought" [obtained], were not theregreat peril, we need all the strength of har- fore slaves.

monious, combined effort. Past issues and Again, the Gentile servants who were procontroversies should for the present at least cured were "bought," if bought at all, of be dismissed, and our united energies turned themselves or of their own families, and of upon the bitter foe, who with deadly hate is course were not slaves for life, as parents struggling to destroy all we hold dear. But there would not assume the responsibility of selling are some in our midst, from whatever motives into perpetual bondage their own offspring, as impelled, who will not have it so, but seem re- they could not assume control over them for olved to do their utmost to sow discord in their whole life, but only for their minority, our ranks. Their misrepresentations have nor is it even a supposable case that Gentiles heen often exposed ; yet they are repeated so should sell themselves into perpetual slavery. insidionaly, and to' many who have not the It is also a fact to which all candid scholars means of refuting them, that they cannot well will doubtless agree, that the words ngeh-ved e passed in silence. and *ah-mah*, translated respectively bondman Their main effort seems to be to charge the and bondmaid, would be more properly renbe passed in silence. var upon the friends of freedom, for having dered male servant and female servant; and agitated the slavery question. They evidenty in this way they are almost always rendered whone by ringing the changes on this charge in the Bible.

and arousing old prejudices against the ne- Taking these undeniable facts into the gro, to produce division and weakness at the count, it appears that God simply instructed North. Then, of course, the South will tri- the Israelites that instead of using their own amph, and dictate to us their own terms .- brethren as servants, they should procure for Worthy object of would-be-leaders here! servants the children of the heathen which Now let us refer to a few plain truths of were round about them, and that they should history, which even they have not the hardi- make this, not a temporary regulation, but an established practice. And this servitude, pro-

When our national existence began, the tected as it was by various regulations, was a shole of the territories was expressly conse- commutation of the sentence of death which crated to freedom, slavery therein, having God had passed on the heathen, and which he been prohibited by the ordinance of 1787. If had commissioned the Israelites, to a certain the policy then adopted had been adhered extent, to execute. to, there would, of course, have been no ex- And even then, lest this servitude

tension of the system. Who, then, were the degenerate into a perpetual slavery, or the aggressors? First, Louisiana, a great slave ownership of body and mind, God pronouncterritory, was purchased in 1803; another, ed the penalty of death on the man who Texas as the fruits of a bloody war, in 1846; then followed the up of a fugitive servant, and instituted the infamous fagitive slave enactment of 1850. year of release. What a contrast do we find the repeal of the Missouri compromise, by between this careful protection of the rights nent ministers have gone over to the Unitawhich a vast territory had been forever ex- of the Gentile servants and the laws of our pressly barred against slavery, in 1854; and own country relative to the slave! he outrageous attempts to fasten slavery up- Some have undertaken the very difficult on Kansas against the earnest protestations task of showing that the Jubilee of the 50th and struggles of the great body of her own year did not provide for the release of Gentile servants, but only of the Jews ; and in order people. And what were the friends of freedom to this have claimed that the 7th Sabbatical about all this time? Had they no voice of year (which would be the 49th) and the 50th remonstrance to raise against this rapidly in- year were the same year. We respectfully creasing and overwhelming tide of oppres- submit to the reader whether this does no ion, which in its onward sweep must, if un- look too much like an attempt to correct the resisted, soon overwhelm the whole, and arithmetic of the Creator for the sake of makmake of the nation one vast slave empire ?- ing out a case in favor of slavery. They did arise, though slow and late. They But suppose we allow, as some claim, that waited for better counsels to prevail at the the servitude of the Mosaic dispensation was South, they hoped against hope, they were real slavery, and that it is a precedent which reluctant to join issue in such a strife, until justifies all men of the gospel dispensation in they saw that themselves, must be slaves, if doing what God allowed to be done in that they waited much longer. age of the world, what then? Then it follows It is well known that, with the exception of that Jews of the present day have a right to a few of the stamp of Garrison, Foster, &c., enslave Gentiles of the present age, and how whose paper missiles and wild harangues in- should we, being Gentiles by blood and birth. ured more than helped the cause of liberty, relish to be taken and enslaved by the dethe mass of freedom-loving citizens of the scendants of Abraham? North have throughout stood simply on the Should the claim be set up, however, that defensive, and resisted, but too feebly, the we, being Christians, are therefore, by virtue constant encroachments of slavery. Yet now they are accused, and too, by men among us, of the blessed privilege of sonslaving our felas having produced this war by agitating the low men, "according to the promise," then question of slavery; and are told that the on-the *privilege* of exercising an ownership in-the blood and bones and sinews and intellects principles of freedom, go back to the slave of our fellow men would be confined to Chrisdominancy of ten, twenty, thirty years, have tians, and would not, per sequence, be limited the gag applied to free discussion, fiercer to persons of African descent as the victims, than ever, and admit, against reason, revela-but would extend to all who are not of the tion, and the sentiment of the civilized world, seed of Abraham by faith, or to all unbeliev-ers! Then let all poor sinners look out well scope it may demand ! On such terms is the olive branch of peace for their liberties, or their more pious and godly neighbors, by virtue of their piety, will held out, and we are told that we must accept be buying and selling them in the market, and it or have war here at the North. That is, they denying them the benefits of a jubilee once in will make war upon their fellow citizens at 50 years! the North to compel them to yield to the trea-This is a Christian privilege with a witness. onable demands of the South! They, how- And would not this view of the subject be susever, conceal the fact, that their base propo- tained by the New Testament? For when sals of peace are scorned and spurned by the Paul sent back Onesimus to Philemon, " no South. It is all in vain to cry peace, peace, now as a servant, but as a brother beloved," when there is no peace. There is but one and instructed him to receive him as himself, way. The rebellion must be crushed at what, was not his liberation a consequence of his ever cost. Traitors, North and South, must conversion? If this rule were adopted on have their deserts, the people arise as the the plantations, ownership and slavery would heart of one man to uphold their rights, and soon come to an end. God will maintain their cause.

pratice of polygamy and concubinage by the surpassed in opportunities for usefulness, and Jews. Whether the whole race of slavehold- few object to ministers taking this position, ers in our country have adopted this theory it is equally true that the good influence of a or not, the bleaching process that increases devoted Christian officer, or even private, is by from generation to generation on the Southern no means small. It may be in a narrower cirplantations tells tales in regard to the practic- cle, but is quite as potent in that circle. So, slaves under a statute which God enacted ex- this is not mere theory. Since the war begun pressly for the Jews, and which, being a por our hearts have been cheered by several revilitical regulation for that nation, of course vals in the army, and still more by the stead-

became obsolete when the nation became ex- fastness of multitudes taken from the watchcare of our churches, and exposed to fiery tinct. If we are justified in pursuing the same temptation. Could we but trace the causes

course towards other nations as the Israelites we should find much due to here and there a were permitted to do, we may invade and de- man whose christian character his comrades stroy other nations as well as enslave them could not doubt-one who proved that he for this, God expressly instructed the Israel- feared sin, but not death.

ites to do, because of the gross iniquities of 2. The nation is in peril. There is need of those nations. And He who had a right thus prompt, decided, thorough action. 'The ento pronounce sentence of death on those idol- rolment act is clearly necessary. The clergy, ators, and to make Israel their executioners, as well as men of other occupations, have enad also a right to commute that sentence to joyed the blessings of our free government slavery, or rather a species of mild and well and are interested in Sustaining it. The minregulated servitude, and to make Israel their ister who has repudiated either his rights or his duties as a citizen, has been through a

Should the curse of Canaan be' lugged in process we do not envy. Why, now, should here as a justification of the enslavement of the discontent of other classes be aroused by the negro, we reply, 1. This curse fell upon seeing among them a privileged profession. Canaan, who was the father of the Canaanites Is it not natural that men should murmur who were subdued by the Israelites. 2. But when their neighbors are allowed home com-Canaan was not the father of the Africans .- forts while they are not? For the sake of its This curse was a prophetic one, and no influence on community, the clergy can af-Jew or Gentile would be justified in fulfilling ford to cheerfully stand their chances of a t without special permission from God, any more than Judas was justified in betraying the unteer. We feel as if the Rev. A, B. Fuller, Saviour because it was foretold that Christ who sealed his devotion to his country with his blood, at Fredericksburg, could hardly

This bare synopsis of the argument on this have done it a nobler service" "Being dead estion we give at this time because there is he yet speaketh," for the generous enth class of shameless politicians in our country which placed him at the post of danger with a who are more intent on maintaining their po- musket in his hand, has kindled a kindred litical party than on the safety of the nation, feeling in thousands of Northern hearts.

der against the word of God that it justifies ests of the church will allow a drafted pastor slavery. So low will men stoop to their po- to leave it, the matter can be settled just as slavery. So low will near stop to dust from in other cases where one's business forbids his the feet of slaveholders, fawn around them going. If he is poor and unable to get a sublike spaniels, and pervert the word of God, to stitute or pay the fine, it would surely be just pay to those idols their accustomed homage. and reasonable for his parishoners to do it for And all this is done in the very teeth of the him. They enjoy his services.' Let them be gospel precepts to give to servants that which ready to pay this tax to the country for their

> the war. We think unjustly. But, however this may be, we see no reason why they should not help end it, either personally or by the regular equivalent.

#### DURING THE WEEK

tions adopted in favor of the North, though the meeting was a stormy one on account of an effort yet the news of the week shows that m

Deeming it wrong to adopt a creed, and car-ying to excess the principle of "liberality," to interfere. New Providence continues to be the Christian Connection welcomed Unitari-ans to their fellowship. Though at first firm runners as heretofore. All the influence of the Pro-Trinitarians, the denomination as a whole was vincial authorities, and of the resident English, be

counteraction of the progress they have made in the Since that time, the proportion of Unitarians direction of freedom by passing a law emancipating en variable, but always all that shall be slaves on th throughout the Union, with compensation

There seems now, however, to be a sort of citizens. This, we fear, is too good to be tru There seems now, nowever, to be a sort of Another rumor prevails that the Government is about to pay some special-attention to the secession. The evangelical element is gradually consoli- Democrats of Connecticut, who have in their con-

Hampshire are loudly denouncing the clergy and "a single eye" have been in darkness as to the churches of the different denominations in general, "a single eye" have been in darkness as to the and of the F. W. Baptists in particular, as the cause real state of affairs, and have been laboring f the war. In proof of this the Minutes of the Gen- for an impossibility, to wit, the suppression real Conference are read from the stand, which con-tains resolutions against slavery, good and strong. If we keep quiet our enemies may yet render us fa-mous. If we doveted glory, we should hope they would continue this norration under the banners of the class first named. ould continue this operation

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND THEOLOG AL REVIEW. JAN., 1863. Two of our ablest the- choice left is between the preservation of sla. ogical quarterlies-the Presbyterian Quarterly and very, and the triumph of the rebellion, on the he American Theological Review-have recently one hand, and the destruction of both rebel-een joined in one. The first number of the new lion and slavery, on the other, and accordingperiodical is before us. Interest in an enterprise of lion and slavery, on the other, and according such promise impels us to give our impressions of ly they have drawn closer to the one, or the

not judge of its controversial merits. We have negatively the same state. Expletess found it deeply interesting. The problems it discusses whether matter is a reality, or only an xertion of Divine power, which, in the words of tion of May, on the ground that he believed Newton, "renders a portion of space impenetrable him to be a Union man, but that he must hereto another portion of space, rendered likewise, im- after stand opposed to him, and proceeded to penetratie — whether the sour receives ideas airect from matter, being "conscious of the things them-selves" or is only conscious, according to Plato, of that within itself—aid whether we should restrict the terms, "being" and "standing," to things invisible, and treat the objects of sense as "becom-ing" and flowing," or can afford to waive the ques-tion ;—are those which lie at the very bottom of phi-baconby, and have formed the battle ground of mai-tion by a large majority. "To this complexphysicians in all ages. Though hardly ready to acept his idealism, we regard our author's views as

Lear, candid, and at times profound. Arr. II. Borner on the Sinless Perfection of Je-tors, As this article is "to be continued," we forbear wery.) "and one that is against the country" omments for the present. ART. III. Bulgarian Popular Songs, In strange,

but not unpleasing, contrast with the rest of the work, we have here some quaint specimens of po etry, much resembling the Hiawatha in style and

Prof. Laboulaye exhibit a correct appreciation of its this: that love for departed friends had induced

Great Britain" on the "Slave Power; its Character, Career and Probable Designs," would seem ex-tremely clear and philosophical. We must be al-and we are just beginning to hear the howl owed to quote one sentence: "The slave power re-echoed from Richmond stitutes the most formidable antagonist to civi-

ferences are far-fetched-particularly where it ar-gues the connection of race between the Indians

nd the old-world heathen, from a common habit of sacrificing to evil spirits. We should hardly use this fact for such a purpose. We should rather refer it to the universality of pain and evil, and the tenden-cy of all barbarians to refer to evil spirits the suferings they cannot otherwise explain.

ART. VIII. Politics and the Pulpit. Despite the special observance or notice here, except i somewhat hackneyed nature of the subject, this is an article which both conservatives and fanatics holden in the Representative's Hall, on the would do well to read. is devoted to theological and litefary intelligence and book notices. We like this feature. Indeed, a warmly commending the commission for its periodical digest, like this, of the most important tems in the world of thought, would be sufficient, f itself, to give value to the Review. On the whole, we are pleased with it-as, indeed, terested audience present testified that Chris-

Gen. Banks pays no attention to the Emanelpation of these men, and hence their chief regret Proclamation of the President. Some of the "Democratic" stump orators of New old status of affairs "These merid

old status of affairs. These men not having

But a change has evidently taken place. These men are beginning to perceive that the only

he various articles somewhat at length. ARTICLE I. Hard Matter. Not having seen the indice of Dr. Hall to which this is a reply, we can -whether the soul receives ideas direct denounce his course most severely. Thomas phy, and have formed the battle ground of met-ion we must all come at last." The dying declaration of Douglas will be verified "There can be but two parties; one that is

(and necessarily for slavery),

Most of the important measures of the session yet remain to be perfected by Congress. The Ways and Means bill has not yet passed. nor the Missouri bill, nor the bill for raising ART. IV. Laboulaye on the United States of colored soldiers, nor the enrolment and call-America. While France, in defiance of justice and humanity, seems on the point of interfering in our struggle, it is cheering to see men like Gasparin and our that relating to the suppression of habeau nor that relating to the suppression of habeas causes and legitimate results. The passages from corpus, nor the appropriation bill for Indian the latter author which are here translated and placbefore us, are such as every patriot must relish. of business for the few days of the session that ART. V. Baptism for the Dead. This is a critical remain. The bill relative to the suspension ART. V. Baptim for the obscure passage, 1 Cor. 15:29.- of habeas corpus gave rise to a very animated. t suggests a very plausible interpretation, though does not leave the matter beyond a doubt. It is The speeches of Senators Wilson and Clark some at least of the Christian converts to peril their were particularly pointed and able. The bill ives by a profession of Christ in baptism. Ant. VI. Cairnes on the Slave Power. From the night. The bill for the enrolment and call finally passed the Senate at one o'clock last anmary here given, the new work of Prof. Cairnes, "one of the first writers on political economy in Great Britain" on the "Slave Power; its Character, violent opposition from treason sympathizers

During the delate an important letter of ized progress which has appeared for many centur-es, representing a system of society at once get-date Oct. 4, 1861, was read. It complains of orgrade and aggressive a system which, containing within it no germs from which improvement can spring, gravitates inevitably towards barbarism, spect on the part of Gen. McClellan, which while it is impelled by exigences inherent in its po- would have been remedied by court martial, while it is impelled by exigences inherent in its po-sition and circumstances to a constant extension of its territorial domain." And yet, we think the re-would have had upon the cause of the counviewer has hardly been severe enough in actidemn-ing the leaning to disunion which mars an otherwise ty in forming a just estimate of Gen. McClel ART. VII. Belief of the Indians in Inferior Spir- lan's military character and if correct in its its. This article is a good specimen of patient, ex-haustive compilation of facts. But some of the in-Fitz John Porters have been raised in such a

The bank bill has passed both Houses of

the meeting of the Christian comm eve of that day. President Lincoln was in ning was very stormy, but the large and in we might expect to be, when we find such names as tian labors and laborers are not altogether Albert Barnes and Profs. Henry B. Smith and R. forgotten amid the excitements of war forgotten amid the excitements of war. On Sunday we had the most severe snow storm that has been experienced here for years. It was of the dry, blustering character, usual in northern latitudes, but quite unusual here. On the Rannahannock the snow is said to have fallen to the depth of twelve inches. It was not quite so deep here, but a sufficient quantity fell to make good sleighing, which was diligently inproved by the use of everything that had runners. The snow still lays thick on the ground, and the landscape wears a genuine winter dress. W

ion or "Christian Baptists," as they are metimes termed, took their rise at about -Our hearts have again been cheered by a demor the same time as our own denomination, and stration on the part of the English in favor of freewere somewhat akin to it in origin. The early dom and the North. This demonstration was made sentiments of the two were so much alike as at Liverpool and speeches were made and resoluat one time to make a union probable. In later times, however, there has appeared one being made by the secession sympathizers to depoint of divergence, of such moment as not feat the object of it. It is gratifying to know my to preclude union, but to even diminish that we have the sympathy of the masses, and the warmth of their mutual sympathy.

THE CHRISTIAN CONNECTION AND

UNITARIANISM.

It is well known that the Christian Connec

the Christian Connection welcomed Unitari-Trinitarians, the denomination as a whole was soon deeply tinctured with this error. In 1833 we find one of their writers stating that "they's have, almost unanimously, rejected they have, almost unanimously, rejected the Trinitarian doctrine as unscriptural." mong them has

ing the rest to seek their natural affinities elsewhere. With- cessation of hostilities, and have openly rians, with whom they have long been in sympathy. Others will probably follow soon. We congratulate our brethren on their loss, if such it can be called. They are better off in their efforts to stop the war under the pretence endured the burden of such " helpers," is a mystery. That their aid has not proved even more disastrous than it has, is strange. Part-nership with radical error is as unsafe as it is

and who are of late reviving the obsolete slan- 3. Where it does not seem that the int

just and equal; to love our neighbor as contin urself, and do to all others as we would that Ministers have been accused of bringing on

These deceivers are course supplied with some sort of credentials. We heard of one who carried a Quarterly Meeting recommendation with him as the basis of introduction, though the same Quarterly Meeting had, subsequently to giving the letter of recommendation, virtually excluded him. But committees should know it is in the power of good men to present good and fresh credentials when their standing is called in question.

There can be no more destructive irregular ity than the careless or indiscreet introduction of persons of doubtful reputation to the pulpit. Deacons and pulpit committees, after the destruction of so many churches by this folly, it would seem, would scarcely need any warning. It is not only an injury to the church thus permitting it, but it is a wrong to the whole denomination, to thus represent it as so lawless. It is an injury to every worthy minister who is thus unnecessarily made to carry burdens not his own. It is certainly time for churches to pay some attention to the mode in which pulpit committees discharge their duties, when church after church is put in peril of life by such irregularities. It is also the duty of the Quarterly Meeting to shield the churches from such imposition. by officially warning the churches composing their constituency of the danger, when peculiarly exposed. It is often for the want of such warning that churches take the fatal step in their ignorance.

A VOICE FROM THE PATRIOTIC. In such times as these, when the destiny o a continent is trembling in the balance, and decisions are pending of vital bearing upon the welfare of unborn millions, it becomes every lover of his country, of humanity, of civilization, among us, to seek the best light for guidance in these momentous affairs .-The present is no time to take counsel of the sordid and selfish, of time-servers, of wirepullers, of old party hacks, who are reckless of principle, and have little to lose by any convulsion of the country. Let us rather heed the admonitions of such as by sterling devotion and disinterested patriotism show that they have the cause of their bleeding country uppermost. From the time that treason made its ruth

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less assault upon the little band at Fort Sumter, the spirit that has been exhibited with ever increasing power, by the freedom-loving masses of the nation, has been most auspic-ious. It has indicated the manly devotion of a brave, heroic, indomitable people. Through adversities grave, obstacles formidable, trial and perplexities unnumbered, it has still exhibited hope and confidence. But it is not to be disguised, that there are those in our midst, who, from motives which we will not characterize, are striving by every means that art can devise to dampen this ardor of devotion, to sow dissension, to distract our counsels, and thus open the way, whether they desire it or not, for the success of the rebellion the overthrow of the nation, and reducing it to chaos. It is high time for each man to be at his post.

Our citizen soldiers have a good opporte nity to appreciate the state of things. We have been frequently advised of their patriotic sentiments, and now have a communication from one of our volunteer regiments (14th

But what exclusive right does this method of reasoning give to any one to hold negroes as slaves? To make this argument available in the case of American slavery the logica

Just now the advocates of peace are pass- form of it would be; God in the Old Testaing through fiery trials in consequence of the ment dispensation permitted the Jews to enperversity of those for whose good they labor. Indeed we think it cannot be long, if things continue in their present state, before they those of a darker hue. Very poor logic.

will give up in despair, and seek "a lodge in But the establishment of the some vast wilderness," where they can spend which so many aim in this department would the rest of their lives in meditation on "the be attended with other important results beingratitude of republics." This theme would youd those immediately involved; for if the be peculiarly appropriate in view of the pub- fact that God permitted the Jews under the lic disregard of their sage advice, and their old economy to hold slaves-which we deny. patriotic offers to "immolate themselves upon the altar of their country" by taking the helm of state-and the loaves and fishes that per- same thing-then by a parity of reasoning tain thereto. Christian Gentiles have a right to practice

A HISTORIC PARALLEL ..... COMFORT

Meanwhile, as a possible means of consola- polygamy, since it is a fact beyond any attion, we will cite them to a case very like tempt at dispute, that God did permit the active chaplain has a field of labor almost un-One correspondent says it is a known fact that

unnatural. patience, to see them rid of the remainder of guiver, which is accompanied by some exclamations this dangerous faction. We would not object of joy over the efforts of leading politicians, at the to a process more summary than is likely to be adopted. Were it left to us, we should be and thus divide the North. Speaking of the effort very apt to open the door for those that deny of the Northern Democracy, the Enquirer says :

rol, as the fact of their having the President and a majority of the trustees makes it, and

happily begun, it may expect, we think, a far nore vigorous and healthful life than it has ever yet enjoyed.

#### EXEMPTING THE CLERGY.

There are, indeed, objections to making min-isters liable to military service-objections The territory of Arizona appears likely soon to b own. And yet we think them insufficient. ing for any other-much less for war. We

are exceptions. We believe his general con- pi river, has been captured by the rebels, and a por

great destitution in that city, as a consequer oor. In other words, there are cases when he ought to change his sphere of action-even which the rebel supplies of provisions and forage he ought to change his space of the cannon's have been wont to come. If the change brings him to face the cannon's have been wont to come. Rosecrans is confident. Norfolk is threatened by The lat

If he can, let him be drafted ; otherwise, not to be very popular in the army. The It is said that in these dark hours we need soldiers for different states co

he influence of a clergy wholly given to their rebukes to the " peace party." work, to keep alive religion and morality, es- A most destructive naval weapon is said to have aption sweeping over the land when the war ends. That is, the good of the country rethe government ought not to call them into its invited them to come and hold their convent ervice, except, perhaps, as chaplains. At first sight, this seems conclusive, but here are several things to be said in answer.

1. While it is acknowledged that a faithful,

in about a year, at least four of their promi- administration, and set the General Government at defiance. Should they be taken in hand, and dealt with as they deserve, it would exert as good an in-

South. The determination with which these men persist without than with men of such proclivities, of making peace with the South, is the more rehowever talented. How they have so long been a word of encouragement from the South from

would not live in the same government with the We wait with hope, and yet with some im-North, on any conditions whatever. Witness the patience, to see them rid of the remainder of following from a late number of the Richmond En

very apt to open the door for those that deny our Lord's divinity, and hint that they had better "Stand not upon the order of their going, But go at once." With Antioch College under their full con-trol as The fact of their having the President

ties, but at a proper distance." "The seductive song of the impassio means, Help us, Carolina, to a Democrat Without the that once unterrified party pines in iso lation and despair; it is one blade of a pair of scis sors; it is the half of a hook and eye. So sings th swain of Ohio. Will Carolina hearken to the gay se

Other extracts of equal significance might be giv EXEMPTING THE CLERGY. Our readers have doubtless noticed that the Lincoln, and others is coming to light, which ap filitia Bill, which has just passed the U.S. pears to place Gen. McClellan in an unenviable at nate, makes no provision for exempting bim to have been a very incompetent and insub titude before the intelligent of the nation, showin senate, makes in provide the senate of the s mendment for that purpose, which has been less Gen. McClellan can find some way of obviating proposed in the House, will not prevail, the influence of these facts, it must effectually lay

whose plausibility, and even weight, we freely received as a state, without slavery, although the very object of originating it, was the strengthening of the institution. Some measures also are being To some, the bare idea of one who has tak- taken for the organization as a state of Colorado en the sword of truth turning aside to gird on An attempt was made on the 12th to assassinat carnal weapons, seems little short of sacrilege. Gen. Banks at N. O., which was unsuccessful They would not have him leave his holy call- though the assassin, after firing a pistol at the Gen eral, made his escape through the crowd. The U. S. steam ram, Queen of the West, which

agree with them in the main, but hold there has performed many noble exploits on the Mississip

secration to the glory of God and the progress of his cause sometimes takes precedence of his special consecration to pulpit and parish hathe possession of Red River by our forces, through

Can a minister ever accomplish more for God the rebels and also Lexington, Kentucky. The lat and humanity in the camp than in the pulpit? est report from Ky. is that the rebels are retreating The conscription bill now before Congress is said

ecially as there is danger of a flood of cor- been discovered, but what it is, or what it is like

does not transpire. It is said that the New York people are so symp ends. That is, the good of the country re-quires them, as a body, to stay at home, and was lately dispersed by the military, that they have

Tammany Hall, and promise them protection. Blockade running is still a common occurr and if the statements of correspondents can be re-lied on, thatof Mobile is managed by secession sym-

D. Hitchcock, among its editors.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Night Sessions of Congress-Three Classes-Impor tant Measures not yet passed-Scott and McClella -Bank bill-Washington's birth-day-Snow Sto WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1863.

Night sessions of both branches of Congress are the order now, and they "draw full houses," in the language of the play-bills .---. The evening sessions have less of mere routine business, and are generally devoted to the consideration of important measures. The ccumulated excitement of the day is carried

into the evening sessions and the debates are earnest, sharp, and interesting, and call together a large throng, whose occupation dur-

ing the day debars them from attendance upon the debates. The evening sessions are fre quently prolonged till midnight, and somemes beyond. The collision of mind with mind, and the course of events have done land did not join in the shout, but still with nuch towards bringing out distinctly, the real osition of members and the actual differences freedom and humanity. On Thursday last between them. There is a class represented the demonstration took place. The public by such men as Vallandigham, Vorhees, were summoned to declare sympathy with ne-Wall, Saulsbury and Powell, who are for slavery, and against the prosecution of the war. federacy whose political basis is the bondage They well know that the war cannot be pros- of the African. Hand-bills announcing the ecuted without injuring slavery, and that the meeting were widely circulated, advertise triumph of the national arms is, and must be, ments appeared in almost every newspaper, the death knell of slavery. If they can em- and great placards were posted up on the barrass and so weaken the government as to compel an ignominious peace, slavery obtains men carrying boards front and back, remindlonger leave of life; and although this in- ing the busy passers-by of the meeting, paradvolves a triumph of rebellion, and the proba- ed all day to and fro along the strand. ble destruction of the nation, they will ac- dreds of circulars conveying special invitacept that, rather than the destruction of sla- tions, and enclosing platform and other tick very with the suppression of the rebellion. ets, were distributed; and every effort was Consistently enough they oppose every mea- made to get up a good meeting. The result sure that strengthens the hands of the gov-ernment, in its efforts to suppress the rebel-the time for the commencement of the meetlion, for they do not desire its suppression. ing, crowds of people pressed heavily against Opposed to them is the class that believes every door of entrance, seeking admission by that slavery caused the rebellion, and is the ticket or without. On the platform and in deadly foe of the republic; that the rebellion the body of the Hall a large space was recannot be suppressed till you remove its cause served. But half an hour before the meeting and object ; that peace cannot return, nor the began, the unticketed multitude by permis Union be restored till that, which has disturb- sion or otherwise, poured into the reserved d the one, and destroyed the other, is itself seats with a rush like that of volunteer solestroyed. They agree with their opponents diers impetuous for the fray. The copies of the belief that slavery and rebellion are so Mrs. Stowe's reply to the women of England interlinked, that the destruction of the one is the slips of paper advertising pamphlets and necessarily the destruction of the other, yet lectures on the proposed Slave Empire and lisagree with them totally, inasmuch as the civil war, were quickly taken up and they now desire the destruction of both. pocketed or read. The lights blazed up

English Correspondence.

The Great Demonstration at Excter Hall-Com of the Press-Bishop of Cold

LONDON, England, Feb. 8, 1863. Exeter Hall has spoken ; not perhaps' with the voices of old, for the magnates of somewhat of the old clear ring in favor of gro emancipation and detestation of a Con-Therefore they are heartily in favor of the overhead and revealed the moving mass, and rigorous use of all the means and power of a buzz and whizz of conversation spread over e nation to this end. Thaddeus Stevens, the Hall. Some discussed the news of the Bingham, Wilson, Hale and Sumner are rep- " Asia" just arrived, Vallandigham's speech sentatives of this class. Between these two about mediation, and the apparent desire on classes are other members whose interest and both sides for peace. Others enlarged on the sympathies are conflicting. Men who, while mistake, as it is called, of the English feeluniarily interested in slave-holding, have, ing; a gentleman near me dwells on the irrihrough their lives, been politically opposed tation of the Beechers against us, and the o secession leaders, or non-slaveholders, who imprudent things which, when in England, have been politically associated with seces- Mrs. Stowe was reported to have done. Ocsionists, and who have been upheld by the in- casionally, as we lock round, a burnished fluence of slavery. The rebellion has sadly ebony face and a black woolly head appear interfered with the property or political power prominent in the crowd, and every now and

## THE MORNING STAR: DOVER, N. H., MARCH 4, 1863.

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platform the place is filled from top to bot- of the South as a slave-holding Confederacy, tom. But it is an unmistakably Democratic, or preaches up the domestic institution. The audience; the people themselves are here and apparent sympathy with the South in the there : are neither Lords nor Ladies. Work- English mind has been owing in part to a dising men, trades men, with a few ladies of the position not to allow politics to be mixed up middle-class, such is the assembly that gathers with a moral question, not to offer approval of together to express its sympathy with emanci- a war, which with the Democrat is a war for pation. Mr. Evans, the chairman, a genial political ends, on the ground of its being with looking man, speaks of the present conflict in the abolitionist a war for higher and moral America as the fruit of that seed which years ends; and I am bound to say, also, had been ago England helped to sow. The meeting is owing to a deep-seated distrust of the sincerievidently charged already with enthusiasm. ty of the North in the work of emancipation, When Mr. Evans asks whether it is true, as it and the preference of the plainly-spoken lie of alleged, that the heart of England has the slave-holder, to the wretched equivocations nged on the Slavery question, and that of the half-hearted anti-slavery men of the free Englishmen sympathize with the slave- North. But events are marching on, and beholding Confederacy of the South-the whole fore long the whole North may become as meeting responds with one tremendous and sound on the Slavery question as the Free-Some few hisses mingle with will Baptists have been since their secession indignant No. the cheers that follow, but the presence of a from the South.

number of secessionists excites no surprise. An address from the Committee of the Bap-The cheers are renewed with increased gusto. tist Union to the Baptists of America will no The Secretary reads, extracts from various doubt attract your attention. It speaks with letters of apology for absence, or sympathy pleasure and satisfaction of the apparent with the objects of the meeting-some of them change in the feeling of the North about Slafrom distinguished and public men. The very. Contributions still pour in for Lanca-Hon, and Rev. Baptist W. Noel then rises to shire. The worst is over, but much suffering speak. Tall and gentlemanly in appearance, courteous and dignified in address, clear and of public benevolence ebbs, as it will by and simple in speech, already grown gray in the by, and the operatives are driven back to service of conscience and truth, Mr. Noel their own narrowed resources, there will be a seeks to show that there is no hope for the hard fight to live, unless peace speedily comes slave from President Davis and his co-adju- and with peace plenty of good cotton." The tors. The proud oligarchs of the South if Registrar-general assures us that the record successful in establishing their Confederacy, of the cotton famine is not written in our rate founded on the claim of the white man to of mortality. The cotton districts have been whip, to torture, to buy and sell the black as healthy as usual, with mild weather, such man, cannot be expected to favor emancipa- as now prevails. Bishop Colenso's second tion or surrender in peace the bloody booty volume is shortly to appear. To-morrow all of the spoils of war. It is absurd to look for the Bishops of the land are to meet the Arch freedom amongst these cruel oppressors, in- bishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, to consider spired with satanic energy. Success, then, to the heresy of the said dignitary of the Church. the arms and policy of the North. Such was The Bishop's relations with the Society for the drift of his speech. The author of "Tom Brown" next addresses the audience. Mr. Parts are to be deferred until after this Epis-Hughes was evidently never meant for an ora- copal Conference. Replies, travesties, burtor. He stammers, repeats himself, recalls lesques of the Bishop's book multiply. his words, fumbles over his manuscript and weeks in Natal," a work of his own is shown papers, forgets himself and hangs fire at the to be unhistoric and unauthentic on his very climax of his speech. Yet every one own principles of criticism. The East Afmust be struck with the force he puts into his rican Mission is not considered at present words when he gets them, the manly bearing a success. From Dr. Livingstone's recent with which he faces the audience, and the in- communications the death of the Bishop, and domitable pluck with which he struggles out the general upset of the enterprise, some of every embarrassment. One thinks of his doubt the propriety of its continuance. The own picture of Tom Brown at Rugby, flurried natives don't grow cotton or sugar, it is said,

in the fight from excess of zeal, but now and and are not prepared for a higher civilization. then recovering himself and hitting out with or for Christianity; lef them alone. It will blows of terrible directness and power. Mr. not do to listen to such advisers. God's Hughes tells us that the issues of the war, work must be proceeded with; He will prosgrow daily more distinct, that we find less and per it in His own way, and in the fulness of less difficulty in declaring which is the side of time. The Congregational 'Bicentenary freedom, and in giving our cordial sympathy Building Fund amounts to £172,000. Our to the North ; and he sketches briefly the an- missionaries. Messrs. Stubbins and Brooks tecedents of the leading men of the Confeder- have arrived in India. All well. The Metacy, and shows their avowed hostility to free- ropolitan railway, which is literally an under dom, and their disposition to re-open the Af- ground railroad, is opened, and runs a large. rican slave trade. As he speaks of Mr. Ma- number of trains daily. The public patronson and the Fugitive Slave bill, some one ize it in preference to omnibus or cab. The suggests, "perhaps Mr. Mason is here." line is under streets, houses, roads; and leads Tom Brown's combativeness at once shows it- from the city to the West End. The engines self, "I dont care if he is here," replies are fed with charcoal, and condense the waste Mr. Hughes, in firmer tone, "I would say steam; the carriages are lighted with gas; these things to his face." Indeed, the only there is no smoke in the long tunnels as you regret that seemed to be upon his mind was pass along, and everything is pleasant and that somebody was not on the platform to comfortable. It will be a great relief to the represent the South with whom he could have traffic of this over-crowded city, when the

a fair, open, stand-up fight. railway under ground is more widely extend-Then follows a scene of uproar and confu-ed.

in caused by a broad-faced but obstinate

Thank God, our people begin to wake up on the subject of missions. The recommendation of the General Con-ference in regard to three days' meetings was heeded by the French Creek Q. M., and the Thank God, on property of the subject of missions. The recommendation of the General Con-ference in regard to three days' meetings was beeded by the French Creek Q. M., and the needed by the French Creek Q. M., and the results are very good. Some eight or ten have been converted, and the churches uni-versally quickened, and backsliders reclaim-ed. Praise the Lord. R. J. Cowits.

For the Morning Star. HANCOCK, V., Feb. 21, 1863. Bro. Burr :- Our little church in this place still alive and striving to advance onward

and upward. Our meetings are rather thinly attended, but interesting. I preach to this church three-fourths of the time, and Bro. J. hurch three-fourths of the time, and better fucker once a month. We have an interest-ng Bible class every Sabbath, a prayer and Threader at my nference meeting every Thursday at my use, and monthly concert of prayer the first Sabbath evening in every month, to pray for the emancipation of the slaves and the sup-pression of this wicked rebellion. The brethand sisters pray as though every expres-I exact nothing ion came from their hearts. of the church for my public services; but, as Paul said, "These hands have ministered to

Paul and, "These hands have ministered to my necessities, and those who are with me." Not that I think a minister ought not to be supported; but this dear little band is poor, and I want to do all I can to have them live nd thrive, for they all lay very near my eart. Bro. Tucker receives two dollars a abhath Brethren, pray for us, that the faith of none

last session, who met at Dayton on the 18th ult., and examined the candidate; and on the 19th set him apart. Sermon by Rev. H. N. Con Herberg it is read by the set of Stuart's. Plumb; Ordaining prayer by Rev. D. I. Moon; Charge by Rev. H. N. Plumb; Right deserters, had them tried by Court Martin

ORDINATION. At the December session of he Erie Quarterly Meeting, N. Y., Bro. J. spel ministry in the following order: Singgospel ministry in the following order: Sing ing by the choir: Introductory prayer by Rev. C. L. Gardner; Sermon by Rev. S. W. Another snow storm has visited Virginia, Schoonover; Charge by Rev. A, W. En sign; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. D. difting in some places two or three feet in depth. This renders the roads still impassable.

I. Stuart ; Singing by the choir. A. W. SKINNER, Clerk of Council.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

3.

reported quite a revival interest. Dackshd-res were realismed, and there were quite a number of hopeful conversions. Next session with the Man-hester and Caledonic church. The time of holding the Nov. term of the Q. M. was changed to the Fri-lay before the first Saturday in Dec., as heretofore.  $\chi$  P. S. DODITTLE, Clerk.

THOMAS GOADBY.

DONATION. On the evening of Feb. 11 the brethren and friends of the second F. W. Bapting church in Taunton, Mass., made us a very pleasant visit, and left for our benefit over §42, the greater part of which was cash. The rest in the necessaries of life as good as eash. All concerned in sending, us such a fine barrel of flour will accept of our sincere thanks. May God bless all the dogors, and grant that while we feed on their bounties, they may feed on the bread that com-eth down from heaven. S. MCKEOWN. BOPHROXIA MCKEOWN.

### Post Office Addresses. Rev. F. P. AUGIR, Troy Grove, LaSalle Co., Ill. Rey. SILAS CURTIS, Corresponding Secretary of ou Home Mission Society, has been appointed a medium

of correspondence between churches destitute of pattors and unemployed ministers. Churches or mini ters who may wish his aid, can address him at Con-cord, N. H. *I. B. TASKER, Rec. Sec. of Home Miss. Soc.* 

Rev. C. O. LIBBY of Candia, N. H., is Correspond ing Secretary of our Foreign Mission Society. All letters relating to the affairs of the Society, excepting those for the Treasury department, should be ad-dressed to him. Also, all letters for our missionaries should be sent to his care.



Brethren, pray for us, that the later of the

to God. We intend in the spring ensuing to open a Sabbath school, and if any sister churches, whom the Lord has prospered, have second hand Sabbath school books, which they would be willing to donate to this little church, they would be thankfully received, and I trust the ness of smuggling goods into the rebel lines is nearly terminated. Desertion is becoming a serious enterprise and is rapidly diminishing, the lovers of Zion to help in this way, they and the frequent captures of mails going to will please forward their communications to the subscriber. JOSEPH SARGEANT.

ORDINATION. Bro. DANIEL BROWN of system is admirably organized, and at last we ORDINATION. Bro. DANIEL BROWN OF Dayton, N. Y., was publicly ordained to the work of the ministry by a council appointed by the Cattaraugus Centre Q. M., at their tas shared the general improvement, and now,

v. H. N. Plumb; Right deserters, had them tried by Court Martial, and hand of fellowship by Rev. Stephen Crosby. H. N. PLUMB. H. N. PLUMB. exorably enforce the sentence. The case is

noteworthy as almost the first where the rule against desertion has seemed likely to be exe-STEELE was set apart to the work of the cuted, and as illustrative of the vigorous means by which Gen. Hooker is raising the efficiency

Telegraphic advices have informed us that the bombardment of Vicksburg was commenced on the 18th ult., but it would seem that active proceedings against the enemy's greatest strong-CRAWFORD Q. M., Pa.-Held with the Green-wood church, Feb. 20-22. The most of the church-ss were represented. Some of them report revival, bout one hundred having professed religion in the J. M. Next session/with the Adamsville church, Friday, June 12. J. MANNING. within a fortnight from that date gunboats and YORK CO. Q. M., Mc.—Held at Doughtys Falls, feb. 4 and 5. A good delegation was present. The reaching was interesting, and the meetings were rofitable. The subject of three days' meetings in vice to cut trees, dig up stumps and clear out

The churches was considered, and referred to the standing committee: Revs. T. Stevens, E. A. Stock-uan and G. W. Bean. Churches wishing to hold such meetings will apply to the committee. Next iession with the Actor church. L. H. WITHAM, Clerk.

and not by a bold dash upon their batteries. Boox Co. Q. M., Ill.—The Feb. term was held in the Cherry Valley church. It was truly an in-resting and profitable season. The Cherry Valley hurch reported quite a revival interest. Backslid-was resting and there was held to be a bold dash upon their batteries. The gunboat Queen of the West has been captured by the rebels in the following manner, as stated by the rebels. The Queen of the captured by the rebels in the following manner, as stated by the rebels. The Queen of the West captured the Confederate steamer Eva No. 5; forced her pilot, John Jurke, to take the wheel, and ordered him to take the boat to our batteries. Burke feigned fear, but finally took

the wheel, under a Yankee guard. Upon near-OXFORD Q. M., Mich.—Held its last session with the Lenox and Chesterfield church. Most of the churches were represented by letter and delegates. The social meetings were spiritual and profitable. fifteen miles from them, immediately putting

tions with traitors in arms, as weak inventions FEB. 23. Senate. Mr. Willey presented a of the enemy that cannot be entertained a sin- resolution from the Constitutional Convention gle moment by loyal men ; endorsing every of West Virginia, accepting the Constitution measure the President has adopted for the sup- adopted by the Senate. Also, a resolution askpression of the rebellion; declaring that the ing for an appropriation to emancipate the loyal people of Indiana will never submit to the slaves.

withdrawal of a state from the Union or the Mr. Collamer, from the Committee of Conformation of a North Western Confederacy. ference on the Legislative appropriation bill. Great Mass Meeting in Cincinnati.

made a report. The mileage is stricken out of A despatch from Cincinnati dated the 24th. the bill, leaving mileage as heretofore. The says an immense Union Meeting was held here report was agreed to, and so the bill passed. last night at the Opera House and the Melode-The bill for the discharge of state prisoners on Hall. Both places were filled to overflowwas passed - 20 to 13.

ing. Resolutions were adopted declaring that House. The bill calling out and enrolling the we give renewed pledge to perpetuate the Un- militia was under discussion.

ion; that we send the greetings of the Admin- FEB. 24. Senate. The following bills were stration to the Ohio soldiers ; that we will sun- passed : The bill for removing the Sioux Inport a vigorous prosecution of the war ; that the dians from Minnesota. The bill relating to Mississippi must roll unbroken to the Gulf; bounties to discharged soldiers. The bill grantthat submission to the constituted laws and au- ing a pension to the sister of Com. Renshaw. liorities is the only basis of free government; House. The House spent the day on the bill that we will sustain those in power, wheth- calling out and enrolling the militia. er they please us or not, until others are put in FEB. 25. Senate. The bill to promote the their places.

health and comfort of the army was taken up their places. The speakers were Hon. W. S. Groubeck, and passed. Also the appropriation bill. Hon. Henry Stanbury, Gov. Morton of Indian, House. The bill to organize the National Gov. Todd of Ohio, Ex. Gov. Wright of Indr-Forces was passed, 115 to 49.

ana, Ex-Gov. Dennison of Ohio, Gen. Cary, Mr. White of Ia., from the Committee on Judge Lane of Alabama, and others. Emancipation, reported a bill appropriating. The meeting was continued for five hours. \$15,000,000 in United States bonds for the abol-One feature was the reading of the telegrams ishment of slavery in Missouri.

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and letters of a patriotic character from differ-FEB. 26. Senate. The bill providing Circuit nt officers of the army. PREACHING AND PRACTICE. Gough, the clo-quent lecturer, practices as well as preaches. Court, was passed. ent officers of the army.

His lectures are full of noble sentiments, and his life is full of noble action. We happen to House. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Government Contracts, reported the Senate bill know some facts, which increase our respect for the man, and which it is just should be with amendments to punish frauds, which was Of some \$30,000 the avails of his lec- passed.

stated. Of some \$30,000 the avails of his lec-tures in England, he brought home but about \$1600; the balance, beyond his personal ex-being directly or indirectly engaged in procur-ing false vouchers, receipts, &c., for the purpose of obtaining money fraudulently, from the Gov-ernment, shall be arrested, tried by court mar-in recenting regiments. furnishing homital total and converting berging total being directly of a purpose of obtaining money fraudulently, from the Gov-ernment, shall be arrested, tried by court marin recruiting regiments, furnishing hospital supplies, &c., &c.—New Bedford Mercury. EMPLOYING NEGROPS IN WAR. The London EMPLOYING NEGROES IN WAR. The London

EMPLOYING NEGROES IN WAR. The London Daily News, in an article upon the emancipa-tion policy of President Lincoln, brings out a curious revelation as follows: Any person not in the military or naval ser-

"If England had been at war with the United not less than one nor more than five years. Mr. McPherson, from the Military Commit-States, is there any doubt but that the English States, is there any doubt but that the English officers would have declared the slaves of the South emancipated? Is it not the fact that the plan suggested by Sir Charles Napier, when a war with América became imminent, was to land ten or twenty thousand stand of arms to be North is at war with the South, and the ordina-ry modes of warfare must be allowed to the North as they would be to any other nation. Emancipation is proclaimed not as a mere act

votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide

e forgotten that, in all the ravings of the sym- All the points are covered except the bank pathizers against the Administration and the clause. The report was agreed to-yeas 71. war, they propose no remedy; and if they hint nays 69. The House insisted on its Bank clause t one, it is that the Government should con- disagreement, and asked for another Commit-

sent to its own dissolution, or that the loyal majority should allow the disloyal minority, which began the rebellion, to digtate the terms of peace ! The St. Lett. Description of the loyal minority is a series of the logal minority is a series

practice which, so far as we have learned the provide instant of a seven have learned the president, during the present rebellion and when the results, instead of proving injurious to either narty, has secured increased exertion and obelience on the part of the slaves, and proved discharges by the courts, the parties discharged to

House was still in session.

Auburn church, O., Cyrus Jordan, Hillsdale, Mich., pledge, Crawford Q. M., Pa., Excter Q. M., Me., COLLECTED BY REV. J. PHILLIPS. Fox River Q. M., Ill., Blackberry church, Ill., Blackberry church, 11, ortland "" Pine Greek "" The money collected by Rev. J. Phillips is to onstitute Mrs. L. E. Bixby a life member.

195

3,00 5,00 2,05 7,34

WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer, It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gentleman a life member of the Foreign Mission So-

Education Society. A friend, Lowell, Ms., to constitute Rev. G. W. 20.00

WM. BURR, Treas

The Quarterly. SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 11TH VOLUME. J. Tuckers.; E. H. Prescott, 5; J. W. Ferkins & o., 4; E. A. Russell, 2:-12.

The past week we have received 12 subscribers. Be-pre received, 534. Total for Vol. 11, 546. TERMS. The price to single subscribers is \$1.50 -

To clubs of Ave (the package sent to one address, \$1,00. To clubs of ten (package sent to one address, \$1,00, with an additional copy to the getter up of club. Payable in all cases in advance.

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> 40,00 J.W. BARKER, Treas

GRAHAM'S SERMON.

The sermon of Rev. D. M. Graham, preached before the General Conference at Hillsdale, on "The Ministerial Gift," has been printed in an octavo pamphlet of 22 pages. Price 10 cents. A copy will be sent to any one by mail, postage paid, on the reception of 10 cents. \$1,20 a dozen. It is oped that many of our churches, will send

We have yet quite a large quantity of Registers on hand. Hope our friends will sell all

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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"A Subscriber," and perhaps well-wishing friend, writes us to inquire "why we advertise patent medi-cines." We will here and now answer him that we do not. Our readers are aware that we have for

distributed among the negroes ? If, therefore, this was a legitimate mode of warfare for the English, how does it become illeditimate when , how does it become illegitimate when applied by the Federal government? The -89 against 47. Mr. Cox offered an amend-

Adopted, Stranger and a start a st

The Washington Chronicle says it must not ways and means to support the government .-

The St. Louis Democrat says: "We have heard of several instances, latterly, and we

profitable to both.

A recent number of the Lynchburg (Va.) at 12 o'clock at night it was undisposed of and the <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> years excluded e seeming exception that we know of is the indvertise ment of Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.'s remedies, which now stands in our colums. If our friend does not know we will inform him that these are not "patent" or ev en secret medicines. Their composition has been made as publicly known as any other scientific fact, and has moreover had the approval of the highes medical authority in the land.

owner of slaves, in order to secure the services and good will of their slave servants, have be-gun the practice of paying them small wages; a

Republican has an article that is really quite noteworthy, especially to those at the North

presume that such are not rare, wherein the freesboro'. Passed. House. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Com

they can.

# for a dozen copies at least.

and splenetic man, well known to popular Rev. E. KNOWLTON has removed to Rock-

gatherings in London, who proposes an land, Me., and taken the pastoral care of the amendment denouncing the Proclamation of Freewill Baptist church in that place. President Lincoln as a diabolical instrument and calling for approval of the South in its Rev. J. MARINER, of Lincolnville, Me., is

endeavors to establish its independence. The in the field as an evangelist and co-laborer Rev. Newman Hall, who was to be the next with pastors of churches to promote revivals. speaker, asks a hearing for the interrupter of Brethren who need help will find Bro. Marithe meeting, but the meeting declares that he ner to be an earnest, faithful and safe laborer. A. LIBBY.

is not in the programme, that it did't come to hear him ; and it wont hear him. The Southern advocate vociferates and gesticulates in dumb show amid the noise and confusion; some co-adjutor in the gallery opposite sec- Bro. E. J. DOYLE informs us that the F.

anth.

Rebibals. Etc.

For the Morning Star.

onds the amendment with the same pantomim- Baptist church in North Branch, Mich., has ie eloquence, and order being restored the been favored with revival. Many wanderers meeting proceeds. The Rev. Newman Hall have returned to Father's house, and about supports the original motion. With distinct seventeen persons have been converted to and nervous utterance, and with words that God. On the 1st Sabbath in February he ring amid the hushed silence of the assembly, baptized twelve happy converts. Bro. J. he speaks of the secession and war of the Bates was an efficient laborer with him in this South as the last of a series of acts for the good work.

quotes the Times against itself, as Mr. Rev. D. JOHNSON writes that he has re-Hughes had also done, and expresses the cently held a protracted meeting in Dunkirk hope that England, free, generous, out-spok- and Rutland, Wis., which resulted in the conen England will never recognize a slave em- version of a number of individuals, besides pire or allow the fair and now widowed hand some who were reclaimed from their backof her beloved Queen to be saluted with the slidings. He has baptized nine happy conkiss of a representative of that tyrannical verts, all of whom joined the Rutland church. government which is a foul and blasphemous conspiracy against civilization, against human- Rev. JAMES COLDER, of Harrisburg, Pa., writes us under date of Feb. 20-" Our pros-

ity and God. The amendment was put, and elicited not a pects are excellent in this region. The Lord

The amendment was put, and elicited not a single vote. The resolution was put and earried amidst a burst of applause. Other

speakers of less note followed, and the meet-ing broke up. There was not room for all work of grace has been in progress for some who crowded into the Hall, and two other weeks past in the F. W. Baptist church at meetings were extemporized out of the sur- Winnegance, Me. Backsliders have been plus audience, Baptist Noel retiring soon reclaimed, and quite a number of penitent after he had spoken in the large Hall to ad- sinners have sought and found Jesus. Among dress an equally enthusiastic gathering be- the converts are a number of men of promlow. The Ex-chaptain of Gen. Burnside, I ise, all heads of families. understand, spoke at one of these meetings.

A telegram was read out from Bradford, an-

nouncing the success of the demonstration in Bro. Burr :- As Treasurer of the French that important town, and was received with applause. But the climax of the enthusiasm of the meeting was, when one of the speakers mentioned the "George Griswold" and its mentioned the "George Griswold" and its For the encouragement of others, I thought freight of food for Lancashire. The whole it would not be amiss to say a few words vast audience rose, waved hats and handker-chiefs, shouted and cheered, and cheered and shouted, till the Hall rang again and the roof was well nigh lifted. It would weary your readers were I to give half the criticisms that have been passed upon this meeting. The Times pronounced it a belt would not be amiss to say a few words about the above named church. This church has been struggling along in its weakness for some time, and at times it has been very low, and almost ready to give up. Still a few of its members were faithful, and came to the Q. M. and asked for help. They had no preach-ing, and their number then was only 17.— Bro. Losee and myself volunceered to go and held motions with them. One wear on we

hait the criticisms that have been passed upon this meeting. The *Times* pronounced it a signal failure. Nobody was there, so states-man, no man of genius, no representative of man of genius, no representative of the Peerage, only one member of the House of Commons, not one of the Church, of the gentry, of the Commercial World, nobody whose online the acustic world, here the second secon whose opinion the country would listen to on came forward and were baptized and joined whose opinion the country would listen to on any political subject. The provincial meet-ings were provokingly avoided by everybody of importance, so was the metropolitan. "A minor novelist; two or three Dissenting min-isters, who seem to be of the usual intellectual calibre," addressed the meeting. What they and it is meedless to comment mone for it is said it is needless to comment upon, for it is the \$9,50. They have not felt it. Let their

quite in accord with their personal insignifi- sister churches do likewise cance. Such was the strain in which the lead- At the Feb. term of our Q. M. a very in-

ing journal noticed the speakers and the meet ing. In other words—" Have any of the Q. M. Female Mission Society was formed.

Rotices, Appointments, Etc.

Our good friends in Gray, Me., made us a New Gar's visit, benefiting us about \$60, besides many ind congratulations. <u>M. Col.E.</u> E. S. Col.E. On the

- with the state

Prof. R. Dunn was appointed the last committee. Our meeting was one of uncommon interest. Bros. Dunn and Coltrin preached with power. On Mon-day some 34 united with the church, mostly as can-church, to commence June 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. S. A. DAVIS, Clerk. The Kansas Legislature has passed resolu-tions requesting, Mr. Conway; the representa-

tions requesting Mr. Conway, the representative from that state in Congress, to resign. His peace notions are an offence to the people of

Union Convention in Indiana.

On the 26th an immense Union Mass Con-Many thanks are due to the North church and com-munity for a liberal donation made for our benefit Jan. 31, of \$52. Dork... M. J. Dork.E.

ings opened with prayer by Bishop Ames. Goy, The good preturen and sisters of Chesterfield, Lem-XR, and vicinity, took us by surprise on the eve of Nov. 4, while their generous hearts and liberal hands in the state of the state

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT. On the afternoon and even-ing of Jan. 17, our friends of Westford, Ct., made us a very pleasant visit. The time was spent in social conversation and singing the songs of Zion. All

at that institution which had raised two corps for the rebellion. He was in favor of using all Tor the rebeilion. He was in favor of using all means to crush the rebellion, and he would use slaves for all military purposes. The Govern-ment might take our sons and brothers and neighbors to fight, and to be placed in the front of the battle to be killed by the rebels; but no, it must not touch the slave, nor make any use of him to put down this rebellion. He was for of him to put down this rebellion. He

the country, and the whole country, and in fa-vor of employing all means to crush treason. House. The Post Office Reform bill was passed. Also, the Senate bill to prevent corres-

pondence with rebels. The Senate bill to amend Chautauque Q. M., N. Y., the act preventing members of Congress from taking pecuniary consideration for procuring D. B. Glies, Tunbridge, Vt., Contracts, etc., was passed.

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But what affords us perhaps still greater confidence in their worth, is our personal knowledge of the man who makes them, and the results that have followed from their use : results as familiar to our readers and to the whole community as they are to ourselves.

It has been our privilege to know Dr. Ayer ever since he graduated from the Pennsylvania University in the same class with one of our personal friends, nor have we ever ceased to watch with interest his singular success in and untiring devotion to the noble profession he has chosen. If anybody will tell us hat we can advertise of more interest to our patrons than remedies that will cure them when they are sick we shall cheerfully give it the benefit of our circula tion .- Tamarora [Ill.] Baptist.

### Alarried

In Durham, Me., Jan. 28, by Rev. N. Bard, Mr. John Butterfield and Mrs. Mercy Goddard, In Royalton, Vt., Dec. 2, by Rev. D. Cally, Mrr W. F. Ordway of Tunbridge and Miss Eliza J. Root of R. In Yorkshire, N. Y., Oct. 7, by Rev. H. N. Plumb, Mr. Dwight Woodworth and Miss Eliza Woodruff.

R. In Yorkshire, N. Y., Oct. 7, by Rev. H. N. Plumb, Mr. Dwight Woodworth and Miss Eliza Woodruff.--Nov. 22, Mr. I. S. Holman of Fondulac, Wis., and Miss Hellen Knowhon of Elton, N. Y. In Elton, N. Y., Jan. 1, by the same, Mr. James Dennis of Eagle and Miss Sarah Deyoe. In Evansville, Wis., Jan. 28, by Rev. F. P. Augir, Mr. Joseph L. Smith and Miss Cecella Montague. In Oregon, Wis., Feb. 1, by Rev. D. Johnson, Mr. Edward E. Johnson and Miss Sarah A. Wood. In Dunkirk, Wis., Feb. 12, by the same, Mr. Elijah A. J. Estes and Miss Laura B. Page. In Burlington, Mich., Jan. 28, by Rev. E. J. Doyle, Mr. John Graham and Miss Hannah Gilliam, both of Royalton. In North Branch, Mich., Jan. 29, by the same, Mr. John H. Swailes and Miss Alice A. Chase. In Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 29, by Rev. D. P. Cilley, Chaplain of the 5th Reg., N. H. V., Lieut. Harry B. Lighthizer, of 4th Wisconsin Reg., and Miss Laura S. Jones of Baton Rouge.

## Died

In this city, on Sabbath morning last, S. EMMA BURR, daughter of the Resident Editor, in the 24th year of her age. Near Corinkb, Miss., May 26, of typhoid fever, Mr. A. M. JORNSON, oldest son of Rev. D. Johnson. He belonged to Co. G. 8th Reg., Wis. V. An interesting sermon was preached on his funeral occasion by Rev. J. R. Pope.



WHITESTOWN SEMINARY.

THE Spring and Summer Term of this Institu-fion commences March 25, and continues 14 weeks. Catalogues sent on application. [9] J. S. GARDNER, Principal.

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| L Mo | nday, M | Iarch 16.         |         |          | 100  |      |    |

Pike, N. Y., Feb. 23. [49

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hem down in front, and these men were cow-ering before the rising patriotism of the people. He contended that the President had the right Subscribers for the Star. The contended that the President had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and make arrests when the life of the country was at stake. He believed that it was his duty to issne an emancipation proclamation and put down the rebellion by striking at its cause and support; at that institution which had raised two corpus Home Mission.

WILLIAM BURR. Tre Foreign Mission

#### STAR: DOVER, N. H., MARCH 4, 1863. THE MORNING

- Menerina

## Poetry.

CHARLIE AND THE ROBIN'S SONG. One summer morning, carly, When the dew was bright to see, Our dark-eyed little Charlie Stood by his mother's knee. And he heard a robin singing In a tree so tall and high. On the topmost bough 't was swinging, Away up in the sky.

Mamma, the robin's praying, Mampia, the robin's praying, In the very tree-top there ;
 Giory ! Glory !' it is agying, And that is all its prayer.
 But God will surely hear him, And the angels standing by, For God is very near him, Away up in the sky."

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My child ! God is no nearer To robin on the tree, And does not hear him clearer Than he does you and me. For he hears the angels harping, In sun-bright glory drest, And the little birdlings chirping, Down in their leafy nest."

Mamma, if you should hide me Away down in the dark, And leave no lamp beside me, Would God then have to hark And if I whisper lowly, All covered in my bed, Do you think that Jesus holy Would know what 't was I said ?''

" My darling little lisper lod's light is never dim ; The very lowest whisper Is always close to Him." Mother's Journal

#### THE TRAITOR'S THREAT.

Leave out New England ! Cast away our ancho and our helm, When the tempest rages fiercest, and the wild waves Tear from our hearts the memory of Freedom's early And bid the tools and minions of traitors have their

Forget the many well-fought fields from which Oppression fied ! The bloody battle-fields where sleep New England's martyred dead, Slain for the right ! To what good cause has not

her life been given Since first, through her, King George's yoke from off our neck was riven ?

A heavier and a sterner yoke we should deserve to wear, Could our hearts forget New England, or our hands to wrong her dare-Wrong her, as wronged the Athenian mob Aristides When, weary of his virtues, from their midst the sage they thrust !

Aye, cast away New England ! Lift a fratricidal hand Against our elder sister, truest, purest of the band; Send Summer from your councils; send Butler from the field; Forbid one son of hers for you his battle-blade to

-N. Y. Amer. Baptist.



### For the Morning Star

THE FOUNTAIN OF HAPPINESS. When the water-floods pass o'er us, we shall feel He sh all guide our failing footsteps to 'a steadfast Therefore, O poor heart, in patience do thou wait and pray, Till the light above the hill-tops dawneth into day !" " Dear grandmother," said Ellen, seating herself at her feet, "You always seem happy, though you are so often sick and uncomortable ; but I who am young sometimes feel perfectly miserable.

The old lady patted the young head resting on her lap, saying gently, " What is this terrible misfortune which can make my little one perfectly miserable, when I should say she has plessings enough to make a princess happy ?" "Do not laugh at me," the girl replied

with flushed cheeks; " and do not blame me. My reason tells me it is foolish, perhaps wicked, to feel as I do, and yet I do not know how to help it."

hollow, and so false, and I am so disappoint- wards, forwards, sideways, round. The ed and wretched!'" "O yes—I knew how she felt—but she has found the fountain of happiness. Show me thouse and fingers have motions of their own, quick, delicate, obedient, and never tired. How seldom you hear of tired fingers. There are twenty-nine bones in the hand, put to-

the path by which she approached it." e path by which she approached it." "God grant, my dear, that your feet may strength, activity, and spring. The fingers be led in a smoother path than that which she has trod. She has been tempest-tossed, wrecked and minerated of all with the tool, hoe, knife, or pencil, whatever you

The girl raised her head. "It is better," the fingers and palm of the hand, how curious

she said, " to be driven by the tempest, than to lie becalmed on the dead water, panting for the breath of life, battling with hunger and thirst, looking with eager eyes to the dim horizon where the looked for ship never

comes, and the prayed for breeze never press hard or to pick up. No part of the body is as *feeling* as the blows."

ed, the handsomest, and richest man of our

acquaintance, the world said she was blessed.

When beautiful children gathered around her,

and happiness seemed to flow in to her on a

the blessings which she enjoyed became a tor-

about him.

felt it.

hand. The cat and eagle have better sight "Yet happy are they, my child, who are so than man, the dog and wolf better smellers; wise as to spread their sails to the gentle breezes, and are wafted peacefully into the bayen of root. But God have not subtrain the second to haven of rest. But God knows the discipline less as a baby. It has no wool to cover which is best for every spirit. One he casts into the furnace, and it is purified in the fire, and comes forth with angelic brightness, re-flecting His glory in every feature. On an-ther his blossing distillies the the the set of the set of the set of the the set of the se other his blessings distil like the rain and the dew, softening and refining it, till it is whiter wings like the bird, or horns like the unicorn

dew, softening and refining it, till it is whiter than wool, purer than snow, and warm with the ethereal flame of Divine love. When He sends us sorrow, and we receive her as His messenger, she performs her mission on our hearts with gentle care, and our eyes are opened as her work goes on, to see her, not as the minister of wrath but of mercy. The coverage wires the file from her how the cloud cypress wreath falls from her brow, the cloud top to bottom, in every closet, drawer, case, cypress wreath fails from her brow, the cloud departs from her face, and we embrace her as ar angel of light, whose faithful hand has led us out from the bondage of sin into the liberty of the children of God. the children of God. the cloud to bottom, in every closet, drawer, clase, stand, bag; go down street and up street, and everything you see made, is made by hands. Of all the wonderful things in the world, you may depend nothing is more wonderful than those two hands of yours.—*Child's Paper*. When Mrs. Watson married the most gift-

Miscellany.

thousand streams, the world envied her; but We extract the following from a letter in she will tell you that she was not as happy the Chicago Christian Advocate, written by a then as now. As every soul does, who tries to chaplain connected with the army in Louisand its happiness in earthly things, she found iana : hem unsatisfactory. The very sweetness of

BIG SUGAR PLANTATION. Soon after leaving Algiers we pass through

ture to her, when she remembered the uncer- the celebrated Mills the celebrated Millandon plantation--so call-ed from the owner's name--said to be the largest in the state, and which was once sold tain tenure by which she held them all. But she was not always to walk in the sunshine of prosperity. Other discipline was Waters, and extends back to Lake Washa, a for \$3,000,000. It fronts on the Father o necessary for her heart, and her heavenly Fa-ther led her in a path of which she had not two large and costly sugar-houses, a sugar re dreamed. When she had been married about ten years, she noticed a change in her hus-ten years, she noticed a change in her hus-ten years from the river back to the last suband. He stayed out late at night, and often gar house, and here, in the days of peace came home with unsteady steps, and the flush and prosperity, an engine and train of cars of unnatural excitement on his face. She saw that the pit was opening under their feet, and first class French rebel, though he has taken she expostulated, wept, and prayed. But in the oath of allegiance. He was a hard mas vain! He had fallen into the snare of the ter, and his slaves rebelled against him. He vain! He had fallen into the snare of the destroyer, and though he sometimes struggled madly with the chains which he knew were dragging him down to perdition, yet were they every day tightened and strengthened been placed on the plantation to keep order A TANGLED NET-WORK OF LAKES, CREEKS AND I wish I could give you a glimpse of what BAYOUS.

Twish I could give you a gharper of this woman suffered; but it is impossible. You have no line with which to measure such You have no line with which to measure such depths of woe. Your imagination has no ma- bayous, which last are, most of them, outlets depths of wee. 'I our imagination has no ma-terial with which to paint it. None know the utter darkness which enshrouds the soul when carthly hope goes out, except those who have

except a lew of the lan

Bounties and Arrears of Pay, will be paid, 1st, if the deceased was married, to the wid-ow; 2d, if there is no widow, to the children. If deceased was unmarried, payments will be made; 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is deed to the reacher, 2d, if the father is P. Ellicott of Buckport Mo. A. December 20. made; 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both 'parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters; lastly, to master, by the rebel pirate Retribution, on their heirs in general. No soldier, discharged under any circumthe 10th of January, and her subsequent restances, can receive the bounty provided by the act July 22, 1861, unless "he shall have as. It was not stated," however, that the reserved for a period of two years, or during capture was planned by a woman, which now the war if sooner ended." These facts are given for the information of all concerned, and we would caution the pub-

lic against the numerous swindling concerns, eial: got up by irresponsible parties in some dis- "The captain and mate of the J. P. Elli-

tant city, for the purpose of cheating honest claimants out of the whole of their dues—or to take a good share of them in exorbitant fees.

and managed to get them intoxicated, when she proposed to the seamen, who were mostly THE RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND. New England has an area of 63,388 square miles, not so large as either the state of Mis-souri or Virginia. She has a population of 3,135,000—not so many as the single state of New York. But with fewer people, she is far richer than the Empire state, which has a sachusetts alone possesses \$898,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of thatsum. Of 5,036,000 spindles in the United States, New England owns 3,960,000, Of \$116,137,000 worth of cotton goods produced in 1860, New England produced \$80,300,000. Of \$68,866,000 worth of woolen goods produced in 1860, New England produced \$80,300,000. Of \$16,137,000 worth of about one half of the shipping of the nation, THE RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND. ter, mate and five seamen on board the Unitabout one half of the shipping of the nation, which in round numbers now amounts to 5, 000,000 tons. And in population, as in all other material interests, she is yet increasing.

REBEL INHUMANITY.

A reign of terror pervades Northern Mississippi and Alabama, consequent upon a merciless enforcement of the rebel conscription act, accompanied by deeds of horrible cruelty-of which the Memphis correspondent of selves. This is better than a \$100,000 the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following acapiece. In any trouble or difficulty, they will count:

have two excellent servants ready, in the "Great outrages are now experienced by shape of their two hands. Those who can do the unfortunate residents of North Alabama and Mississippi, In the latter state the Legnothing, and have to be waited on, are help-less, and easily disheartened at the misfor-tunes of life. Those who are active and islature recently enacted a law embracing as tunes of life. Those who are active and conscripts all men not included in the confed-hardy meet troubles with a cheerful face, and erate act. The act of Jeff. Davis includes all from eighteen to forty years of age, and that recently passed takes all from forty to sixty years of age. The territory of Mississippi has been laid off in districts of twenty miles, in deal to react the second sec

cr or later, 1. To-dress himself, black his own shoes.

and recruiting colonels appointed for each district. A thousand colonels have been ap-pointed to enforce the conscript act, and the militia act in North Alabama is worse. Many pointed to enforce the militia act in North Alabama is worse. Many Union men in that section state that violent efforts are made to force them into the confed-drive a team. 3. To carve, and wait on the tipner table. 4. To milk the cows, shear the sheep, and the sheep and the sheep

sheep, and

Agricultural, Etc.

WHAT YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD

KNOW.

The best inheritance that people can leave

5. To reckon money, and keep accounts have been put upon their track, and many accurately, and according to good book-keep-

have been put upon their track, and many poor victims have been smelt out in this way. Not long since, a young girl, carrying food to her father who was hiding in a cave, was attacked by one of these bloodhounds and torn to pieces. It is estimated that not less than one thou-sand Union men from Mississippi and Alaba-ma have made their way to Corinth, where Can Dedge made all possible proving on the safe and the safe and the safe all possible proving on the safe and the safe all possible proving on the safe and the safe all possible proving on the safe and the safe all possible proving on the safe and the safe all possible proving on the safe and the safe all possible proving on the safe and the safe all possible proving on the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe and the safe all possible proving for the safe all po

Dodge made all possible provision for wash a wall, mend broken tools, and regulate . Gen. Dodge sent out and brought in a clock. There are many other things which would

the families of the persecuted and downtrod-den Unionists, and has established a sort of render boys more useful to themselves and encampment or home for all these families at Purdy, where they are likely to be freed from persecution. At Corinth a regiment is forming of Union

men from Alabama and Mississippi. It al-iment is made up from among those who have recently suffered persecutions. cently suffered persecutions. Abraham Kennedy and J. A. Mitchell, of

Hackelbo settlement. Monroe county, Ala., have been hung by he rebels for indulging Union proclivities. Mr. Holliwork and daugh-

Union proclivities. Mr. Holliwork and daugh-ter of the same county have been shot; and Rector Lewis, an immediate neighbor of sus-pected Union proclivities; was hunted down by the bloodhounds and captured. The hous-es of J. A. Palmer; Worly Williams, and other Union men, were burned over their

Died at Camp Griffin, Va., of lung fever, Feb. 26, ISBARI GETCHELL, son of Isbac, and Harriet Getchell, of Preque Isle, Me., aged 19years, 9 mos., and 16 days. He enlisted with his brother at the call of his country, Aug. 12, 1861, in company 1, 7th regiment Maine volunteers, as musician, and was a control of his common. He haves to mount their

regiment Maine volunteers, as musician, and was a favorite of his company. He leaves to mourn their loss, parents, five brothers and 2 sisters. Funeral acrinon June I, 1862, by C. Purington. ISAAC GETOHELL. \$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, (post paid,) S. MADISON, 3m41] Alfred, Me.

ITAAC GETCHELL. ItAAC GETCHELL. It becomes my solemn duty to record the death of my aged mother, MARY FOLSOM, who shed at the residence of her son, Enos Folsom, Esq., Washing-ton, Vt., Dec. 30, aged 92 years and 8 months. She was born in Kensington, lived in Gilmanton during her youth, and with her late husband Jacob Folsom, settled in Tunbridge, Vt. some 70 years since. He embraced Christ in 1798, and united with the lat F. W. Baptist church in Tunbridge in 1800, from which her relation was never removed. Doubts and fears, hopes and joys, alternately fell to her lot until near the close of life, when fears withdrew, doubts were removed, and she left this dass world with a good hope of heaven. She raised twelve children, twice endured the labors and trials of a new settlement, lived out her days, and died of old age and palsy. MOSES FOLSOM. Did on hoard the stearbhoat, on his wat to hospi-60 A MONTH 1 We want Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlast-ing Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and ourious articles. Fifteen Circulars

Address, (post paid) SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDE

Advertisements.

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDE TOR Violin, Flute and Guitar, Accordeon, Plano, Melodeon, Flic, Flaggedet, and Clarionat, con-taining Instruction designed to enable the pupil to obtain a knowledge of playing-without a teacher; with a choice collection of every, variety of Popular Music. Price of each, 50 eents. Teachers, pupils and dealers desirous of obtaining a low-priced In-struction Book, and at the same time one that is useful and attractive, will find these books fully suited to their wants. The instructions are given in a manuer adapted to the comprehension of all grades of scholars. The exercises illustrating and enforcing the lessons are not dry and tedious, but sprightly and enlivening, and the selection of music, varying from the simple to the difficult, comprises the most popular melodies of the day. Mailed, postpaid, by Died on board the steamboat, on his way to hospi-Mosts Folsom. Died on board the steamboat, on his way to hospi-tal at Jefferson Bartacks, Mo., CHARLES MCDTF-FER, aged 20.- The deceased was the son of Na-thaniel McDuffee, formerly of Cabot, Vt., now liv-ing at Iron Ridge, Wis. In common with many noble-hearted young men, he enlisted in his coun-try's cause about the 20th of August last, in compa-ny I, 29th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, and un-til his death had the respect of his comrades; but in the morningfor life, while nobly discharging one of the great duties that God and his country demanded of him discase fastened on him, and now a loved postpaid, by

Snuff Light Dark

Light Dark Light Pink,

Cri

DITSON & CO., Publishers, the great duties that God and his country demanded of him, disease fastened on him, and now a loved son, a kind brother, a good soldier is no more. The wriger tried to present some thoughts to the bereaved family and large circle of friends on the funeral occasion, from a passage selected by him-self as a funeral text should he die in the army. Papers in Claremout N. H. please copy. J. T. SUFFRON. Bark

| and the second | A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR |
|--|--|
| FAMILY DY  | E COLORS!                                    |
| LIST OF  | COLORS.                                      |
|  | Salmon,                                      |
| Brown,   | Scarlet,                                     |
| Brown,   | Dark Drab,                                   |
| Brown,   | Light Drab,                                  |
| Blue,  | Yellow,                                      |
| Blue,  | Light Yellow,                                |
| Green,   | Orange,                                      |
| Green,   | Magenta,                                     |
| . Lat  | Solferino,                                   |
| e,   | French Blue,                                 |
| august with which  | Royal Purple,                                |
|  | Wielst                                       |

n, Violet. FAMILY DYE COLORS, Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawla

Papers in Claremont N. H. please copy. J. T. SUFFRON. Died in Enfield, Feb. 16, Dea. EDWARD EATON, aged 72. He was baptized by Rev. John Swett and united, with four others, with the Grantham and En-field F. W. Baptist church at its formation, where he remained a worthy nember until death, forty-four years after. He was noted for honesty, kindness and benevolence—walking in his integrity and ex-erting a good influence in the community where he resided. A short time before, his wite had a pre-sentiment that death had marked one of them for its victim and being in feeble health supposed it to be herself, and made preparations, which were car-tied out at the funeral of her husband. In the death of Bro. Eaton the church has loss a faithful member—one of its pillars—his wife a kind hus-bard, children an honored parent, the community a respected citizeh—but the comend to has faithful much, and heaven another inmate to sing redeem-ing love forever. N. JONES. Died in Barrington, Jan. 8, of scarlatina, Eygenchinded. A short time before, his wile had, a pre-strident. A short time before, his wile had, a pre-s victim and being in feeble health supposed it to b herself, and made preparations, which were car-s victim and being in feeble health supposed it to b herself, and made preparations, which were car-set of the function of the buscle of the set of the se ng love forever. N. JONES. Died in Barrington, Jan. 8, of scarlatina, EVER-ETT, son of John and Mary Jane Seward, aged 3

#### DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS.

from earth to bloom in heaven. Died in Strafford, Feb. 9, of malignant searlatina, AzaRatu M. and I.ka A., twin sons of George A. and Martha Caverly, aged 2 years and 1 month. One was siek only thirty-six and the other sixty-three hours. They were both buried in one coffin. Such a sudden and mysterious providence can but fill the parents with inexpressible grief. Yet their sorrows are sweetened by the assurance that the ob-jects of their affections are forever sainted in the bosom of Him who Matrianid, "Suffer little chil-dens to account the and forbid them not, for of The was sick only thirty-six and the other sixty-three hours. They were both buried in one coffin. Such a sudden and mysterious providence can bait fill the parents with inexpressible grief. Yet their sorrows are sweetened by the assurance that the ob-pects of their affections are forever sainted in the bosom of Him who Matrisaid, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." Died in Strafford, Feb. 12, of heart disease, after a long and painful sickness, ABBY E., only daugh tor of Joseph A. and Martha Whitcher, aged 14 years, 4 months and 4 days. In death she was tran-quil and triumphant. Services at the above funer als by the writer. Died in Brooks Ma Oct 20 since Away.

Kelsey's Vegetable Fain Extractor, Warranted to eure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Burns, Scalle Felons and all kinds of Sores; Throat Distempers Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhee aor Dysentery, Chol era Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar com-plaints. Prepared exclusively by Du H KEISEY Lowell Mass.

als by the writer. J. H. BROWN. » Died in Brooks, Me., Oct. 22, sister ANNAH RICH, aged 76. She embraced religion in early life, connected herself with the F. W. Baptist church in Jackson, Me., and remained a worthy member until plaints. Prepared exclusively by DE. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass. Rev. JARVIS MASON, Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Ill is Agent for the sale of the above medicines. Jackson, Me., and remained a working memory mean death. Died in Brooks, Me., Nov. 16, Bro. Joux Ricat, aged 82. He was born in Gorham, Me., and subse-quently moved to Jackson, Me., where at the age of 33 he embraced religion under the labors of Rev. John Colby. He connected himself with the F. W. Baptist church in J. and remained a worthy member till called by death to the church triumphant. T. D. CLEMENTS:

### FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS.

FREEWILL BAFTIST BOORS. Wour Books from distant parts of the country, to which the chiefest and safest mode of conveyance is by mail. For the convenience of all concerned, we have prepared the following table, which shows the cash prices of our Books, single and by the dozen, with the cost of postage added. Orders ac-companied with the cash, at these rates, will be im mediately filled and despatched to any part of the United States, east of the Backy Mountains, by mail, postage paid. T. D. CLEMENTS: T. D. CLEMENTS: Died in Glasgow Hospital, Ky., Dec. 7, SUEL H., oldest son of Rev. M. K. Kenny, aged 18 years, 3 months and 14 days. Mr. Kenny was a soldier in the 105th Reg. Ohio Winnteer Infantry, and a member of Parson's Battery. He was in this forced march from Richmond, Ky., to Louisville, the distance said to be one hundred and forty miles, performed in five days and nights without stopping at any one time for rest, sleep, and refreshments, longer than from three to five hours. He was in the battle at Perrywille, and was one of the two men that stood by their gun to the last—all having fallen by the hand of the enemy but himself and one fellow sol-dismounting, helped them work their gun. Soon the enemy came so close upon them, that the Gen-ters of the one of the second stopping the sold mail, postage paid.

mail, possage parts Psalmody, 18mo, in sheep, Single copy, 75 dozen, 6,75 dozen, 6,75 Price. Postage. Total almody, 18mo, in sheep, Single copy, 75 , 18 do do dozen, 6,75 1,96 do Embos'd Morocco, single, .84 ,17 do do, do dozen, 7,56 1,92 do 32mo, single, .62 ,07 do do dozen, 5,63 ,80 tier's Theology, single, 140 ... lo do dozen, 12,60 3,00 single, 100 ,93 8,71 1,01 9,48 ,69 6,43 1,50 15,60 and do do Soon Butler's Theology, dismounting, helped them work their gun. Soon the enemy came so close upon them, that the Gen-erai told them to save themselves if they could. Then a ball struck him and he fell, the horses took fright and ran over Mr. K. injuring his knee so bad by that he was laid up in the hospital. After a few weeks he recovered so as to join the regiment at Mumfordsville, and he marched in the rain to Glas-gow where the compession of the brain ended his fright and the marched in the rain to Glas-do do do do do dozen, 1,20 do do do do dozen, 2,25 do do do do dozen, 2,26 do do do do dozen, 1,80 26 do do do dozen, 1,80 26 do do do do dozen, 1,80 26 do do do do do dozen, 1,80 26 do do do dozen, 1,80 26 do do do do dozen, 1,80 26 do do do do dozen, 1,80 26 do do do do dozen, 1,80 26 do dozen, 1,80 20 do do dozen, 1,10 11,16 ,29 2,67 ,17 2,06

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single,

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n. 10.50

taken as conscripts. This induced a novel hunt for them. Guerrillas and bloodhounds

west from the mouth of Red river is a perfect Her father entered into some unfortunate speculation which ruined his fortune, and he died a broken-hearted bankrupt. Her

The withered hand was busy smoothing the golden tresses-"Does my Ellen think I shall her. Her husband passed rapidly through impossible to be navigated, except by the taugh at her sorrow, whether it is real or imaginary? Tell me all about it." " I don't know how," she said, half lan

ing. "I can't explain my feelings. Iknow that sometimes I am very eager in the pursuit of an object, but when it is attained, it is so unsatisfactory that I weep at the disappointment, and resolve never to expect happiness again. I feel somehow as if I had been cheated and wronged, and life looks so barren and poor that I don't want to live."

" Poor little heart !" said the old lady. stooping to kiss the fair brow, which wore a look of pain. "It is like a young bird just fluttered out of the nest. It does not know its powers, nor understand its destiny; but the great All Father will discipline and teach it. If it is docile He will make it to know where are the 'green pastures and still waters. So get your needle, darling, and help me on these hospital shirts. This is a kind of work that will not disappoint you in the reward."

" Now while we sew, I will talk to you a little. You remember Mrs. Newton, who visited us last winter. I know you remember her sweet and happy temper, her self-forgetfulness and willing toil for others. I know you said you coveted the perpetual sunshine of her presence, and wished you knew the seeret of her happiness. I will tell you a little of her history. It may help you'to make the discovery of which you so sadly feel the need. I knew her when she was young and beautiful, the pet of society, and the idol of a happy and prosperous family; but I think she was not so happy then as now, now, when she is a childless widow, homeless and poor, with feeble health and the infirmities of age creeping upon her."

Ah," said Ellen with a sigh, " life is a riddle to me. The heart is full of mysteries which I cannot fathom. Why should we be miserable when there is everything to make us happy? and how can we be happy when all these blessings are withdrawn? Indeed, I cannot understand it."

" And yet, my dear, the riddle has been solved, the mysteries have been fathomed, and many, who, like you, once stood trembling and amazed on the threshold of life, have walked undismayed through its deepest gloom, saying in every extremity, . Though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, I will fear no evil. Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." "But tell me about Mrs. Newton. Do you think she was unhappy when she was young?" " I think she felt as you do. I was at her father's one time, when the rich and fashionable Mrs. Vining gave a great ball. Anna was invited, and for a week the house was in a bustle, with preparation for the great event. She was not a vain girl, but she knew she would be the most beautiful, and the best dressed lady in the room, and resolved to enjoy her trumph. With sparkling eyes and flushed cheels, I saw her depart. Late in the

all the stages of drunkenness and degradation, and before he was forty, was killed in a than those of Crete and Lemnos. The Gulf drunken brawl. His fortune had been wast- coast is indented by numerous small bays or ed in debauchery, or wrested from him by coves, few of which have sufficient depth of more artful villains; and she, whose youth water to afford a shelter for sea going veshad been so blessed with all earthly good, only ones of considerable magnitude. A found herself at the age of thirty-five, a childiound herself at the age of thirty-nve, a child-less widow, poor, homeless and forsaken. It was in the midst of this fiery furnace in-to which she felt herself cast, bound hand and foot, that she first caught a glimpse of the beauty of a Divine life—ia life parallel in du-ration and identical in purpose with the life of for their skins, which were made into leather for boist and shoes, but not proving close-

God—it was then that she first felt the need and tasted the joy of a loving faith in the Inand tasted the joy of a loving latin in the in-finite, and the Eternal—it was then that she learned to say with a joy she had never known before, "Though He slay me, yet w?" Teet. We have passed, in this ninety or one hun-

I trust in Him." And so the flames purified her. Her former selfish life, with all its purher. Her former selfish life, with all its pur-poses, joys, and blessings, passed away, and she came forth from the furnace a new and spiritual being. She felt that for all that she had lost, she had made an infinite gain. Her when cleared and drained, makes the old narrow life had given place to one of ce- sugar plantations. The timber in this low lestial and boundless scope and aim. Her old pleasures were succeeded by those as principally. The swamps are infested with much more profound as heaven is higher than the earth. Her old possessions had passed also by the most beautiful and the sweetest away, but she knew that she was ' an heir of singing birds of the South. GREAT SUGAR REGION

LAND OF ORANGES.

demand are raised on the higher lands: the

AND BOUNTIES

1. Invalids, disabled since March 4, 1861

God to an inheritance incorruptible, undefied, and that passeth not away.' The ob-The Bayous Lafourche and Plaquemine, be hied, and that passeth not away. The ob-jects of her love had been taken away—par-ents, husband, children—all on which she had set her heart had faded like a dream, but in their place she had found the friendship One, whose great heart of love enfolded her in an eternal embrace, and taught her the se-ceedingly productive—much more so than any cret of rest, through confidence in his Divine the proton of the state—is almost exclu-sively cultivated. It is estimated that within

care. Are you able, my child, to perceive sively cultivated. It is estimated that within a compass of ten miles from Thibodeauville in the fountain of her happiness ?" the vicinity of the Bayous Black and Terre-bonne, more than one-tenth of the entire sugar The young girl raised her tearful eyes. "I see dimly," she said, " and my heart cries, crop of Louisiana is raised! ' Lead me to the Rock which is higher than V. G. R. Corn and sweet potatoes sufficient for the

### YOUR HAND.

demand are raised on the higher lands; the people have large, nice, productive gardens, and here grow, in rich abundance, the largest and finest oranges I have seen anywhere in the South, We have them in plenty, and at this season of the year may eat them with per-fect safety to the health. Not long ago a little boy of four years, playing about a railway, slid into a hole be-tween the sleepers, and while holding on to the rail with his two little fat hands, a dirt car came rushing along, and what did it do but run over those two little hands and crush them to pieces. The poor child was carried home, and when I went by the house the doc-WHO ARE ENTITLED TO PENSIONS Under the act of Congress approved July

tors were cutting them off. What a terrible loss to befall a child! Look 14, 1862, pensions are granted to the followyour hands, and think what you should do without them. How could you eat, dress, ing classes of persons : wash, take, fetch, hold, carry, cut, dig, pick, write, saw, build, without hands? No ma-

write, saw, build, without hands? No ma-chine was ever so wonderful as the hand. States in the line of duty. We hear a great deal of mowing and rcaping-machines: sewing machines.

We near a great deal of mowing and reaping-machines; sewing-machines, apple-pearers, stocking-knitters, clothes-wringers, carpet-tracted in the military or naval service, as sweepers, large, rude, clumsy, awkward things; while the small, neat, nimble, ready-hand can do the swork of every one, and a hundred times better. It costs nothing, does wiring, or from the time of the widow's re-viving, or from the time of the widow's re-

dressed lady in the room, and resolved to enjoy her tramph. With sparkling eyes and flushed cheeds, I saw her depart. Late in the night she returned, ascending the stairs with 'weary steps, and answering my salutation in a petulant tone, she took off her jewels, and throwing herself on the bed, burst into tears I tried to soothe her. For a while she an-swered me only with her sobs. Getting calm-er at length she said; 'O, I thought I should be so happy, and I don't know why I am not\_but it all seems so

families' heads, and the people living in the ter quantity, we were compelled neighborhood notified that if they harbored them their houses would be burned. Mr. Pe-terson, living at the head of Bull Mountain, was killed for Union sentiments. Two wom-en in Tasemblic account of the capital that is employed in our half of the capital that is employed in men. 80 years of age.

### Men Rebuked by a Democratic Organ.

The Missouri Republican of the 4th conains a well-considered, able, and patriotic editorial on the resolutions offered by Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, in the Confederate Congress. The Republican, after quoting the pith of the Foote resolutions, says : The plain meaning of these resolutions is

to manœuvre for four separate and indepen-dent Confederacies out of the old Union—the New England States to form one, the Middle, North-West like the picture? What have to lay alternate layers Mould be thought, so humble as to that they

of the Southern Confederacy. There is no compromise, no modification of any of the demands of the rebellious states.

For the possession of the privileges of navigating the Mississippi river and its tributa-ries, the North-west is to become the mere tool and eat's-paw of the Southern radi-cals in making war upon New England; and, antecedent to any negotiations, this section is to place itself in a condition of absolute helpthe most gigantic treason the world has ever known. The North-west is to take its soldiers from the Union side of the conflict and transfer them to the disunion side, and for this, forsooth, it is to en--what of right and law belongs to it.-e are to transfer the war to the free states;

and inaugurate armed civil strife within their borders merely to enable the secessionists to destroy the Union; and our reward shall be our own deserts. What love do we bear the, rebels that we should do this, base, ignoble,

mistice, reconstruction, peace, etc., in the North as long as such insults are offered to the pride and honor of the loyal people. If the rebels will not now listen to reason, but insist upon the humiliation and degradation of the citizens of the states remaining in the Union, let us bide the time when they may come to their senses. To our minds it is certain that disunion and permanent peace are utterly in-compatible.

#### THADDEUS STEVENS IN CONGRESS.

The most scathing reply to the defamers and denouncers of New England, was made The most scathing reply to the defamers and denouncers of New England, was made by Mr. Stevens, His remarks upon the course of Cox, of Ohio, are among the best ever made in Congress. Cox was present when he made them, and he writhed in his scat so long as he was the subject of the remarks. There was also a short passage between Mr. Stevens

capital that is employed in woolen manufac tures, and Massachusetts alone has nearly en in Tuscumbia county were torn to pieces by bloodhounds. In addition to the forego-ing, one hundred families, driven out of Ala-bama, reached Corinth on foot without food of the war, consecuent upon the largely inbama, reached Corinth on foot without food or clothing. Some of the fugitives are old of the war, consequent upon the largely in-creased demand for woolen fabrics, has given an impetus to the sheep interest, and is in-The North-Western Disunion "Pence" to that field of husbandry.

> FLAX CULTURE IN OHIO. The people of Central Ohio are preparing to raise a large quantity of flax for the coming season. It is said the present price of flax seed will fully whole labor and cost of reimburse for raising a crop of flax, and with a vast amount of land in the state unoccupied by any other crop, probably the people cannot in any other way better improve their time.

Arere

PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Phosphate of lime Northern, and Western States to form anoth-er, the slave state a third, and the Pacific made by mixing one hundred pounds of pulates and the territories west of the Rocky verized bones with twenty nine pounds of sul-Mountains to constitute a fourth. How does phuric acid. Another process more tardy is of ashes or lime Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, done process requires some weeks to deco the bones and make them available as maaccept such terms of peace as these? nure. When such an important fertilizer It will be seen that there is not one word can be made it is bad policy for farmers to

about any surrender whatever on the part sell their ashes or throw away bones.

A member of the Belgian Central Society of agriculture has recommended to the atten-tion of the society a new variety of the potato, which is remarkable in the triple point o view of flavor, abundance and facility of preservation. It appears to be a variety of pre-ervation. It appears to be a variety of what is called chardon in Belgium. The stalk grows to the height of twelve inches, and throws out many branches. The blossom is WE collect and purchase the Treasury Certifi-cates for arrears of Pay and Bounty, for one per cent. in addition to the exchange. Also, col-lect and cash discharged officers and addier's ac-counts at low rates. BANKER'S REFERENCES. SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors of Claims, 3m45] 2 Park Place, New York. samess, at the same time that it connives at ne most gigantic treason the world has ever A field of one acre of third class quality, light ly manured, produced 22,000 kilogrammes of sound potatoes. The neighboring farmers were astonished, not only at the produce, but at the absence of any unsound HAVING had some experience in the treatment of this disease, we are prepared to say to the potatoes. The crop was dug out on 12th.

suicidal thing? We hope there will be no more talk of ar

ies published in the Morning Star, who do no patronize it, must accomp ny them with cash equal to five cents a line, to insure an insertion. Dird in Portland, Me., June 9. Rev. GEOBOR JL. A. Jaged 48 years and 4 months. Com.

ULTAN inged 43 years and 4 months. Died in Bedford, Mich., Jan. 26, A. S. BUTLER, and Feb. 10, ELIZABETH, wife of Bro. Butler, leav-ing five children and numerous other friends, to mourn their loss. Brother and sister Butler united with the Bedford and Erie church in April, 1846, and had ever lived faithful and worthy members. Com.

Died of fever in New Orleans, June 2, CHARLES

made the Congress. Cox was presented in his seat so long made them, and he writhed in his seat so long as he was the subject of the remarks. There was also a short passage between Mr. Stevens and Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, which was and Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, which was and Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, which was and Mr. Wadsworth of Kentucky, which was and Mr. Wadsworth instantly jumps up with the question, "Does the gentleman allude to me?" Mr. Stevens, with that super-tilious and withering air which he knows so well how to assume, replies, "I did not al-league Mr. Crittenden, who is justly distin-gresshed for his abilities !"--Cor. A. S. Standd-

gow, where the congestion of the brain ended, his frequent is a do do draws. Thus, the minister with the people suffers in do do this most wicked rebellion. How long must the blood of our sons be poured out to atone for the sin Life of Colby, of American slavery? His functal services were do do observed at Pierpont, where he enlisted, Jan 4. Life of Marks, do do R. CLARK. do do Church History,

H. CLAEK. Diedfof fever, in Berlin, Md., Dec. 4, Mr. HIRAM S. WoODMAN, aged 28. Mr. Woodman was native of New Hampton, but for the last ten years he had been a citizen of Holderness, where he was in the employ of the railroad company, faithfully perform-ing every duty. At the breaking out of the rebel-lion he was very much roused to the importance of do do Church Member's Book do do Church Member's Book ing every duty. At the breaking out of the rebel-lion he was very much roused to the importance of crushing it out, and sustaining the government, but an aged and enfeebled mother had claims upon him which he considered paramount to all others—yet the President's last call caused him to break over the sacred bond, and offer his services to his coun-try. He enlisted in the 12th N. H. regiment and went out full of hope and zeal, but was soon seized with fever, and left mattended and uncared for in Berlin, while the regiment went "marching along." Tidings of his sickness very soon reached his 'friends, and his brother (now a resident of S. Wey-mouth, Mass.,) hastened to him and ministered to his necessities through weeks of weary suffering, and wintessed an example of patience and fortitude rarely seen. But a brother's love could not save him—he wasted and fell a victim to the devouring madady. His remains were brought home and lov-Thoughts upon Thought, Manual, do Appeal to Conscience. munionist. Choralist, do Dialogues & Recitations, single, do do dozen, Minutes of G. Conference, single, There is no discount on the Minu MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD.

him—he wasted and fell a victim to the devouring malady. His remains were brought home and lov-ingly committed to the grave by weeping friends and heart-broken relatives, but his memory will even live in the hearts of all who knew him fresh with laurels, not of wealth or fame, but of virtue, goodness and usefulness. He was a young man of no ordinary talent; and possessed a very strong mind; but dk-tremely modest and unassuming—an 'exception to the majority of the young men of the present day, inasmuch as he was strictly temperate in all things, and scorned the paths of the impure, while he ever chose the society of the virtuus, firmly standing on the side of right in all things. He suffered and died for his country, and who can do more ? 1862-3] WINTER ARRANGEMENT. [1862-3] ON and after Nov. 17, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Hill@dale Station as follows, daily, except Sundays: Going East. Leave Hillsdale at 1.57 A. M. and 12.29 F. M.

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