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For the Morning Star. "THE PREEWILL BAPTIST DENOM-INATION."

teresting to every thorough-hearted Freewill

And yet its perusal has, saddened us. The physician goes from the presence of his patient with an ominous shake of the head, that itent with an ominous shake of the head, that

the truth? Are there not modifying and counteracting influences, that would give an entirely different shading to the picture, which lived the picture, which lived the picture, which lived the picture, which lived the picture with him to be judged by man—he that judgeth him is the Loid. Execut omnes. are omitted from the inventory? And is it not possible that-probably in the intensity of his interest—the author has over-estimated

too boldly in the foreground, and thunder-clouds are where there should be only the This plan we have found productive of great clouds are where there should be only the bright, enlivening cirri." A. D. W.

For the Morning Star.

SYNOPSIS OF A DISCUSSION IN A RAILROAD CAR; MAY, 1862.

Persons: A Doctor from Newark, N. Jr.; Doctor's Friend; Viator, and other passen-Doctor takes the seat next in front of Viator and fills it with his earpet bag, fish basket, fishing tackle, corpus, &c. Viator reads the latest and his it with his carpet oug, also based, hisr-ing tackle, corpus, &c. Viator reads the latest news from McClellan's army in, the Peninsu-la. Dr. rises to see to something outside be-fore cars start. He looks round at Viator; says he thinks he looks like an honest man, and asks if he will please see that no one takes away any of his traps in his absence?— Viator gives an affirmative nod, and "thinks no one here will touch them." As he goes out gents opposite think he paid Viator a compliment, but them something else; and express approval of Viator's answer. Dr. returns; revolver in his pocket, and wouldn't hesitate to shoot one if he had a chance. He talks piously with stranger, who takes a seat beside him. Viator, having finished reading the news, en-"If we say that we have

ters into conversation with him. Dr. believes in perfection. Viator thinks that should be the Christian's aim. Dr. thinks the true Christian tian attains it. Viator holds that though the Christian strives for it, facts show that he still falls short. Dr. quotes. "He that committies the committee of the com in perfection. Viator thinks that should be falls short. Dr. quotes, "He that committeth sin is of the devil." We cannot be Christians and of the devil at the same time. Viator holds that the passage quoted refers to the man who sins habitually, and is under the power of sin as its slave, and so possesses a porated into the year's work as a part of its sinful character. That this is so, appears from another verse in the same epistle, which sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.—
Dr. thinks that passage has reference to past
sin—sin pardoned—sin committed before he
was a Christian at all. The Christian when was a Christian at all. The Christian when pardoned is "free from sin;" he has no sin. Viator cannot see it so. If the first passage refers to present time, as indicated by the tense of the verb, so also the second passage, so also the second passage, to present time. for the same reason, refers to present time, that the churches are too low and discouraged to undertake an extra meeting of this nature, Chasistian is "free from sin," as a ruling power. "Sin shall not have dominion over you." There are many passages that substantiate this view. The apostle, while addressing Christians, says: "If we concess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness"—but according to the Dr.'s view, the Christian has no sin to confess. Another passage says: "For there is no man that sinneth not." Dr. objects to the application of that passage: it is the confess. the application of that passage; it is from the This much is said of our plan of operations.

This much is said of our plan of operations Old Testament, and does not apply to Christians now. Viator maintains its application. It is in Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple and states a solomon truth, application. the temple, and states a solemn truth, applicable to man in all ages. There is nothing to sustain the idea that the good men of the olden time were not as good as good men now. We are required by the New Testa"see how they fare, and take their pledge." learn from their writings. Dr. thinks Viator a Calvinist-Calvinism has done much If men think they may sin and yet be christians—why they will sin, as a matter of course, but if they believe that when they sin they are no longer Christians, then they will keep from sin. Viator cares not what he may be called—his aim is to be a Bible Christian. Words of their Saviour, "Lo, I am with you words of their Saviour, "Lo, I am with you words of their Saviour, "Lo, I am with you words of their Saviour, "Lo, I am with you words of their Saviour," Lo, I am with you He regards the law as "exceeding broad," and while he believes himself a Christian, he has yet daily occasion to offer up the prayer taught by the Lord Jesus himself to his followers. "And foreign up their loins once again, and "press forward in the heavenly lowers." And foreign up their loins once again, and "press forward in the heavenly lowers." lowers, "And forgive us our sins." Paul laid no claim to perfection, but positively disclaimed it. Surely Paul's life and teaching was not labors. How often she mourns over the consuch as to give encouragement to sin? What dition of Zion! She is often found in tears, does Dr. think of those cases recorded where Christians did sin?—Peter's denial; his con-in these "hard times for ministers." "Speak duct at Antioch, for which Paul said "he was to be blamed;" the angry separation between Paul and Barnabas; the sleeping of the apost Paul and Barnabas; the tles while on guard in the garden, &c. Dr. thinks that Peter was not a Christian at the time of his denial, for he had afterward to be converted. If he committed sin at Antioch, then also he was not a Christian. Does not think Paul and Barnabas committed sin; they simply could not agree about a matter, and separated-a good example for others-As to the apostles sleeping in the garden, he did not think that was any sin. Jesus himself excused them, saying, "The spirit truly is willing, but the flesh is weak." Viator has a different view of all these cases. Take the last. The command of Christ to the apostles was to Watch, while he went to pray; but when he returned he found them asleep, and reprimanded them, saying, "What! could ye not watch with me one hour? Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation," &c. They did not obey the law of Christ, and pray with them and for them not forget were therefore sinners. Their sin was certainly equal to that quite too common one among Christians at the present day, viz., sleeping in church. Does not the Dr. think it a sin to sleep in church?" Dr. replies that he does not; that he often sleeps in meeting, but never feels condemned for it; for when he does, 'it is because of the weakness of the flesh. Viator submits that on the same principle all sin might be excused. Christ extenuated the

and talk of other matters. The Dr. soon becomes poetic, and quotes an eloquent passage several other of our literary institutions. ways produce love; there are exceptions .- this conclusion, we have Dr. thinks there are no exceptions. Viator to find. refers him to the greatest manifestation of

blame, but did not excuse the apostles. His,

the Dr.'s, not feeling condemned for sleeping

revolver, while he himself carries none. (Here the Dr. gets warm, while gents laugh.) Dr. urges Viator to lay aside his views; that he would be more useful and do more good as a Methodist. Does he not know that the Methodists are by far the most successful and the most The article in the Oct. number of the Quarterly, under the above caption, is deeply inproval, and of the truth of the doctrines teresting to every thorough-hearted Freewill which they hold. Viator demurs; does not Baptist. It touches questions involving our denominational life, and touches them with a master's hand.

which they hold. Value and touch so the consider it safe to take success as the test of truth; argues from history. He likes the Methodists for some things—their zeal, earnest efforts in sending abroad the gospel, &c.

tient with an ominous shake of the head, that imparts little hope to anxious friends. His tone is that of deprecation and discouragement.

This perhaps is all right, if facts so signify—though our most skilful physicians are usually chary of forebodings in any case. But it does not seem to us that our denomination is in so discouraging a position. Much of what the author says is true. But has he told all the author says is true. But has he told all excitement, receast his own words. Viator is a Christian, but deceived in the matter of doctrine. His friend, with increasing excitement, receast his own words. Viator

For the Morning Star.

THREE DAYS' MEETINGS. and over-stated some of the discouraging features?

Such, at least, seems to us to be the case. The shading is too dark, drawbacks are set too heldly in the foreground and thunder.

good. Each church has by this means what is equal in value to a session of the Q. M. ev-

ery year. Under this system, several of our churches last winter enjoyed interesting seasons of revival. At North Scituate, six or seven conversions occurred. At Olneyville, a dozen or more; at Tiverton, a considerable number, and so of others. This fall the meetings have already commenced with good success. At Georgiaville, two weeks since, with Bro. Phillips attended by McKeown and Redlon, the meeting was characterized by an increas ing interest among the members of the church, whose faithfulness, with the thorough ministry of the pastor, gave promise of still

greater good. Last week a similar meeting with Bro. Mc Kenzie at Tiverton, attended by Bradbury and Redlon, resulted in a similar good. Here Bro. McKenzie has a great parish, and is do-ing a great work with his strong talents, helped by a large number of substantial men and women, many of whom go miles to attend approval of Viator's answer. Dr. rectains and women, many of whom go mines to attend is quite talkative with ladies in front of him; the meetings. The meetings here were made likes hunting and fishing; is now on an exvery solemn by the occurrence of two funer-cursion; wonders if there are any secessh about these parts? is ready for them; has a bout these parts? is ready for them; has a bout these parts? is ready wouldn't hesitate sixty, a member of the church, who had been helping a neighbor husk on Wednesday, in his usual health, and while taking his supper

fell back in his chair and died instantly. At these meetings the chief effort is not to carried out generally in the denomination be effective of much good? True, a charch may have a three days' meeting when they choose and some do, but that kind of work would be increased ten-fold, if such a plan were incor cessary transactions.

Besides, a large number of ministers bestrength at home, so that our churches will

For the Morning Star. MAKE AN EFFORT

" see how they fare, and take their pledge as our example, and to All this year they have toiled, and for a num ber of years, without many words of encour agement from their friends. Give them word of cheer. Let them see and feel that alway, even unto the end of the world"—re-fer them to the precious promises of God's

And do not forget that companion of their

Visit that little, feeble church, who for years have tried to honor Jesus. They love the gospel. Their hearts are warm, they are hospitable and generous; their door is always open to the servant of Christ, but they are tried and sometimes tempted to falter. to their memories the text, "He that endureth to the end, the same shall be saved."-Point them to the dawn of a better day; and, as you thus commune with them, Jesus will be in your midst; your "hearts burn," the tear starts, and you be blest and rejoice together. O for more sympathy between God's people! Let every little band be stimulated and strengthened by the active cooperation of their more favored brethren.

-pray with them and for them, not forget ting their families, their children. fall in," that the ranks of Christ's army may be filled. Inspire them by your own de votion and earnestness. By these efforts and many others you could put forth, discover the power you possess for good in the cause of

For the Morning Star. NEEDED ... AN APPARATUS. NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, Wasioja,

in church, was in consequence of the defective views which he held of the law, but was no Nov. 7, 1862 We had fondly hoped that the General Co proof of his innocence.

Here they rest awhile from the discussion, appropriation, for a much-needed philosophiand chemical apparatus—as it had done to from Young, to the effect that love secures was, however, thought impolitic and impractive love. Viator remarks that love does not alticable to confinue such appropriations. With not a word of fault Yet we are painfully conscious that we still

the amount, the end would be gained. Or, should one hundred forward only one dollar each, the same end would be reached. It will be a small thing to each—a large one to us.

F. W. BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES. FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 3.

o'clock by the President, Rev. B. F. Hayes,
The heathen are the seedlings of angels, and

M. H. Abbey.

hour. As we pass these various departments printing presses; converted their squalid mis-Christian benevolence and enterprise be-re our minds, this Foreign Mission enter-radation into elevation, their barbarism to ise has its place among them and its impornce, by some, is considered of more
sportance than some others. As to the promade the wilderness to rejoice as the rose, importance than some others. As to the propriety of it as a gospel enterprise there can be no question. It embodies the very essence of the spirit of the gospel. All know that the gospel is to be sent to the remotest bounds of the earth, and that the parting words of Christ to his disciples when he gave them their gospel commission were, that they should go into all the world and preach it to every creature. In the early age of the Christian church they carried out this commission to the fallest extent possible, and went everywhere preaching the world among the heathen. Of all people who have the gospel it may be said, "Unto you is the word of this salvation sent," for none have it among Jews or Gent tiles unless it is sent to them by the instrumentality of others. They have not active the same importance than some or rejoice as the rose, and the desert to be glad.

Jesus - dispensed temporal blessings and reached men's hearts by relieving their temporal vants, and the missionaries have done the same; and, like him, in dispensing these temporal blessings they have had a spiritual one in view.

2. The Spirit of Missions.—
With such an object in view, with what spirits should it be prosceded? One which is ready to serve God in all the openings of his providence—such as the apostle thus enjoins:

"As ye have opportunity, do good unto all men." Original sin opened the way for God to show his infinite mercy, and it was immediately shown. John the Baptist-opened the way for the Saviour, and he passed into it. strumentality of others. They have not acquired it themselves, and have nothing of it The true missionary spirit is here illustrated except what they have received. For the sake Where God opens a door for labor, the spirit of the influence it will exert on ourselves, we need to do all we are now doing to send it to Sutton was the John Baptist to our denomiothers, and even more. When a tree arrives at full maturity and ceases to grow, then it sending out the laborers into our field. They egins to die. And so with the church .- had located at Calcutta and left a space near the When it ceases to send out influences for the car of Jugernath unoccupied. Sutton heard evangelization of others: when it ceases to of our denomination by a stray bundle of our extend its influence around; when it ceases publication sent to him, and he started for

return. Dr. thinks they do love when the possession of one would very materially add titute of the gospel, and then his duty is clear preached and prayed and sacrificed, been rein- in the pocket after duc.

MORNING STAR. love of Christ is fully brought before them; says he thinks better of man than Viator does. Viator does not see it; and refers him to his friends here, in proportion to their number and means, contributed very liberally, in establishing the school at the outset. Then, notwithstanding the pressure of the times—

can go no farther, but it will be transplanted with the extra pressure upon us in this state of the tunes—we are engaged in finishing the unfinished portion of the building, paying as we go.—
The workmen are now at work, and a considthe world, for a witness to all nations, then

The workmen are now at work, and a considerable advance toward completion will be made before the cold puts a stop to operations. And besides this, we are collecting subscriptions, and paying off some former floating indebtedness. Under these circumstances, it seems impracticable to raise the means here for procuring an apparatus.

But perhaps friends at a distance will feel it a privilege to assist us. Five dollars each, from twenty individuals, would be to us, for this purpose, a very important and valuable sum. Are there twenty friends who would like thus to bestow such a boon upon this new state? Perhaps if each one who feels "almost persuaded," should actually inclose us the amount, the end would be gained. Or,

We are trying to do something in God's vineyard. We see opportunities before us that we alone have not the means to improve. If any of God's children, or friends of humanment of all eyes and all hearts. The ocean is a missionary, it sends up its waters to the it any of God's children, or friends of humanity, feel like uniting with us in improving is a missionary. It sends up its waters to the clouds, to return again, watering all lands and shall most joyfully and thankfully accept the co-operation, and by it feel impelled to greater diligence and increased fidelity.

It is said that some have received the impression that we have rece pression that we have no place for an apparatus, if we had one. This is an entire mistake: There is a fine room, 23 by 17 feet, affording the amplest and finest accommodation. of course, one hundred dollars will not go and supplies the wants of the world, and so of course, one hundred dollars will not go and supplies the wants of the world, and so very fas in purchasing apparatus. And yet, with even that small sum, large results would be secured.

The apparatus is greatly needed for the coming term, which commences next week.—
Funds received soon would be available for the complete the supplies the wants of the world, and so abundantly that none need suffer. If all are not supplied abundantly with all these blessings, it is no fault of the agents nor of the God who employs them.

In pursuing this subject let us consider the object, the spirit and the success of Missions.

The object is to reach lost men. In the

that purpose, as the term continues eighteen weeks, with a recess at Christmas and New Year.

The prospects for attendance next term are unexpectedly good. More rooms have been most fifthy; the sparkling principle of immorunexpectedly good. More rooms have been taken than ever before at a corresponding period—though probably there will be more self-boarding than heretofore.

Any one who will give any amount toward an apparatus for the institution, will please send it to the undersigned, at Wasioja, Dodge Co., Min.

ALVIN D. WILLIAMS.

Mose filth; the sparkling principle of immoratality, which he wishes to reach, research from the wishes to reach the wishes to reach, research from the wishes to reach, research from the wishes to reach the wishes the wishes to reach the wishes the wishes the wishes the wishes the

from idolatry and its eternal consequences?
What worlds of misery would be obviated,
what worlds of happiness gained—perpetuated throughout the cycles of eternity. Why
is not the work as great to save a heathen who has within him the elements which will in the The Society was called to order at 3 1-2 progress of the future make him what Gabriel who read hymn 833, which was sung by the choir.

The heathen are the seedings of angels, and if saved will become angels. The most degraded heathen, if saved through Christ, will After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. graded heathen, if saved through Christ, will as surely reach the height of knowledge now attained by Gabriel as your child will, if spared, arrive at the stature and intelligence of Rev. C. O. Libby, Corresponding Secreta-mature years. The missionary comes to him ry, then read the report, of which we give to stop his wanderings and place him on the

Rep. C. O. Libby, Corresponding Secretary of which we give the following abstract:

Report of Corresponding Secretary of Foreign Atternmentioning the common calamity which has been sensing of the area of our country with such a paralyzing effect, it is to a foreign nation and in a foreign eight per in per in out out out following abstract is and promoting all good. It was argued that the man, or people in perit out il poorly afford to dispense with these calamites upon us our surest way was to repet and show our penitinge to be careful on the blessings of Heaven, and as our sins had brought these calamites upon us our surest way was to a paralyzing country afford to dispense with the second of the population who give evidence of pitty. Add it is an established fact that there are more converts to Christianity from the area of conversions in Christense and show our penitinge by opposing all evil and promoting all good. It was argued that our other heaven, and as our sins had brought these calamites upon us our surest way was to repet the population with there are more converts to Christianity from the proportion to the ministers employed than there are off conversions in Christian there are more converts to Christianity from the proportion of the ministers employed than there are off conversions in Christianity from the proportion of the manned of the population who give evidence of pitty. Add it is an established fact that there are more converts to Christianity from the proportion to the ministers employed than there are off conversions in Christianity from the proportion of the manned of the population who give evidence of pitty. Add it is an established fact that there are more converts to Christianity from the proportion of the manned of the proportion of the proportion of the manned of words from their lips or books; overcoming onsidered separately.

Balasore has belonging to it, as missionaries, for mid sister Cooley, Bro, and sister Smith—all of which they are subjected; the endurance of a which they are subjected; the endurance of a the isolation from congenial society to

res, viz.: Kamal Naik and Silas Curtis. In the natural friends. All these he enducts is treport from Balasore the charch is represented be in a very prosperous condition, eight having ten recently restored to fellowship who had been as well as spiritual blessings. The gospel as well as spiritual blessings. The gospel so he in a very prosperous contation, eight had been been recently restored to fellowship who had been been recently excluded—two excluded—two died—present number, 38. The Subbath school is attended to the state of the substance of the substanc JELLASORE. To this station belong Bro, and sister Hallam and sister Crawford, and also Bhagabat and Dula, who are native preachers. The church at this place has a branch at Santipore. Both the church and branch are in a more thriving condition than ever before—since Bro. Hallam has been there. Some conversions, and some anxious. Added by baptism, 1; by letter, 1; restpred; 3; present humber, 34.

The preaching here has met with less opposition of late than formerly, and the hearers are more attentive, and some former opposers are among them. A Christian had lately been elected chief of a Hindov illage, and almost literally compelled against

A Christian had lately been elected chief of a Hindoo village, and almost literally compelled against his will to accept the office. The Hindoo chief was removed to make room for the Christian. They are thinking of locating a native preacher there, as there are inquirers. It has become a case of frequent of currence for the natives to break caste.

In another village that had been visited the community in general had declared themselves ready to renounce heathenism and declared themselves ready to renounce heathenism and declared themselves nominal Christians.

The girls' boarding school is promising, under the care of sister Crawford.

Following this were accounts of Bro. Smith's return to America with his family for a season on account of failing health—of the labors of Bro. Cooley for the past year, and the return to India of Bro. Bacheler.

The advanced is land at that time, and under those precise circumstances, the Indian armore would have thrown themselves into the centre of the Atlantic States at the time of the lowest depression of the American army. These missionary efforts won over the Indian to become our friends.

Great discoveries have been made by modern missionaries, and great additions to scientific knowledge. They have discovered about one hundred islands and given the history of heathen nations to the civilized world; their manners, and customs, and religious; made

bacheler.

The conclusion of the report starts with the question, Shall the mission be sustained, which is, of course, answered and vigorously argued affirmatively, with an urgent appeal to all the friends of missions to come up to the work.

[This Report was so condensed that it is impossible to give an abstract of it which does it justice.]

After the report was read and adopted, the Society was addressed by and introduced modern arts and sciences and manners among them; made of them good ontent to offer only a few remarks as an information to the exercises of the present

to be aggressive and progressive, and widen América to make our acquaintance. He came more and more the circle of its action, then and preached. A society was organized, and work, and all the call to action a Christian should desire is to know of a single place des-

God has blessed the enterprise.

When Midnapore was vacated a few years since it was thought best to invite another denomination to occupy the ground. Bacheler called on the London Missionary Society for this purpose, but could obtain no aid. The Secretary said: "Tell your people they must provide for that place, and we must continue our operations up the Ganges." Providence seems to have allotted this field to us, and the Rev. B. B. Smith, a returned missionary.—

ed.

A missionary of the Moravian church went to the West Indies to preach to the slaves.—
He could not liberate them, and he had no opportunity to teach them when not employed, as they were driven to labor from early morn till late at night. As an only alternative, rather than abandon his project, he sold himself as a slave, that he might be with them and teach them of Lews. He taught them

what he could without inconvenience, and the true missionary spirit prompts us to follow his wanderers on their pilgrimages to Jugernath,

mite." The last words of Brol. Bacheler when he sailed for India were: "This is the happiest moment of my life."

It is a spirit of humanity. It looks at another's wants, and becomes so deeply impressed with a sense of them as to feel them. [This was illustrated by supposing a neighbor's child that has accidentally fallen into a well and should consider this work, unless they are discould for specially engaged in this work of evaluation. This child is the sailed for India word and 730 natives engaged in the work of evaluation. This would give only one missionary for 400,000 souls, and only one for 3000 square miles. The harvest is thus great, and so few the laborers! India has a claim on every Christian, but some are especially bound to consider what they can do. All young men should consider this work, unless they are discould for specially engaged in the work of evaluation. whose life you decline to save. This child il-qualified or specially engaged in this home lustrates the heathen in his helpless condition, field. Unless they have intellectual training.

3. The Success of Missions. 3. The Success of Missions.

Formerly the missionaries were told that the old established forms of error and deeply many never heard it? It is a trial to leave home, seen success attend the missionary effort.— a land—so morally degraded—so destitute of With two thousand missionaries in the field, privileges? But what except Christianity can 400,000 converts are reported from all the improve their condition? It is a noble and different missionary stations. It is estimated honorable work. It is the post of danger and

ernor and 13 the nations." "He shall fave everywhere that God may not smite that land, and that all may think of that country, and suitable laborers be increased and those laborershim. His name shall endure forever.—
His name shall be continued as long as the sun, and ment shall be blessed in him. All nations shall serves all cells be blessed in him. All nations shall be blessed. Let the whole Hymn. 860.

arth be filled with his glory."

These are a very few of the intimations of sionary, Rev. R. Cooley, addressed the society as follows:

The change has been very great in relation.

The change has been very great in relation. the means are used the earth will be given to

undertake to stop the flow of the Niagara as to stop the flow of missions. Work of this dimension requires time. God took six days to create the world. Man wants to do all his work at once. Man would have given the Redeemer the next day after the sin, but God waited four thousand years. When an immigrant settles in the wilderness he begins by degrees and works and waits, fells the trees and clears the land gradually. So does the missionary, gathering in a few converts, cropfew who will give a tenth or who will practise missionary, gathering in a few converts, crop-ping a few errors, planting a little seed, and reaping a small harvest. Farmers have to wait for their harvest, and do not become impatient for a crop till harvest time. So the missionary scatters seed on various soils, and has a wrong place—with the cause of Christ. If time and harvest for the gospel, as plainly as order would be reversed. Extravagance is

reckon on valor, my little tro

count I my life dear," &c.

We should pray for the success of missions.

small sources many have been able to do much for the cause. We should live on and labor seen so much capital in the hands of He who gives will save souls thereby.

ordance with an ancient Eastern custom, ests to furnish some part of the entertainent. He hoped this custom would be follow-on this occasion. He thought there hardly have an opportunity till evening. But Christ intended there should be at least this he hoped that when it did come it would draw amount and as much more to be given as free he hoped that when it did come it would draw amount of the compound interest for all the time it remained will offerings as one might be disposed to compound interest for all the time it remained give; for they called for these in the old dis-

Voted to adjourn till 7 o'clock, P. M.

Benediction by B. F. Hayes. Called to order at 7, P. M., by B. F. Hayes, President.

Hymn 839 was read by O. E. Baker and ung by the choir. Prayer by E. B. Fernald, followed by anoth-

seems to have allotted this field to us, and the missionary spirit would prompt us to accept the allotment, and at least try to occupy our field of labor?

The spirit of missions is one that lays aside aff selfishness in end and aim to serve a better purpose than the promotion of any selfish end. All is borne cheerfully that can be borne for the benefit of the higher cause and promotion of a nobler object, and prompts one to consent as readily to be a servant as a king, provided the nobler end may be the better served.

Rev. B. B. Smith, a returned missionary.—
He opened his address by relating an anectote of a young clergyman who inquired of the Duke of Wellington whether he thought the natives of India were capable of receiving religious instruction. The Duke Saviour, to "go into all the world," &c., which the Duke called the "marching orders," and told him that all he had to do was to obey, regardless of the result.

This view of the matter is a correct one, yet it is more pleasant to have our pathway

and teach them of Jesus. He taught them, talk to others of their duty, but the devoted and they believed. Here is the spirit of the missionary.

This spirit cheerfully welcomes all Chrisurge its claims, and those who labered in Intian sacrifices and labors. It prompts those that and witnessed the degradation cannot fail who give, to give till they feel that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesset the Saviour to give his life for the world. He sacrificed. His was not giving with the sacrificed. His was not giving the sacrificed that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesset the sacrificed the sacrificed that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesset the sacrificed the sacrificed that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesset the sacrificed the sacrificed that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesset the sacrificed that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesset the sacrificed that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesset the sacrificed that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesset the sacrificed that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesset the sacrificed that they are to speak strongly on its behalf. To witnesse this degradation must deepen those emotrue missionary spirit prompts us to follow his example of surrendering case and bidding welcome to suffering. The missionary himself must be actuated by this spirit. [Here followed a description of the sat ficing spirit of the missionary who tears him a from home and friends, &c.] This is the the spirit of the great Missionary from heaven. It says to all calls for aid from any department of the cause: "Here am I send me." How easy to sacrifice when the heart is right! Sister Phillips, whose body now lies in India, said: "Had I thousands of gold and silver, I would lay it all on the altar of missions, to the last had I thousands of gold and a large of missions; to the last preach the gospel are only 440 missionaries mite." The last words of Broj. Bacheler when and 730 natives engaged in the work of evan-

whom we are called by the providence of God and the calls of duty to save.]

Carey, who had so long meditated on the condition of the heathen as to feel for them, said: "Brethren, if you will hold the rope, I will go into the well."

The Success of Missions. rooted prejudices of the heathen could not be with all its endearments, and our country with overcome by the power of truth. But we have all its blessings, for a life so laborious in such

and return unto the Lord; and all the kin-dreds of the nations shall worship before him; It is not only a duty to give but to pray for Br. and sister Cooley, Bro, and sister Smith—all of which they are subjected; the endurance of a which they are subjected; the danger of dying far from hot elimits; the danger of dying far from hot eli

sun, and mersalth one obsessed. Let the whole Hymn 860.

earth be filled with his glory."

After this exercise another returned mis-

the Lord. Such is the destiny of the gospel. to missions in public opinion since Sidney Hath he said, and shall he not do it? Hath Smith ridiculed Dr. Carey (whom he called a spoken, and shall he not make it good?"

consecrated cobbler) for troubling his mind about the heathen. And great has been the missionaries will follow. We may as well adwance in contributions since the first collec-nuclertake to stop the flow of the Niagara as tion taken for it in Andrew Fuller's church in God has promised a seed this cause was as dear as it should be, this for the literal crop:

The truthfulness of the principles insures success. We cannot sarrifice for a true principle without success. Missionary lives have ciple without success. Missionary lives have circumstances had asset at the delegation of the sacrificed, and merk at home have felt on the way to a missionary meeting, to exhapse a half dollar, that he might be able to when Leonides and his band fought and died put a quarter into the collection. It would at Thermonylar Xerxes became disheartened, be difficult to induce such a man to do more,

When Leonides and his band longle and the date that the condes and his band longle and the date that the months are to depend on the condes said: "If we are to depend on the history and comforts and luxuries.—

The condes and his band longle and the date that the longle are the months and the months are the months and the condes and his band longle and the months are the longle and his band longle and the months are the longle and his band longle and the months are the longle and his band longle and the months are the longle and his band longle and the longle and his band longle and the longle and his band longle and the longle and the longle and the longle and his band longle and the longle and his band longle and the longle and his band longle and his ba sufficient." So is the courage of the mission-all he felt it his duty to give, though urged to aries. They contend against apparent odds; do more. This was not an isolated case. Ofgive their lives cheerfully. Paul says, when then a congregation of 200 or 300 would give their lives cheerfully. Paul says, when the acongregation of 200 or 300 would give their in the opposing obstacles before only \$2. \$3. or \$4. This is a sad comment on the churches. There is but little praying for laborers to be thrust into the field. How small a proportion do these contribu-Judson would not give up. He was bound to continue his labors, and asked for twenty years longer, that the success might be fully church. But lamentations over the past are oved. - church. But lamentations over the past are useless. Our question is, what does God now No former age has

on, and continue to bestow. We should take tains as the present; employed in commerce care of our Sabbath school missions, and all and invested in stocks and real estate and such institutions. He that gives, may live two comforts and luxuries. Should a fair share lives, one here and one by his representative of this he consecrated, there would be no lack of funds for missionary purposes. By what standard should Christians estimate the After singing by the choir

Rev. R. Cooley informed the audience that he had certificates of life membership for the members of the F. M. Society, which had has it been supposed that this was an indeteren got up by some individuals, which could minate matter as to how much one should give been got up by some individuals, which could be purchased by those who had become life as a Christian. The apostle required that all should give as they were prospered. Whatpense of engraving and publishing.

B. F. Hayes says that in ancient times the best of the wine was kept till the last of the feast, and what was also yery remarkable was the prospection. A tenth was then demanded as optimized that it was manufactured on the spet. the fact that it was manufactured on the spot.

This furnishing of wine by the Saviour was in pel, that less will answer them under the law In the early church and for many centuries a according to which it became the duty of the certain amount was required. And the Saviour and apostles have given us some plain hints on this. The Savjour intimated to the Pharisees that they should give the tithes and night be some benevolent souls here whose that they should give the three and perform much more. By the same rule then we may set aside the tithings, we may also set aside the Sabbath. No doubt Christ intended there should be at least this

pensation from all—not excepting the Levites, who answered to the ministers. They should not withhold because of small salaries. If

they are faithful in example as well as precept, they will be, perhaps, better sustained.

Some think the Foreign Mission interest has been overlead because of the has been overlooked because of the numerous Home Mission interests. It is a good thing to have these Home Mission interests for the development and cultivation of benevolence; and these interests will, no doubt, increase, and wide doors open to the South for Home Mission operations there. If we would act on Bible principles, all these enterprises would be well sustained.

All our ministers should try to bring up to the Bible rule of giving or rather paying, to the Lord. The people furnished all that was required for the tabernacle and were required to stop. Dr. Stevens thinks the Tem-ple cost \$3,000,000,000, which was all contributed freely by that small nation—saide from their tithes. God requires that this laying aside flould be done willingly; for he loveth the cheerful gives.

The bequeathing of property to the cause is too little done. Too many withhold from the Lord their tithes, and then still withhold them and give the amount to their heirs, to be squandered. Greater responsibility than most persons are aware of, rest on us in this matter. matter. "If ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who shall commit to you the true riches." "Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses burst forth with

At the close of Bro. Cooley's address the President of the Society requested the choir to sing that excellent hymn 846, composed by Bishop Heber, as the embodiment of the spirit

After the hymn was sung the President introduced to the Society

Rev. J. Colder of Harrisburg, formerly a

sionary to China, a very poor sketch of rhose remarks is as follows.

This occasion must be full of interest to all eal Christians who desire the spread of the gospel and the conversion of the world. Here we have met from all parts of the denomination to talk over our affairs concerning the extension of Christ's kingdom and to counsel gether of what we shall do and how we shall do it, for the prosecution of this work of send-ing the gospel to all the inhabitants of every part of the world. Already four have spoken two from the field of their labors in lands, where they have been long laboring, and sacrificing to plant the standard of the cross-in a distant field. And all our hearts have burned while they have spoken. there a soul—can it be possible that there is a soul—so wedded to gold that he will not cheerfully give for the promotion of this cause? I am very happy to be here, and to see your zeal in this department of Christian labor and to hear what I have heard from these brethen. But it seems to devolve on me, as a special duty, to tell you something of one of the missionary fields which you have not yet undertaken to occupy, and to which it seems to me you should immediately send forth la-borers - the broad and inviting field of China. I went to that field as a Missionary. And O, as I begin to speak of that field I see it or again before me, and my mind runs over so again before me, and my mind runs over so many interesting features in it that I know not where I shall find a place to stop. But our Corresponding Secretary, my good Bro. Libby, has promised to come up into the desk and notify me if I talk too long. And I really confess I lose my descretion and make but little note of time when once I begin this subject. You want to hear from one Bro. Phil.

titudes Estimate it by the population of the United States, which are only something over talk about being crowded. Of that vast mul-titude all are wedded to their idols, some of one description and some of another—all have gods of their own, the farmer has his, the carpenter his, the blacksmith, the soldier, the governor, the mother, the professor, the fish man-all have their appropriate gods, and all have a veneration for them, and repose more or less confidence in them, but no Chinaman knows the great Jehovah. For him they have no name and of him they have no idea ever. Now when we regard the fact that it is written in God's word that no idolator has any part in the kingdom of heaven, how terrible their condition! How terrible the that all these 400,000,000 have no inheritance in that kingdom nor part in a Saviour's blood. This whole vast population are dead in tres passes and sins, ignorant of salvation and all the joys and comforts which result from knowing faith in him, and destitute of all comforts nd benefits which are the indirect results of a knowledge of Christianity. I need not, and I could not without shame, tell you of the corrupt and abominable things that are openly and shamelessly said and done by these then. For things are said and done by them without restraint or concealment too debasing to be recounted here. Their aboundations are such as necessarily to expose them stantly to the death that never dies, and their character and condition are such as should in duce all who love our blessed Lord to pray for them much more than they do pray and to give for them much more than they do give to aid in sending them the blessed gosel and to arise and go themselves and carry hem the tidings of redemption through a cru-

ified Redeemer.
The Missionary in China has to all sorts of difficulties. One of the greatest of these, and one which meets him as a terrible barrier in the outset of his progress, is the acquisition of this terrible difficult language, so unlike to any other language he has ever formed any acquaintance with. The East In-dian language, as Bro. Phillips reads it to me, almost music compared with that of the Chinese, and far more easy to acquire. eculiar difficulty in the language is, that the hinese have a written language and a spoken language, wholly unlike to each other .-They are precisely as distinct from each other as though you should converse, as you now do, and do all your writing and publish all our books in Greek. The missionary must necessarily acquire a knowledge of both these languages, or he cannot be qualified to learn and refute their theories and teach them the way of life. In their language we do not find fepresenting elean alphabet with characters mentary sounds and certain positions of the organs of speech, which by various combinations and arrangements may be formed into different words. But in the Chinese written language are some 40,000 characters, and perhaps more. When you look on the end f a tea chest you see some curious figures of very complicated and grotesque appearance, which you may understand as a fair sample of these 40,000 characters with which one must become familiar in order to become an adept at the translation of Chinese characters into ideas. Think of that labor as one of the preliminary acquisitions of the missionary? Each one of these characters represents a word or

idea, as cat, dog, come, heaven, hell, &c.
And then there are many serious difficulties in acquiring the spoken language, which do not lie mainly in the fact that it is a for-eign language. There seems but little rela-tion between the principles on which the language is constructed, and sentences formed, and those of our language, and many of the sounds are very difficult to be utter besides the different tones, length of son

and manner of utterance has as much to do

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as the acquiring of a knowledge of the main sounds. The manner in which the same syllable is uttered will in some cases give it many different meanings. The tones are from four-teen to sixteen. The distinction in these tones is often so little as to be hardly perceptible to one, unless it is his native and unless one has a fine ear and a very nice perception of sounds he can never become a proficient in the Chinese language. These remarks of course only apply to the spoken language. But when you have acquired these peculiarities in one ward and province you ave not got them for all China. For though the written language is the same throughout the empire, so that the Bible may be read by all when once translated, it is not so with the spoken language. Every particular locality has its dialect, so that one who has a nice ear may even know in what ward in the city you live by your dialect. Persons have been abl what ward we had studied the language by our manner of speaking. An old man whom I employed was born within about twelve miles of the city of Foo-chou, but after forty years' intercourse with, and residence those citizens, he could not speak in

As we learned the language, we had eight different tones, that is, in some cases, by pronouncing the same syllable in eight differ ways, and only making such variations as in English would indicate different emotions. that syllable in Chinese would mean eight different things. [Here the speaker pronounced the syllable ma so as to show these various tones and gave their different meanings.] If dertake to ask a Chinaman how his mother is. you will be caught in inquiring after the health of his cat, as mother and cat are the same word, only varied in tone; and such a mistake is often made by a foreigner. ears of the Chinese are so acute that they de-tect this difference in tone with perfect readi-ness. There are some rules which can be used as a guide in certain pronunciations, however. For example, all names of two syllables are invariably accented on the second This may aid one greatly in pronouncing the names of rivers, towns, &c., in China.

Now it can be very readily seen that a foreigner must be constantly making blunders, very ridiculous ones sometimes, too. But the Chinese are a very polite people, and will seldom laugh at one's mistakes, or betray by any sign that they observe them. But their polite ness still has many curiosities in it not subject to our rules. They will speculate upon any person's looks and appearance, and discuss peculiarity one has with perfect freedom in his presence. [Bro. C. described a very ludi-crous occurrence as an example of this kind. Himself and two other gentlemen were in some public room in conversation, and as it happened they were men of different complexions, different colored hair and eves This was a great curiosity to the natives are all of the same complexion. They said—just look at them! They have different colored hair and eyes and skin, neither two of them alike—one has blue eyes, another black ne has white hair, another brown, &c. They are all colors like cats. But after, they have been here awhile they will all be of one color like us. Still this was not intended as anything disrespectful in the least. It was the natural expression of their wonder, which they regarded as in perfect keeping

One may readily judge from these remarks upon the language that it will be very difficult for a foreigner to acquire so perfect a knowledge of their language as to preach in it with facil ity. It is almost impossible. It requires a long study and a considerable practice, or most egregious blunders will unavoidably oc-cur. A missionary who had been for a long time studying and speaking the language was one day preaching to a Chinese congregation. and after he had finished he inquired of his teacher—for none dare undertake to preach without their teacher with them to criticize their language -- how he had succeeded. The teacher, with characteristic politeness, said, "Very well." "Well," said the missionary. "did I make any mistakes?" "Not many, said the teacher. The missionary not satisfied with these answers, pressed the question till he finally drew out of the teacher the huhemently exhorted them to repent of their sins and turn to the hog, there being only the difference of the tone between these two words, which he had not been able to per ceive, though just as distinct as possible to a Chinaman. The good man was greatly distressed on account of his mistake, and me ed over it greatly, saying that he feared h had committed an unpardonable sin by his blunder. I have myself often said things in Chinese by mistake that I would not have all consented to say in English, things which it would be entirely improper to say.

Difficult as this work is, I felt that God called me to undertake it, and I have no doubt The same spirit that converts the soul, and calls one from darkness to light, live and labor: I went to this field of labor as a Methodist missionary in 1850, under the direction of Bishop Morris. But I went with a mistaken idea about how the mission was to be conducted and governed. In this con-nection Bro. C. related his sore trials and perplexities in connection with the mission. He found that he was not Episcopal in his notions of church government, especially to the extent that it must prevail in a missionary station. He expressed his opinions to his breth-ren and wrote home to the bishop in regard to some opinions he-held, and some causes of complaint. His brethren said to him that the views of church government which he enter-tained, would, if carried out, certainly land him among the Baptists. On examination he found that they were right in this opinion, and that contrary to any intention of his own he found himself verging in that direction, influenced only by opinions of church govern-ment which he formed by closely studying the New Testament on this subject. Another circumstance influenced him in the same direction. It was his study of the Scriptures on the subject of baptism, and the difficulties translating the Scriptures into the Foo-chou [All these details the reporter is not at liberty to give. But they contain so clear an argument in favor of Baptist church government, and such incontrovertible proof of our doctrine of baptism, that it is to be hoped Bro. Colder will see fit to give them publicity in the Star, at least so star sible to do, without reflecting on other brethren of different doctrines from our blicity in the Star, at least so far as pos-

Influenced by these circumstances, I, after a long and painful struggle, came home in 1854; with an intention of uniting with the Freewill Baptists, as I found I was in unison with them in doctrine, and that I could not feel at home among the C. Baptists, and remain at my missionary work. Circumstances were such as to deter myself and companion from doing so immediately, and we united with the Winebrennarians, or "Church of God." I am not an iota changed from what I was when I came home. I was a Freewill Baptist then, and I am now. I am now here among you and feel at home. You are my and I am with you in heart and do trine. The companion by whom I was at-tended in China is now in heaven. I know if she looks down upon me this night and sees the course I have adopted, she is rejoiced that I am carrying out our mutually cherished plans; and that she would rejoice to see me with my present companion in labor, return-ing to China, to prosecute our missionary la-bors there under the direction of the Freewill Baptist denomination, as she and I intended. Here am I and all that God hath given me ready to be devoted again to that great work for which I have made preparation. All that God gave me of this world I laid on the missionary altar, and whatever else I might have all shall be made to subserve this cause. You are my people. If you will send me back to China I will go. Brethren, pray for me that I v altar, and whatever else I might hav may be directed wisely, and that a door of duty may be opened before me; and may God bless and prosper you and increase you s and prosper you and increase you

The audience were deeply moved by the address of Bro. Colder, but without waiting

with a thorough acquaintance of the language to give their emotions vent in any other way, MORNING STAR. they called persistently for Bro.

James Phillips. [As Beo. Phillips request

ed the reporter not to take notes of his re-smarks, only a bare outline of his speech will be given.] He said he would only speak a little just to excuse himself and barely to respond to the call. But it would be useless for to deny that he had been exercised with the speaking to relieve his over burdened heart.

He loved that far off land of India. He longed to go to those distant shores where his life commenced and carry the gospel of Christ to those benighted regions. As the brethren had been speaking of those places whose names are so familiar to him, in one of which nally became so depressed and weary that it remembered too, that those places the brethpulpit or the ballot-box, but it is his firm conviction that God intends that the women shall while very desirous of winning a great victowhich that trod intends that the women shall be the principal instruments of labor in this ry.

mission cause. Many noble women had laid Some men who really desire to do good never down their lives in this work to which the sisters were especially adapted. He believed that our religion should become more socialized. Had this been the case heretofore—

from our denomination last year, according to our annual returns, more than our additions.
God will not suffer us to rise as a denomination at the ratio we have done heretofore, un- world, and marched right on to victory. less we raise our fallen neighbor. If we would ! thought was excessively paintul. But as he had now gone again to renew his arduous efforts for the salvation of the heathen he praysuch strange changes? Their state of health, h these answers, pressed the question ally drew out of the teacher the huggest that he had during his whole be the next to go? He hoped there were some their business, their associations, but above the lady their relations to God, produce these. who would soon follow to that We can generally control our feelings whitened field, or some who felt that they had these matters; we can think and talk about nothing to do here, some who were feeling the bright or the dark features of our prosthat no suitable doors for labor were opening to them here, and whose hearts were yearning pects, and our thoughts and words will re-act

mote the cause of God.

since when our army was in need of recreats, and our cause was endangered for want of more soldiers in the field, we did not all over ers are expecting defeat; and what is more a terrible pity that there were not men who tions. The nearer they live to God, the could go, but all parts of the nation responded to the call, and flew to the recruiting offices, and with very little delay supplied the in the field, and more money to send them, and we are being earnestly plead with for both recruits and supplies. Hundreds of dol lars are now due to our missionaries. A passing call is now made for five hundred dollars would shrink to insignificance, and the ento aid the mission in its present emergency. couragements which they can now searcely It is proposed to divide this sum into one hundred shares of \$5.00 each, to be taken tohundred shares of \$5,00 each, to be taken to-night, and to raise a committee of eight men to circulate through the audience to get their hopeful hearts, and God would give them the

shares taken.

The eight men were immediately raised Let us no longer talk ourselves into weakness. and set to work, and the talking continued.]

M. H. Abbey. He had heard of a minister who preached a benevolent sermon, in which he represented strongly that "He that give eth to the poor lendeth to the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again."

not made a war speech until his son enlisted, of encouragement to the ladies. He hoped the ladies would remember that they had a There is a better way. We are not to look part to act in this matter. They could do much in the spread of the gospel, and should ever bear in mind, that it was a woman who of these should drive us more and more to Je-

rey received from the same source.

The pledges and collections and speeches

continued until something over \$500. was pledged, and nearly half of it paid, and the truly abounds in wickedness, and we can do ociety adjourned.—REP.]

The Mohammedans who revolted at Sherise, plish much, and finally renovate the world China, have succeeded in capturing the city Let us do what we can, and leave the event and 25 towns in the vicinity, killing all the with God. Mandarins and destroying every vestige of That is a precious assurance which Jesu the Imperial authority.

ery reverse that befalls us

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1862.

BE OF GOOD CHEER. People often dishearten themselves by eepest emotion while the brethren had been dwelling upon the obstacles to their success. speaking. These men had come back from their fields of labor and had addressed us totheir helds of labor and had addressed us to-night in regard to the destitution of the fields what they have to endure, carefully note the where they had labored. His heart had been difficulties they are likely to meet, the risks deeply moved to hear the brethren pleading the cause and setting forth the wants of his own native land, and finally he could not well endure, and all their courage departs; they own native land, and finally he could not well suppress his feelings and could not well help feel that virtue has gone out of them, and

As the brethren The fabled clock, that spent one night, he was born, in another of which repose the ashes of his dear mother, who consecrated him to the missionary work with her dying among the faint hearts. It is said that the prayer, his heart had been swelling with emotions which could not be expressed. And he ter laying his plans with skill, so that any general would pronounce them able, well bor where his father had broken his constitution in proclaiming to the benighted, those ry, he immediately fell to reflecting up-great truths which should make them wise unto salvation, and who having been compelled to return and having no prospect of ever being able to resume his labors there, had edutakes that might be made, in the execution, cated him to the same work which had proved and he became fearful, nervous, anxious, so fatal to his family. He believed all should changed his plans, vacillated, waited and finalso fatal to his family. He believed all should have an interest and a part in this holy work; not only men but women also. God has a special missionary work for women to perform. He has no sympathy for that ambition which would influence a woman to scramble for the would influence a woman to scramble for the hold of the hold of

had our religion been hitherto a more every day social and less merely publicaffair, he has no doubt that we should have less of sin to contend against, both in low places and in high places. He regards it as the special reed, he cannot bear up against opposition on of the F. W. B. denomination to so- nor can he perform difficult and important cialize religion. They have already done tasks. We know of one church which absomuch in that direction in our own country, and could do much for the cause in India in the lutely killed itself by ever talking about the could do much for the cause in India in the same department. The sisters could by their labors clevate their own sex in India, and must meet. These were the theme of converbreak up the degradation to which paganism subjected them. Much more they could accomplish in this direction than could be done by men. Here was open before them a broad field of usefulness, which he hoped they would by the minister in his pulpit services; and aspire to occupy. Here was a work to be done by them, that none could do for them. If they enough, and a good field, everything to ensure this direction they would secure inestimable benefits to the human race and greatly pro-God would bless that church with the greatest blessings that labors most faithfully for the salvation of others. By lifting others from degradation, we most effectually elevate our-so poor and so heavily burdened that sucselves. But it a people shall forget to Tabor, cess was impossible, and they laid down and for the elevation of others, and shall try to eldied. Had they been hopeful, looked on the evate themselves by trampling on the rights of the poor, as our nation have been doing in bright side, or considered their real strength of the poor, colored man, God will and opportunities, they would have flourished curse that people as he is now cursing our na- But their forebodings of evil cast a gloom ion. Several thousands were dropped out over their own feelings, and repelled every stranger who chanced to come into their cir-

We have noticed that great changes occur osper we must heed the weeping and groan-g of our millions of suffering neighbors who without the word of life. When he re-we have noticed that great changes occur in the same minds with regard to courage.— With the same surroundings, the same obstacalled to mind the fact that for ten years we cles and encouragements, they are sometimes had withheld Bro. Batchelder from his field of all cast down and ready to die, and then again or for want of funds to return him, the bught was excessively painful. But as he

They might be made the upon our feelings. We can live near to God nents of great blessings to those in oth- and enjoy great faith, or fall into a lukewarm They might elevate the mothers state, and be full of fear, as we elect. It is reand daughters of India, and many would rise up and call them blessed. We should remember that our labor is below, and our home and backsliders are weak; full of courage when nation sit down and weep, and say it was they are quite sure to realize their expectaisite aid. Our missionary cause was now per. This is a rebuke to the discouraged. a similar condition. We needed more men Why are there so many faint hearted; why so Let us no longer talk ourselves into weakness,

PEACE IN BELIEVING.

It is essential to the highest usefulness, of which he hath given will he pay him again. The minister closed up his sermon by saying, "And now, brethren, if you like the security, down with the dust."

G. P. Ramsey. He has an only son; himself and wife dedicated him to the Lord, and hoped he would be useful in his cause. That son has gone to the war. He (Ramsey) had not made a war speech until his son enlisted, it after that he began to make speeches on in seeing ourselves to be poor, sinful, unwor the war. This is the case in the missionary thy creatures, we look merely at ourselves, cause. Those who only give one-half or one-fourth what they ought to cannot say much on this question. But let them do their whole duty; let them begin to give freely, so that as parents do, who the evils prevalent in the world; but if we do give their children for the war, and then they this in such a way as to induce a feeling of can talk. He was glad to hear what he had this evening. Glad to hear the remarks of Bro. Phillips who had spoken such words lence and mercy, the consequence is peraic-

first preached the resurrection of the Saviour sus. We should take things as they are. from the dead.

[He proceeded to speak of other instances in which the ladies had done much towards the introduction of the gospel, especially into Poland and Russia, and of the assistance Ca
[God requires of us only according to what we have. It is for us to make the most of what we have, and God will accept us. The world but very little to make it better; but it is no less our privilege to do that little. Many lit-MOHAMMADAN INSURRECTION IN CHINA .- tles which all Christians may do shall accom-

gave his disciples at parting from them: "In Nothing is known respecting the movement the world ye shall have tribulation, in me ye of the army which has been sent to quell the shall have peace; be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." If we look at our-An Episcopal Rector. It is stated that selves alone, or the world alone, all is dark; AN EPISCOPAL RECTOR. It is stated that the rector of the Episcopal church in Augusta, Me., is an open and avowed sympathizer to express his hostility to the Union cause, or his friendship for the South expline openly. in broad daylight, and in public places, at ev- As such let us accept him, and he will be to us all we need. .

CARE OF HEALTH. HEALTH SEEKING.

and finisher of our faith." We are to look to Though health is the greatest earthly bles him as our example. We are fallible, all men sing, it is but rarely enjoyed. The number around us are fallible, but in Jesus we have a is comparatively few of those who can be said model of excellence. Though a man like our- to enjoy sound health. Though most are selves, with all the attributes and feelings and able to attend to their ordinary business, it is esetments of men, tempted in all points like under a burden and complication of ills to is we are, he was yet without sin. In him which flesh is heir. It is not strange, thereben-we have a living example of obedience. fore, that there should be a multitude of Ie is our practical standard, and by behold- health-seekers. Many resort to the physihim we are changed into his image from cian, others drug and dose with "patent lory to glory as by the Spirit of the Lord. medicines," and others still go the perpet-We look to him for help. He sympathizes ual rounds of mineral springs, infirmaries, and rith us. He knows just what we need, and like provisions for invalids. Perhaps a still omes to us as our merciful and gracious high larger number struggle on as best they can, priest, and elder brother. We need never without habitual resort to either means. nk in despondency, while such a strong and Now there is no rule alike applicable to

amount of harm, no one can question.

We do not denounce any one or all the

remedies proposed. We believe that allopa-

THE BAPTISM UNDER A BOAT.

den of souls on him for that people-he must

have some one to help him, and I must go .--

in order to see souls converted; and we shall

not succeed in winning sinners to Jesus. un-

time to call on God under the old boat. God

in our souls. The rain ceased to pour, the

clouds broke away, and the sun shone again

aithful friend is near, and ready to assist in all cases. Some diseases require one mode wery time of need.

We depend unduly on ourselves, work too each needs the best advice. Still there are very time of need. nuch in our own strength, strive to make a some principles well established, which are of righteousness of our own; but fail, and so general application, and which all would do well ing ourselves into darkness. The gospel to heed. One is, that NATURE IS THE GREAT vay is that of faith in Christ. He must be RESTORER. We admit that medicine may cepted as our righteousness. He has made check disease, this and other means may aid the way plain and easy. He says, "Look to the recovery of the sick; but their power is me, and be saved." To save ourselves would at best but secondary, and auxiliary; while be a hard work, and one indeed impossible. misapplied, as it often is, it becomes inju But Christ will save us, if we will believe in We do not assert that medicine and other im. Here is peace, and the only way of professed helps for invalids do more harm peace, peace in believing in Jesus: than good, but that, as used, they do a vast

THE TWO PICTURES.

What we most require, then, is faith in our

Saviour. "Looking unto Jesus the author

There are two very different pictures preented us with reference to the future of our thy, eclecticism, homocopathy, hydropathy, Southern country. One of them relates, to &c., have each been highly useful; but we d that vast region as it would be if the rebellion insist, that people should rely on medicine should succeed. It would be a re-production less, and on nature more. Study the laws of of all the bad of the past, without its redeem- life and health, your own constitution and ing qualities. The old Union men, and the wants; be temperate in all things; be regurmer friends of emancipation, would be visted with terrible vangeance. The reign of cure, and seek by all proper means to error would be complete. Hatred of the strengthen the nowers of nature. A strict North and of free institutions, would be the adherence to such rules will be found invaluuling passion. The chains of the slaves would able in guarding against disease, and far betbe riveted anew, and their burdens increased. ter than all means of recovery after the sys-The poor whites would soon be made slaves really, if not nominally. And having established Another principle is, that in sickness slavery as the foundation of their political more depends upon nursing than upon medifabric, the chief aim thereafter would be to cine. Without at all disparaging the latter, or extend it to adjacent regions, and thereby se- denying that in numerous cases it is essential ure its highest profit, and largest possible that the best medical aid be obtained at prevalence. What nation would want to be once; it is usually a great mistake to rely ontiguous to such a country?

mainly upon it. In the great majority of ca-The other picture, and the one which we ses of those who recover, the result is owing rust is to be realized, is well sketched in the to the natural powers of the constitution and to care and nursing; while most cases that following, from Rev. Dr. Bacon: "If we assume that the rebellion is to be result fatally do so either from the malignity

"If we assume that the rebellion is to be conquered, a new civilization will be introduced into all the Southern states. The old latter causes are more frequent and fearful ristocracy will have passed away. The soil, is generally supposed. The sick at some stead of being partitioned among a few, will e divided among many comparatively small stage of their disease eat improper food, or prictors. Free labor will begin to assert take cold by exposure, and in the weak and Free speech and free thought, a disordered state of the system, the disease begin to make all things new. Christianity, relapse is induced, which might have been as so long been restrained by violence, will avoided by caution and care. So uniform is glorified in the achievement of new victo- law, that whenever we hear of a sudden es over barbarism and wickedness. The change for the worse in sickness, we ascribe sostate churches of all denominations—aposite from the most elementary principles of ghteousness—apostate in consequence of a dicial blindness inflicted upon them for their one has passed favorably a severe crisis, we cowardly refusal to testify against the grossest wrongs—apostate to the extent of an impious and ostentatious subserviency to the
most hideous of all those 'works of the devwhich it is Christ's mission to destroy—will especially to the sick. It is not always prized either reformed or removed out of their sufficiently. Many almost literally encomplaces, and new churches—testifying that what the Lord requires of men is not merely a traditional orthodoxy, nor a theopathic sentimentalism, but to DO JUSTLY, to love mercy, the springs, to the sea, to the infirmary, make and to WALK humbly with God—will diffuse a journeys and voyages, subject themselves to regenerating influence through society. Emifrom a thousand discomforts, wear out, break those regions heretofore so uninviting. In- land, when they might have been better and dustry, freed from the dead weight of slavery, lived longer with the loved ones at home. As and protected by justice, will convert possi-politics into realities, and natural resources a general rule then we say, stay at home, fol-The sea islands and sa- low your business so far as you can, live right. s will yield their rich produce of cotton be contented, and trust in God. and rice none the less freely, and the cane will dourish on the alluvial margins of the rivers one the less luxuriantly, for the new social rder; and ere long the vine and the olive, It is a beautiful arrangement, that memory adorning the hillsides as in Southern Europe, and the culture and manufacture of silk, will possesses the ability to make us live over e among the outward and visible signs that again the scenes of past life, in which particthe era of liberty is the era of progress. Let the rebellion be crushed; and a few years of freedom, of industry, of growing prosperity, and of advancing civilization, will reconcile, not the rebels, but the South, to the Union and the Constitution. The North and the South, the East and the West, will be inhabited by way to the General Conference. We have e people, sharing in the benefits of one naone people, sharing in the benefits of one national self-government, rejoicing in a common liberty, and bound to each other by all the ties of common interests and of mutual decreases of the scene were now present, and be of common interests and on interests and one of ending this war otherwise than by a thorough conquest of the rebellion, will eave to us and our posterity an interminable midway of an earnest life-ministry, the "bap-

entail of strife and mutual hatred with the tism" carries us back to the earlier days of South. Peace, other than a temporary truce, there can never be till the entire area of American barbarism shall be effectually opened to the renovating influence of American civilization. When said prayer meeting had progressed in a very precious spirit for it may be an hour,

with this result obtained, the whole land their past experience, Bro. S. said (we choose will be favored and blessed as never before, not to give the names): One day, while I was Thus only can we fulfil our heaven-appointed at Whitestown, Bro. L. came to me and said. mission, and prove a blessing to the civiliza- I want you, Bro. S., to go out with me to the tion and Christianity of the age. This is town of R. and assist me in a protracted worthy of any sacrifice we can make, and must meeting. He would not take any denial-I must go. He had been out and preached not on any account be lost. there a few Sabbaths. God had rolled a bur-

PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY.

To the Christian, as he looks out upon the We started to go up to the work of the Lord terrible severity of the present war, it is a two and two, as the command was to the apossource of hope and trust that the nation subtantially is fighting for liberty and free insation together—when dark clouds came up, stitutions, and that there is much prayer of and a heavy shower of rain began to pour fered up daily to God for his arm to give sucdown, just as we came to the bank of a river, eses and victory. But not a few instead of where we saw a large boat turned upside praying find fault with rulers and generals.— down, and under which we hastened to take It makes one think the lines of Watts appro- shelter. Here Bro. L. said, solemnly, We, pos to such fault-finding: are going out to hold a protracted meeting,

"Were half the breath that's vainly spent, To Heaven in supplication sent"

would be a more praiseworthy course, when less we have much of the Holy Spirit. our brothers and sons are on the tented batour brothers and sons are but do for prayer in them prayed carness, them to preach the gospel them, and qualify them to preach the gospel. family or closet, without praying earnestly Bro. S. added: Then I prayed—then Bro. for his country; and no preacher does his duty on a single Sabbath unless prayer for his country is a part of his public ministrations. heard us. Light and joy and hope sprung up

Such is now the character of the American bright in the heavens. God's countenance was coples more since the war commenced than lifted on us; and we resumed our journey. before. Probably within this period the cir- Arriving at R., Bro. S. went on to say, we culation of the daily press has been increased commenced the protracted meeting. Bro. L. four-fold, and twice as many letters are re- preached that evening, and the Spirit of God ceived. This people were before a more read-rested solemnly on the assembly-and for ing people than any other, if one can judge three weeks the meeting continued, during by the number of newspapers and other peri- which time the church was greatly quickened. odicals in circulation. These have for years and above thirty souls were hopefully conexceeded those in any other countries. . verted to God, While Bro. S. was most ten-It is more the quality of reading than the derly relating that baptism of the Holy Ghost

amount, and more the mode of reading than under the boat, and the labors and success of the number of pages, that make us intelli- that protracted meeting in R., Bro. L. was in gent. Still it must be true that this immense tears; and not a few others now present joinincrease of newspaper reading among the ed their tears to theirs.

enly baptism and anointing .- P. S. B. LIBRARY FUND

Below we print an extract from a letter just swells beyond the measure of the chains which exceived from an esteemed brother in Christ. burst from around him, and his spirit stands redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled by the received from an esteemed brother in Christ. He proposes, as will be seen, to commence the establishment of a Library Fund, for the benefit of the Library connected with our Biblical Institution. The object is one of much importance, and we are glad that his attention has been turned in that direction. We trust good work.

for the self-same end.

interest to be appropriated annually in pur-chasing books for the Biblical Library."

Our readers will notice the "Winter Arangement" for the passenger trains on the The Missouri Democrat of the 20th ult., has flourishing condition.

superintendent of all the Railroads in the war might require government to exercise control over them.

provement out of pecuniary embarrassment.

The annual Catalogue of this Institution for the year ending Nov. 13, 1862: CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT. Gentler

MAINE STATE SEMINARY.

Graduates, 21; College class, 26; other classes 66-113. Ladies-Resident Graduate, 1; Graduates, 7; Graduating class, 14; other classes, 65-87. Total Classical Department. EXCUSH DEPARTMENT. Gentlemen. 32:

Number of Gentlemen in attendance during the year, 145-of Ladies do., 96. Total, 241

Winter term, 54; Spring do., 155;

are so encouraging.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

streets, we learn they will hereafter hold services in that house alternately with Mr. Johnson's congregation, Mr. J. preaching on each Sabbath morning and Thursday evening, and Mr. Colder on Sabbath evening and Wednesday evening. This arrangement will continuously the continuously that the continuously the continuously the continuously that the continuously the continuously that the continuously the continuously that the co Mr. Colder on Sabbath evening and Wednesday evening. This arrangement will continue until April, at which time Mr. Colder's congregation will get entire possession, and Mr. Johnson's will remove to the lot which they have purchased west of the Reservoir.

We learn that Mr. Colder's church have determined to which a weight of the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will be the vital and they will illustrate to the world the vital and they will be We learn that Mr. Colder's church have and they will indicate to the world difference existing between an earnest patriot of the South, and a cringing, crawling, slimy el; and will commence the work as early in he next season as the weather will permit.— North! el; and will commence the work as early in the next season as the weather will permit.— Mr. Luther Simon is preparing plans for a house, which we are fold promises to be one of the neatest and most convenient edifices in

our city. The estimated cost of the lot and building is about \$9,000.

The congregation of which Mr. C. is pastor is connected with the Rensselaer Quarter-Meeting of the Free Baptist, or, as it is population and its leaders:

with which that reverend gentleman has inva-never to withdraw from fighting until it shall rably represented the interests of his congregation. Rev. Colder has had an opposition lit has gone to such enormous expenses in surmount before which an ordinary man money, so much of its blood has been would have quailed in despair, but being armed for a good fight, and deeming nothing too
valuable to sacrifice for the pure cause in
which he is engaged, he has steadily moved
would have quailed in despair, but being armso many of its families have been desolated
forever, its industry has been so dreadfully
impaired, it has suffered such defeats, it has
won such battles, it is so inexhaustible, and it ergy and his Christian zeal, he is capable of verses to compel it to give u accomplishing much good, and in his labors for means but a complete relinque that purpose, he has ever had the well wishes claims of secession. and prayers of the good men of all denominations in this city.

which was chiefly upon Curran. In the course est churches in the State are Rev. Dr. Baof it he recited that fine passage in Curran's con's, New Haven, 571; Rev. Mr. Eustis', oration for Rowan, on universal emancipa- New Haven, 567; late Rev. Mr. Strong's,

I speak in the language of the British law, masses shall give them a kind of intelligence, and increase at the same time a love of reading for more important literature.

The reflections of each one must have been claims, even to the stranger and the sojournation which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genius of universal ers first secure the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

2. When our young men so commence the guage the slave's doom may have been proministry, they may expect some such success as these two have enjoyed in these twenty disastrous conflict the helm of his liberties years. 3. Our Biblical School is a fitting may have been cloven down; no matter with place for our young brethren to seek the Heav—what solemnities he may have been immolated upon the altar of slavery—at the first moment he touches the sacred soil of Britain the altar and the god sink together in the dust, his soul walks abroad in her own majesty, his body

irresistible genius of universal emancipation.
Mr. Jones added: "If you could know how the despots of the Old World' denounc you for slavery, there is not a democrat or pro-slavery man at the North-" The excite ment was so great that the orator was unable to finish the sentence; a number of excited men were on their feet, hissing, gesticulating, "I am sómewhat advanced in life, having entered upon my sixty-third year. And knowing the uncertainty of human existence, have come to the conclusion that I would compose the concl come to the conclusion that I would commence appropriating the small estate that God has made me steward of. I was born and bred among the hills and mountains of the old Granite State.

Having in my youthful days, and the days of early manhood, drank in the free spirit that New Hampshire scenery has a tendency to inspire, I shall so long as I live advocate and strive to maintain the great principles of that the day might come when Curran's words to inspire, I shall so long as I live advocate and strive to maintain the great principles of civil and ecclesiastical liberty. And when I am gone to rest from my labors, I wish to newed, the speaker said, "If you think to put. leave an influence that may continue to work me down by hissing, you never made a greator the self-same end.

I propose to donate a small pittance to the Freewill Baptist Education Society, to be cld by that Society in trust perpetually, the ing to refer to it in future time.-Christian Advocate.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Rail- an appeal to the Representatives, press and road. This is one of the great roads of the great West. It connects the cities of De- al aid as will enable the Missourians to emantroit, Monroe, Toledo, Adrian, and Jackson, cipate their slaves. The Constitution of the with Chicago, and forms an important link in State provides that the Legislature shall have the stupendous highway from the Atlantic no power to pass laws for the emancipation hoard to the territories of the West, and must of slaves without the consent of their owners, soon surmount the Rocky Range, and go or without paying for them, before such emanown the Pacific slope. This road, under cipation, a full equivalent. Owing to the utthe able management of its General Superinter prostration of business in Missouri, occatendest, J. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., is in a very sioned by the rebellion, and the heavy losses of property her citizens have sustained from Superintendent Campbell has acquired a the same cause, it is said to be out of the ational reputation as a railroad manager.— question for her, either at the present time, He was not long since invited by the Secreta- or in any comparatively short period in the ry of War to take the position of Military future, to make compensation for all her slaves out of her own resources. Left to herself, United States, so far as the exigencies of the therefore, with the public debt already hanging over her, she is powerless to relieve herself from the burden which is weighing her We believe the principal railroads are reapng a rich harvest in consequence of the im- vor of emancipation; and in doing so their ense amount of transportation needed by chief reliance has been placed upon the promthe government in the prosecution of the ise of assistance from the General Governwar. We are quite willing, since the money ment, contained in the special message of the must be expended, that it should incidentally President to the last Congress, and the favorlift this indispensable branch of internal im-The Democrat pleads for the influence of the Northern States with the President, that such national aid be given as will enable the people of Missouri constitutionally to get rid of ives the following summary of its students the incumbrance of slavery now and for all time. The number of slaves does not exceed

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM. The Iowa State Register has the following

appropriate remarks on the result of the recent election in Missouri :

If the dispatches from the South are to be adies, 9. Total English Department, 41. relied on, Missouri has voted two sorts of emancipation—emancipation of slaves and emancipation from rebel dominion. It is rather anomalous to see a slave State take hold of the President's Proclamation, and give it a cordial endorsement, while some of ner do., 110; Fall do., 111. Aggregate, great free States have been voting the indefnext Congress, if slavery is not exterminated before December, 1863, representatives from The following article, which we copy from slave States, who have grown up with all the Daily Telegraph, published at Harrisburgh, Penn., will be read with interest by our brethren, especially by those who had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Bro. Colder at our late General Conference. We rejoice that the prospects of his church der the desolating tread of rebellion. Her fields have been laid waste, and her cities and villages devastated. Her loyal sons have per-This church, which was organized about ished by the thousand, and mourning our months ago, we are glad to see is enter-been heard in all the land. Every Misson ng on a career which promises to be one of an, who is capable of tracing effects to their resperity and usefulness. By the courtesy cause, knows the origin of all this destruction of the pastor and officers of the First Baptist and misery. African slavery did it! It was and misery. African slavery did it! It was church, (Rev. Mr. Wood's,) they have hither the system which gave birth to disloyalty, and organized rebel armies. It was this system society. But having bought the lot and chapel of the Second Lutheran church, (Rev. Mr. Johnson's,) corner of State and Fourth Intelligent Missourians know this! They feel streets, we learn they will hereafter hold serious in that house alternately with Mr. Johnson's is dentified with the success of the

HOW SOON WELL THE WAR BE

The following from the Boston Pilot will be of interest to our readers at this time. It is, we suppose, the voice of our Roman Catholic

There is no greater facility in answer sometimes caucht, Freewin Baptas Denomina-tion. The peculiarities of the denomination are, we believe, that unlike most other Bap-tare, we believe, that unlike most other Bap-tist churches in this country, they receive to the communion table members in good stand-rebellion has increased. The South has won day than there was when Fort the communion table members in good standing in any evangelical church, whether they have been immersed or not; and reject the system of doctrines to which Calvin's name is attached and hold those taught by Arminius.

There is something peculiarly pleasing in the devotion and attachment with which the congregation of Rev. Colder have clung to him, and the zeal and intrepidity, blended with a proper Christian grace and decorum, with which that reverend gentleman has invariant to the contest will have no conducted the conducted the conducted that the conducted the conducted the conducted that the conducted the conducted that the conducted the conducted that which he is engaged, he has stands at the head of forward, until he now stands at the head of one of the most respectable congregations in the State Capital. With his talents, his enpossible for any interference or for any reverses to compel it to give up the war on any

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN CONNEC-TICUT.—The whole number of Congregation-Mr. T. Mason Jones, an educated and elo- al churches in Connecticut is 283, and the uent Irishman, has been delivering a series whole number of members 46,174, being an lectures in Irving Hall, New York, one of average of 163 1-2 to each church. The larg-New Haven, 558; Rev. Mr. Burton's, Hartford, 557; Rev. Dr. Hawes', Hartford, 550, which makes liberty inseparable from and commensurate with British soil; which pro-

For the Morning Star. CHESHIRE ACADEMY.

This institution though young has lived through the border war-excitement, thus far, and has encouraging indications of growing We think it has shown itself worthy of the

confidence and patronage of our people of the Ohio River Yearly Meeting, few of whom have as yet, we are sorry to say, contributed much to its good, or sought its proffered advantages. F. W. Baptist students are sent to other schools, simply because they are a lit-tle nearer home, or because the times are a little hard. But, hard as the times are, few have much retrenched upon their luxuries and pleasures, which, however, they might well do to give their children an education. Nothing can compensate for the lack of knowledge your sons and daughters live, they are to witness an importance in education, which their parents have never, hitherto, been able Next to religion, now and always, is

There may be cases in which our people are justified in sending to schools of other denominations, if such schools are conducted by or thodox Christians. But we know of no apol ogy for patronizing schools, conducted by men or denominations, which, we believe hold and teach doctrines erroneous and dan-Better be without the power of edu cation, than to receive it with a religion which will pervert such power to an evil life. If your children imbibe dangerous error, and hold it in spite of you, and live to propagate it after you have gone to your reward, you may not be wholly relieved of the respon-

We hope our ministers and people will take increased interest in our school, and will for-

Some have inquired for the safety of students here on the borders. We can assure fort in its behalf should do it at once, and let every one that there is not the slightest dan us know the result. ger here, and that there is no more excite-ment here now, nor is there likely to be, than in any other place. Students now here are

making gratifying proficiency.

We will add, that the school would be lage is small, yet being located on the Ohio river, it affords extraordinary facilities for the published by the Methodists, has been raised successful prosecution of almost any kind of trade and labor. Brethren who have families to be educated, and others wishing to advantage themselves and an institution of learning, we hope will favorably entertain this subject.

O. E. Baker. Gheshire, Gallio Co., O.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

TUSCARORA Q. M., N. Y.—Held its Sept. term with the first church in Woodhull. A good degree of interest was manifested in the religious meetings, especially in the conference meetings on Sat urday afternoon. Next session with the church is JACOB STUART, Clerk.

MIAMI Q. M., O .- Held with the Providen All M. A., O.- Hen with the Provided acture, Oct. 19 and 20. Good union prevails, and a strong determination in the few faithful ones to still make for the port of life. The Q. M. was favored with the labors of Rev. C. Dudley. Churches all reported. Next session with the Maineville church.

J. H. Dudley, Clerk.

GRAND RAPIDS Q. M., Mich.—Held its last ses

ROCHESTER Q. M., N. Y.—Held its Sept. session with the N. Parma church. In the absence of Rev. H. S. Limbocker, who was expected to have preached the opening sermon, by request of the Conference, Rev. D. G. Holmes officiated in his stead.—The session, both in its business transactions and devotional meetings, was very harmonious and deeply interesting throughout. The meeting devoted to the Sabbath school cause added much to the interest of the session. The quarterly report of the Free-Congress, has been commissioned as Lieut. of the session. The quarterly report of the Free-will Baptist Sunday schools in the Rochester Q. M., was read by Bro. Holmes, after which he delivered a Sunday school address, full of thought, good sense and suggestions. At the close of the address, "The Fountain of Peace" was rehearsed with happy effect by nine young ladies connected with the N. Parma

the Bruce church, Nov. 7 and 8. The churches were nearly all represented by letter and delegates. The meeting was interesting and spiritual. Bro. A. Jones was with us as cor, mes. from the Genesee C. Richmond Christian Advanced M. The following reasonable and available to the control of the

Q. M. was held with the 2d church in Upper Gilmanton, Nov. 11—13. The house was well filled with attentive hearers, and the preaching was in "demonstration of the Spirit." The conference took into consideration the recommendation of General Conference relative to holding three days' meetings, and passed the following resolution:

**Resolved, That we heartily approve of the recommendation of the General Conference relative to mendation of the General Conference relative to the contain 3637, whites and no slaves.

of holding meetings in said churches, and the interest of holding meetings in said churches, and ministers as signed to attend, are as follows: Time, 1st Tuesday in December, 1862, Meredith Centre, A. Caverno, A. D. Smith. Gilford Village; W. H. Xeoman, C. H. Smith. 3d Alton, J. M. L. Babcock, Seth Sawyer. Lower Gilmanton, H. S. Sleeper, H. E. Diekey.

Butler.

Fourth-Division. Time, 2d Tuesday in January, 1863: 2d Alton, G. Sanborn, J. M. L. Babcock.
Northfield, O. Butler, H. F. Dickey. Meredith Bridge, S. D. Church, W. H. Yeoman. East Sanbornton, C. H. Smith, H. S. Sleeper.

The next session of this Q. M. will be held with the church at East Sanbornton, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and the three days' meeting will be held in connection with the Q. M. The ministers who were not present, and who were not present, and who were not appointed to any par-

Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

Exeter Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be at the Town House in Corinna, the second Saturday and Sabbath in January next. E. HARDING.

Livingston Quarterly Meeting. Next session will be held with the Dwight church, commencing Friday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock. There will be a sermon Thursday evening previous. It is hoped that all the churches will be represented by delegation and letter.

Particular Notice. The Rhode Island Ministers' Association will commence its session Dec. 9, instead of Dec. 2, as before announced, as the Western R. I. Quarterly Meeting is held Dec. 2. Per order of the Committee.

R. E. ANDERSON, Edinboro, Eric Co., Pa. S. S. LANNING, Woodland, Barry Co., Mich.

" A. VANVECTOR, Larue, Marion Co., O. Rev. C. O. LIBBY of Candia, N. H., has been as cointed Corresponding Secretary of our Foreign Mis-tion Society. All letters relating to the affairs of the lockety, excepting those for the Treasury department, hould be addressed to him. Also, all letters for our onaries should be sent to his care

The account which we print in this week's paper of the anniversary of the Foreign Mission Society, though long, will richly re pay a careful perusal.

THE QUARTERLY. But three subscribers have been received for the 11th Vol. of the ward by the commencement of the Winter Quarterly as yet, though Bro, Graham has a term (8th Dec. next) a host of worthy stunumber which have not been forwarded to the office. All who are intending to make an ef-

Various Paragraphs.

The price of the Christian Advocate and greatly benefited by the moving in of worshy Freewill Baptist families, and though our vilpublished by the Methodists, has been raised from \$1,50 to \$2,00 a year, in consequence of the rise in the price of paper.

The leading book publishers of New York have advanced the trade price of their books from ten to twenty-five per cent., on account of the increased cost of printing paper.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY .-It is stated on good authority that the number of priests in Italy that have lately seceded from the Roman Catholic church, is immense. The cause is chiefly attributed to the fact that the Papal Government has suspended from hearing confessions and other religious rites all priests of liberal political principles.

ROMANISM SPREADING-THE SECRET EX-PLAINED. The Dublin correspondent of the New York Observer says: "That Romanism is spreading both in England and Scotland can admit of no doubt. The fact is clear from Grand Rapids Q. M., Mich.—Held its last session with the Yankee Springs church. We were favored with the labors of Rev. F. A. Stanford, from Yan Buren Q. M. E. G. Cilley was appointed cormess to that Q. Mr.; Wm. Clark, substitute. Next session at Lisbon, on the town line between Sparta and Chester.

B. G. CILLEY, Clerk.

N. B. Our ministers will recollect the three days meeting with the Walker church, commencing on the evening of Dec. 11.

E. G. C. C. Stanford, from the lamentations of the Protestant press and Protestant platform orators; from the boast-ing of Roman Catholics; and from the public records of the multiplication of chapels with crowded congregations. How is this progress meeting with the Walker church, commencing on the evening of Dec. 11. public meetings telling of proselytizing doings; but by the constant, quiet, and noiseless

Free-Congress, has been commissioned as Lieut.

by nine young ladies connected with the N. Parma Sunday school. Next session with the E. Hamlin church, commencing Dec. 12, at 2, P. M. Opening sermon by Rev. T. Parker. The cherk was appointed to deliver the opening address before the Sunday school meeting, with the power of substitution. Collection for Missions on Sunday, \$9.

L. J. Madden, Clerk.

L. J. Madden, Clerk.

L. J. Madden, Clerk. appetites have already sunk him far below any WHEBLOCK Q. M., Vt.-Held with the church at sober, virtuous, self-respecting fellow crea-Sutton, Oct. 24—26. The meeting was one of usual interest. Next session at E. Charleston, commencing Friday, Jan. 30. The Conference requested the publication of the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, many of our churches are in a low state been born white and gradually painted one's whereas, many of our cutefles are in a low effect of religious interest, and some of them destitute of a pastor—Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the pastors of churches in this Q. M., as far as they can consistent warred against God's beneficence and incurchurches in this Q. M., as far as they can consistent with other duties, to visit such destitute churches as often as practicable, and stir up their gifts, and recommend such means as may be conducive to their visibility and growth.

warred against God's beneficence and incurred the brand of His displeasure. One may well regret that Cain's or Ham's sin should sibility and growth.

Resolved, That we recommend to those destitute have devolved on him an epidermis that gives Resolved, That we resonmend to those destitute the churches to meet on the Sabbath, when practicable, the hue of charcoal; yet he can hardly be read strive to edify each other by reading, exhortation and prayer, particularly to increase the Sabbath school in numbers and graces.

G. M. Prescott, Clerk. rum-color ought to blush for his depravity, Oxford Q. M., Mich.—Held its last session with if blushes are not forbidden him by his rubi-

Southern Convocation Proposed. The Jones was with us as cor, mes from the Genesee Q.

M. The following preamble and resolution were passed by the Conference, with the request that they be published in the Star:

Whereas one J. Shaw, who has been a member of the Allison and North Branch church, of the Oxford Q. M., is making an effort to alienate brethren from brethren—to divide the Q. M. and make a clique of his own—using improper means to obtain a letter in the sanguinary conflict which the Follows. his own—using improper means to obtain a letter from the church—his conduct at the May term of the Q. M. being anything but Christian; and where as said Shaw went to Ohio and assisted in the ordination of Ged. C. Thompson, contrary to the usages of the denomination; and whereas the Q. M. has, through a committee properly appointed, made an effort to communicate with Shaw on this matter, which he evades, and his behavior is such that his influence as a minister is lost in this Q. M.—Therefore. etter in the sanguinary conflict which the Federal fare, Resolved, That we, as a Q. M., do disapprove of the course taken by said Shaw, and would warn all tion." The Advocate thinks that the conventions a minister among us. a minister among us. W. H. SUTPHIN, Clerk pro tem. from every church, and from every state, and that they should prepare and send forth BELKNAP Q. M., N. H.—The Nov. session of this an address, embodying their principles, to

mendation of the General Conference relative to holding three days' meetings in all the churches.—Subsequently arrangements were made as follows, to carry out said recommendation; The churches of the Q. M. were considered in four divisions.

First Division contains 4 churches, and the time of holding meetings in said churches, and the time of holding meetings in said churches, and uninisters.

Second Division. Time, 3d Tuesday in Degember, 1862; Loudon, H. F. Dickey, W. H. Yeoman. Lake Village, C. H. Smith, J. M. L. Babcock. Canterbury, A. D. Smith, G. Sanborn.

Third Division. Time, 5th Tuesday in December, 1862; 1st Upper Gilmanton, G. Sanborn, S. D. Church. Gilmanton Iron Works, A. Caverno, H. S. Sleeper. 2d Upper Gilmanton, C. H. Smith, O. Butler.

P. M., and the three days meeting will be a find in connection with the Q. M. The ministers who were not present, and who were not appointed to any particular church in the above arrangement, are carnestly invited by vote of Conference to unite with the brethren in all the meetings before named as the Lord may direct. And now, dear brethren of the Lord may direct. And now, dear brethren of the perpetuity of African slavery. In 1855 he was churches of the Belknap Q. M., suffer a word of ex-writing letters from the South to the Portland hortation. It is expected that the ministers that come to you will come in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ. Let us, as churches, president of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Let us a churches of the gospel of Christ. Le of the gospel of Christ. Let us, as churches, prepare the way of the Lord, make straight the paths for our feet to walk in. Let us remove every stumbling block, and strengthen the things that remain that are ready to die, and may the result of these efforts be the salvation of many souls.

A. D. SMITH, Clerk.

A. D. SMITH, Clerk.

Genecal Intelligence.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Burnside's army is still concentrating at Falmouth, preparing for an attack on Fredericksburg. Lee, it is said, intends to dispute the crossing of the Rappahannock by the Federals with the entire rebel army.

Formidable batteries command the ford oppoite Falmouth. Without some brilliant stroke of strategy on our part a severe engagement will be necessary before dislodging the enemy. The railroad to Acquia Creek is completed. Virginia.

probably be the main point of resistance. Com- fact that her estate was gone forever. modore Porter will participate in the movement with a fleet of ten gunboats; while the fleet of Commodore Farragut, which lies below Vicks
"A well known planter, living not far

also running boats on Red river, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large ENDURANCE AND PATIENCE OF THE ARMY bove its mouth.

the 23d, as follows:

proposition from the Federal commander at 'the front,' and borne without murmuring." ructed navigation of the Mississippi by the leral authorities. The Appeal bitterly op-

The rebels fiave burnt Lamar, Mo.

The union men are making armed resistance the conscription in several portions of Tenn.

sentatives to Congress.

say that the emancipation proclamation is genwhom are large slaveholders. Gen. Butler informs his subordinates that any Union ticket,

mmanders of United States forces to support was stated in our last issue.

pposing the draft, or for otherwise giving aid cent speech made since his defeat: and comfort to the enemy, in states where the draft has been made, or the quota of volunteers and militia has been furnished. The same order says that persons who, by authority of the ple. The pure altars of Christianity were military commander or Governors in rebel nor render aid to its enemies. Such persons It is time to speak out. The Sunday scho or by force and arms has resisted or attempted with such wickedness." sions, who may be amenable to such tribunals President has acceded to their wishes. for offences committed.

manders, or with any one within the enemy's sage was sent to San Francisco, to which a few minutes afterward a return message was received, dated San Francisco, Nov. 6, 2 1-4 P. him toward the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops, with reference to themselves answered at 2 P. M., or three hours before it or their property; whether he has been faithful to those placed over him; whether he has failed through any unworthy personal motive to go to the telegraph over San Francisco retemporaries. through any unworthy personal motive to go to the telegraph, our San Francisco cotemporaries the aid or send reinforcements to his brother

that the execution of this scheme will not very mit the execution of the ringleaders only. materially interfere with any other military movement. Many thousands have already of A letter from St. Pauls, Minn., in the New

The Tribune correspondent denies "on the highest authority," that the President ever saw the letter of Gen. Scott to which Mr. John Van Buren has given publicity. On Friday the President, in an interview with some unconditional Unionists from Kentucky, said he would rather die than take back a word of the proclamation of freedom.

The Tribune correspondent denies "on the compared with the recent one was that which took place in Virginia in 1622, 500, D. Church, 2,72, Prospect Hill, Wis.; C. C. Hill, Wis. L. Gon, D. C. Do, D. C. Cook, Homer, Mech. Address W. D. C. Hill, Wis. C. C. Hill,

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press expresses the opinion that before the meeting of the next Congress, a full Republican delegation may be elected from Florida, representing the free people of that state, and sustaining the policy of the administration.

President Lincoln says he considers the emancipation victory in Missouri a matter of far greater consequence than the Republican defeats in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York.

GEN BRAGG'S PLANTATION. A portion of the expedition under Gen. Weitzel, which lately moved up the banks of the Mississippi, came upon the plantation of the rebel General Bragg. Jackson, it is supposed, has gone towards Rich-Col. Warner had an interview with Mrs. Bragg, mond, and the rebels have abandoned Northern who begged him to protect her property against the slaves who considered themselves free, and A correspondent of the Times writes from were helping themselves to whatever they want-Gen. Grant's army that "the rush of contra-ed. She upbraided the Colonel and inquired bands to our lines resembles that from the why his troops were there. "Because," said bondage and brickmaking of Egypt." Gen. the Colonelas our duty, and my duty, which I Grant has adopted for them a system of labor learned from your once honored husband, and compensation by which they can be suptained the superior of the super ported. The whole region is said to be white portion of my country." She finally got into a with unpicked cotton, which will furnish work carriage and rode beyond the immediate lines of our troops-sad, no doubt, to feel that her A grand expedition down the Mississippi riv- husband, and the trusted friend of Gen. Taylor, er is now being organized at Columbus, Ky., by and the hero of one of the best fought battles Gen. McClernandand, and will consist of forty on our continent, was now fleeing out of Kenousand men. It is designed to open the whole tucky a defeated rebel. She could find no comriver as far as New Orleans. Vicksburg will fort in her ruined home, no consolation in the

CONTRABANDS GOING BACK TO SLAVERY. The

commodore Farragut, which lies below Vicksurg, will be prepared to co-operate.

The St. Louis Democrat has information that
slaves who had run away to the Yankees, had The St. Louis Democrat has information that the rebels are now busily at work fortifying Port Hudson, 150 miles from New Orleans.

Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and in two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg. The rebels are will be as strong as Vicksburg. The rebels are

antities of salt from the new salt works on THE POTOMAC. The Washington correspond Red river, which are situated about fifty miles ent of the New York Commercial well remarks, that " only those who can visit the ar-The Chicago Tribune has a despatch dated my of the Potomac can comprehend the patient endurance of the gallant officers and brave men the 23d, as follows:

"News from Holley Springs, Miss., says
Gen. Bragg's army was there occupying the
place. It is estimated that the entire Confednoissances are not the hardest trials of the camrate force is over 70,000. It is thought that paign, for every man of heart can brace himself rang will endeavor to induce Grant to fight a to meet a foe. But the damp, unsheltered battle south of Holly Springs, where he is to be flanked by Pemberton and Price, and annihi-lated. The Federal army is supposed to be this side of Holly Springs, near Hudsonville."

The Appeal states that a citizen of Memphis, Sam. Tate, recently crossed both lines, bearing to a proposition from the Federal compander.

- REBEL Losses. The Savannah Republican united States freighting and passenger boats, of the 17th says: Our loss in killed and wounded at Fort Donelson may be roughly estimated at 3500; at Roanoke and on the North Carolina coast, 600; at Elkhorn, 3500; at Shiloh. 10,000; at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and before Richmond, 20,000; in the valley of the Shenandoah, 5000: at Cedar Run, 1200: at the second battle of Manassas, 6000; at Boonston and Crampton Gaps, 4000; at Sharpsburg, 10,-NORTH CAROLINA. The Legislature conven- 000; at Corinth, 4000; at Perryville, 3000, and d on the 17th. Gov. Vance, in his message, 5000 for those who have fallen at outposts, in takes strong ground for a vigorous prosecution skirmings &c. These figures added together of the war, and proposes to reserve a force of make the frightful sum of 75,000. Of this num-10,000 men for the state, to be discharged in ber it would be safe to say that one-third, or the spring in time for their farming operations. 25,000, are now in their graves, having either Petitions are in circulation among the people been killed outright or died of their wounds. Eastern North Carolina requesting Governor Quite as many probably more, have died from Stanley to order forthwith an election for Rep- sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more for those who have been maimed and whose Large Union and free labor meetings are be- health has been ruined for life. Thus our ng held at various points in the department, losses in ten months of the present year may be d the addresses of Foster are producing very estimated at 75,000 men, who have either perished or been disabled. If the whole truth The Military Governor of Louisiana, Col. were known, they would probably reach 100-Shepley, has issued a proclamation, calling upon the loyal electors of the 1st and 2d Congressional districts of Louisiana to choose represen- erally exceed those in battle. For every year tatives to Congress, and appointed the 3d day the war continues we must expect our casualpresent.

Union refugees from McMinnieville, Tenn., The total returns of votes cast by the Wisconsin volunteers, at their distant and home mediation between the belligerents in the Unitrally approved by loyal men there, some of camps, for candidates in that state, foot up 8,ed States to the British government, but that

THE REGISTER FOR 1863 219, of which 6,219 were for the Republican the latter has declined to become a party. Earl -Is out of press, and orders for it will b

ommissioned officer who is found drinking in- MISSOURI, The official vote gives Blair 153 toxicating liquors in any public drinking place, majority over Knox for Congress. It is stated or other public house, within his Department, that Knox will contest the seat. The Radical will be recommended to the President for dis- Emancipation ticket is elected by an average majority of 1,300.

The President has directed the Attorney Gen- It was Mr. Huntoon of Unity who followed eral to prepare special instructions for Marshals Dr. Batchelder at the late Democratic Convenand Attorneys, with reference to the enforce- tion in this state, endorsing his Scriptural argument of the Confiscation Act, and orders all ment, and not Henry Hubbard of Charleston, as

he officers of the law in the complete execution Civilization Opposed to Partisan Democ-RACY. Vallandigham thinks the railroads, the A General Order has been issued from the banks, the telegraph, the express companie War Department to discharge from arrest all the press and the churches are all propagandists persons, now in military custody, who have been of human freedom, and he is right. His deducarrested for discouraging volunteer enlistments, tions are characteristic. We copy from a re-

markets. The churches had departed from the doetrines of Christ and him crucified, and taken states for disloyalty and hostility to the Gov- up the nigger and him glorified! There will be ernment of the United States, and are now in no Union, no peace, no home, no country, unmilitary custody, may also be discharged upon iii you drive out those who have defiled the temple of the Saviour of mankind, an giving their parole to do no act of hostility the gospel in its purity. It is time to abandon against the Government of the United States, the abolition churches. Refuse them support. may be sent out of the loyal States on condi-tion of not returning again during the war.—

The order does not discharge any person who

The order does not discharge any person who has been in arms against the Government, there a period when the abolition press teemed

to resist the draft, nor relieve any person from Strong efforts have been made by influential liability to trial and punishment by civil tribu- Union citizens to have Maj. Gen. Wool renals, or by court-martials, or military commis- tained in his command at Baltimore, and the

TELEGRAPHING FROM NEW YORK TO SAN Gen. McDowell, who is now before a Court of Inquiry at Washington, asks an investigation of his correspondence with the enemy's comcommanders; and with the charge of drunkenwith papers as early as we do ours.—N. Y.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Over three hundred Indians have been con-Herald says there is a prospect that the scheme victed by the Military Commission at the Lowfor an armed colonization of Florida will soon er Sioux Agency, as participators in the late be practically tested. The General who is to horrible massacres, and are condemned to be be in command has expressed the opinion that hung. Whether they live or die rests with the with 10,000 armed colonists he can dispense authorities at Washington. The people of with a very large portion of soldiers originally Minnesota are in favor of their immediate exedestined to take part in this engagement, so cution. It is said that the President will per-

fered to enlist as armed colonists to take part in York Times, states that it has been well ascertained that there have been over six hundred

Service of the service of

ately approached the wagon, tumbled out the dead man, took his seat by her side, and drove off. When the woman was restored to her friends by the arrest of her captor, she showed him every token of affection, travelled at his side as long as permitted, and, stooping down and kissing him at the final parting, she invoked curses on the head of any man who might

When the condemned are talked to off the subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would kill you if I had you.' An Indian despises to beg for his life, but abhors hanging, for he feels that to be hung is to be treated like a dog. He would much prefer death by the slow, lin-gering torture, such as none but an Indian can devise and execute, to a death on the gallows. The President has requested Gen. Pope to suspend the execution of the Indians for the present, and it is much feared that, looking at affairs from so distant a stand-point, he may commute their sentence. The demand of the people of the state is, that the condemned be ecuted, and if their sentence should be com-ted, there is danger that the people will take the matter into their own hands, and inflict summary justice. An officer just arrived from Sibley's camp says that the citizens of the inte-

FEARFUL WARNING TO THE INTEMPERATE. Burned to death on the night of the 3d inst., in his own house, in a state of intoxication, Mr. Edward Lowe of Gun Plains, Allegan Co., Mich. He was a blacksmith by trade, and lived alone in a house connected with his shop. He was left by some neighbors in the state above indicated, some two or three hours
before the fire was discovered. It is supposed
that the fire originated by accident, and he perthat the fire originated by accident, and he perthat the fire originated by accident, and he perished in the flames before any one reached the spot. He was not far from sixty years of age, a man of more than common intellect, well informed, a good mechanic, and an honest man; and had he not been enslaved by the tyrant Alcohol, might have been a valuable citizen.

Funeral attended by the writer.

F. A. Stanford.

Martin, Mich., Nov. 22, 1862.

Martin, Mich., Nov. 22, 1862.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Another naval question-can a gun be fired side a turret-has been satisfactorily anbattery Passaic, has silenced skepticism on this point. It will produce as much sensation abroad as the contest of the Monitor and Truly in naval ingenuity and wered. An experiment with the Ericsson the Merrimac. Truly, in naval ingenuity and ivention, America leads the world, and no idence, and state that they signed the instrument in the can tell what America of a "day may the lestator declared to them that it was his last Will invention, America leads the world, and no of the 17th says: Our loss in killed and bring forth," in the department of the ironclads. The facts established by the experiment are as follows:

First: A gun may be fired inside a turret. Second: In order to appreciate the nature of the second result, it should be known that the Armstrong guns in England have been condemned for use on shipboard chiefly beve failed to do it satisfactorily, and the Armstrong gun weighs but fourteen tuns. On Saturday, four men worked a 15-inch gun, which weighs twenty tuns. Next week Mr. Whitney will put a 15,000 pound gun on board the Keokuk, which will require twenty nen, while the 42,600 pound gun of the Pas-

ne. It is the immobility of the Passaic. Waves break on the iron margin of the craft and splash in harmless foam on the deck. have no hull to strike-no high bulevery side. So much for the results.

The following is a tabular recapitulation of

the experiments weighed. powder. Recoil. 17 inch. 330 lbs. (hollow) 20 lbs. 17 inch. 330 lbs. (hollow) 35 lbs. 3 ft. 10 inch. 330 lbs. 35 lbs. 2ft. 8 inch.

POREIGN NEWS.

By a late arrival from England the impor Emperor Napoleon has made a proposal for for cash. after weighing all the information obtained from America, the Government concludes there is no ground at the present time to hope that proposal, a refusal of which would prevent any of mediation, but it thinks their hesitation has nearly reached its limit, as the recent elec-

tions of the North testify to the progress of peace opinions. Reynold's Weekly Engress, published in London, thich is an organ of the down-trodden Democratic masses of England, thus compares the stability of republics and monarchies:

"The American republic, with all its faults, of eighty years. Of what monarchy in Europe can as much be truly affirmed? With the ex ception of our own country, there is not a kingdom in Europe which has not been the theatre of civil war and dynastic perturbation within the last twenty years. And even of our own country, where the monarchy is a mere tool in the hands of the aristocracy, it is well known that our political institutions have been sayed by the extermination and expatriation of mil-lions of the poor and hard working people."

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. NEW HAMPSHIRE.—J. Howlett, Bradford; N. B. Pross, Wilmot Plat; S. French, E. Sanbornton; N. Randlett, Laconia; S. A. Shaw, Greenland; A. Quiney, D. Quinby, N. Sandwich; E. Eaton, Enfield Cenere; H. Stickney, J. Howe, W. Warner, W. Enfield; S. Harris, E. Plainield; J. Purmont, J. H. Purmont, ebauon;
MAINE.—J. H. Emery, Biddeford; T.J. Tufts, Stan-lish; J. N. George, C.H. Moore, New Sharon; S. Dun-on, Westport; M. Huntoon, Wiscassett; J. E. Ja-obs, Readledig, R. Dyer, Bath; S. Washburn, Guil-ord: N. Hurst, Kittery Point; D. B. Lord, W. Wa-erville:

us six or more subscribers for it, accompanied with York.—A. Bailey, Alps; B. Newton, Alexander, and the cash, we will make a discount of 25 per cent. We earnestly entreat the minister or some brother in each church to strong, Henderson, Pa.; A. Hastings, Bentleyville, Pa.; B. Tibbets, Hilladale, Meh.; J. C. Holmes, Perry, Mich.; A. E. Wait, New Richland, O.; J. W. Blackmarr, Otsego, Mich.; S.A. Akins, W. Reynolds, Martin, Mich.; T. Rogers, Harris, O.; I. Bassett, Orwell, O.; O. Cakins, Aurora, Ill.; R. Gelott, Jr., Thompson, Pa.;—\$1.50 cach.
L. Hodgman, Bellevue, Mich.; L. W. Andrews, Homer, Mich.; A. G. James, Richland Centre, Wis.; E. Hurd, Dover; S. K. Clough, E. Sanboraton; J. Young, Leightons Carner; J. Cook, S. Dover, Mc.; A. Buzzell, Hampshire, Ill.; O. T. Gookin, Pierceville, Ia. E. Young, Chelsea, Vt.; W. Moon, W. Savenport, N.; J. Notton, Jr., Hearts Grove, O., (to No. 30, Vol. 37)—32,00 cach.
G. M. Keazer, Warner, (to No. 39, Vol. 38). S. Carr.

Y.; J. Norton, Jr., Hearts Grove, O., (to No. 39, vol. 37)—32,00 cach.

G. M. Keazer, Warner, (to No. 39, Vol. 38); S. Carr, Wilmot Flat, (to No. 52, Vol. 38); G. W. Downer, Fairport, N. Y.; L. Gilman, W. Alton, (to No. 52, Vol. 37); S. Tarbox, Westport, Me.; R. Farr, Cabot, Vt., (to No. 44, Vol. 38); D. C. Band, Jackson, Mich., (to No. 10, Vol. 38); S. S. Rich, Oak Hill, Me.; J. W. Rackliff, Wesley, Me.; L. T. Swan, Darwille, Mich.; A. Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. Coshun, Kalamazoo, Mich.;—33,00 cach.

Receipts for Books. H. Holmes, ,50; J. M. Springer, 5,00; J. Whitte more, 8,67, in full; H. E. Whippie, ,85. Subscribers for the Star

arm the object of her unnatural devotion.

Of 498 Indians tried by court martial, 303 have been condemned to be hung, and 18 to imprisonment.

When the condemned are talked to off the subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject, they say, 'Kill me, kill me. I would subject subj pledge,
Sister Hoffer's pledge at O. & Pa. Y. M.,
Dr. D. Beebee, Hillsdale, Mich.,
Dover & Madison church, Mich., by Rev. J.
Thomas,
Noali Hurst, Kittery, Me.,
Veazie, Me., F. B. S. school,
North Bangor, Me., S. school,
Crawford Q. M., Pa.,

WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer. Foreign Mission.

41,00 WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a the bound copy, 4 cts.—on the other, 2 cts.

BY MAIL.

are If the books noticed as forwarded are not re seived in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they should notify us immediately

I bequeath to my executor (or executors) the sum f — dollars in trust, to pay the same in — days af er my decease to the person who, when the same is a my decease to the person who, when the same is a few my decease.

* The blank may be filled by inserting Foreign Mis-

FREEWILL BAPTIST TRACTS

Our Establishment has just issued two tracts. One is on the subject of " Sustaining cause a sufficient number of men could not be placed in the turret to work them. Twenty-duodecimo. The other is entitled "Minister and Church," showing the duty of the minister to the church and of the church to the minister, and contains 4 pp. Both of them are upon important subjects, which they discuss with ability, and should be scattered broadcast in all our churches and congregations.-Third: The third result is a vey important Some of our brethren have long been calling (N. Y.) Democrat. for the publication of tracts by our Printing Establishment for general circulation. Now let them show that they were in earnest by warks; even the turret presents an angle at starting these on their mission. In order to give them as wide a circulation as possible, we shall put the first at 12 cts. a dozen and the second at 6 cts. (and at the same rates for any larger number), which is as near the cost as we can fix it. The postage on the first will be 3 cts. a dozen, and on the second 1 ct. for. nine copies. When ordered sent by mail, the ostage should be sent in addition to tant intelligence has been received that the the cost of the tracts. They will be sold only

Russell's official reply to the proposition, dated filled as soon as received. It contains a good the 13th inst., is published in the London Ga- Almanac, with Leavitt's calculations—the stazette. It recognizes the humane views and benevolent intentions of the Emperor, but ob- names of all our churches, Quarterly and serves that the concurrence of Russia, ex-pressly desirable, had not been obtained; and members, and the increase or decrease the past year-the names of ministers-obituaries of ministers deceased the past year-and much

the United States Government would accept the The price is ten cents a copy; 20 per cent. speedy renewal of offer of the Governments; discount will be made to those who take themtherefore it is better to watch carefully the pro- on sale. For cash down, without the privilege gress of opinion in America, and to embrace of returning those which are not sold, the the first good opportunity for offering mediation price is 84 cents a dozen, or \$6 per hundred. which may occur. The publication of this des- Orders from our brethren in all parts of the patch produced no effect commercially. The country are solicited. It is hoped that all Paris Moniteur says the answers of England who can will send the cash with their orders; and Russia are an adjournment of the question and thus secure the work at the lowest price.

> REGISTERS FOR VERMONT. We sent a quantity of Registers to Rev. E.

B. FULLER of Huntington in season to have reached him before the late session of the Vermont Yearly Meeting; but, by some neglect of the express, he informs us that they have but just arrived. Our friends in Vergave uninterrupted domestic peace and unrival-led prosperity to the United States for the space ply of Registers from him, will please do so as soon as convenient, that those which may be left on his hands may be returned to the

> THE HISTORY OF THE FREEWILL BAPTISTS. This work has been issued from the press

We wish our friends to exert the nselves to give it a ready and an extensive sale. This the interests of the denomination require. It answers no good purpose to print books and let them lie upon our shelves unsold. To be of any use they must be put in circulation. We therefore ask all the friends of our denomination, especially our ministers, to lend a helping hand in circulating the History. -It. contains 480 duodecimo pages, is bound in good style, and will be sold erville; MASS. & R. I.—A. Merry, C. E. Handy, Boston; J. for the low price of \$1,00. To all who send fardner, Olnowille; NEW YORK.—A. Bailey, Alps; B. Newton, Alexanus six or more subscribers for it, accompanies.

The price of this book is \$1,40. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the reception of \$1,50. Orders for six copies or more to be sent to one address, accompanied by the cash, will be filled for \$1,05 each, the expense of carriage to be paid by the person ordering them. If they are to be sent by mail, twentyitie cents a copy should be added to prepay

Address WM. Burr, Dover, N. H.

THE CHORALIST This new Tune and Hymn Book is now for sale at our Book Room. We think it a fine selection. About two-thirds of the Book is filled with tunes and hymns adapted to Congregational or Choir singing, and the remainder is occupied with such as are adapted to Conference and Prayer Meetings. It contains 248 pp., large 12mo., and is handsomely bound in muslin. The price for a single copy is 58c. with postage prepaid, 71. For a dozen, cash, \$5,22-with postage prepaid, (which is \$1,50,) \$6,72. On six months' approved credit, \$5,57. Any larger number at the same rate. The work will not be sold on com-

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM

mission.

THE DUTY THE ACT, AND THE SUBJECTS. This little-18mo. work, pp. 85, just published by our Establishment, covers all the essential points of the controversy on this subject, and very conclusively proves that immersion is the only mode and believers the only Scriptural subjects of baptism. It is admirably adapted to put into the hands of all inquirers after truth on this controverted topio. Price, bound, 25 cts. In neat printed covers, 15 cts. 25 per cent. discount for cash when sold by the dozen or more. Postage on

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

on the four sides of each box. FACTORY, NO. 81 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.)

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

We are ant to be free with our jokes upon Doctor and their drugs, until sick and in need of their aid then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard-carned and often ill-requited skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatever deviates from their peculiar system and usages, arises from the fact that their better information leads them est to detect and discard the medical delusion and impositions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuable invention, is seen by the treatment Dr. J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies have received at their hands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition, and where is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage them or discourage their use? No profesor or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical prefession. None is followed by no-bler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves the best thanks of mankind .- Canton

Married

In this city, Nov. 23, by Rev. J. Rand, Mr. Leonard S. Rand and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sawyer. Nov. 27, Mr. Fimothy Hussey and Miss Sarah J. Chesley. In this city, Nov. 23, by Rev. W. Vary, Mr. Benaiah Wiggin of Stratham and Mrs. Jennie M. Hall of Dover.

In Alton, 23d inst., by Rev. A. Caverno, Nathaniel N. Davis of Farmington and Miss Amanda F. Richardson of Barrington. Daniel F. Gilman, watchman tt he N. H. State Frison, Concord, and Jennie M. Edgerly of New Durham.

Nov. 15, by Rev. E. Truc, Mr. John S. Jones and md Miss Sarah E. Hayes, both of Lebanon, Me.

arkman.
In Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 4, by Rev. J. Burnham avis, Mr. Winthrop Tarr of Rockport and Misse Lartha C. Durrell of L. Nov. 22, Mr. John P. Steuts and Misse Etta C. Glark. vens and Miss Etta C. Clark.
In Fairport, N. Y., Nov. 15, by Rev. D. G. Holmes,
Mr. Bernerd Beale of Macedon and Miss Florance A.
Parkhurst of Fairport:
In Washington, Pa., by Rev. R. E. Anderson, Mr.
S. I. Vandorn and Miss Sarah Bogue.

Died

In Rome, O., Nov. 16, Mr. EDWARD DODGE, aged In New Lyme, O. Noc. 17, Miss Adelia Deming, aged 32.

In Farmington, March 20, of consumption, Mrs. Sarah Ann Leighton, wife of Nohala D. Leighton, aged 46 years.

In Lewiston, Me., Nov. 5, of diptheria, sister Abbite A. Pinkhiam, aged 21 years and 6 months. Our young sister was unusually amiable and worthy of confidence as a friend; and must ever be cherished in the memory and in the hearts of such as were favored with her acquaintance. As a daughter and sister, she appeared to attain, as nearly as was possible, to a perfect fulfilment of every obligation. As a Christian, she was faithful and dutiful, delighting herself in her hope of heaven. Since the somewhat recent death of her father, she had been a stay and staff to her remaining parent, who feels that little now remains, save an only son, to attach her to earth. In this bereavement the most cherished earthly hopes are blasted; yet when about to die, sister Abbit found herself willing and prepared to depart. She was abundantly supported in her last hours, and her spirit was filled, with a wonderful peace and joy. Her death was a triumph; and most favored were they who witnessed her cheerful welcome of the summons to depart and be with Christ. She appeared to behold him and her sainted father, waiting to welcome her to a more bliesful life.

J. A. L. In New Lyme, O., Nov. 17, Miss Adelia Deming,

Advertisements.

PARSONSFIELD SEMINARY. TEACHER WANTED. A competent Teacher is wanted for the Spring Term of this Seminary, commencing on the third or last Monday of February (as may suit the person teaching), 1863. One of the Com. for employing Teacher. arsonsfield, Me., Nov. 20, 1862.

MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD. 1862-3] WINTER ARRANGEMENT. [1862-3. ON and after Nov. 17, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Hillsdale Station as follows, daily, except Sundays:

Going East.

Leave Hillsdale at 1.57 A. M. and 12.29 P. M.

Arrive at Toledo at 4.25 A. M. and 3.05 P. M.

Going West.

Leave Hillsdale at 2.25 A. M. and 3.08 P. M.

Arrive at Chicago at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany Night Trains Salisbury's Patent Ventilator and Dusters are atto Summer trains on this route.
and Fare as quick and low as by any other

Time and Fare as quick and all read line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't.

Hillsdale. BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. WINTER Arrangement, Nov. 10, 1862. Station on Haymarket Square.

Trains from Boston,
For Lawrence (South Side), 7, 71-2 and 10.15, &
M., 12 M., 2.30, 5, and 5.30, P. M. (North Side),
71-2 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 5 and 5.30 P. M.
For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads,
71-2 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
For Haverhill, 71-2, 7.45 via Georgetown, A. M.,
12 M., 2.00 via Georgetown, 2.30, 4.30 via Georgetown, 5 and 5.30 P. M.
or Exeter, Dover, Cross P. H. town, 5 and 5.30 P. M. For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and Stations East of Haverhill, 7 1-2 A. M., 2.30 and 5 P. M. For Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 7 1-2 A. M., and

Trains for Boston.

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

From Great Falls, 5.40, and 10.35 A. M., and 4.20 P. M. From Dover, 5.50, 10.55 A. M. and 4.35 P. M. From Dover, 5.50, 10.55 A. N. and 4.35 P. M. From Exeter, 6.35, 11.35, A. M., 5.20 P. M. From Exeter, 6.35, 11.35, A. M., 5.20 P. M. From Haverhill, 7.15, 7.30 via Georgetown, 9.20, 11 via Georgetown, A. M., 12.20, 4 via Georgetown, 5.10 and 6.07 P. M. From Lawrence, (North Side,) 6.45, 7.30 and 9.35 A. M., 12.15 and 5.30 P. M. (South Side,) 6.48, 7.35, and 9.40 A. M., 12.18, 12.40, 5.32 and 6.25

WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup't.

Poetry.

For the Morning Star. WELCOME TO THE PROCLAMATION. Hail! Freedom's Proclamation : hail!

Now might and right and truth prevail,
To captive millions speed, thy way,
True hajbinger of glorious day.
Make glad the hearts that long for thee,
That pray and wait for liberty,
Release the hands uplifted long,
Turn fear to hope, complaint to song,
To sable forms bowed down with grief
And heavy burdens, bring relief.
O'tell that crushed, degraded race,
That God provides for them a place
Which Freedom's power at length controls;
That human rights and human souls,
The gifts that man cannot destroy,
Are theirs to cherish and enjoy. The gifts that man cannot enjoy.

Are theirs to cherish and enjoy. Are theirs to cherish and enjoy. That One, whose promises are sure. Hath said to the oppressed and poor That cry to him both night and day, Vengeance is mine, I will repay." Thy work is arduous and long, Thy foes are wily, fierce and strong, But, onecard march. Thy cause is just, Thy foes must yield or bite the dust.

A fast like that which God ordains, That men should break the prisoner's chains And let the oppressed go free, declare Throughout the land; till everywhere The sons of Africa are free, Rejoicing in their Jubilee.

Fayette, Wis.

For the Morning Star. H. M.

I love thy table, Lord;
Where I behold thy grace;
I love to see thy blood,
For thou dost show thy face. These emblems bring thee all afresh, And quicken both my heart and flesh

Here I can feast my soul On Jesus' dying love;
And be created whole,
And made to dwell above;
These emblems bring thee all afresh,
And quicken both my heart and flesh Invite me to the hoard

To taste the bread and wine,
To love thee, O my Lord,
And be forever thine.
These emblems bring thee all afresh,
And quicken both my heart and flesh.

The Family Circle.

GOING TO SING IN HEAVEN. 'If I could have your faith, Hawkins, gladly would I; but I was born a skeptic. I cannot help my doubts more than I can the results they lead to. I cannot look upon God and the future as you do; with my temlead to. I cannot look upon perament, and the peculiar bias of my mind,

is utterly impossible."

So said John Harvey as he walked with a friend under a dripping umbrella, for the night was stormy and very dark, though the brilliancy of the shop lamps made a broad path of light along the wet sidewalk. John Harvey was a skeptic of thirty years' standing, and apparently hardened in his unbelief. Everybody had given him up as unconverti-ble. Reasoning ever so fairly and calmly made no impression on the rocky soil of his heart. Theologians disliked the sight of his massive face, and humble Christians sighed as he passed them. A man with such capacities, they said, with such generous impulses, (for everybody knew how kind he was,) with an intellect so enriched, and powers of the keenest metal, and yet no God, no hope of the fu-ture, walking with the lamp at his feet unenlightened. Alas! it was sad, very sad.

But one friend had never given him np.
When spoken to about him, "I will talk with
and pray for that man until I die," he said; and I will have faith that he may vet come out of darkness into the marvelous light. And O how wonderful that light will seem to im, shut up so long."

And thus whenever he met him John Harvey was always ready for "a talk") Mr. Hawkins pressed home the truth upon him. In answer on that stormy night he only said, "God can change a skeptic, John; he has more power over your heart than you have, and I mean still to pray for you."
"O, I've no objection; none in the world;

seeing is believing, you know. I'm ready for any modern miracle, but I tell you it would take nothing short of a miracle to convince me. However, let's change the subject. I'm hungry, and it's too far to go up town to supper this storny night. Whew! how the wind blows! Here's a restaurant; letus stop How waim and pleasant it looked in the

long brilliant dining-saloon! Clusters of gas jets streamed over the glitter and color of pictures and gergeous carpets, and the rows of marble tables reflected back the lights as well as the great mirrors.

The two merchants had eaten, and were

just on the point of rising, when a strain of soft music came through a door—a child's sweet voice.
"U pon my word that is pretty," said John Har-

vey; "what marvelous purity in those tones!".
"Out of here you little baggage," cried a
hoarse voice; and one of the waiters pointed angrily to the door.
"Let her come in," said John Harvey,

springing to his feet. ... We don't allow them in this place, sir,"

said the waiter, "but she can go into the

reading room."
"Well, let her go somewhere, for I want to hear her," replied the gentleman.

All this time the two had seen the shadow

of something hovering back and forward on the edge of the door; now they followed a slight little figure, wrapped in patched cloak, patched hood, and leaving the marks of wet feet as she walked. Curious to see her face—she was very small—John Harvey lured her to the furthest part of the great room, where there were but few gentlemen, and then motioned her to sing. The little one then motioned her to sing. The little one looked timidly up. Her cheek was of olive darkness, but a flush rested there; and out of the thinnest face, under the arch of broad temples, deepened by masses of the blackest hair, looked two eyes, whose softness and tender pleading would have touched the hardest

That little thing is sick, I believe," said John Harvey compassionately. "What do you sing, child?" he added.
"I sing you Italian, or little English," she said softly.
John Harvey had been looking at her shoes.

"Why," he exclaimed, and his lip quivered,
"her feet are wet to the ankles, absolutely; her shoes are full of holes."

By this time the child had begun to sing,

pushing back her hood and folding before her her little thin fingers. Her voice was wonderful; and simple and common as were both the air and words, the power and pathos of the tones drew together several of the habitues of the reading room. The little song

There is a happy land, Never could the voice, the manner of that child, be forgotten. There almost seemed a halo round her head, and when she had finshed her great speaking eyes turned toward John Harvey.

that song?" he asked.
"In Sabbath school, sir," was the simple

answer.

"And you don't suppose there is a happy land?" he continued, heedless of the many eyes upon him.

"I know there is; I'm going to sing there," she said, so quietly, so decidedly, that the men looked at each other.

"Coing to sing there?"

Going to sing there?" "Yes, sir; my mother said so. She used to sing to me until she was sick; then she said she wasn't going to sing any more on earth, but up in heaven."
"Well, and what then?"

" And then she died, sir," said the child tears brimming up and over on the dark cheek, now ominously flushed scarlet. John Harvey was silent for a few moments.

Presently he said:
Well, if she died, my little girl, you may live, you know."
"O, no, sir! no, sir! (very quickly.). I'd

up there, sir; it's a beautiful world! of the skeptic.
"My mother told me so."

nets, impelled his glance toward them. "Child, you must have a pair of shoes."

John Harvey's voice was husky Simultaneously hands were thrust into pockpurses pulled out, and the astonis

child held in her little palm more money than she had ever seen before. " Her father is a poor consumptive organgrinder, whispered one. "I suppose he's too sick to be out to night." Along the sloppy street went the child, under the protection of John Harvey, but not

Warmth and comfort were hers now. walked the man, a little cold child-hand in lows: his. At an open, broken door they stopped; up broken, creaking stairs they climbed. At last another doorway opened; a wheezing voice called out of the dim arch, "Carletta." to said the curious rhythmic effects pro-

brought you! Look at me! look at me! and down went the hoarded silver, and, venting tregular intervals, seem almost as impossible to place on score as the singing of birds of the tones of an Eolian harp. The airs, how laughing together, into the man's arms. Was he a man?

hair, black as night and uncombed; a pair of sician. Besides this, they are valuable as an

again, as if by agreement, and walked slowly down town. Threading innumerable passages, they came to the gloomy building where lived Carletta's father.

f he dropped right away. He died at six last who had lost all but one of her twenty-two

I'm going."
Up there! John Harvey turned unconiously toward his friend.
"I wish I could' sing for, you," she said,

and her little hands flew together. shild looking, that there seemed such wonder

' Did you ever hear of Jesus," asked John Harvey's friend.

rare smile.

"Hawkins, this breaks me down," said from there says that the chorus was indescribJohn Harvey, and he placed his handkerchief ably grand— that the whole woods and world to his eyes.

looked as if heaven's light were already dawn- but I must remember that it can speak for it-What are you glad for, my dear?" asked

John Harvey's friend.
"To get away from here," she said deliberately. "I used to be so cold in the long winters, for we did't have fire sometimes; but mother used to hug me close and sing about heaven. But I did have to go out, because they were sick, and people looked cross at me, and told me I was in the way; but some were kind to me. Mother told me never to mind, when I came home crying, and kissed me, and said if I was his the Saviour would love me, and one of these days would give ove me, and one of these days would give wealth is not interfered with. Loyalty to country is with them supplanted by loyalty to self. sell sing there, and be so happy! Christ sent a little angel in my dream; mother told me he would, and that angels would carry me will advance the price of butter, or lard, or

that little child I would give all I am worth," was the broken response.

"And to be like her you need give nothing—only your stubborn will, your skeptical doubts, and the heart that will never know rest till it finds it at the feet of Christ. O, my friend, resolve, by the side of this little child, who is soon to be 'singing in heaven,' that you will be a follower of my Saviour. Let reason bow here before simple, trusting faith."

There was no answer. Quietly they sat

she must have died as she lay looking at extend the area of human freedom,

pray, pray!"
And from the side of the dead child went

up agonizing pleadings to the throne of God. That prayer was answered—the miracle is wrought—the lion is a lamb—the doubter a tucky is full of horrors. A correspondent believer—the skeptic a Christian. Careless writing from Crab Orchard on the 31st ult. reader, may a little child lead you!

A council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had debated the matter of the steamer Alabama, and finally directed that a letter be sent to Earl Russell, calling attention to the destruction of ships containing British property by an armed cruiser under the Confederate flag, and desiring to know what is the opinion of the British Government as to the position of the Owners of neutral property.

rather go there, and be with mother. Some- that the success of the North means, if not imtimes I have a dreadful pain in my side and cough as she did. There wont be any pain arrest and ultimate extinction of slavery, while How do you know?" faltered on the lips the success of the South means the establish. ment of slavery on a broader and firnter basis. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Carlisle,

Miscellany.

MUSIC OF THE PORT ROYAL NEGROES.

The editor of Dwight's Journal of Music publishes a letter from Miss Lucy McKim, of Philadelphia, accompanying a specimen of the with shoes that drank the water at every songs in vogue among the negroes about Port Royal. Miss McKim accompanied her father Down in the deep, den-like lanes of the city thither on a recent visit, and writes as fol-

voice called out of the dim arch, "Carletta." throat, and the curious rhythmic effect probrought you! Look at me! look at me! and duced by single voices chiming in at different ever, can be reached. They are too decided A face dark and hollow, all overgrown with not to be easily understood, and their strik like claws.

"Did he give you all this, Carletta?"

"They all did, father; now you shall have soup and oranges."

"They have been supposed by the character and life of the race which is playing such a conspicuous part in our history. The wild, sad strains tell, as the sufferers themselves never could, of crushsoup and oranges."

'Thank you, sir; I'm sick you see; all gone, sir; had to send the poor child out or; ery which covered them as hopelessly as the we'd starve, sir; God bless you, sir! I wish I was well enough to play you a tune;" and he looked wistfully toward the corner where looked wistfully toward the corner where stood the old organ, baize covered, the baize

stood the old organ, baize covered, the baize in tatters.

"It's no matter," said John Harvey with difficulty. "I'll come and see you some other time;" and he groped his way down stairs.

One month after that the two men met who if he be a good one, is always an improvisator. For instance on one occasion.

ges, they came to the gloomy building where lived Carletta's father.

No, not lived there; for, as they paused a moment, out came two or three men bearing on the water the oars dip 'Poor Rosy' to an moment, out came two or three men bearing a pine coffin. In the coffin, the top nailed down so that no mourner might open it, provided there had been any such, slept the old in the evening, after the day's work is done. organ-grinder.

"It was very sudden, sir," said a woman

"It was very sudden, sir," said a woman who recognized his benefactor. "Yesterday the little girl was taken sick, and it seemed as One woman—a respectable house servant.

The two men went silently up stairs. The room was empty of everything save a bed, a chair, and a nurse provided by John Harvey. The child lay there, not white, but pale as marble, with a strange polish on her brow. O how those dark evers on the instant became the songs make good beyonder. White children-said to me :

how those dark eyes on the instant became cloquent as John Harvey sat on the side of tier 'builded better than he knew' when he wrote his 'Song of the Negro Boatman.' It seemed wonderfully applicable as we were being rowed across Hilton Head Harbor among United States gunboats—the Wabash and the Vermont towering on either side. I though the crew must strike up

'And massa tink it day of doom, And we ob Jubilee.' Perhaps the grandest singing we heard was "Do you wish to sing?" at the Baptist church on St. Helena Island, "O so much! but it hurts me. It wont when a congregation of three hundred men hurt me up there, will it?" Where was the

'Roll, Jordan, roll, Jordan!

It swelled forth like a triumphal anthem .-That same hymn was sung by thousands of negroes on the Fourth of July last, when they "Do you know who he was?"
"Good Jesus," murmured the child, with a Stripes, cheering them for the first time as seemed joining in that rolling sound.
There is much more in this new and curious glad!" said the child exultingly, and she seemed joining in that rolling sound."

self better than any one for it.

Very respectfully, LUCY McKim."

CLASS OF OPPONENTS.

of there. O I feel so sleepy."

With a little sigh she closed her eyes.

They lack brains to understand that no permanent peace can be purchased by the With a little sigh she closed her eyes.

"Harvey, are faith and hope nothing?" asked Mr. Hawkins, pointing to the little face taking on such strange beauty as death breathed thus icily over it.

"Don't speak to me, Hawkins; to be as that little child I would give all I am worth," was the broken response.

faith."

There was no answer. Quietly they sat there in the deepening shadows. The hospital doctor came in, stood off a little way, tal doctor came in, stood off a little way, shook his head. It needed no close inspec-tion to see what was going on.

Presently the hands moved, the arms were

Presently the hands moved, the arms were raised, the eyes opened—yet, glazed as they were, they turned still upward.

"See! see!" she cried, "O there is mother!, and there are the angels! and they are all singing—all singing."

"Her voice faltered, her arms fell, but the celestial brightness lingered yet on her face. Feebly she turned to those who had ministered to her, feebly smiled—it was a mute re-Feebly she turned to those who had ministered to her, feebly smiled—it was a mute return of thanks for all their kindness.

"There is no doubting the soul triumph there," whispered Mr. Hawkins.

"It is wonderful," replied John Harvey, looking on both with awe and tenderness.
"Is she gone?"

He sprang from his chair as if he would detain her: but the chest and forehead were tain her; but the chest and forehead were tutions which our revolutionary fathers be-marble now, the eyes had lost the fire of life; she must have died as she lay looking at them.

"She was always a sweet little thing," said the nurse softly.

John Harvey stood as if spell-bound. There was a touch on his arm; he started and turned.

"John," said his friend, with an impressive look, "shall we pray?"

For a moment there was no answer; then came tears; the whole frame of the man shook as he said, it was almost a cry—"Yes, pray, pray!"

gave us some of the sad particulars of the hanging of Capt. H. King and fifteen other

British Government as to the position of the owners of neutral property.

Prof. Carnes had been lecturing at Dublin on the present American revolution. He holds

The Agriculturist tells how to make the nost manure out of night soil in an inoffensive manner. The vault of the privy should not be very deep. When once cleaned throw into the bottom a layer, perhaps a foot thick, of dry peat, turf, or common soil. Have a heap of similar material nigh at hand, to be used frequently, both in winter and summer. This should be kept under cover, and should be so handy that there will be no excuse for neglecting to use it. Throwing it in once a week in winter will do, but as often as every other day it should be attended to in summer. This will absorb the liquids and keep down offensive cdors. Every month or two the vault should be emptied; and where matters are managed as suggested, this will not be a very disagreeable job. When the contents thave laid in a heap a few months they may be worked over, and a third more of common Died in Bellevue, Mich., Aug. 24, of bilious ty-

To Kill Roaches. Borax powder sprink-led about the kitchen, closets, pantries, sinks, drawers, etc., within the course of a few days, almost completely exterminate roaches, with which nearly every house in the city is infested. Unlike most remedies, it is perfectly harmiess in case it should come in contact with food. Quantity—from a quarter to half a pound.

er, and captured a party of nine men belong ing to different corps of the rebel army.

The captives were held in custody but a short time, but were executed upon a tree not far from the scene of the outrage perpetrated a short time ago by Kirhy Smith's pickets. In fact these outraged citizens an nounced their determination to hang any rebel soldier caught between Mt. Vernon and London, and in the execution of the nine men their threat was carried out.

A perfect terror exists in that unhappy portion of the state, and our informant states that the residents along the public thorough fares are all forsaking their homes and seeking safety in the mountain wilds.—Louisville-Vournal.

NEW ENGLAND THEN AND NOW

Those at the North, who, in obedience the suggestion of the rebel General Beauregard, cry out against the 2 abolitionists of Massachusetts and the other New England states, conceal the fact that those states, lave furnished most realily more than their full quota of soldiers in this war.

The men of New England were the first to rush to the defence of the capital When it was threatened by rebels and traitors. They are true to their traditions, for they were fore most, too, in that war which gained our liber in the states and the other New England will do well to looks a little at here creot in the Revolutionary war. The whole mumber of men enlisted in the Continental service, from the beginning to the close of the war, was 231.395. Of these Lorenzo Salumber of men enlisted in the Continental service, from the beginning to the close of the war, was 231.395. Of these Lorenzo Salumber of men enlisted in the Continental service, from the beginning to the close of the war, was 231.395. Of these Lorenzo Salumber of men enlisted in the Continental service, from the beginning to the close of the war, was 231.395. Of these Lorenzo Salumber of men enlisted in the Continental service, from the gailant Bay State alone.

The men of New England were the first to rush to their fraitions, for they were fore most, the state

of Pennsylvania, provided but 59,493, or 8,414 less than the gallant Bay State alone.—
New England equipped and maintained 118,350 men—more than one half the total number placed at the service of Congress during the war. The great state of Virginia sent to the war but 752 more men than little Rhode Island; she sent "only a fifth of the number contributed by Connecticut; only one-half as many as New Hampshire, then an almost unbroken wilderness."

It is well to remember these facts when men, who do all in their power to embarrass It is well to remember these facts when men, who do all in their power to embarrass the government and to favor the rebels, cry out "abolitionist" at New England.—N. Y. Post.

| Apricultural, Etc. | Carist, the Lord, who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind, has seen fit to transfigure her into a boiler and infinitely better life than this, and though we doved her as ourself, yet we would not wish her back again, but rather be prepared to join her in that blest land of pure delight where saints immore tal reign, and where the disciple shall be changed into the glorious biseness of his divine Master and Redeemer. She has left to mourn their irreparable loss, a husband, father, three brothers and four sisters (one of whom is her twin), besides numerous other relatives and a large circle of friends. Functional services on the 14th at the church, and able, interesting and a propriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Slater, from Heb 11:10. "For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

have laid in a heap a few months they may be worked over, and a third more of common soil mixed with them. This will then furnish a rich fertilizer for every crop.

REDUCING AND APPLYING; BONES.

James S. Gremell, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, has sent to the office of the Country Gentleman a sample of bones which had softened and rendered fit for immediate application in the following simple way. Mr. Grennell says:

"I set an old cask with one head in some convenient spot back of the house, in the spring, and of the bones which have accumulated during the winter I throw in enough to cover the hottom; then enough of unleached ashes thoroughly to cover them, then another layer of bones, then ashes, and so on in alternate layers until the coak is fell.

mulated during the winter I throw in enough to cover the bottom; then enough of unleached ashes thoroughly to cover them, then another layer of bones, then ashes, and so on in alternate layers until the cask is full.

On top is placed a sufficient covering of ashes, so long the proceed, and leave the cask exposed to the weather, that they may be kept damp. By the next spring, when I wish to use them, the bones are thoroughly digested and in a fit condition to use.

A NEW WAY TO DESTROY STUMPS. A correspondent of the Ruyal Register writes that journal that Mr. John Barnes of Baltin more removed a troublesome stump from near his house in the following manner: "Last fill, with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the centre of the stump and roots extending through the whole stump and roots extending through the whole stump and roots extending through the leaves the property of an Irishman in the neighborhood, who very properly killed them from being informed of their misconduct.—Manchester Journal.

The structure of the stump and fifty acres in extent, and equal to the best Nova Scotia, has been discovered within sixty rods of Tawns Bay, Sagnaw Co., Mich., It is pure white plaster, and the bed has been bored into fifteen or twenty of an Irishman in the neighborhood, who very properly killed them from being informed of their misconduct.—Manchester Journal.

The structure of the stump and fifty acres in extent, and equal to the best Nova Scotia, has been discovered within sixty rods of Tawns Bay, Sagnaw Co., Mich., It is pure white plaster, and the bed has been bored into fifteen or twenty feet without going through. It can be mind for fifty cents per ton. This discovery is offered the property of an Irishman in the neighborhood, who very properly killed them from the fifty cents per ton. This discovery is offered within sixty rods of Tawns Bay, Sagnaw Co., Mich., It is pure white plaster, and the bed has been bored into fifteen or the property of the prop

long as he was with us, he was a young man o steady habits and was beloved by all. Last fall he

is death the became aware of its near approach, and the death of the became aware of its near approach, and the death of the became aware of its near approach, and the death of the became aware of its near approach, and the death of the became aware of its near approach, and the death of the became aware of its near approach, and the death of the became aware of its near approach, and the death of the became aware of its near approach, and the death of the became aware of its near approach, and the death of the death of

the ransomed of the Saviour. His body was interred in the cemetery at Newark, in a section allotted for the burial of saldiers, where a suitable monument is to be erected as a testimony of the soldier's claim and a nation's gratitude. C. P.

OUR AFFLICTION. Sad hearts are beating all over our land; and on almost every breeze are walt-ed to those who pause to listen, wailing and lamen-tation; and bereaved hearts, that appeal to other hearts for sympathy, are not "turned empty away."

tation; and bereaved hearts, that appeal to other hearts for sympathy, are not "turned empty away." So all pervading is sorrow, that to the anguished spirit, it is sometimes a relief to strive to forget its own grief in weeping for others' woes. Knowing this, we would ask a little space to speak of our affiction. Our beloved pastor, Bro. R. W. Bryant, has been called to drink deeply of the waters of affiction, and those only who know him, and knew the priceless treasure taken from him, can conceive how bitter is the cup. On the 20th of Oct. his little son, Econnected to join. But death came so sweetly and calmly, it seemed like the closing of the leaves of a delicate flower, to protect it from the chills of night—like transplanting the tender bud, to bloom unblighted in the Paradise of God. Yet sad and painful will be the intelligence of his departure to a large circle of friends, and the sympathy of many hearts will be with the lonely father as they learn that the last of his once happy household has been taken from him. the intelligence of his departure to a large circle of friends, and the sympathy of many hearts will be with the lonely father as they learn that the last of his once happy household has been taken from him Granfie was bern in Waupun, Wis., March, 1858,—Bro, Bryant's field of labor for the four years previous to coming to Minneapolis being there, where he discharged the double duties of pastor of the church and chaplain of the State Prison. There, too, he endured the heart agony that death ever leaves in its train—as the light and joy of his home faded and fled—leaving only this little sunbeam, to cheer and brighten life's pathway, that seemed so dark and cheerless, as he felt that the loving hands of his faithful wife that for the few years had smoothed all the rough places, would never more rest in his; and it has seemed that by the outstretched hands of his "baby boy," God has led him up from the despondency that for a while caused reason to totter on her throne, and steadied his steps through the long way since. He was a beautiful, active child—of deep and abiding affection, possessing a brilliant intellect, and a heart and understanding far above his years—and during the year that he has been with us his mind nas developed so rapidly, that all who have made his acquaintance have been pleased and surprised by his unusually winning and attractive character. Truly it can be said of him, "none knew him but to love him." His disease was diptheria, completing its terrible work in only four days—and although the best medical skill was summoned, and affectionate friends gathered round, using every effort to stay the rapid progress of the cruel spoiler, all proved unavailing; and on the 21st, the last rites were paid to the precious clay. A sweet, comforting sermon was preached by Rev. C. Sesonyb, of St. Anthony, from those beautiful words of our Saviour, "Suffer little children to come unto me," &c. We are making an earnest effort to retain Bro. Bryant with us, as our church and religious interests are improving,

Minneapolis, Nov. 7, 1862.

Advertisements.

CHESHIRE ACADEMY. THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, Dec. 8. Tuition \$2,50 to to \$6 per term. Boarding \$1,50 to \$1,75 per week. Students can board themselves.

P. W. PERRY. Cheshire, Gallio Co., O.

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY.

THE Winter term of fourteen weeks opens Dec.

3. Students seeure board, furnished room, fuel and washing for \$30 per term. Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per term. Commercial Course complete without extra charge. The departments in successful operation are the English and Scientific, Commercial, Military, Classical, Ladies' Collegiate, and Musical.

cal.

The buildings are new and commodious; the number of teachers and students larger than ever before.

J. S. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Whitestown, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1862.

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY. A T the Annual meeting of the Trustees of this Institution on the 22d inst., it was unanimously Resolved. That the balance of the subscription to the building Fund be immediately called in, and that the Building Committee be requested to prepare plans and specifications for the main edifice in view

plans and specifications for the main edifice in view of its early erection the next season.

Several gentlemen, whose names are not on the subscription list, have expressed a willingness to assist on the main edifice, and as the Trustees desire to give the work such finish and style as will secure, ution, such aid will be gratefully received.

When convenient, payments may be made at the

When convenient, payments and of Whitestown.

Done by order of Trustees,

J. S. GARDNER, Treasurer.

Whitestown, Oct. 27.

NOW IS THE TIME!

THE subscriber is now offering to the public his new and valuable process for KEEPING FRUIT, which apples, pears, quince, grapes, &c., may be pt an almost incredible length of time in as perkept an almost incredible length of time in as per-fect a state as when gathered.

Individual or family Rights, with a copy of In-structions, sent free on receipt of \$1. Clergymen will receive a copy for 28 cents.

B. ATWOOD HIGGINS,

Industry, Franklin Co., Me.

COAT MAKERS. WANT IMMEDIATELY a very large number of GOOD COAT MAKERS, (those living sithin easy access of this place,) to take work to heir homes to make; the work to be returned as oftheir homes to make; the work to be returned as often as about once in two weeks.

Also want for the Shop 3 first class Secong Machine Stitchers, 10 or 12 nice Button-Hole Workers,
and 2 good Pressmen. [] These will be steady
chances for good help.
Singer's Sewing Machines in all their various styles for sale at the Manufacturer's lowest
prices.

JOSEPH PINKHAM.

New Market, N. H. Sept. 15, 1862.

726tf

FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS.

WE are frequently receiving small orders fo our 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 Recky Mountains, by mail, postage paid.

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There is no discount on the Minutes by the dozen.

A SABBATH SCHOOL PAPER, is published twice a month, by the Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment.

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1.7 All orders and remittances for the paper to be sent to Wm. Bunn, Dover, N. H.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS POB sale at this Office. Orders must in all case be accompanied with the cash.

Advertisements:

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS.

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

Kelsey's Vegetable Pain Extractor, Warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings.

Melsey's Vegetable Pain Extractor.
Warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings,
Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Burns, Scalds,
Felons and all kinds of Sores; Throat Distempers,
Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhoa or Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar complaints. Prepared exclusively by
DR: H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass.
Rev. Jarvis Mason, Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Ill.,
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37tf]

SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Ow-

From Emery Edes, & recitation mercaning of the Inhve sold large quantifies of your Sarsapa-Rilla. but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community." Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulders, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

ers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarisaparatle.L.A. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in figr ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were anable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparatle.L.A. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and muchesteemed lading Dennismile, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous cruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any roise until we tried your Sarsaparatle.L.A, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Eag., of the widely known Gage. Marray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Naskun, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any reher whatever, until I sook your Saisaparatle.A. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy-perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your Sarsaparalle.A."

Erysipelas - General Debility - Purify the

Erystpelas — General Debinty — Furity theBlood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

DR. AYER I seldom fail to remove Eruptions
and Scrotlons Sores by the persevering use of your
SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack
of Matignant Erystpelas with it. No alterative we
possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have, supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Erg., Wakeman, Ohio.

For twelve years, I had the yellow Erystpelas
you may right arm, during which time I tree all the
celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers
were so bad that the cords became visible, and the
doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I
began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have
cured me. 4 am now as well and sound as any body.
Béing in a public place, my case is known to every
body in this community, and excites the wonder of
all. From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle. C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parlia-

ment.
"I have used your Sarsaparilea in my family,
for general debility, and for purifying the blood,
with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in
commending it to the afflicted."

commending it to the anacted.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tenkhannock Democraf, Pennsylvania.

Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forchead. They rapidly spread untit they forneed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skiful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole hands, lest with them he should tear open the fea-tering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from we began giving your SalisaParkilla, and applying the lodded of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had fished the first bottle, and was well when we had flushed the second. The child's cyclashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the gild must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disea

best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D. an eminent physician of From A. J. French, M. D. an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature by Massachusetts.

"Dr. Ayen. My dear Sir: I have found your Superior of the Dr. Ayen. My dear Sir: I have found your Sarsarkarkilla an excellent remedy for Symhiths both of the primary and secondary type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstimate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Fan Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, chused by the abuse of mercury, or mercurial disease, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Sew cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him

Leucorrhoea, Whites, Female Weakness,

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

Leucorrhoea, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal Scretulous Ulceration and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SAESAPARILLA. Some cases require however, in aid of the SAESAPARILLA, the skillul application of local remedies.

From the neell-known and undely celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill of Concinnati.

"I have found your SAESAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many exact intergularity, Leucorrhoea, Internal Ulceration, and local deblinty, arising from the scrobious diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment. A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her none, writes.

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhoea of long standing, by two bottles" of your SAISAPARILLA."

Rhoumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspenia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Scrajulä in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public them quality is maintained equal to the best it ever

has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by eoply16] DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD. 1,66 1,10 1,16 O N and after May 5, 1862, Passenger Trains 11,16 O will leave Millsdale Station as follows, daily,

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