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Art thou he that troubleth Israel?

to work wickedness, and, not content with that, had made Israel to sin in departing from the Lord. Elijah, faithful to his God, had rebuked Ahab, and endeavored to stay the progress of idolatry among the people. He knew that Ahab, though king of Israel, had no right to disregard the higher law of Israel's God; and he faithfully warned him of the consequences of his rebellion. He delivered to him by the word of the Lord that there should be no rain nor dew on the land, but according to his word, and then, by the command of God, hid himself by the brook Cherith. The judgment came, according to the word of the prophet, and Ahab became exceedingly mad with the prophet, and sought his life. In process of time, Elijah was sent ceedingly mad with the prophet, and sought his life. In process of time, Elijah was sent for the deliverance of Israel, and when he tinctions are obliterated; virtue and vice are for the deliverance of Israel, and when he tinctions are obliterated met Ahab was reproached with the question but mere names; and there is naught left met Ahab was reproached with the question on which so much as a theory of religion and Israel?" And Elijah answered: "I have not troubled Israel, but thou and thy father's free responsible agency of man." house, in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord." For the sequel, see 1 Kings, 18. God completely established the

his chastening hand.

The principle taught in this piece of history is, that God deals with nations, and chastises them for their transgressions, and prospers them when they regard his authority. The

1. This nation has been exceedingly cor- chosen as follows: rupt. If, as is generally admitted, the Constitution tolerated the institution of slavery, there was a radical defect in the fundamental law of the land. It was presumed, however, J. S. Smith Committee on overtures and reslaw of the land. It was presumed, however, at that time, that under the operation of the Constitution and love of liberty and justice, that system of oppression would gradually disappear. From that time the history of the nation has been a history of unparalleled prosperity, stained with enormous crime. Intemperance, profanity and Sabbath desceration have become so general that they may be called national sins. Our cruelty to the Indians, our fraud and dishonesty in official stations, and last, but not least, the increased protection given to American slavery, are sins of no small magnitude. Every demand made by

tion given to American slavery, are sins of no small magnitude. Every demand made by the slave power, till quite recently, has been granted by the politicians, and the cries of the bondman have gone up to the God of Sabaoth, calling for vengeance upon a guilty and blood-stained land.

2. Twenty-five years ago ministers of the gospel began to warn the people of the danger of national sins, and to urge repentance as the only safety of the nation. Congress was petitioned touching the observance of the Sabbath, and repeatedly asked to take away the legal supports given to slavery, to absolve the nation from participating in the crime of slavery, and plainly and repeatedly warned of the danger of war and destruction, if the slave power was permitted to control the several branches of government.

M.; Rev. J. M. Bailey from Maine Western Y. M., Rev. M. Wetherbee, of Bath, cor. mess. from Maine Western Y. M., Rev. M. Wathews represented the C. Baptist State Convention, as substitute for the cor. mess., Rev. Mr. Gurney.—
Mr. G. subsequently appeared and offered remarks before the conference. The kindest of fraternal sympathy prevailed.

Cor. mess. were now appointed to other bodies: Rev. C. Quinnam to N. H. Y. M.; Rev. A. H. Morrell, Penobesect Y. M.; Rev. A. H. Morrell, Pe eral-branches of government.

the ministry of New England denounced as ignorant, men of one idea, and told to "conquer their prejudices," and let politics alone. quer their prejudices," and let politics alone. In many instances our support was diminished, and we were threatened with starvation. But now the nation is experiencing the just punishment for ignoring the higher law, and persisting in the oppression of the down trodden sons of Africa.

4. Politicians, like Ahab, lay all our national troubles to the ministers and others who have accepted their teachings. We may truly answer with Elijah, "We have not instances our support was diminishmented by the Y. M.: Pres. O. B. Cheney, A. M. Jones and B. Sylvester. Delegates to General Conference: delegates—Revs. J. P. Longley, Wm. T. Smith, S. N. Tufts, J. D. West, J. Edgeomb, A. H. Morrill, N. Brooks; substitutes—L. Hutchinson, G. J. Abbott, I. Libby, A. W. Purington, C. Campbell, S. Russell, M. Getchell.

truly answer with Elijah, "We have not troubled (the nation) Israel," but you are now receiving the chastisement of your own

now receiving the chastisement of your own wicked doings.

5. When the nation acknowledged the Lord he is God, then the chastisement ceased, though wicked Ahab was destroyed; so when this nation shall accept the teaching of God's word, and execute judgment and justice in the land, breaking every yoke, then shall peace and prosperity return to this nation, and the blessing of God descend upon this people, but the wicked politicians, where shall they appear?

W.

For the Morning Star.

MANDE OF REMARKABLE ILLENESS AND defends himself against ferocious beasts; al-

Seldom have I sent for publication an obituary, though in the last five years I have attended nearly one bandred funerals. The practice that some adopt of sending an account of every funeral they attend for publication, seems to mel objectionable. Unless they contain something that may interest and benefit the public, why should they occupy valuable space in the Star? If none, save the writer and perhaps a few friends are valuable space in the Star? If none, save the writer and perhaps a few friends, are inthe writer and perhaps a few friends, are interested in them, why publish them?

On the 4th of the present month, Mr.
Whippile Angel, of Burgillville, R. I., was borne to his final resting place. It was a solemn day—the anniversary of the nation's independence, and the nation in peril and tears, and we at a funeral. Never, save in a single instance, when we buried our own last wife have we celebrated the day on this

Quite early in life he was afflicted with rheimatism, which continued and gradually increased. When forty-six years of age, twenty one years since, he began to be helpless, and had assistance in putting on and off his clothes. As the disease progressed he became more and more helpless, until he lost the use of his hands and the power of locomotion; the tempest doth, sterner and stronger.

Resolved, That in all our utterances for the slave we have but "whispered truth;" but the tempest doth, sterner and stronger.

Resolved, That the fact that we have been true to the interests of freedom in face of the interest thrown prostrate upon his back, entirely helpless, in which condition he has lain for nearly
fourteen years. During this period of prostration, he had a good appetite, good digestion and circulation, was cheerful, enjoyed
conversation, and desired long life. Being a
farmer, he planned the business of his farm
and made money.

Some third, and he was
prejudices and persecutions, choosing principles rather than numbers, and thus depriving
ourselves of the influence of pro-slavery men
in city and country, is a reason why we may
now humbly, yet in the strongest faith, ask
the blessing of God upon us as a people; for
God has said, them that honor me I will honor.

of the church at Passoas, took the whole care of him during these years of his remarkable experience. Shutting herself out from Abrother present presented him with the gun.

MORNING STAR. society, which she loved, and depriving herself of the privilege of meetings, public and social, which to her was a great sacrifice, she social, which to her was a great sacrifice, she devoted her presence, her strength and life to her husband, so strangely prostrated and helpless. Her faithfulness, patience, and devoted her presence, her strength and life to her husband, so strangely prostrated and helpless. Her faithfulness, may she have her reward both in this life and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come. May she experience the truthfulness of the precious saying of the apostle, and the life to come.

#### FREE, WILL.

The following quotation, from the sixth ar-

#### - For the Morning Star. KENNEBEC YEARLY MEETING

truth of this declaration, and so soon as the nation returned to him removed from them

—Convened with the church on North street,

Bath, Me., June 25 and 26.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th, the busi-

hosen as follows:
Rev. N. Brooks, Moderator.

" J. Edgecomb, Assistant Moderator.

" A. F. Hutchinson, Assistant Clerk.
Revs. S. P. Morrill, A. W. Purington and

Voted, that the Q. M's raise a sum for the eral-branches of government.

3. Politicians were exceedingly mad, and corrections were scornfully rejected, and the Y. M., equal to 6 cents per member, the minister of New England denounced as taking the report of the churches for the

CASE OF REMARKABLE ILLNESS AND So, tools of various descriptions, models vessels, &c. The printing press was

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Y. M.:

very.
Resolved, That if, when others were silent There was nothing unusual connected with the death of Mr. Angel, further than it was sudden, and, at the time, unexpected. But his previous sickness had been most remark-Die.

Quite early in life he was afflicted with THE OPPRESSED OF THIS NATION SHALL BE

and made money.

Some thirty hours previous to his death, he was taken suddenly and violently ill—was unable to converse, and perhaps not aware that death was so near. Thus he left this for another world of realities.

His wife, a Christian woman and member that he has called such a man to the chair of the thirty of the converse of

Resolved, That, believing as we do, that the President is rationally convinced that the great rebel, SLAVERY, must sooner or later suffer the extreme penalty of the law, we shall rejoice in the arrival of the time when he shall sign its death warrant, and fix the day of its execution.

The committee on missions reported the following:

Your committee ask leave to propose a simple plan for missionary operations in this Y M.:

he shall sign its death warrant, and fix the day of its execution.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress have our sincere thanks for their action in prohibiting slavery forever from the Territories, and in making the District of Columbia the free metropolis of a Democratic Republican Government.

Resolved, That the Sabbath school interest Resolved. That the Sabbath school interest is of such importance to the church, and of such vast moral power in the world, we would recommend that the session of every Y. M. from 8 to 10 o'clock of the morning of the second day, be devoted to that subject.

M. to adopt a specific plan for raising funds for missionary purposes.

Resolved, That we recommend each Q. M. to appoint a mission agent, who shall do what he can in his respective field to secure funds for Home and Foreign Missions, to be paid into the treasury of each Q. M.

Foreign and Home, has our undivided and deepest sympathy, and we pledge ourselves to greater exertions, a larger liberality, and more fervent prayer for the cause. We also pledge ourselves to aid and sustain our missionaries now in the field, and especially our dear Bro. Bacheler, who is now about to return to his former field of labor, assuring him, as we do, that he goes to his work with the sympathy and confidence of his brethren of this Y. M., and we promise him our help, both spiritual and temporal.

The special committee on the interest in the city of Berlin reported, representing that something must be done at once, or all that had been appropriated to building a house would be lost. And we recommend that the indebtedness on their house be divided among the several O. M's according to their num-

Resolved. That the fact that in two of our institutions in New England there are thirtytwo young men who are fitted to enter college this year, and twenty three young ladies
who graduate in the ladies course, should
lead to the inquiry on the part of all our
brethren and friends in New England whether the time has not fully come for the establishment and endowment of a New England
College.

the parties—Rev. S. F. Smith, agent.
The report of the committee on church polity was accepted and adopted:
We recommend that at each session of this
Y. M. the following questions be proposed
and carefully considered:

1. What churches are destitute of pastoral
labor, and what can be done to supply them?
2. What ministers are out of employ in the

College.

MORNING STAR.

Resolved, That renewed efforts should be made to give a wider circulation to the Morning Star, thus encouraging the heart of its editor, our beloved brother, William Burr, who has for so many years conducted it with so signal ability and success.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE YEARLY MEETINGS.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference it is worthy of consideration whether the interests of religion among us would not the interests of religion, and the consolidation of the c

ful father and efficient coadjutor in the gospel, and the church a devoted servant, and the

his family in this bereavement, praying that we all may strive to emulate his virtues and imitate his very useful life.

W. Waterville, July, 1862.

For the Morning Star.

### WISCONSIN YEARLY MEETING.

The seventeenth session was to church in Fayette, June 20—22.

The Ministers' Conference had been in session two days. At 10 o'clock, Friday, the standing clerk called the conference to order;
over two hundred brethren and sisters were present. Rev. E. D. Lewis, at the request the clerk, came forward and conducted the devotions of the hour, after which Rev. F. P. Augir was called to the Chair for temporal t

might be present, introduced to the Conference Revs. A. D. Williams, from Minnesota Y. M.; O. E. Aldrich, from Iowa Y. M.; N. W. Bixby, from Iowa Northern Y. M.; The Conference Revs. A. D. Williams, from Minnesota bath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, Y. M.; O. W. Bixby, from Iowa Northern Y. M.; The Conference of N. W. Bixby, from Iowa Northern Y. M.;
Prof. R. Dunn, from Illinois Northern Y. M.
Our beloved brother, Rev. R. Cooley, was then introduced to the Conference, who responded in a few very touching and appropriate remarks, which produced quite a sensation in Conference. Rev. J. L. Williams and — Dodge, our Methodist brethren, were received and welcomed to a seat with us.
Epistles were read by the Secretaries, and it was found that all the Q. M's of this body were represented except Crawford. From the epistles we found that exery Q. M. had feason to thank God for the firmness and Christian steadfastness manifested in every report, but there was not sufficient interest to give each Q. M. in detail.

State Calk. State of Temperance—J. S. Manning, A. Shepard, W. S. Phillips. Missions—E. S. Bumpus; A. Miller, R. Benjamin. Peace—C. Joslin, S. Small, A. Burr. Education—A. H. Chase, J. E. Snow, S. M. Clark. State of Religion—J. B. Page, R. Clark, State of Religion—J. B. Page, R. Clark, E. H. Higbee.

The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That hereafter our delegates to General Conference shall be elected with regard to their qualifications, to represent us in that body, without reference to their respective localities.

Appointed the following delegates to the next General Conference: A. H. Chase, J. B. Page. Substitutes—R. Clark, E. S. Bumpus, A. Miller, R. Benjamin. Peace—C. Joslin, S. Small, A. Burr. Education—A. H. Chase, J. E. Snow, S. M. Clark. Seate of Religion—J. B. Page, R. Clark, E. S. Bumpus, A. Miller, R. Benjamin. Peace—C. Joslin, S. Small, A. Burr. Education—A. H. Chase, J. E. Snow, S. M. Clark. Seate of Religion—J. B. Page, R. Clark, E. S. Bumpus, A. Miller, R. Benjamin. Peace—C. Joslin, S. Small, A. Burr. Education—J. B. Page, R. Clark, E. S. Bumpus, A. Miller, R. Benjamin. Peace—C. Joslin, S. Small, A. Burr. Education—J. B. Page, R. Clark, E. S. Bumpus, A. Miller, R. Benjamin. Peace—C. Joslin, S. Small, A. Burr. Education—J. B. Page, R. Clark, State of Religion—J. B. Page, R. Clark, State of Re

report, but there was not sufficient interest to give each Q. M. in detail.

Standing Committees: Missions, E. D.
Lewis, R. Cooley, O. D. Augir; Slavery, H.
G. Woodworth, J. G. Hull, B. F. Kelley;
Education, R. Dunn, A. D. Williams, G. S.
Bradley; Temperance, S. F. Smith, K. R.
Davis, E. J. Keevill; Sabbath schools, I. G.
Davis, E. D. Beach, S. G. Committees of the Q. Ms. as follows: Ashtabula \$15, Crawford \$12, Geauga \$3\_Lawrence 4, Washington \$7,50, Eric \$3,50. Davis, D. D. Bacon, S. Cummings; Church Polity, F. P. Augir, J. E. Davis, D. N. The Committee on correspondence

Honey Creek; substitutes—G. S. Bradley, F. P. Augir, O. S. Brown.

Rev. O. S. Brown was re-elected Treasurer for three years; also an agent to collect and negotiate any bequests to this Y. M.

The committee appointed at the last session to visit the city of Berlin reported that he visited the brethren there and found them in a good state of heart spiritually, but discouraged about saving their meeting house.—The subject was referred to a select committee, to report at this session, consisting of tee, to report at this session, consisting of Revs. O. S. Brown, R. Dunn and H. G. Woodworth.

The committee on slavery made the follow-

ing report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the execution of the man stealer, Gordon a the prohibition of the rendition of fugitive slaves by our army officers the recognition of Liberia and Hayti as inde pendent States; the passage of the compensation emancipation resolution by Congress, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, are encouraging signs of progress on the part of the U.S. Government toward the standard of a free people, and are sess of profound gratitude to God.

Whereas, the Christian denominations of

the North have been divided by negro slatery for the past thirty years, up to 1861; and whereas, they are now all agreed that slatery they are now all agreed they are now all agr very is incompatible with the prosperity of the nation, and a crime against God and man

Therefore, Resolved, That we believe, in the right and duty of American citizens to bear arms for

Resolved. That we are no prophets or the suppression of rebellion, or to repel a for-prophet's sons, when we declare that slavery and the Union cannot exist. One or the other must die, as God is just and no respecter to transmit the subject of the above resoluof persons.

Resolved, That, believing as we do, that the and also to memorialize Congress on the sub

DOVER, N. H., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

Resolved. That we recommend each Q. M. to appoint a mission agent, who shall do what he can in his respective field to secure funds for Home and Foreign Missions, to be paid into the treasury of each Q. M., to be forwarded as appropriated by the donors.

Resolved. That we consider it our duty, as a denomination, to patronize our Sabbath school paper, the Myrtle, by introducing it into all of our Sabbath schools and families.

MISSIONS.

Resolved. That we urge upon the pastor of each church in this Y. M. to co-operate with the agent appointed, and adopt some method in the church for raising missionary funds.

Passed to a second reading, when the rules of conference were suspended, and Rev. R. Cooley was invited to present an address on the state of India, our encouragements, prospects,

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of our young men who propose to take a course of Biblical instruction, to connect themselves with our Institution at New Hampton.

Indebtedness on their house be divided among the several Q. M's, according to their number, and notes be secured from brethren present for \$600, the amount of the demand on the house. Adopted. Chose a general agent to hold the notes in trust until the names can be hold the notes in trust until the names can be obtained on said notes to the satisfaction of the parties—Rev. S. F. Smith, agent.

2. What ministers are out of employ in the gospel field, and what can be done to employ them?
3. What exchanges can be made in the min-

Resolved, That in the opinion of the interests of religion among us would not be better promoted by the consolidation of the Y. M's in this State into one Y. M., to be called the Maine Yearly Meeting.

BRO. NATHANIEL PURINGTON.

BRO. NAT prevailed. The preaching was instructive and spiritual. Sabbath evening between two and

three hundred participated in comm and the church a devoted servant, and the when the meeting was dismissed, all feeling world a true friend and reformer.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with S. A. Davis, Clerk.

For the Morning Star.

OHIO AND PENN. YEARLY MEETING -Held its 29th session at Conneaut, June The Conference met on Friday A. M.:

prayer by Bro. S. Bathrick. Organized by

Rev. J. S. Manning, Assistant. Rev. A. H. Chase, Clerk & Trea Rev. A. H. Chase, Rev. R. Clark, Assistant.

P. Augir was called to the Chair for temporary organization.

Committees were raised on credentials and nominations, and the Conference was organized by the election of Rev. E. N. Wright, Moderator—Revs. D. C. Miller and A. Coombs, Assistant Moderators—Rev. G. S. Bradley, Assistant Clerk.

The committee appointed to receive and welcome any corresponding delegates who welcome any corresponding delegates who might be present, introduced to the Conferciant Minnesota Revs. A. D. Williams, from Minnesota bath schools—A. H. Chair, and Correspondence—R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Clark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chase, M.—R. Kenney, A. Burr. Correspondence—R. Chark, G. W. Moffat, W. M. Yates. Sabbath schools—A. H. Chark and M. Ch

Polity, F. P. Augir, J. E. Davis, D. N. Coats.

Corresponding delegates were appointed as follows: To Minnesota Y. M., Rev. E. D. Lewis; Iowa Northern Y. M., J. E. Davis; Iowa Y. M., Revs. J. J. Bliss and H. G. Woodworth; Illinois Northern Y. M., Rev. D. S. Brown.

Delegates to General Conference: delegates to General Conference

Delegates to General Conference: delegates—D. G. Miller, of Sauk; H. G. Woodworth, of Lafayette; N. Woodworth, of Honey Creek; substitutes—G. S. Bradley, adopted.: The following are some of the resolutions SLAVERY.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course pursued by the Administration for the maintenance of the laws of the country, and the overthrow of the rebellion.

Resolved, That the rebellion, with all its crime and consequences, is the fruit of slave-ry, and we pledge our co-operation and sym-pathy with the Government for its suppres-

increase of intemperance in our land, and we'd

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Christian to maintain with zeal the interest of the S. Resolved, That we recommend the Myrtle be changed from a semi-monthly to a monthly

Resolved, That our churches demand an educated ministry, and that it is their duty to assist young men to secure an education.

Resolved, That the literary schools of our

STATE OF RELIGION selves to prayer and strict attendance to all the means of grace, and that we will trust in God until salvation goes forth as a lamp that

ren to entirely desist from this course; and strive for those things that make for peace.

REPORTS OF Q. MERTINGS.

Zikhtabula. The past year we have been tried by the disorderly, disorganizing spirit of some, and by the anti-Christian spirit of others. While there has been a faction stealing the name of the F. W. B., the more effectually to do the dirty work of satan, we rejoice that the dear Redeemer has so effectually preserved us from the snare of the enemy. Perfect union prevails. fect union prevails.

Crawford. We trust we are making some

advancement in the Divine life, are become more interested in Missions, and the ot benevolent objects of the day.

Washington. A time of spiritul drought in most of the churches, yet we are not disouraged. Lawrence. The cause of religion is-

Ward, some revival has prevailed.

Geauga. Have enjoyed no spiritual revival, yet the cause is on the increase.

Eric. Has been no material change, we hate the devil in all his manifestations. STATISTICS. 41 churches, 40 ministers, 67 baptized, 48 received by letter, 57 discharged, 32 excluded, 17 died; present number 1480; Q. M's 6.

MISSIONS.

It is impossible to give the true amount raised for Missions, as the Clerks of the churches neglected to report.

Collections and pledges for Missions \$250.00, some \$50 in money, the balance 40 be raid during the year.

-Was held with the Freewill Baptist church

Conference and by others in attendance, full of Christian patriotism, in regard to our distracted country, pledging it to sustain the Government by prayer and everyother proper means. Thanksgiving to God was also expensed to the chalities of alarses to the control of the cont

destitute of many privileges which it formerly enjoyed. One year ago nearly every church in the Q. M. was supplied with the faithful labors of their respective pastors; now not one of these churches, except Fowler, have any preaching from our own preach-

try, at present, they are old and permanetly established churches. Lowville is a new interest and we trust a permanent one.

auty to go and ngnt for my country, and my parents consented. Through exposure I lost my health early in the winter; and on the Sunday morning of the battle of Shiloh I was

Died in Bowdoin, Me., June 12, Rev.

NATHANIEL PURINTON, aged 74 years, 9
months and 22 days. He was converted in
Dec., 1808, and was a preacher of the gospel
fifty-one years. The church to which he belonged was organized in May, 1818, and consitted of twelve members. The June follow.

### SOLDIERS' STORIES AND THEIR

Hitherto the country has had only the history of battles, and discussions on the merits of generals. The history of the soldiers, ble at home." And here the train started with the sick boy, who seemed much, revived by of the war. A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette, who spent a month in the hospitals along the Ohio, lately furnished that paper a chapter of stories and incidents, from which we take the following:

A MINNESOTA SOLDIER.

He was a fine-looking, intelligent man about thirty years old, and totally deaf, but protect the heavy seige guns, which then seemed to be our only hope. We felt that all depended on us. My place was to lie on the ground, a few feet from the muzzle of one of these great guns, and every time it was fired it fairly raised me from the ground, and almost burst my head. I fired that day and night over one hundred and fifty shots, all carefully aimed. I was fearful that my hearing would be ruined if I remained so near these guns, but that was the place where duty required me to be, and there I was resolved to stay, no matter what might happen.—

tract, exposing us to the shame & ridicule of dry a tear.
the Christian world, and we advise our brethWhen I last saw him he had a discharge the cars to his far-off home, and seemed very happy. It was such soldiers as this that drove back the rebel tide at Shiloh, and saved our army and our cause in spite of official

> "Came from the northreast part of Michigan, and am sixty-one years old; have not missed a meal on account of sickness for fifteen years, till since the battle of Shiloh. teen years, till since the battle of Shiloh.—
> Laid on the ground, in the water and mud, several nights, and am crippled with rheumatism. I had the camp distemper, and my physicians salivated me, and my teeth, up to that time perfectly sound, are loosened and dropping out. I am woully afflicted with piles, too. I am done for. Can never work in the pineries any more. All I ask is that I be allowed to go home. I am only an expense to the Government. I can never do it any good. I can never eat army crackers again. I am used up, and too old to recruit.

it any good. I can never eat army crackers again. I am used up, and too old to recruit. Bad news from home has almost made me crazy. My son, who stayed at home to take care of my family, cut his foot early in the winter, and shortly after he got able to work again his companion cut his in such a way that he could not walk, and my son carried him a mile to the camp, and then ran two miles for a doctor to prevent his bleeding to death.—The exertion strained the foot lately cut, and inflammation ensued: and my wife wrote me raised for Missions, as the Clerks of the churches neglected to report.

Collections and pledges for Missions \$250.

O, some \$50 in money, the balance to be paid during the year.

Preaching during the Y. M. by Bros. Manning, Clark, Chase, Higbee, Bathrick, and Page. The social meetings were spiritual, many testifying to the truths and joys of the religion of Jesus. The presence of Bros. S. Bathrick of N. Y., added much to the interest of the meeting. The next session is to be held in Waterford, Pa. The present session was characterized by good attendance, the best of union, and the promptness and the promptness are controlled the foot lately cut, and inflammation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation would be necessary. Lately she wrote me again that he was better, but says nothing about whether the foot was amputated or not. It looks as if she is keeping something back she does not want me to know. If he is not able to work Tknow the family so out of money and provisions, for I have drawn nothing, and do not know the family so out of money and provisions, for I have drawn nothing, and do not know the family so out of money and provisions, for I have drawn nothing, and do not know the family so out of money and provisions, for I have drawn nothing about whether the foot lately cut, and inflammation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation would be necessary. Lately she wrote me that the doctor thought amputation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thought amputation ensued; and my wife wrote me that the doctor thou

be held in Waterford, Pa. The present session was characterized by good attendance, the best of union, and the promptness and dispatch of business. The people were hospitable and kind, which made our visit one of extreme pleasure. The usual complimentary resolutions to the chairman and the citizens were passed; and thus closed one of the best Y. Ms., with profit, we trust, to the cause of Zion.

A. H. Chase, Clerk.

ST. LEWRENCE YEARLY MEETING

Was held with the Freewill Baptist church

This man says his regiment occupied

This man says his regiment occupied an advance position, and had not a single cartridge when attacked on Sunday morning, -Was held with the Freewill Baptist church; in Fowler, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

The meetings were all well attended. On the Sabbath the congregation was very large. Preaching during the session, by Elders Allen, Atwood, Abbey and Parks, to which the len, Atwood, and Parks, to which the lend of the present with marked attention. people listened with marked attention.

In Conference Hon. Wm. Rouse, of Jefferson Q. M., was elected to represent us in General Conference.

Resolutions were adopted by the whole Conference and by others in attendance, full Conference and by others in attendance, full AN INDIANA BOY HERO.

tion, he said to me, with most children simplicity, "I shall be pretty nearly starved when light home, wont I?" I inquired for his have church has received an addition of 47, and now worships in a new and beautiful house.

Nearly, if not all, the churches in Q. M. have prosperous Sabbath schools.

Jefferson Q. M. reports: "This Q. M. is destitute of many privileges which it formerly enjoyed. One year ago nearly every ly enjoyed. One year ago nearly every church in the Q. M. was supplied with the faithful labors of their; respective pastors; now not one of these churches, except Fowler, have any preaching from our own preachers."

Some of the churches in the Q. M. have an excellent Sabbath school interest, and though destitute of the services of our ministry, at present, they are old and permanetly Sunday morning of the battle of Sincol I was terest and we trust a permanent one.

Next session to be held with the Lawrence of Milliam Whitffeld, Clerk.

For the Morning Star.

Sunday morning of the battle of Sincol I was terest and my doctor ordered me to remain there. I had been unfit for duty for two months. The doctor was very kind to me. The news kept coming back to us near the river that our army was giving way everywhere, and I thought it my duty to take my where, and I to their assistance. I went to the gun and go to their assistance. I went to the front, and for four hours loaded and shot as months and 22 days. He was converted in Dec., 1808, and was a preacher of the gospel fifty-one years. The church to which he belonged was organized in May, 1818, and consisted of twelve members. The June following he was ordained, and was pastor of that church for the most part of the time until his death. The gospel that he had preached to others was his support upon his death bed; and for the time he was sick not a murmur or complaint was heard; but he said, "The will of the Lord be done."

He has for five children and other relatives to mourn their loss. The church feels that they have lost a father in Israel, and the community around a pattern of piety, for he was instrumental by his preaching and life of winning many souls to Christ. The poor especially shared not only in his visits and prayers, but also in the good things of this world.

hang many souts to Christ. The poor especially shared not only in his visits and prayers, but also in the good things of this world which he possessed. And all the benevolent enterprises of the day had their place in his

not walk. He was then told to send him a line; any one would carry it for him. He said be would do it; and added, very touchingly, "My governor would not let me starve would he? It seems to me almost anybody arge and attentive congregation.

O. Andrews. several miles from home. How would be get there? and then smiling, said: "Our family physician lives there, and he will take me in his buggy and carry me home, and O! wont mother be glad when she sees me coming?— She does not know I am coming. I shall take his dinner, and the words of encouragement spoken to him, and the thoughts of home.

A PRAYER FOR THE REBELS.

Let the angel of the Lord chase them.—Pas. While our excellent President is calling for more fighting men, would it not be well for the Church, through her organs, to call for about thirty years old, and totally deaf, but by giving him questions and answers in writing, we could converse very well. Said he, "I left my wife and children to offer my life to my country. Was at the battle of Shiloh. Sunday evening our regiment was ordered to protect the heavy seige guns, which then seemed to be our only hope. We felt that all seemed to be our only hope. We felt that all in a patteries did mighty execution. The

Resolved, That we regard the ordaining of ministers, without ascertaining their moral character, their aptness to teach, and their qualifications to become ambassadors of Jesus Christ, as a practice detrimental to the peace of Zion.

Resolved, That this practice is one of the abuses of our congregational form of Government, in its tendency to disorganize and distract, exposing us to the shame & ridicule of the Christian world.

I have done my duty, and I am satisfied. I am done soldiering now. My hearing is gone, my health is destroyed; but it was for my country I made the sacrifice, and I am conqualifications to become ambassadors of tent. I only wish now to be allowed to go home. Why I have not been permitted to go I cannot tell. I can do no further good. It is sad to think I shall never again hear the voices of my wife and children, but," and his utterance was choked, and he turned away to themselves; then I day the interval of the Christian world.

#### The Slabery Conflict. ARMING THE BLACKS. Important Discussion in the House of

In the House of Representatives on Friday, the 4th, the following interesting discuss upon the report of General Hunter relative to

rming the blacks, took place: Mr. Wickliffe of Ky. said, that instead of organizing and parading negroes, General Hunter ought to have prepared his troops to prevent their retreat from James Island. It was miserable policy to muster runaway ne-groes into the service. If twenty millions of

edgment at once be made. The recommendation to the border slave States to emancipate their negroes, and the design to pass confiscation bills, have not scared the South.

One hundred and ninety-six thousand more troops than the law prescribes have been enlisted. He insisted that the number should be limited, and the military arm restrained from going beyond the statute. He wished, however, that we had more troops duly authorized, to be placed where they ought to be. The Secretary of War ought to have rebuked Gen. Hunter for his saucy and impudent letter, and removed him for having undertheast of the saucy and impudent of the sau dertaken to enlist negro soldiers without sand

tion of law.
Mr. Wickliffe said that to-day he receive an anonymous letter from some scoundrel, enclosing a copy of Hunter's 'letter, telling him to "read this and smoke it in your pipe." He wanted his brother members to take a He wanted his brother members to take a whiff. It was the duty of every head of a department to rebuke a subordinate who, with reference to any legitimate inquiry, takes occasion to indulge in unjust and insulting crit-

This was the ground of his complaint, he This was the ground of his complaint, he having introduced the resolutions to which Hunter's letter was a reply. The negroes were naturally afraid of guns. Give them John Brown pikes and bowie knives, if you want to carry on a war of murder and devastation in the South. He had intended to bring one of John Brown's pikes here, thinking the House might adopt it as a fit instrument for South Carolina blacks.

Mr. McKnight (Rep.) of Pa., regretted that Mr. Wickliffe had just agitated the negro question, believing it was, at this critical juncture, injurious to the public interests.

ture, injurious to the public interests.

Mr. Mallory (Union) of Ky., said that no

man condemned more severely than he did the letter of General Hunter and the system maugurated by that General, in arming negroes. It was an outrage on humanity.

He shrunk from it. The House ought forever to be ashamed of its conduct the other day when Hunter's letter was read. The dem-

onstrations on the part of certain members approached to buffoonery, and was disgraceful to the American Congress.

Messrs. Riddle (Rep.) of Ohio, and Colfax (Rep.) of Indiana, called the gentleman to

The Speaker reminded Mr. Mallory that he was transcending the rules.

Mr. Mallory asked pardon. He differed from his colleague (Mr. Wickliffe) as to the Secretary of War. He had an abiding confidence in that officer, and that the conduct of Gen. Hunter would be repudiated, for the following reasons: Two or three weeks ago he had business with the Secretary. When he was about leaving the department the Secretary called him back, and, folding over the

tary called him back, and, folding over the date and signature of a letter, showed him that an officer had asked authority to raise a regiment of blacks.

The Secretary inquired what answer ought to be given; to which he Mr. Mallory) replied, "if you will allow may to dictate an answer, I would say, emphatically, 'No.' The Secretary rejoined that he had not only hone that, but had ordered the officer's arrest. He therefore repeared to many gentlemen that therefore repeated to many gentlemen that the charges that the Secretary of War sanc-tioned the recruiting of blacks were false. Mr. Kellogg (Rep.) of Ill.—Was the ar-

rest for making that suggestion?

Mr. Mallory—That was the impression I received. If there were other reasons they were not stated.

Mr. Richardson (opp.) of Ill., inquired whether, in Mr. Mallory's judgment, the Sec-

retary, to be consistent, ought not to dismiss Hunter.
Mr. Mallory would wait till the Secretary Mr. Mallory would wait till the Section, had time to consider the question.

Mr. Stevens (Rep.) of Pa., remarked that he agreed with Mr. Wickliffe in finding fault with the conduct of the war. There were many things which did not meet his approbation. He did not approve of setting Generals in sympathy with slaveholders at the head of our armies, and of their conduct, under express orders, in pursuing and returning the fugitives of traitors. He could not consent to

that portion of the conduct of the war which set our armies to watch over the property of rebel soldiers rather than allow it to be occu-

pied by our own troops, while the sick and wounded are placed in swamps filled with deadly misama deadly miasma, weakening, and thus unfitting them to meet the enemy.

Mr. Kellogg—Does the gentleman make the charge about the conduct of the war, or of the President or Secretary of War, or only against the Generals in the field?

Mr. Stevens—I intend to place the blame of the b exactly where it belongs. I am no sycophant and parisite. What I think I say. As these and parisite. What I think I say. As these things have been perpetrated over and over again without rebuke from the appointing power, I desire the House and the world to

know where the responsibility rests.

Mr. Kellogg—Does the gentleman charge this on the Administration?

Mr. Stevens—I charge it on the management of the war, and the different branches of the administration. I do not mean to flat-ter. I believe the President honest; but, being of a yielding disposition, he has fallen un-der the malignant influence of Kentucky com-sels, and therefore has adopted the policy I

Mr. Mallory—Does the gentleman attempt to ridicule the Kentucky delegation? Mr. Stevens—I don't say so, nor do I mean ny gentleman of this House, Mr. Mallory—Then the gentleman meant to perpetrate a joke.

Mr. Stevens—There are powers behind the throne greater than the throne itself. Mr. Stevens remarked, in reply to Mr. Mallory, that from the communication he had with the Secretary of War, he (Mr. Stevens) did not think the Secretary held any such doctrine as that attributed by the gentleman from Kentenburger.

Mr. Mallory did not consider the interview between him and the Secretary of War confidential or private. It was in the presence of two of his colleagues, and therefore he had no hesitation in repeating what had oc-

plied by saying, "I have sent arms and clothing South, with orders to supply loyal men there." If this answer had been given it would have been in accordance with what he supposed were the Secretary's sentiments.

The employment of blacks was but the carrying out of the usage of all civilized nations.

Nothing could be produced from history to

ing the Revolution the blacks were used by ashington as soldiers, and Jackson did the

Mr. Lovejoy (Rep.) of Ill., by permiss of Mr. Stevens, occupied the floor for a short time, and read from the proclamations of Washington and Jackson in support of Mr. Stevens's position, and to show the noble enthusiasm of colored' soldiers impelling to great deeds.

Mr. Sedgwick (Rep.) of N. Y., also read from a paper furnished him by the Librarian

from a paper furnished him by the Librarian of the State of New York, to the effect that Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Great Britain, Turkey, &c., employed soldiers without regard to color, including the mustering of blacks into service, as highly important and desirable. He had been endeavoring for weeks past to introduce a bill for this purpose. It reply to Mr. Bingham, he said he provided in the bill for liberty to all thus employed.

Mr. Stevens was thankful to Mr. Sedgwick

for the portion of history he had produced.—
He had been told by a venerable Senator from
Vermont, who had seen them, that a regiment
of colored soldiers were employed on the Northern frontiers during the late war with Great Britain. It was the duty of the government to follow the policy inaugurated by Gen. Hunter, the gallant and sagacious soldier who

remove the cause. You cannot conquer the South as long as you permit slaves to cultivate Southern soil during the hot summer months. He was for arming the slave population of the South in this war of freedom against traitors and rebels. He would not resort to this as an emancipation or abolition measure, but as the means of putting down

the rebellion.

He referred to the Methodists, Baptists, Old and New School Presbyterians, &c., as having conscientiously and solemnly express-ed their belief that slavery is the cause of the

rebellion and its continuance.

Mr. Mallory—I am as anxious as the gentleman can be, and I think from the stronger otive of self-interest, to put down the rebellion. Mr. Stevens-I don't doubt it. We only

differ in opinion as to the means.

Mr. Mallory—I think the slaves of Southern rebels should be used, as our armies adand assisting on fortifications. My reasons against arming them are: First. When armed they would be turned loose against those who had been their masters; their practice will be indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children. Second. You cannot, for your lives, make of slaves an army whose services in the field will pay the expense of organizing them. One shot from a cannon would dis-perse thirty thousand of them.

Mr. Stevens (quickly responding). Then

they'll do no injury to the rebels who fight them. I am for employing them against their I suppose the gentleman wants to employ them in menial service, and after the war return them to their masters under the Fugitive Slave law. In further remarks he said he was for putting them in the front of the battle. He would raise a hundred thousand to morrow.

They are not barbarians, and are as much

calculated to be human as any other class of people. It was false to say they would not make good soldiers. He would seize every foot of land and dollar of property, and apply them to the uses of war as our armies go them to the uses of war as our armies go along. He would plant in the South military dom, holding the heritage of traitors, and building up institutions without the recogni-

tion of slavery.
On motion of Mr. Washburne (Rep.) of Ill., the House, by 61 against 26, laid on the table the motion of Mr. Wickliffe to reconsider the vote by which Gen. Hunter's letter was ordered to be printed.

## MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

WILL GOD ALLOW IT?

We have marshalled our armies, collected of destruction, stretched out the strong arm of power, to subdue the rebellion of the slaveocrats, but the work is not accomplished. More and more formidable the black cloud of treason becomes, our victories are followed by reverses, and the repeated promise that the war would soon be ended, is not realized. Strong men are appalled at the fearful work before us: brave men's hearts are faint, when they see how much suffering, loss of life, heart breakings, must yet be endured, before the traitor's arm will cease to strike.

Why do we not make better progress?-Why is the rebel power as formidable and unyielding as at the first? Why do we gain so little positive advantage over them? We think that our failure to make our plans, purposes, and desires identical with God's, is the great hinderance. There is a wedge of gold in the camp. God means to break every yoke, and end the crime of slavery. We have not boldly and openly proposed that result. We have been tender of the institution. willing that it should live; yielded to the demands of slaveholders, and taken no advantage of the lovalty of slaves, and their desire to fight for freedom.

On this account God will not permit a speedy victory. We must be educated; the murder of tens of thousands of our noble brothers must work our conversion; our blindness must be washed away by the blood of brave men; our indifference to the cruel wrongs of oppression must be broken up by the heart-throbs, and dying struggles of the thousands slain by traitorous slaveholders; we must be taught by our sufferings, to cry out, "Let the people go;" then God will

give us the victory.

Who can tell why black men should be kept in bondage to work for traitors, to feed their armies, to dig their trenches, to bear their heavy burdens, so as to leave the whites strong, fresh, and at leisure to fight the armies of liberty? Why should they be excluded from our lines, when they are anxious to help us, anxious to relieve our dying soldiers from the death-work in swamps and trenches? Why should we not weaken the enemy; take away his means of supplying food; and strengthen ourselves by the co-operation of freedmen? Why not now go boldly, bravely, honestly, back to first principles, and call every man to fight for and enjoy the liberty which God makes his inalienable right? Our defeats are bringing us to this. We shall suffer them until we come to this. There can be no doubt of it. O that we might come to it speedily, that blood may soon cease to flow, and the conflict be over.

### THE FRESH LEVY OF TROOPS.

Simultaneously with the intelligence of the week's terrible carnage on the peninsula came the call of the President for 300,000 additional troops for the war. To those who had been fondly hoping that the next news would be the fall of Richmond, the capture or rout of the Confederate army, and the end of the rebellion, this sudden and apparently disastrous turn of events is deeply depressing. But the feeling is temporary. Had no re ed, this additional levy would in all probability have been needed In view of the vast extent of territory acquired by our arms, and to be held by our

tle field in a campaign so vigorously prosecut- whatever delinquencies and faults they may ed, it is manifest that large recruits must be possess, it does not appear after all that they

ergy and desperation with which the rebel the people. eaders have prosecuted their infernal plot. We have much hope from Providence.from the outset. The conscription for the God works in a mysterious way, but we relast six months has been drawing into camp joice that he works, and we can well wait their entire resources, and drilling them in- his direction. We have much confidence in cessantly. With profound strategy they have our national government; fallible as it is, we defend their capital, but to capture our army with this monster wrong, and will prevail there; and their chagrin at the failure of against it. Still, it becomes the people at their scheme is to-day far greater than ours large to look well to themselves. Public senat our disappointment. To us the check is timent is an engine of might. See that this but temporary, and perhaps essential to the is right. Let the principle, the will, the best issue of the struggle; while to them, if power of the people be true; and the issue rightly improved by us, as we trust it will be, cannot be doubtful. it is the handwriting on the wall, declaring their certain doom. There is no occasion for freemen to be disheartened.

s in it the true ring :

The extract, taken from Everett's speech, that his in it the true ring:

Men may honestly differ—do henestly differ—on many questions which come up in the course of this way honestly differ—on the course of the second of the last second of the last second of the last second of the last second of the course of

ferings, indefinitely postponed. Such, fellow-citizens, is the alternative before us. Will you—can you hesitate?

In times like these, and when a check, perhaps an unexpected check, occurs to break the almost uniform enrent of success, the public mind of a highly impressible community is too apt to yield to a feeling of discouragement. For this irrmy opinion, there is on the present occasion on sufficient ground. An almost unbroken succession of glorious achievements has, from the commencement of this cruel contest, crowned the efforts of the government and loyal people of the country. These efforts and their success have been viewed with astonishment, and by candid minds with admiration, throughout the civilized world.—On a recent visit to Washington I was told by the minister of one of the great military monarchies of Europe, the representative of a sovereign whose nod puts in motion 700,000 veteran troops, that the efforts of the government of the United States for the last year were such as no other government on earth could have made in the same time. In the prodigious armies that have voluntarily rushed to the field, better paid, and as well clothed and fed as those of any other country; in the immense trains of artillery and supplies of ordnance stores for both arms of the service; in the vast maritime force not so much organized as created and thrown, like a wall of fire, around the coasts of the revolted States for fifteen hundred miles, or which, following the course of our mighty rivers, have carried the glorious old fing of the Union from its home on the mountain wave far up into the very heart of the land—in the generous provision for the wounded and sick by our sanitary commissions and relief associations of every name. especially

delinquency of any in the past, there is the use of man, the patriarchs, prophets, vades the hearts of American freemen, which ages, who have left us their bright example declares, beyond the power of language to in this respect, are our only safe models express, that our national existence, integrity What is now needed as much as anything in and honor shall be maintained, let the cost many churches and congregations, is the reand sacrifice be as they may. The men will clamation and proper observance of the vided, and more, if needed, to any amount, trusting in God that right shall triumph.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

It is very easy to mark the path of duty for others, to show wherein they have erred, and point out their faults: but we do not so readily bring the case home, and consider what e have to do with it. We have, indeed, the right to scrutinize the conduct of others, especially of our rulers and leaders. We are not to be passively and blindly conducted, but are in duty bound to use our intellect for our own guidance. At the same time it avails them, unless we attend to our duty.

depressing to many, not so much from the nature of the reverse experienced, as from disappointment. For several months previously the tide of success had been rolling on with scarce an interruption. Strong fortifications of the rebels had successively fallen, State after State had been subdued, the noble Mississippi was again open, and Beauregard's vast army dispersed. On every side our troops were victorious, Richmond only re-mained formidable, and that, as it seemed, but for a short time. True, reverses were not unanticipated. The war was spread over weak? Then he affords especial and prompt so vast a territory, the enemy had still such resources that they could, by skilful manceu- us? Then we enjoy the sole and paternal vring and complications, mass their forces at embrace of the Lord's arm. De enemies seek some point, and take us at a disadvantage.— to hedge up our path, and injure our influence This policy, which they had pursued from the beginning, might be successfully practised up- providence more closely over us, and turns on us again. This was foreseen, though hope was that it would be confounded. Perhaps our very confidence has induced the present result. And the disappointment it is rather because it is now the only hope that fills our

hard to bear. But it is not the part of wisdom to indulge a a spirit of fault finding and denunciation. weakness, in ourselves or the world, we find It is not difficult to sit in our easy chairs and riches, joys, assurance, strength in God. plan campaigns, transport armies, fight battles, and make splendid achievements. In us; but we can do nothing without him. our sagacity at this distance, we can tell how this ought to have been done, and the other not done. Yet if our counsels retrieve nothing, and tend only to discouragement and di- us. The results of the year are before us

One says the slaves ought to have been liberated and armed, and the property of the reb- excelled, that of former years. We refer to els confiscated, and that would the war. We know that slavery is the root more prominent New England schools, the and foundation of the rebellion, and doubt not Theological, Maine State, and New Hampbut for a time at least the fate of the two are ton, will not fall much short of seventy. linked together. Still, when we reflect how noble band of young men and women, mostly much the whole nation is involved in this pious, and embracing a fair proportion of talmatter, the North as well as the South, we, ent and promise. Regarding this simple item cannot be hasty in recrimination. Great re- alone, we do not see low the friends of edu sponsibility, of course, rests in this respect on carlon among us, how the benefactors of the generals, the President, Cabinet, Congress; institutions, can fail to find ample return and but not the whole on any one or all of them. A satisfaction for their solicitude and sacrifice large measure of it is with us, the people. We in the cause of learning. forces, the ravages of sickness and exposure, have cherished the viper, and are cherishing Suppose on the other hand it be true that H., whom we regard as good authority, pro- ness in this department of their chosen pro-

demanded for the existing exigencies.

are much behind the people. And it is of
We have not sufficiently considered the en-

oncentrated all upon Richmond, not only to believe it is honestly and ably struggling

BENEFITS OF THE SABBATH.

reemen to be disheartened.

Our whole patriotic country is arousing to a moral institution, adapted to the wants of meet the crisis as never before. The masses man. In this respect it differs from circumin city, village and country are moved to the cision, the passover and baptism, which derescue as by one impulse. Old Faneull Hall rive their entire authority from the express has spoken in a way worthy of herself, of Boston, and of Massachusetts. From the enerous utterances of that occasion we make him-i. e., one-seventh part of his time, in extract; taken from Everett's speech, that regular weekly recurrence, to be set apart from a secular to a sacred use. Which day

forms. Besides, it is a great source of mental culture and improvement. The amount of knowledge acquired in connection with the proper observance of the Sabbath, and the value of the knowledge thus acquired, is great almost beyond conception. Instances in proof might be cited from every department of society.

The highest blessings, however, derived from the institution are of a moral and spiritual kind. Here it is most intimately connected with the very life of true religion. Destroy the Sabbath, and you remove piety from the earth. A community that does not observe the Sabbath, lapses into practical heathenism. No individual can be a Sabbath breaker and a servant of Christ at the same

A subject of such vital importance is not made as prominent as it should be. There is Whatever may have been the hesitancy or God, when he hallowed the seventh day for sking the fact that a spirit now per- Christ, the apostles, and the lost men in all be raised and the accompanying means pro- Christian Sabbath. Nothing else would more directly tend to secure spiritual blessing, the revival of God's work, and the salvation of souls.

STRONG IN THE LORD.

We sometimes feel strong, prosperous: surounded by friends, blessed with earthly con forts, in good health, our plans successful our opinions respected, the heart is braced up with confidence and hope. But it is not then that we are really the strongest. Our feelings often deceive us, our confidence too often rests upon a human basis, our hopes are really deceptive. These evidences of strength but little to complain of others, or dictate to are not reliable; they are "things which are hem, unless we attend to our duty.

Seen," and may not represent the true state of our case. How frequently persons have fallen, when they had this sense of strength! How suddenly their views and feelings have suffered a change! . They have been surprised, when they have opened their eyes, that they should have felt strong at all. The trouble was that they were leaning upon human support.

But in God there is everlasting strength. He upholds the weak, and helps because we need help, not because we merit it; and not according to our skill to use it, but according to our great necessity. Are we very assistance. Do all earthly dependences fail and hinder our usefulness? He throws his the wrath of man to praise him, and build up the truth. Do all earthly hopes fail us? Then horizon. So in every respect, just so far as we find poverty, sorrow, disappointment We can do all things. Christ strengthening

OUR SCHOOLS AGAIN.

The close of another Academic year is upon rision, it is manifest that, in the present cri- It has been a year of reduced patronage, and, sis at least, they might be turned to a better in consequence, one of financial embarrassnent. But in one respect the prosperity of our schools has on the whole equalled, if not have ended the number of graduates. This in the three

to say nothing of the heavy losses on the bat- it still. Public men are our servants. With there has been a slight decline in the amount nounced the exercises highly satisfactory and and thoroughness of instruction. This is creditable to the Institution. Indeed, Mr. easily accounted for from the fact that the H. and the Institution seemed mutually pleasnumber of teachers has been reduced as a mat- ed with each other. ter of imperative necessity, so that either less The fact that two of the theological gradulabor has been performed, or an additional ates were too unwell to perform their part in burden imposed on those ill fitted to bear it. the exercises, was the only circumstance which But this is not true, if true at all, of our schools only. Education has been the order even that had its benefits, for it elicited the of the day in all or nearly all schools. So deepest sympathy on every hand. To us it

> be willing and prompt to moderate their thizing Christians .- A. K. M. salaries to meet the demands of the times. Generally we think this they are ready to do. At least we know of many who have responded to this demand with commendable promptness and cheerfulness.

On the whole, however, it is obvious to obbe amply patronized and encouraged by those not give you enough for the ample acco

whose special duty it is to do to, and the emiss to mark for yourselves." parrassments of the schools will furnish occasion to some at least to withdraw from them their patronage, and bestow it elsewhere, if a trifling expense may be saved, or a trifling for the economy of the Agent, Rev. S. Curtis, advantage gained—and thus their sons and whose services appear to be highly appreciate daughters will lose the special benefits de-ed by the Trustees of the Institution, who, at rived from our own schools, and by diminish-their late meeting, re-employed him, and ing their support do an injury to the sons and daughters of others whose principles are more expressive of the obligations to him as a successive of the obl stern and whose foresight and discretion an- cessful agent, an able financier and a man of

how to dispose of slight drawbacks mischeering to Bro. Curtis, who seems to have wicked, and to comprehend the ends and aims at heart, as well for the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise, we appear to the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise, we appear to the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise, we appear to the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise, we appear to the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise, we appear to the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise, we appear to the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise, we appear to the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise, we appear to the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise, we appear to the sake of the School and the wants of a great enterprise. peal to you to lend your influence among your Several small farms are for sale about New to the cause of Education—you owe it to consistency and to your fidelity to religion. Parents-Free Baptist parents and guardiansoray, fully consider this matter. It is not to e disposed of as prejudice—or selfishness may faint, and weary. He had commanded ardictate. A principle is involved-a solemn duty has a place here.

specting the character of our schools, their facilities and success. To these we call your symptoms and informed him that his time had special attention. Judicious men-men of

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

The results of another year of care and la-States—in the magnamous care even of the hope, "Let made as prominent as it should be. There is oney, 8000 of whom I lately saw at Camp Doug. The Game of war has thrown into our power, 8000 of whom I lately saw at Camp Doug. The Game of war has thrown into our power, 8000 of whom I lately saw at Camp Doug. The Game of the drum will be called, by whom, under the gallant Mulligan, they were guarded—I say, fellow-citizens, in these and all the other incidents of a mighty contest, the United States have in the course of the twelve months, exhibited a moral and political courage, a vigor and a fertility of resource, dragged as they were unexpectedly into the war, never suppassed of ever equalled by any of the growth of the war, never suppassed of ever equalled by any of the growth abuses and perversions, but they are all vain, school to New England, have all been called o responsible fields of labor, and all, we think, gagements to labor with churches months, rect the roll, but soon it will be too late. everal of them many months, before gradua-

This shows two things. 1st. There is a want of pasters in our churches. And 2d. In answer to some inquiries which have The Theological school is at least to some ex- been made of us, we would say that correstent appreciated as a suitable place for young pondence will soon be opened with the Supermen to fit themselves for their work. Noth-intendents of the principal Railroads leading ing can be more disheartening to a man than to the West, to ascertain the to find after years of study, prayer and self- on which they will take passengers to and denial, to which he has subjected himself under from the General Conference, to be held at the most solemn conviction of duty, a prejudice that would set him ande simply because reasons, it will not be best for more than one he has pursued such a course. Such a day as party to engage in this correspondence. If that we trust has gone by with us. And we our friends of the different Yearly Meetings hope and pray that those who go out from who considered the subject at their recent sesur school may prove themselves to be men sions will leave the matter entirely with us. humble, faithful, devoted men-an honor to we will endeavor to secure the lowest terms. the cause, reflecting credit upon the institu- If they can give us any information as to the tion. The following graduating exercises probable number who may desire to go, they took place on the 9th instant.

Prayer.
Edwards and Channing—J. M. Brewster, Wolfboro'.
Union with God the Source of Happiness—Isaac Hyatt, Thetford, Vt. att, Thetford, Vt.

Modern Skepticism—R. V. Jenness, Manchester.
God in History—C. F. Penney, Augusta, Mc.
Psychology and Preaching—J. L. Phillips, New York
City. hristianity as an Element of Civilization—J. M. The Conflict of truth-C. H. Webber, Hill.

Address to the Graduating Class-Prof. J. Fullonton

NEW HAMPTON ANNIVERSARIES. It afforded us great pleasure to witness the ton. So far as we had an opportunity of seeing and hearing for ourself, we regarded week's paper. the examination of the literary and theological schools as creditable both to the pupils and the board of Instruction and professors. ance of deep and ardent piety, which affordtined to render intellectual attainments subservient to true godliness.

rominent themes during the exercises. Dodge Co., Minnesota. With these, as well as the spirit of piety exhibited, the audience seemed in deep sympathy, as nothing elicited such ready applause to the superb mountain scenery of New and hearty demonstrations of satisfaction as Hampshire is by the Boston, Concord & Monthe out-spoken condemnation of the institu- treal Railroad, whose advertisement will be tion of slavery as the cause of our present found in another column. war, and the hope and prospect that the present system of human chattelism would be speedily annihilated. There were many moist To the Education Society: eyes as well as throbbing hearts, as these sub- Having been duly appointed the examin-

all the friends of the school with thrill- acquitted themselves honorably R. to the class of twenty-six graduates from Greek Exegesis of the Gospels, did well. the literary department, which he denominat- The classes in Pastoral Theology and ed a dividend of 26 per cent. on the invest- Ecclesiastical History, exhibited a depth of was in his happiest vein, and for

that to compare our schools of to-day with seemed that every member of that class was, these same schools, or with others as they under God, destined to do good service in were two of three years since is by no means the holy cause of the Divine Master. They will be followed to their respective fields of air or just.

It may be supposed that our teachers should labor by the fervent prayers of many sympa-

THINGS ABOUT NEW HAMPTON. With a view to the permanency of the loca tion of the Biblical School here, a Committe appointed for that purpose by the Ex. Committee of the F. W. Baptist Education Society, erve, in view of the struggles of the last year, have lately, we understand, selected a most and our national prospects for the year to beautiful site for the erection of a commodious come, that the managers of these institutions and substantial building for the School, which are filled with anxiety and concern, as regards site, with ample ornamental grounds, is to be the future. Arrangements are being made donated to the Education Society by Col. practise the most rigid economy, and at Lewis, who has already done so much for the he same time to furnish every possible facili- Literary and Theological Schools. " Select ty for their prosperity and success. And what is chiefly embarrassing is, that while they might "and I shall be happy to give it; and if I do whose special duty it is to do it, they will not dation of the Institution, all you have to

swer some valuable purpose.

There must be a rally on the part of the faithful and the true. Pastors, who know a heartiness which must have been somewhat chievous reports circulated by the weak or the the prosperity of the Institution very much

people in securing patronage for our schools. Hampton, which are very desirable locations You owe it to the denomination-you owe it for those who wish to enjoy the benefits of

An of gentleman lay upon his bed sick, mies in the last American war; had been hon-From the reports of examining committees ored by his government, and loved by the soon to appear you may learn something re-The General replied, "Let the drum beat! I

fore ready to be called.

Are we ready? Have we such a hope this? Can we say with humble hope, "Let bor and anxiety are by the appropriate authorities soon to be laid before the public. the drum will beat!" The call will soon come; the drum will beat, the roll will be called, the time to review our conduct; now we may with perhaps one exception, were under en-

FARE TO GENERAL CONFERENCE. will please do so at the earliest opportunity.

SECOND-HAND SABBATH SCHOOL

Rev. C. PURINGTON, of Presque Isle Aroostook Co., Me., informs us that secondhand Sabbath School Libraries are greatly needed in that new country. Churches or Sabbath Schools having such Libraries to spare can correspond with him as above.

YEARLY MEETINGS. The minutes of the late sessions of the Kennebec, Wisconsin, ecent anniversary exercises at New Hamp- Ohio and Penn., and St. Lawrence Yearly Meetings, are printed on the first page of this

NORTH WESTERN COLLEGE. We call attention to the advertisement, in another col-In the exercises of the graduating classes umn, of this young and vigorous Institution of both departments, there was an appear- of our brethren in the Northwest. From the perceentations made, we are convinced that ed great encouragement that the school is des fit offers to students greater facilities than any other Institution in that part of the country Further information can be obtained by ad-Philanthropy and patriotism were also dressing President Williams at Wasioja,

One of the pleasantest and cheapest routes

THE BIBLICAL SCHOOL.

jects were touchingly presented by the pu- ing Committee of our Theological Institution, we accordingly attended to the duty assigned The addresses of Profs. Fullonton and us, and are happy to be able to make a very Ricker to the graduating classes were most favorable report. We found in the graduathappy efforts, and would have been listened ing class seven young men of promise, who ing interest, especially the allusion of Prof. Committee. The Junior class also, in the

ments. Pres. Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, research and accuracy of delineation which who preached the annual sermon and deliv-did honor both to themselves and to the Proered the address before the literary societies, fessor. The examinations in Polemic Theolthose who ogy were creditably sustained. The stuknow him this is enough to say. Mr. Had- dents showed that they had been accustomed ley, of the Independent Democrat, of Concord, to think on the 'hard doctrines,' and had laid was one of the examining committee. Mr. the foundation for future successful useful-

fession. They did themselves bonor in all their recitations. In Homiletics it was evident that they had not only been instructed following Quarterly Meetings for the next in the true principles of the science, but the Register. If not forwarded soon, they will outlines of sermons presented, showed an be too late. ability to apply those principles to the practical duties of their work.

The final exercises on Wednesday P. M., may be pronounced a success. We were Bradford & Tioga highly interested in them. The performhighly interested in them. The perform-Burlington ances would compare favorably with the simi- Cass County lar productions of corresponding Theological Chenango Union Seminaries, which is all we need to say about Crawford County

We do not mean to indulge in indiscriminate commendation, or to intimate that there were no faults, by no means; but we do say that in our opinion the class of '62 promises Farmington to be an honor to the Institution, and affords encouragement to its patrons for enlarged facilities; and we trust that their future carrer of usefulness will fully sustain our fondest anticipations All which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. BAILEY, Ex. P. S. BURBANK, Com.

TRIP TO ST. JOHN. St. John, New Brunswick, July 8, 1862.

Mr. Editor :- The Conference of the Free Christian Baptists commenced here last Sat-urday, on the Canton side of the river. There are in the denomination twenty-nine ordained ministers, three licensed preachers, and between three and four thousand communicants. Most all of the ministers, ordained and licensed, are present, and also many brethren and sisters. There are about two thousand communicants, and eight preachers in Nova Scotia of the same denomination, but organized into a distinct conference, having no connection with the New Brunswick Conference, except through what we call corresponding delegates. When I had heard of the General Conference of the Free Christian Baptists I had always supposed that both provinces were represented therein, but that, as just mentioned, is a mistake. Each province has a General Conference all to itself.

These Conferences are composed quite differently from the way in which our Yearly Meetings are founded. In New Brunswick, the denomination is divided into six District the denomination is divided into six District the second of the same denomination of the same denomination of miles of occan are before me, and as the last opportunity for communicating with the shore will soon offer. I wish to pen a few farewell words to the many friends I leave behind. Ten years have, passed since I landed almost a stranger in the land of my birth, since which I have been forming new acquaintances almost daily in the different sections of our denomination. To many of these I have become strongly attached from their interest in the cause of Missions, and in these parting words I wish to bespeak their constant interest for the future.

It may be asked, "Why this sudden departure?" The cause demands it. I am going alone because the state of our treasury is such that my family, even a small portion of it, cannot accompany me. We have been under appointment to return nearly three years—appointment to return nearly three years—app censed, are present, and also many brethren

the district and the clerk elected by the District meeting itself. In addition to these form as from within the denomination have been selected to examine our schools, and to pass judgment upon their character and success. And though we do not know what that judgment may be, yet we will for the time at least abide by way of anticipation their verification. The definition of the dear of the hard respected the orders of the freedom of the Great Capdict.

Churches within the District. Thus in making up a District meeting are four classes of voting members, lay and clerical, elected by the people and the meeting, and ex officio, and still farther, appointees by absolute power. It is certainly a very complicated organization, and it partakes of all sorts of church in governments. I go to one of the most important fields in the world, and I constantly crave an interest at the had been loyal to him, and was therefore regard to be written, in gup a District meeting are four classes of voting members, lay and clerical, elected by the people and the meeting, and ex officio, and still farther, appointees by absolute power. It is certainly a very complicated organization, and it partakes of all sorts of church in governments. I go to one of the most important fields in the world, and I constantly crave an interest at the had been loyal to him, and was theretional. It is perfectly manifest that the constitution is formed upon usage, and not usage

upon the constitution.

The General Conference is composed in the

Still another point worth noticing, is that feature of the constitution which permits a minister after going to settle, for instance, in Nova Scotia, to be a member of the General Conference.

Still another point. Every vote must be nanimous, or it is lost. If but one person say "Nay," the chair decides, "the Nays have it." The delegates from District meetings must be elected by a unanimous vote. Delegates from churches to District meetings must be a two-thirds vote of the male members

that could do nothing. Yet these brethren small books on.

seem to get along well. But after the body If others would like a share in it, we should seem to get along well. But after the body ncreases it will be found to be impracticable, and it will, doubtless, be changed, as in our in many similar things. As now organized, this purpose. one vote in General Conference for Instance. is sufficient to prevent a licensed minister from ordination. If the New Brunswick Conference, to suppose another case, proposed to found an Institution of learning, one vote could defeat the measure, and the one casting that vote might be from the province of Nova Recording Secretary, and Rev. J. L. Sinclair Scotia. It is not likely such a thing would be done, but it could be constitutionally done.

Prayer was offered by Rev. James Rand.

The present session is largely attended and interesting. There have been during the year new closing three hundred and twenty baptisms. There has been but one death among the ministers. A Conference debt which for years has much hindered progress is nearly removed. It seems to be the lot of all new denominations to fall into a similar trial in their first efforts to establish the press; it was thus with these brethren. But their paper, the Religious Intelligencer, is doing a noble work.

The improvement in meeting houses during the eight years which have intervened since former visit here, is striking and comnendable. At Woodstock, Frederickton, and Carlton, the three chief places next to St. John, good meeting houses have been erected-two of them recently dedicated-one, at Carlton during this session of Conference. In nothing else, perhaps, have these churches made greater improvement. We understand also that the churches in Nova Scotia are well supplied with good houses of worship.

Fathers McMullin and Hart, the two min isters who first preached our doctrines here, are still very useful men. One of them was ordained forty years ago, and the other ty-two years ago. Revivals, we hear, have ecently occurred under their labors. It is pleasing to see men of their age, with hearts oung enough to encourage the enterprise and aprovement of their younger brethren ther Har who bears a striking remblance in person and labors to our later of the State of New York bath morning the deaths spoke as if he considered Carlton had done then he building so building so good a house and Yours,

ENVELOPS. We can furnish envelops for the Offering System" for 70 cents a thousand Cash. Address WM. BURR, Dover, N. H.

No returns have been received from the

Otsego Oakland Orissa, India Prospect Prairie City Rochester Rensselaer Ripley Sauk County Shiawassee Steuben Springfield Strafford Spafford Somerset Switzerland St. Croix Swedepoint Union, N. Y. Van Buren Wolfborough Wentworth Huntington Huron Lisbon McHenry Waterville Western R. I. Whitestown Norfolk County Washington, Iowa North Berrien Oxford, C. Wa

> For the Morning Star-GOOD BY. SHIP SUSAN HINKS, Off Boston Harbor,

July 12, 1862.

The shores of my native land are fast reced-

the denomination is divided into six District
Meetings, which correspond to our Quarterly
and waiting for the means to be supplied, but Meetings. A District meeting is composed of all the ordained and licensed ministers who reside or preach within the limits, and such other ordained ministers as are appointed by the chairman of the General Conference, and two (lay) delegates elected by each church of the saway from their field shall have been considered to the chairman of the General Conference, and the chairman of the

trict meeting itself. In addition to these four questioned by some, but my authority may be kinds of members, the meeting may at pleasfound Matt. 10:37—39, the reading of which ure elect by a unanimous vote persons who are in good standing in their respective churches within the District. Thus in mak-

For the Morning Star.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR OUR MISSION easle Sabba.
North Bangor S. S.,
Stusville S. S.,
ille S. S. Collection at Kennebec B. J. Cole, Rev. G. Sanborn, Sandwich S. S., South Parsonsfield, Boston S. S., Doughty's Falls S. S.,

Expended for press, English type, office, &c., Remaining for Oriya types, We have Lowe's portable press, large size. To us such an organization would seem one It is sufficiently large to print our tracts and

be glad of their aid to enable us to purchase the Oriva types. But in all cases this should be strictly extra, as we do not wish to draw early years we found it necessary to change on the general resources of the mission for

For the Morning Star. HOME MISSION SOCIETY. The Freewill Baptist Home Mission Society held its 28th annual meeting at East Andov

June 12, 1862.

The meeting was called to order by the The Secretary read the records of last year E. Knowlton, J. Woodman, J. Rand, T. Perkins and P. S. Burbank were appointed a committee to nominate the officers for the en-

ing year. Heard Treasurer's report as follows: Report of the Treauurer of the F. W. Baptist Hon Mission Society, for the year ending May 31, '62. RECEIPTS

rom contributions, &c.,
of F. B. Printing Establishment,
on Little Estate, Canada,
lequest of Mary W. Stevens, late of
Farmington, N. H.,
heavest of Deer Woodworth, late of 2316,93 400,00 -25,00 -18,52 ilas Curtis, borrowed money, . E. Haskell, do. do. Treasury, May 31, 1861, Total, 2760,45

EXPENDITURES. uburn, Me., uffalo, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.,
Farmington, Me.,
Haverbill, Ms.,
Lansing, Mich.,
Lawrence, Ms.,
Lisbon, Me.,
Meredith Village,
Portsmouth,
Frovidence, R. I.,
Sabbattus, Me.,
Taunton, Ms.,
Y. M.,
Hescount on money, 2491,51

Total expenditures Balance, PERMANENT FUND RECEIPTS.

268,94

600.00 525,00 ₹ 25.00

Dover, June 5, 1862. Voted to accept the Treasurer's report. The committee on nominations reported as

President—Hosea Quinby.
Vice President—J. Woodman, N. Brooks,
J. L. Sinclair, A. Caverno and J. M. Durgin.
Corresponding Secretary—J. Curtis.
Recording Secretary—L. B. Tasker.
Treasurer—Wm. Burr.

Auditor—J. Rand.

Executive Committee—J. Rand, L. B. Tasker, W. Vary, A. K. Moulton, S. Curtis, J. P. Nutting, M. A. Quimby, F. Reed, O. B. Cheney, D. W. C. Durgin and O. T. Moul-

The report was adopted and the officers

The Foort was adopted and the officers elected. A Voted that the Treasurer be directed to subtract from the current receipts of the present year any amount of money that may have been received for the Permanent Fund heretofore and expended, and add it to the Permanent Fund.

PARSONSFIELD Q. M., Me.—Held its June session at East Parsonsfield. The attendance was good, and the meetings were interesting and we hope profitable. Next session Sept. 10 and 11, with the Cornish church. Ministers Conference, adjourned session, Sept. 9, at 9, A. M. G. HURLIN, Clerk.

For the Morning Star. CAMP PARAPET, Carrolton, La., }

June 28, 1862.

Bro. Burr :—We remained at Ship Island P. M. Bro. Burr: —We remained at Ship Island (7 for parties). H. R. R. Welters, Clerk.

The place, and reached here the 21st. Three companies, A. F. and K., left before, for the companies, A. F. and K., left before, for the companies, A. F. and K., left before, for the companies, A. F. and K., left before, for the companies, A. F. and K., left before, for the church at Bangor. The attendance was not large, but the meetings were interesting and profitable. Most of our churches were reported by delegates and letter. The following brethren were chosen as delegates to the Peoposet Y. M.; Revs. E. H. Prescott and L. Given; Steven Coffin and Ephraim Loud. By the request of the South Jackson church, the license of Bro. J. N. Rich was renewed for the present year. Next session with the church at Present year.

May 12th, Woodbury C. White of Co. B., Moulton-borough, aged 18.
Died at Camp Farapet, May 27th, Michael Batty of Co. G., Rochester, aged 25; May 29th, (at Ship Island), Joseph F. Johnson of Co. B., Almherst, aged 44; at Camp Parapet, June 5th, Samuel S. Watson of Co. B., Alton, aged 23, June 6th, Warren Clay of Co. H., Hooksett, aged 44; June 15th, Corporal Eugene Baker of Co. I., West Milton, aged 23; June 17th, Sergt. John F. Hayes of Co. I., West Lebanon, Me., aged 19; June 32d, Corporal Charles F. Brewster of Co. L., Epping, aged 20; June 25th, Charles E. Rogers of Co. D., Epping, aged 20; June 25th, Michael Shea of Co. C., Manchester, aged 36; June 28th, Joseph Willey of Co. I., New Durham, aged 19.

Your readers may think it very sickly here, Your readers may think it very sickly here, but it is not considered so. We have from 700 to 1000 men together. Perhaps no more die than would in N. H., if the same number of persons were congregated in one place.
Co. I., Capt. Colby, feel sensibly their loss of so many young men. Among them are three officers. But "there is no discharge in that war."

Are three officers. But "there is no discharge in that war."

No regiment probably has done better in sending money home to their families than ours. One squad of men in Co. I., most of them from Farmington, N. H., with their officers, sent home \$1509,00. I have forwarded to the city for Adams' Express, near \$1500,00, and the officers of another company said they had sent about \$5000. This speaks well for one regiment, for 4 months' pay.—How many families will be made glad and more comfortable by the hard earned money of the soldiers.

Correspondents will direct letters to me at New Orleans, La.,—Gen. Butlers' Division.

Yours truly,

DANIEL P. CILLEY,

Chaplain 8th N. H. Regiment.

For the Mörning Star.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES.

All the life members of our Foreign and Home Mission Societies are entitled to a beautiful engraved Certificate on application to Wm. Burr, Dover, or Rev. C. O. Libbey of Candia, N. H., now Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Society.

These engravings constitute a beautiful par-

Society.

These engravings constitute a beautiful parlor ornament, the design, Christ giving his

HONEY CREEK Q. M., Wis.—Held with the Hon-

O. F. Augir now labors with them one-half of the time, and will for six months to come.

I am laboring with the Dimond Lake and Half-Day churches, and have two other aport of our friends here at the approaching session of the

GOOD NEWS FROM MADAGASCAR. Rev. Wm. Ellis, on his way to Madagascar, writes Brewer's Caution against Rev. G. J. Ad-Wm. Ellis, on his way to Madagascar, writes from Mauritus that the Christians have greatly increased in number since the accession of the young king, and are very active and energetic. Their desire for books is great. The king has ordered schools to be established as soon as teachers can be provided. He has abolished the ordeal by poison, has ordered that all who appear before him shall dress in European clothes; and has made the English the dialogastic languages of his govern-English the diplomatic language of his government, encouraging its study to the utmost ex-

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

WINONA & HOUSTON Q. M., Min.—Held its June session at West Houston. The churches were fully represented. It was a blessed season, and we believe the effect will be lasting. Next session with the church at Richmond, Friday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock, P. M. CHARLES SMITH, Clerk.

WOLF RIVER Q. M., Wis .- The last session was wolf River Q. M., wis.—Inc last session was held with the church at Bur Oak Valley. On the Sabbath there was a large attendance, yet the was seems to absorb the refigious interest almost wholly. Next session with the Harrisville church.

C. W. Warson, Clerk.

PARSONSFIELD Q. M., Me.-Held its June ses

tofore and expended, and add it to the Permanent Fund.

The following proposed alteration of the Constitution was submitted by J. M. L. Babcock:

That article 3d of the Constitution be swended by striking out the Constitution be

Cock:

That article 3d of the Constitution be amended by striking out the words "residing in the vicinity of Dover."

Voted to adjourn to meet at Hillsdale, Mich.

Mich.

Davar by S. Curtis.

The street Rec. Sec.

LAWRENCE Q. M., N. Y.—Held its June with the Parishville church. The meetings of worship were interesting and, we trust, profitable. Bro S. S. Hamlin received license to preach the gospe for one year. Next session at Dickinson Centre for one year. Next session at Dickinson Centre Sept. 12—14.

Meld with the Chagrin Farmer Rec. Sec.

church. The meetings of worship were well attended, and we had a profitable season. In conference the license of Bro. E. M. Evensary was renewed for one year. Next term with the Chester church, commencing Friday, Aug. 22, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

R. WALTERS, Clerk.

about 5 or 6 miles above New Orleans, in rather a healthy location for a Southern clime. The country is all very low, clayey, and wet. It looks very singular to us Yankees to see the river flow along so much higher than we are—about on a level with our chamber windows.

I am very thankful to get the Morning Star. It is a rich treat to read it, though published so long before we get it. It is like seeing an old friend.

My health is very good now, and I think our soldiers will be more healthy here than on Ship Island.

On Ship Island.

One object in writing now is to have your notice the deaths that have occurred since we came to Ship Island.

Diedoon Ship Island, April 20th, Austin Taylor, of Co. H., of Lisbon, aged 64; April 21st, Oliver Towns of Co. E. Nashua, 3s; April 28th, Daniel Piper of Co. E. Nashua, aged 21; May 1st, George It. Follansbee of Co. E., Mabhua, aged 21; May 4th, Brainard bee of Co. E., Sunderland, Mass., aged 21; May 1st, George It. Sollansbee of Co. E., Sunderland, Mass., aged 21; May 12th, Woodbury C. White of Co. B., Moultonborough, aged 18.

One Montyille Q. M., Me.—Held with the church in Montyille Q. M., Me.—Held with the church

PROSPECT Q. M., Me.—Held with the North Prospect church, June 27—29. We were favored with the labors of cor. mes. and visiting brethren from sister Q. M's, who preached faithfully. Chose cor. mes.: to Montville Q. M., Rev. H. Small; Unity Q. M., Rev. Wm. Ford; Ellsworth Q. M., T. D. Clements. Chose delegates to Y. M.—Revs. Wm. Ford and H. Small. Chose for standing clerk H. G. Carley of North Prospect, in place of T. C. Smart, resigned. Chose Rev. T. D. Clements a committee to appoint the next Q. M.

H. G. CARLEY, Clerk. PROSPECT Q., M., Me.-Held with the North

CORINTH Q. M., Vt.—Held with the East Williamstown church, June 20—22. Cor. mes. were
present from the Lisbon Q. M., N. H., and Strafford
and Wheelock Q. M's, Vt. Bro. SYLVANUS O.
GOODRICH, of the Washington church, had his iccense renewed for one year. Bro. Isaac Hyant, of
the West Fairlee church, received license to preach
for one year. The following resolutions were adopted:

Correspondents will direct letters to me at New Orleans, La.,—Gen. Butlers' Division. Report is, that we may go up the river to Vicksburg, about 400 or 500 miles—but this place and New Orleans needs defence and we may remain here at present.

Warner CREER 4. M. In The Mark Treatment of Grove church, June 20—22. The churches were all represented but two. The business meetings were harmonious, and the meetings for worship spiritual. We were favored with the presence and labors of Rev. P. Christian, from Prairie City Q. M. Bro. R. Russell was appointed cor. mes. to the next sessions of Prairie City Q. M. Next session with West Ke-

These engravings constitute abeautiful parlor ornament, the design, Christ giving his last commission, teaching an important lesson. A few brethren supplied the means for executing the engraving, with the understanding that their investment would be refunded by the sale of the certificates, at 50 cents each—after which the plates and engravings become the joint property of the two Mission Societies.

Certificates will be forwarded by mail free of charge.

O. R. Bacheler.

Boston, July 11.

For the Moraing Star.

Bro. Burr.—The long and pleasant connection that I have had with the Orfordyille church in the Rock and Dane Q. M., was mutually dissolved last January. I feel strongly attached to and deeply interested in their welfare. It was there that I formed my first acquaintance with the F. W. Baptist doctrine and discipline, and it was with those dear brethren and through their influence and with the approbation, that I first attempted to preach the gospel; and a portion of meeting on Friday, was again with us. Dea. I from one-fourth to one-half has been spent with them ever since, which is some six or seven years. I found it hard to part with those dear brethren and through their influence and with the beneficial both to them and myself, I have closed my labors with them for the present, with the best and friendliest feelings existing between us. They have my best wishes, together with my sympathy and prayers, the two week day evenings and lid asy Sinday the capacious meeting house was filled to oversome here and richly reward them hereafter. Bro.

O. F. Angir now labors with them one-half of the time, and will for six months to come. Law these there with the property of the two week day evenings and lid asy Sinday the Law of the present, with the best and friendliest feelings existing between us. They have my best wishes, together with my sympathy and prayers, the property of the two week day evenings and lad asy Sinday the property of the control of the time, and will be residued the means the property of the

Half-Day churches, and have two other appointments. There is a growing interest here, & the people manifest a willingness to support preaching. I hope and pray that the membership may be revived, the churches blessed and souls saved.

J. C. Gifford.

Half-Day, Wis., July 8, 1862.

For the Morning Star

Ordination. Bro. Harrison Morton, of Spring Creek, was publicly set apart to the work of the ministry on the 3d of January, by a council appointed by the Washington (Pa. Q. M. The exercises were as follows: Opening prayer by T. A. Parker; ordaining prayer by Rev. J. Smith; reading Scriptures by T. A. Parker; ordaining prayer by T. A. Parker; ordaining sermon by Rev. S. Rogers; right hand of fellowship by J. Smith.

T. A. Parker, Clerk of Council:

Good News and Market wo other appointed the day of the conference. We expect to see many of our friends here at the approaching session of the General Conference. And we wish to entertain the most agreeable to all concerned, this plan is proposed;

That all persons intending to be here at any time day, in a proposed;

That all persons intending to be here at any time day, in a proposed;

That all persons intending to be here at any time as any in a such a proposed;

That all persons intending to be here at the approaching session of the General Conference. And we wish to entertain the most agreeable to all concerned, this plan is proposed;

That all persons intending to be here at the approaching session of the General Conference, and the wish the most agreeable to all concerned, this plan is proposed;

That all persons intending to be here at any time as any in a such and in a proposed;

That all persons intending to be here at the approach as well as possible. In order to do to with the most agreeable to all concerned, that proposed;

That all persons intending to be here at the approach as well as proposed;

That all persons intending to be here at the approach to al

Lake George Quarterly Meeting. Any church wishing to entertain the next session of this Q. M. will correspond with the Clerk.

A. HULETT, Clerk.

June 30, 1862.

with the first Columbus church, come eaday, Aug. 25° at 1 o'clock, F. M. Salgaments as follows; f. Crandall—Opening Sermon. 3. Abbott—The true glory of manhov W. Barr—Vitality of church Ordinand I Constall, Skelden.

ject of cho ring the ministry.

E. Smith—The duty of a pastor to his people.

J. W. BARR, Clerk.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. H. WHITCHER, West Falmouth, Me.
"O. C. HILLS, Caroline Centre, Tompkins Co. " M. R. KENNEY, Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., O.

General Intelligence.

CONGRESS.

leaves the question open entirely.

Mr. McDougall opposed the resolution. It was against the plain language of the Constitution. The resolution was referred to the Judi-

House. The Senate resolution declaring the lines was passed.

Mr. Colfax called attention to the fact that the conduct of the war. the Post Office Department had learned that an extensive business had been done in the crasing, by chemicals or otherwise, of the marks on cancelled postage stamps, and selling them in lots. As there is no punishment for such an offence, he reported a bill, which was passed, punishing persons so engaged with the intention of using such stamps, by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or a fine of a thought of the property of the proper nd dollars, or both, in the discretion of the

July 14. Senate. The bill admitting West-

Mr. Willey moved as a substitute for the latter portion of the bill that the State of Western Virginia be admitted on the fundamental condition that all slaves born within the State after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free; that the second section of article 11 of the constitution of the State shall not be construed to authorize the passage of any law by which any citizen of other States in this Union shall be excluded from any privileges and immunities to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States; provided the convention to be convened shall declare the assent of said state to 'said fundamental condition and transmit the same to the President, who will make proclamation, and said State to be admitted in sixty days after the proclamation.

Mr. Hale reported the naval grade bill from the conference committee, which was agreed to. Mr. Wade offered an amendment to Mr. Willey's substitute that all the slaves in the State July 4, 1863, under twenty-one years of age shall be free on arriving at that age. 24.
Mr. Willey moved as a substitute for the latMr. Willey moved as a substitute for the lat-

y 4, 1863, under twenty-one years of age

ubmitted to the vote and be ratified by the peole of the State.

Mr. Willey withdrew his first amendment,
ffering as a substitute a bill from the House

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ffering as a substitute a bill from the peole of the State.

Mr. Willey withdrew his first amendment,
ffering as a substitute a bill from the peole of the States of America in Congress

and for other purposes:

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ffering as

Union V. M. Ministers' Convention will be were sent to General McClellan prior to the wednesday Any O'state of the commencing on

engagement before Richmond,
Mr. Chandler continued his remarks in a
similar strain to his previous speech, against
Gen. McClellan and in defence of the Secretary.

House. Mr. White of Indiana, from the select committee on gradual emancipation, re-ported a bill providing that whenever the President shall be satisfied that Delaware, Maryland. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri have adopted measures for emancipating slaves throughout either or all of those States, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to procure and deliver to such States five per cent. United States bonds equal to the valuation of slaves according to the census of 1860: provided no compensation is to be made to any State which has aided in the present rebellion, or to any one who has held any office under the rebels. JULY 12. Senate. The Senate held a brief The whole amount of bonds to be delivered executive session, after which it passed a reso- shall-not exceed in the aggregate one hundred lution declaring the meaning of the act author- and eighty millions for the purpose of setting izing the President to take possession of the railroads and telegraph lines. The bill prevents the construction of any line of railroad colonization, at the discretion of the President. The benefit of this act is not to inure to any

under said act.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on the Confiscation bill, reported, which was agreed to—27 against 13. So this bill stands passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill providing for the election of Representatives in Congress by single districts, and it was passed.

Mr. Sherman called up the resolution in relation to the number of Senators constituting a quorum.

The benefit of this act is not to inure to any State failing to pass a law of emancipation within — years from the date of the passage of this act, and providing for entire and complete emancipation within twenty years. If any State, after having received bonds as aforesaid, shall recommend or tolerate slavery contrary to the acts of emancipation, it shall refund to the United States all the principal and interest paid on account of such bonds.

Mr. Sherman called up the resolution in relation to the number of Senators constituting a quorum.

Mr. Collamer claimed that the Senate could only consist of Senators elected, and not of persons never elected, and not knowing when they would be; consequently a quorum must consist of a majority of those elected.

Mr. Fessenden concurred with the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. Sumner contended that all parliamentary law decided that what shall constitute a quorum is entirely within the control of any body, and that the language of the Constitution leaves the question open entirely.

Mr. McDougall opposed the resolution. It was against the plain language of the Constitution. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

it was found that no quorum was present.

'Another vote was taken, and the Ser amendments were agreed to, 83 against 21. neaning of the act authorizing the President to JULY 17. Senate: Mr. Wright entered take possession of the railroads and telegraph personal protest against the publication of portions of the evidence before the committee or

The bill from the House making postage stamps legal currency was passed.

When 2 o'clock arrived, Mr. Fessenden re

appropriately replied, and declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

House. The bill to divide Michigan into judicial districts was passed.

ern Virginia was taken up.

Mr. Summer's amendment abolishing slavery after July 4, 1863, was rejected—yeas 11, nays ceived in exchange for U. S. Treasury notes.

The Confiscation and Emanelp Mr. Willey opposed it.

Mr. Wade's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Carlisle offered an amendment that the ordinance declaring the assent of the State to the conditions of the proposed Constitution be submitted to the vote and be ratified by the people of the State.

The Collegation and Engagement Shift.

The followfig is the bill which has passed Congress, and received the signature of the President—to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes:

Betternected by the State of America in Congress The following is the bill which has passed Congress, and received the signature of the President—

ordinance declaring the seant of the State the conditions of the proposed Constitution be abmitted to the vide and be ratified by the professor. Arr. Willey withdrew his first amendment of the condition of the

within any place occupied by rebel lorces and alterwate occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not againsheld as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping-into any State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crine, or some offence against the iaws, unless the person claiming said togitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful ower and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given add and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the insuch manner as he may uperson to the service of the further enacted, that the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may decan necessary and propsens and the suppression of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement, this the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 13. And be if further enacted, That the President of the United States is not yet been rebuilt.

Between 3000 and 4000 Georgians, Texans of the United States, shall nave full power to institute provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 13. And be if further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have full power to institute provisions of this sectlement within the same, with all the rights and

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection, to punish-treason and rebellien, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, shall be so construct as not to, apply to any act or acts done prior to the passing thereof, nor to include any member of a State Legislature of Jadge of any State Court who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an eath to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States of America; nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

A Nashville despatch of the 17th aays that the rebels have left Murfreesboro and gone to Chattanooga, and that the Unionists have returned to the former place. Nashville was considered safe.

A Cincinnati despatch of the 18th, says that the town of Cynthiana, Ky., 66 miles from Cincinnati, surrendered to Morgan's cavalry at 5 o'clock yesterday, after a half hour's fight.

he members of Congress from the border high and increasing. On the 12th inst., President Lincoln invited per. It commences by affirming, but not as a ana, have been taken by the rebels. matter of repoach or blame, that, in the Presicepted the proposition for the gradual abolishent of Slavery embraced in the resolution commended in a special message, and passed by both Houses of Congress. The manifesto Free States, and in the context, which explains of the U.S. unmistakably in what direction that pressure is exerted, alludes to the proclamation of Gen. old friend, hitherto and now, as he presumes, and indicates that his proclamation was only a another appeal in the nature of a last warning

to the people of the border States.

two meetings, were unable to agree upon a resuppress the rebellion, but we cannot under- and expense. tion of the war upon the abolitionists. This grass!"

point is labored at considerable length. The The number of emigrants from the Old armies of the United States, the sacrifices they past. have made, the sufferings they have endured; Richmond papers of July 4, have been and in effect it says that after all their exer- ceived, containing full details of the late series tions it is too much to ask them to abolish sla- of battles. Every one of them except the last ninority report meets the President in the tle of Tuestiay July 1, they acknowledge to be of alliance between them and the rebels by killed and wounded during the week. abolishing slavery, were it not for the existence Comparative Health, of Northern of which the rebels could have no hope of help ness to join in a recommendation to the constituents of the signers to adopt measures looking to emancipation. It argues that the General Government has not overstepped its poweral Government has not overstepped its pow-ers, nor trampled upon the rights of the States "We can but observe the marked conin recommending a measure which it deems for

the well being of the whole country. The army of the Potomac, under Gen. Mc-Clellan, has made no movement of importance during the past week.

during the past week.

A Union man, escaped recently from Richmond, says the rebels had about 220,000 men there before the late battles. Beauregard was there, sick. Our Gens. McCall and Reynolds were neither wounded, but were in prison.

Fort Darling was being strengthened by iron-

rebels is there to protect it from assault. valley of the Shenandoah. The Harper's Fer- striking war speech a few days ago, which is ry correspondent of the Tribune, under date of thus sketched in the condensed report: 15th states: Fears are entertained that we shall soon have trouble. In consequence of the threatening appearance of matters at Winchester, the stores and all other valuables of the army have been safely removed here. It is reported here that our pickets were driven in below Winchester last night. In anticipation of danger the telegraph office at that place has been removed a mile from town near the forti-

Occupation of Gordonsville, Va. On the 17th, a portion of Gen. Pope's army, on the 17th, a portion of Gen. Pope's activity under Gen. Hatch, entered the important town of Gordonsville, Va., unopposed, and duly destroyed all the railroad paraphernalia at that stroyed all the railroad paraphernalia at that point, the junction of the Orange and Alexanpoint, the junction of the Orange and Alexan-dria and Virginia Central railroads. Three-erty and his rights, and we will soon have loyal fourths of the troops, munitions and supplies of every description for the rebel army, at Richmond, of necessity pass through Gordonsville Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servisude, and not agricable do shall be forever free of their servisude, had only six rounds of ammunition. He left for

and amnesty, with such exceptions are may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Courts of the United States shall have full, power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

The supplementary resolution which was passed by Congress to meet certain objections which the President had to

Morgan's men numbered about 2500. The excitement at Newport and Covington was very

An Indianapolis dispatch of the same day States to the White House, and read them a passays that Henderson, Ky., and Newburg, Indi-

At the latter place one Federal was killed dent's belief, the war would have been ended and two hundred and fifty sick soldiers' taken before now had the border States promptly acand fifty stand of arms.

Gen. Halleck has relinquished the command of the army of the southwest, and is reported occeeds to remark upon the great "pressure" to be on his way to Washington to take the brought to bear upon the Administration by the position of General commanding the armies

Col. Forney announced at the State Conven tion of the Peoples and Republican parties of Hunter emancipating the slaves of three States. Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg last week, The President speaks of Gen. Hunter as an that President Lincoln had stated that his future policy would be as stringent as could be desired, and that there would be no restrictions step forward. The President concludes with as to the employment of men to put down the rebellion.

Congress closed at 2 o'clock on Thursday last. The border State gentlemen, after holding LAYING DOWN THE SHOVEL AND THE HOE. ply to the President. The majority signed the It is reported that two hundred able-bodied report made by the committee, of which Mr. slaves in Maryland, owned by masters in the Crisfield of Md. was chairman. The corres- West River district of Anne Arundel county, pondent of the Tribane says that the minority have laid down their hoes and refuse to be held ecceded from the meeting, and signed another in bondage any longer. They offer violence to reply drawn up by Mr. Noell of Missouri. Mr. no one, but they refuse to be compelled to work Crisfield's report, as we are informed, in effect for others without compensation. This spirit says "No" to the President. It says: "We is believed to be spreading among the whole will have nothing to do with your plan of grad- slave population in the State. Slavery may ual emancipation. We are willing to help to thus abolish itself in Maryland-saving trouble

take even to suggest the liberation of a single Brownlow, being questioned as to his views slave." The paper combats the President's of emancipation said that he should like to see suggestion that the war would have been ended the experiment tried in South Carolina. had the border States promptly accepted his "There he would like to see the government proposition of co-operation in a gradual abol- emancipate the slaves, and confiscate the other ment of slavery, and charges the prolonga- property of the rebels, and turn them out to

paper then goes on to enumerate the contribu- World, moving westward, has been greater ions which the horder States have given to the during the present year than for several years

same spirit in which he invites the loyal peo- a severe defeat. The Ezaminer says that fifple of the border States to remove the one bond teen thousand will not cover their losses in SOUTHERN TROOPS. The Fredericksburg (Va.) of which the reders evaluation of the marked from these States. The paper is brief, but to Christian Banner thus speaks of the marked Christian Banner thus speaks of the marked the point, and expresses the heartiest willing- difference in health between Northern and Southern troops. As soldiers from both sections have occupied Fredericksburg, the editor

of the Banner has had good opportunities for

between the seeming general health of the Federal and Confederate soldiers. The latter were almost universally afflicted with a distressing cough, while we scarcely ever hear one of the former cough at all. We can only account for this difference on the ground that Southern sol-

plating the batteries; a whole division of the Senator Wright of Indiana, hitherto one of the most thorough-Jackson's forces are again threatening the going Democrats of the Northwest, made a

danger the telegraph office at that place has been removed a mile from town near the fortifications. The friends of the South here and at Martinsburg are acting as if they had heard good news, and express confidence that the rebels will make a raid into the valley as far as Winchester before many days.

Occupation of Gordonsville, Va.

Occupation of Gordonsville, Va. prosecuted vigorously to the end, and any general who would not employ every negro to do

by railroad. The blow, therefore, is a most important one, more especially as it is the first of a series, which we trust will do more to cripple the efficiency of the rebel Richmond army than aught that has yet occurred.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. New Hampshire.—J. Swain, Jr., Warren; D. C. Avery, Enfield; H. Robbins, W. Milan; S. Harriman, Colebrook; D. E. Hanseom, Leightons Corner; N. Davidson, Manchester; J. W. Bachelder, J. M. Spooner, Sugar Hill; J. S. Tilton, Pittsfield, B. C. Young, Barrington; H. H. Prescott, Meredith Village; O. Lock, Bristol; S. Rowe, I. E. Gordon, New Hampton; S. S. James, W. Northwood; MAINE.—P. Rean, New St.

From the Southwest, we learn that Gen. Curtis is not used up. His advance has reached Helena, on the Mississippi, and the army is in good health and spirits. The rebels have been worsted in several important skirmishes.

Gen. Halleck was at Corinth on Saturday the 12th. His army was in good order. Bragg has 40,000 men at Tupello, and about 35,000 others near by.

Guerrillas are active in Kentucky. A band of them were thrashed at New Hope on Friday, 11th, by Union troops. It is said that they had burned the town of Lebanon and robbed the bank. Morgan's rebel cavalry, said to be near-

Imais .

t 1 ard, 4,00; J. Edgeomb, Vienna, Me., 50 cett. Carthage, Me., 1,00; O. W. Root, Battle Cr h. M. Allison, Colebrook, O., 57; W. C. kinton, N. Y., 1,00; H. Croft, Sherman, N. Y., 4.51; T. R. Mardein, Copperas Hill, Vt., 1,00; h, Moorheadville, Pa., 30; M. R. Kenney, Kin O., 80.

S. Churchill, 50; A. D. Williams, 1,00; L. Hand Subscribers for the Star. A. W. Avery, 1; T. W. Hill, 1; O. W. Root, 1; E. V. Merritt, 1; A. W. Ensign, 1; A. Griffeth, 7; W. M. Welch, 1; R. L. Howard, 1; L. Hanson, 1;—6.

Unity Q. M., Me., Stephentown and Nassau church, N. Y. Young Mens Christian Association, New Hamp ton.
W. Putnam, Tunbridge, Vt.,
Grand River Q. M. Female Mission Society,
J. Ellis, Hartstown, Pa., WILLIAM BURR, Treasure

Foreign Mission. hentown and Nassau church, N. Y., d. M., Mich., church and 2d church, Sheffield, Vt., to-the support of a child in India named Mark Hill.

Members of New Hampton Institution and others, to constitute Misses Rosetta A. Smith and Abbie. Wentworth life members,

M. L. Rice, Greensburgh, O.,

Mecca church, O.,

Mrs. O. T. Moulton, Saco, Me.,

W. M. W., Hillsdale, Mich.,

Grand River Q. M. Fomale Mission Society,

Dorsett church, O., towards pledge at Y. M.,

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

I bequeath to my executor (or executors), the sum of — dollars in trust, to pay the same in — days after my decease to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Freewill Baptist — Dover, N. H., to be applied, under the direction of the Executive Committee of that Society, to the chartest had a sand numbers. Nover, N. H., to be applied, under the lirection of the Executive Committee of that Society, to its charitable uses and purposes.

The Will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write, against their names, their places of resdence, and state that they signed the instrument in the presence of the testator and each other, and that the testator declared to them that it was his last Will and Testment.

and Testament. \* The blank may be filled by inserting Foreign Mission Society, or Home Mission Society, or Education Society, as the person making the bequest may pre-

Books Forwarded. BY MAIL. Rev. J. Edgecomb, Vienna, Me.
T. A. Parker, Cook, Eric Co., Pa.
C. L. Russell, Wellington, Me.
J. Jennings, Green Vale, JoDaviess Co., Ill.
Edward J. Doyle, N. Branch, Lapeer Co., Mi
E. K. Abbott, N. Kingston, DeKalb Co., Ill.
David Gray, Wolf Lake, Noble Co., Ia. BY EXPRESS

Rev. L. B. Starr, Rochester, N. Y.
Jas. P. Langley, Skowhegan, M.
Amos S. Tucker, New Haven Station
ern Vermont Route. 83- If the books noticed as forwarded are not received in due time by the persons to whom they directed, they should notify us immediately.

Dr. M. W. Pray has fitted up a suite of DENTAL

ROOMS at 139 TREMONT STREET, corner of Winter, over N. D. Whitney & Co.'s Thread Store, Boston, where he proposes to meet his patients and friends on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Having two Offices, I have to divide my time. Mondays, Tucsdays and Wednesdays 1 am at my Office in Exeter, N. H. [24ff] M. W. PRAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! THE BEST IN THE

Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished rates the Hair for life. Grey, Red, or Rusty instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE

FACTORY, NO. 81 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.) S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston, are Agents for the Morning Star in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our

Married

ward K. Brown of Ossipee and Miss Abby Ayers of Salem, Mass.
In Monroe, Me., July 2, by Rev. T. D. Clements, Mr. Collins Pattee, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth A. Pago.
In Freeport, Me., June 8, by Rev. D. C. Burr, Mr. M. V. B. Jordan and Miss Emily S. Litchdield.
July 6, by Rev. R. L. Howard, Dea. Tho's Woods and Mrs. Nancy J. Love, all of Barry, Ill.

In Cabot, of diptheria, GEORGIE M. CROCKETT, In North Strafford, 17th inst., Mr. JOHN LITTLE FIELD, aged 70 years and 5 months.

> Advertisements. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

The next term and year of this Institution will open August 20, 1862.

The course of study embraces the Scriptures in the original Hebrew and Greek, Systematic and Pastoral Theology, Ecclesiastical History, Sacred Rhetoric, and Homiletics.

Provision is made for those needing pecuniary aid. It is important for students to be present at the beginning of the term.

New Hampton, July 15, 1862.

[3w17]

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. THE Fall Term of the New Hampton Institution will commence Aug. 19th, with the following Board of Instruction in Joseph W. CHATWICK, A. B., Principal and Teacher of Latin, Greek and German. Rev. A. B. Muservey, Teacher of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.
Miss Sarah W. Stanton, Principal of the Female

Music.

Competent instruction will be given in Penmanship, Drawing, and other branches, as usual.

P. SEAVEY, See'y.

New Hampton, July 15, 1862. NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE.

Departments
Miss M. FANNIE BURBANK, Teacher of French and

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE.

THE Fall Term of the Northwestern College, at Wassioja, Minnesota, will con mence Thursday, August 28, 1862. There will be Collegiate, Female Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Department. Special attention will also be given to the fitting of Teachers for their responsible work. Some of the College classes will be formed this term. General arrangements and terms as heretofore.

A. D. WILLIAMS, President.

Wasioja, Minn., July 9, 1862.

L AKE WINNIPESAUKEE, North Conway,
White and Franconia Mountains, via Boston,
Concord and Montreal and White Mountains, N.
H. Railroads. The shortest and most direct route
from New York, Worcester, Boston, Salem, Newbur

H. Railroads. The shortest are the referent New York, Worcester, Boston, Salem, Newburryport, &c.

Np. change of cars or baggage between Boston and Littleton.

On and after July 7, trains leave Boston from the depot of the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Lowell Railroads at 7.30 A. M. for North Conway, Centre Harbor, Plymouth, Wells River, Littleton, N. H., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Barton, Stanstead, &c., connecting at the Weirs with steamer "Lady of the Lake," arriving at Centre Harbor earlier than by any other route, thence by stage to North Conway and White Mountains; also connecting with stage at Plymouth and Littleton for Franconia and White Mountains; also connecting with stage at Plymouth and Littleton for Franconia and White Mountains; arriving at the Profile and Crawford Houses early same afternoon.

Leave Boston at 7.30 A. M. and 12 M., connecting at Lawrence with trains from Portsmouth for Plymouth, Centre Harbor and Wolf boro.

Downward trains leave Littleton for New York, Concord, Boston, &c, at 10.15 A. M., leave Plymouth for same points at 7.20 A. M. and 1.05 P. M., arriving at Buston at 6.30 P. M., and New York via Norwick fine of steamers Chewart Buston and 1.05 P. M., arriving York at 5 o'clock, next morning.

burned the town of Lebanon and robbed the bank. Morgan's rebell cavalry, said to be nearly 10,000 strong, were moving toward Lexington, and promised to go to Louisville.

A Louisville despits of the first t

## Poetry.

The following is the "Poem" alluded to in the account of the ' Meeting at New Durham,' published last week.

ELDER BOODY'S POEM

Hail brother heralds of the cross, We live to meet again; O may we meet in heaven at last, And with the Saviour reign.

Long time we've stood upon the walls

As watchmen to proclaim

A free salvation to the world,

Through our Immanuel's name.

Our meeting here in friendship's bower, Brings former days to mind, When we were called to preach the word, Our all to God resigned.

O'er mountains high and valleys deep, . God's message to unfold As pioneers to clear the track, . We felt both heat and cold.

But now we're feeble, old and gray,
"Our race is almost run,
Our course is nearly finished up,
Soon God will call us home."

Being called of God, we still proclaim
The tidings of free grace,
Unfurl the ensign of the cross,
To Adam's ruined race.

We were not taught by man to preach, But by the Holy Ghost; Necessity did us constrain, And preach the word we must. Our labors have been blessed of God,

While travelling to and fro Both east and west, and south and north, The Gospel trump to blow. Our souls will soon be called to rise,
If faithful here we stand,
To dwell forever in the skies,
With victory in our hand.

A burnished crown we soon shall wear, When all the saints get home; Angels escort us through the air, And cry aloud—" Well Done!"

#### SOLDIER'S LETTER AND A WOM-AN'S ANSWER.

I write with a great deal of pain, dear girl;
I've not been able before since the fight,
And my brain is still so much in a whirl,
That I can tell you but little to-night.
I'm wounded—don't start—'tis not very bad,
Or at least it might be worse; so I said,
When I thought of you; "I'm sure she'll be glad
To know that I'm only wounded—not dead."

I've lost my left arm—there, now you know all!
A Minie ball shattered it, and I fell;
The last that I heard was our captain's call,
Until—the rest is too painful to tell.
I've had throughout the most excellent care,
And am doing finely, the surgeon says;
So well, indeed, that the prospect is fair.
For a homeward trip before many days.

But I've something else, dear Mary, to say,
And I'd say it if it cost me my life;
I've thought of it well—there's no other way—
You're released from your promise to be my wife
You'll think me foolish at first; then you'll think
Of the loose, armless coat sleeve at my side;
And your proud and sensitive heart will shrink
From the thought of being a cripple's bride.

Tis a bitter struggle to give you up,
For I've loved you more than ever of late;
But down to its dregs I've drained the cup,
And I'm calm though my heart is desolate.
I'm coming home, and of course we must meet;
My darling, this once, one boon I implore—
Let us still be friends—for that will be sweet,
Since now, alas! we can be nothing more.

SWEET HOME, JUNE, Sweet Home, Ji

Too brave and too noble I know for me;
But you've too little faith in me, by far,
If you believe I want to be free.
I'm not released from my promise—no, no!
"Twas never so sacred to me before;
If you could but know how I've longed to go
And watch by your side, you'd doubt me n

I read your name in the terrible list. But the tears froze back that sprang to my eye; and a fearful pain that I could not resist, Crushed my heart till I only longed to die. The blessed tears, by-and-by, came again, And I felt as you in your letter said, feeling of gladness 'mid all my pain, That Robert was only wounded—not dead.

Q darling! to think you have suffered so, And I, all these long, weary miles away; You've needed me very often, I know, hile I could do nothing but hope and pray But hardest of all is the bitter thought

That you have been suffering so much for me: Poor Robert! your manly letter has brought A strange mixture of joy and misery.

But you're coming nome to my arms and ne You're right—I am proud and sensitive, But I'm only so when we are apart, And now I shall only be proud of you! You're coming home to be happy and rest, And I wait the moment of blissful calm, When I shall be held to a Soldier's breast By a Patriot-Hero's one strong arm!

### A FUNERAL AMONG SLAVES

[From "Among the Pines," in the Continenta outhly for June. The scene of the story is a planta on in the northern part of South Carolina, where r. Edmund Kirke, who tells the story, was a guest.

The conversation, at dinner, rambled over a wide range of subjects, and was carried on mainly by the Colonel and myself; but tow-ard the close of the meal the lady said to me: "Mr. K—, Sam and young Junius are to be buried this evening. If you have never seen a negro funeral, perhaps you'd like to "I will be happy to accompany you, mad-

am, if you go," I replied.
"Thank you," said the lady. "Pshaw! Alice, you'll not go into the woods on so cold a night as this!"
"Yes, I think I ought to. Our people will expect me."

It was about an hour after nightfall when we took our way to the burial-ground. The moon had risen, but the clouds, which gathered when the sun went down, covered its face, and were fast spreading their thick, black shadows over the little collection of negrohouses. Near two new-made graves were gathered some two hundred men and women, as dark as the night that was setting around them. As we entered the circle the old preacher pointed to the seats reserved for us, and the sable crowd fell back a few paces, as if, even in the presence of death, they did not forget the difference between their race and

ours.
Scattered here and there among the trees, torches of lightwood threw a wild and fitful light over the little cluster of graves, and rewealed the long, straight boxes of rough pine that held the remains of the two negroes, and lit up the score of russet mounds beneath which slept the dusky kinsmen who had gone

before them.

The simple head-boards that marked these humble graves chronicled no bad biography or senseless rhyme, and told no false tales of lives that had better not have been, but, "Sam, agg, 22;" "Pomfey;" "Jake's ELIZA;" "Agger Sue;" "AUNT LUCY's Tom;" "Joe;" and other like inscriptions, seestched in rough characters on these way scratched in rough characters on tho planed boards, were all the records records there. planed boards, were all the records there. The rude tenants had passed away and "left no sign;" their birth, their age, their deeds, were alike unknown—unknown, but not forgotten; for are they not written in the book of His remembrance—and when He counteth up His jewels, may not some of them be there?

there? The queer, grotesque dress, and sad, earnest looks of the black group; the 'red, fitful glare of the blazing pine, and the white faces of the tapped trees, gleaming through the gloom like so many sheeted ghosts gathered to some death-earnival, made up a strange, wild scene—the strangest and the wildest I had ever witnessed.

had ever witnessed.

The covers of the rude coffins were not yet nailed down; and when we arrived, the blacks were one by one passing before them, taking a last look at the faces of the dead. Soon, Junius, holding his weeping wife by the hand, approached the smaller of the two boxes, which held all that was left of their firstborn. which held all that was left of their firstborn. The mother, kneeling by its side, kissed again and again the cold, shrunken lips, and sobbed as if ber heart would break; while the strong frame of the father shook convulsively, as choking down the great sorrow which welled up in his throat, he turned away from his boy, forever. As he did so, old Pompey said:

"Don't grebe, June, he'm where de wick-ed cease from troubling, whar de weary am at the Colonel, from the farther edge of the

went up from himan lips to that God "who hath made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the earth." Though clothed in rags, and in feeble old age, a slave, at the mercy of a cruel task master, that old man was richer far than his master. His simple faith, which looked through the darkness surrounding him into the clear and radiant light of the unseen land, was of far more worth than all the wealth and glory of this world. I know not why it was, but as I looked at him in the dim, red light which fell on his upturned face, and cast a strange halo around his bent form, I thought of Stephen, as he gazed upward and saw heaven open, and "the Son of Man seated at the right hand of the Throne of God.

Rising from his knees, the old preacher turned slowly to the black mass that encircled his and content of the turned slowly to the black mass that encircled his early side of the arth." Though to do with a distribution of the far woods, in a strange, wild moan. With

hab gone to de Lord; gone whar dey don't er forgive her."
work in de swamps; whar de little chil'ren don't tote de big shingles fru de water up to dar knees. No swamps am dar; no shingles am cut dar; dey don't need 'em, 'case dar hous'n haint builded with hands, for dey'm all builded by de Lord, and gib'n to de good niggers, ready made, and for nuffin'. De Lord don't say, like as our massa 10, 'Pomp, dar's de logs and de shingles' (dey'm allers poor shingles, de kine dat won't sell; but he

who ob you wouldn't hab sich a massa as dat? account of rebel iniquities, including the way a massa dat don't set you no hard tasks, and he thinks they should be dealt with a massa dat don't set you no hard tasks, and dat gibs you'nuff to eat, and time to rest and to sing and to play; a massa dat don't keep no Yankee oberseer to foller you 'bout wid de big free-lashed whip; but dat leads you Hieseff round to de groom pastures and de still waters; and wen you'm a faint and 4 tired, and can't go no furder, dat takes you up in His arms, and carries you in his bosom. What poor darkey am dar dat wudn't has sich a massa? What one ob us, eben ef we had to work so hard as we does now, wudn't tink hisseff the happiest nigger in de hull worle, ef he could hab sich hous'n to lib in as

ob de sebenfh dippin', and I'se loss de nun ob de sebenfh dippin', and I'se pore, so pore, de chile must go widout dis time? No, no, brudders, de bressed Lord He neber talk so, He neber break 'case de sebenfh dip am shet

Here the old negro paused abruptly; for there was a quick swaying in the crowd—a hasty rush—a wild cry—and Sam's wife burst into the open space around the preacher, and fell at the old man's feet. Throwing her

bey's peck, the poor woman burst into a par-without blankets or tents. I lay down on

ed cease from troubling, whar de weary and rest."

"I knows it; I knows it, Uncle. I knows de Lord am bery good to take 'im' way; but why did He take de young chile, and leab de ole man har?"

"De little sapling dat grow in de shade may die while it'm young; de great tree dat grow in de sun must lib till de axe cut him down."

These words were the one drop wanting to make the great grief which was swelling in the negro's heart overflow. Giving one low, wild cry, he folded his wife in his arms, and burst into a paroxysm of tears.

"Come now, my chil'ren," said the old preacher, kneeling down, "let us pray."

The whole assemblage then knelt on the cold ground, while the old man prayed, and a more sincere, heart-touching prayer never went up from human lips to that God "who hath made of one blood all nations that dwell in the cold lips with a choking feeling to my threat, when the Colonel, from the farther edge of the group, called out:

"Take that — away—take her away, Potmp!"

The old negro turned toward his master with a sad, grieved look, but gave no heed to the words.

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"Take that — away—take her away, some of you, I say," again cried the Colonel. "Pomp; you musta'-keep these niggers all night in the cold."

At the sound of her master's voice the words and rent the woods with her wild cries for "one more look at Sam."

"Look at him, you — away—take her away, some

turned slowly to the black mass that encircled far woods, in a strange, wild moan. With him, and said:

turned slowly to the black mass that encircled him, and said:

"My dear bredderin and sisters, de Lord say dat"de tlust shill return to de earth as it war, and de spirit to him who gabe it,' and now 'cordin' to dat text, my friends, we'm gwine to put dis dust, (pointing to the two coffins,) in de groun' whar it cum from, and whar it shall lay till de blessed Lord blow de great trumpet on de resurrection mornin'. De spirits of our brudders har de Lord hab already took to Hisseff. 'Our brudders,' I say my chil'ren, 'case ebery one dat de Lord hab aleff his pore fadder and mudder suffrin' all ober wid grief, he hab gone to de Lord, shore. He neber did no wrong; he allers 'beyed his massa, and he neber said no hard word, nor found no fault, not eben w'n de cruel, bad oberseer put de load so heaby on him dat it kill him. Yes, my bredd'rin and sisters, he hab gone to de Lord; gone whar dey don't work in de swangs: whar de little chil'ren.

# Miscellany.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S FOURTH OF Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee gave

dar's de logs and de samgles (dey'm alters poor shingles, de kine dat won't sell; but he say 'dey'm good 'nuff for niggers, ef. de roof do leak.') De Lord don't say: 'Now Pomp, you go to work and build you' own house; but mine dat you does your task all de time, jess de same?' But de Lord—de bressed Lord—He say wen we gets up dar, 'Dar, Pomp, dar's de house dat I'se been buildin' for you eber since 'de foundation of de worle.' It'm done now, and you kin cum' in; your room am jess ready, and ole Sal, and de chil'ren dat I tuk away from you eber so long ago, and dat you mourned ober and cried ober as ef you'd neber see dem agin, dar dey am, all on 'em, a waitin' for you. Dey'm been fixin' up de house 'spressly for you all dese long years, and dey'be got it all nice and comfible now.' Yas, my frens, glory be to Him, dat's what our Heabenly Massa say, and who ob you wouldn't hab sich a massa as dat?

worle, ef he could hab sich hous'n to lib in as Hew have matters gone on heretofore?

dem? dem hous'n not made wid hands, eterWhy, when the Union army came the first to "But glory, glory to de Lord! my chilen, wese all got dat Massa, ef we only
howed it, and He'm buildin' dem hous'n up
howed it, and howed up
howed up
howed it, and howed up
howed up "But glory, glory to de Lord! my chilren, wese all got dat Massa, ef we only
knowed it, and He'm buildin' dem hous'n up
dar, now, for ebery one ob us dat am tryin'
to be good and to lub one anoder. For ebery
one ob us, I say and we kin all git de fine
hous'n ef we try.

"Recolember, too, my brudders, dat our
great Massa am rich, bery rich, and He kin do
all He promise. He won't say, w'en wese
worked ober time to git some little ting to
comfort de sick chile, 'I knows, Pomp, you'se
done the work, and I did gree to gib you de
pay; but de fact am, Pomp, de frost hab
come so sudden dis yar, dat I'se loss de hull
ob de sebenfh dippin', and I'se pore, so pore, property to destroy the Government, and fill the land with bankruptcy and distress; they have given their wealth freely to aid rebelbrudders, de bressed Lord He neber talk so, He neber break 'case de sebenfh dip am shet off, or 'case de price ob turpentine gwò down at de Norf. He neber sell his niggers down Souf, 'case He lose His money on de hoss-race. No, my chil'ren, our HEABENLY Massa am rich, Rich, I say. He own all dis worle, and all de oder worles dat am shinin' up dar in de sky. He own dem all: It he tink more ob one ob you, more ob one ob you, pore, ignorant brack folks dat you am—dan ob all them great worles! Who wouldn't belong to sich a Massa as dat? Who wouldn't be His nigger—not His slave—He'don't hab no slaves—but His chile; and 'ef His chile, den His heir, de heir ob God, and de joint heir wid Christ.' O, my chil'ren! tink ob dat! de heir ob de Lord ob all de earth and all de sky! What white man can be more'n dat?

"Don't none of you say you'm too wicked to be His chile: 'case you an't. He lubs de lion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and treason, and drenche the land in fraterier wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, all de sky! What white man can be more'n dat?

"Don't none of you say you'm too wicked to be His chile: 'case you an't. He lubs de wicked ones de best, 'ca'se dey need His lub de most. Yas, my brudders, eben de wicked est, et dey's only sorry, and turn roun' and leab off dar bad ways, he lub de bery best ob all, 'case he'm all lub and pity.

"Sam, har, my children war wicked, but don't we pity him; don't we tink he had a hard time, and don't de bad oberseer who'm layin' dar in de house jess ready to gwo and answer for it—don't we tink he gabe Sambery great probingation?"

"Dat's so," said a dozen of the auditors.
"Den, don't you's pose dat de bressed Lord know all dat, and dat He pity Sam too? If we pore sinners feel sorry for him, an't de Lord's heart bigger'n our'n and an't He more sorry for him? Don't you tink dat ef He lub and pity pore Sam, who warn't so bery bad, arter all? Don't you tink He'll gib Sam a hous'n? Pr'aps 'twon't be one ob de fine hous'n, but won't it be a comfible house, dat hain't no cracks, and one dat'll keep out de wind and de rain? And don't you s'pose, my chil'ren, at comfible house, dat hain't no cracks, and one dat'll keep out de wind and de rain? And don't you s'pose, my chil'ren, and coax Him to forgib Jule, and to take he into His hous'n up dar? I know he will, my chil'ren. I knows ""

Here the old negro paused abruptly; for there was a quick swaving in the growd."

Here the old negro paused abruptly; for there was a quick swaving in the growd.

HOW SOLDIERS ARE MADE

The following is an extract of a private let ter from John T. Mitchell, Jr., a youth of

fell at the old man's feet. Throwing her arms wildly around him, she shrieked out:

"Say dat agin, Uncle Pomp! for de lub ob de good Lord, O, say dat agin!"

Bending down, the old man raised her gently in his arms, and folding her there, as he would have folded a child, he said, in a voice thick with emotion:

"It am so, Juley. I know dat Sam will forgib you, and take you wid him dar."

Fastening her arms frantically around Pompus and the poor woman burst into a party without blankets or tents. I lay down on the same without blankets or tents. I lay down on the same will be a same without blankets or tents. I lay down on the same will be a same without blankets or tents. I lay down on the same will be a same without blankets or tents. I lay down on the same will be a same without blankets or tents. I lay down on the same will be a same will be a same will be a same will be a same without blankets or tents. I lay down on the same will be a same will be

drawn over a ridge-pole, and open at both ends, and holds three men, with nothing to cover me but my gum blanket, with the rain pouring down in torrents, and incessant thunder and lightning, and slept as sound as if I were at home in bed. And I never slept better in my life than I did the night before the battle, when we all knew that some of us must fall on the morrors.

battle, when we all knew that some of us must fall on the morroro.

Feelings in First Battle. I have often wondered how a soldier felt in battle, and at last I can speak from experience, and I can say that the predominant feeling is to shoot as fast as possible, and the least feeling that of being frightened. All the time the bullets were whistling I felt no fear, and yet expected every moment I would be shot, and on conversing with others found it to be true in their case. I had also thought I would be horrified at the sight of the dead and dying, but it was not so. I could look as calmly on my wounded and dying comrades as if they but it was not so. I could look as calmly on my wounded and dying comrades as if they were well and sound. But it was not for the want of sensibility, but because there was not time to think, and reflect on the change, but I merely noticed things at a glance, and passed on, and all was forgotten. But it was not so in the retreat, for then we had time to think; and when I looked round and inquired for my comrades, and found that they were gone, I felt heart-sick, and then I realized that I had been in a battle, and a bloody one. Our regiment lost 205 men killed, wounded, and missing; our company losting 5 killed, 12 wounded, 2 mortally—and five missing; total, 22 out of 65 engaged.

HOME SICKNESS IN THE ARMY AT CORINTH.

AT CORINTH.

I never was homesick, but I have met with but few in this earthly pilgrimage who could say the same. Home and its ties are dear to all mankind, and to none are they dearer than the weather-beaten soldier, who misses not only the endearments, but the bare comforts which the poorest home affords. Many and many a poor fellow sinks under it. They tell me that thoughts of home come upon them most vividly at night when on the lonely sentinel's watch. With no companionship

haps mourning over separation from the chosen one of his heart—the soldier becomes chosen one of his heart—the soldier becomes gloomy and taciturn, allows a lethargy to come over both mind and body, and finally gives way to sickness. A brooding mind on the sick-bed is the next thing to death. He contrasts the cheerless hospital, where he is surrounded by sickness and death, with the downy couch which supported his aching form at home, and the kind, loving attentions which soothed his pain and brought him back to health. All day long he lies thinking, and all night long sleepless, always brooding and silent, till he worries himself to death. It is difficult to administer to such a complaint—Medicine will not cure it. It comes of a vacancy in the natural affections of a warm-

raving crazy. He talked of nothing but home, of mother and father, and sisters. At times, he cursed the fate that kept him from them, and then called them by name and kissed them in turn, blissfully happy in the unconsciousness which shut out, for the time being, his great trouble. He was simply homesick. His comrades said he had talked of nothing but home and his family for weeks, and seemed to think of nothing else. Poor fellow, he was dying for home.—Corinth correspondent Chicago Times, June 2d.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION. The Philadelphia North American an from a private letter, eminating from the best informed circles in Paris, which says that "the Emperor's Cabinetis opposed to intervention or mediation, and the Emperor remains fixed in his determination not to take any step which the President would not regard as entirely friendly." So much for France.—As for England, in addition to the last declaration of Lord Palmerston, we subjoin the last deep laration of Lord Palmerston, we subjoin the last declaration of Lord Palmerston of L says that intervention in any shape would be war, and it significantly adds:

excite and almost justify would, for many generations, prevent the establishment of a solid and durable peace. When a rupture seemed almost mavoidable, after the seizure of the Trent, prudent men deeply regretted the necessity of a conflict which was certain to be misrepresented and misunderstood. A war professedly waged for the establishment of Southern independence would be still more the matter over calmly and fairly can honest-invidious, and it would not involve unanimity ly say that there is any one spot on the earth's

sarily be controlled by alien counsels and successfully attended many breakfast-parties motives. Joint action in war is not recom- within drive of May Fair, on velvet lawns,

THE REBELS PRACTICAL CONFISOATIONISTS.

The rebels have seized and confiscated \$500,000,000 worth of property belonging to loyal men. They have no Constitutional scruples on the subject. No Senators, in the rebel Congress are heard pleading against confiscating the effects of loyalists. No newspapers would be tolerated that advocated such a thing. The rebels are in downright earnest, and adopt all means within their power calculated to aid their cause.—
They never hesitate to do a thing less if may "exasperate" the feelings of the people of the North. They don't apologize before they strike, and withhold their hand lest the blow may hurt the Federals. They never not their own pockets in order to spare ours. All is fish that comes to their nets; they play to win; and whenever our Government and people profit by the example they set us and imitate their earnestness, and resolve to employ all the legitimate means of warfare, the rebellion will be put down, but not before. The Federals have got to adopt a more vigorous and able-bodied policy before the Union is saved.

them most vividly at night when on the lonely sentinel's watch. With no companionship
to drive away the solitude, meditation forces
itself upon the watcher, and his mind wanders
away homeward, where all that he prizes on
earth is left, perhaps never to be seen in this
world; and then the tears come into his eyes,
and he wishes in God's name he had never
left that "sweet" home.

I have known instances where soldiers have
fallen sick and died from nothing but homesickness. Brooding and repining over what
they have lost, and looking forward to a future which is dreary and barren compared to
the life they have been accustomed to—perhaps mourning over separation from the

KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA.

Medicine will not cure it. It comes of a vacancy in the natural affections of a warm-learted man—love unsupplied, life without salt; and it needs only something to draw out the stored wealth of affection, and something for the heart to expand itself upon, and the weak man will be strong again.

About three weeks ago, a young man, with whose case I am familiar, after a long period of brooding, came into camp from his duty raving crazy. He talked of nothing but home, of mother and father, and sisters. At times ing; but now, when she is secured beyond doubt to the Union, her credit is excellent .-And thus we might enumerate State after-State in the South whose credit is good just in proportion to the likelihood of her early return to the Union. Secession, like all other vices, don't pay in the end."

CONFISCATION.

tinue to predict that its enforcement will drive Southern loyalists into rebellion. But only the property of the rebel leaders will be touched. Are Southern loyalists to the traitors who has

As for England, in addition to the last declaration of Lord Palmerston, we subjoin the testimony of the Saturday Review, distinguished for its hostility to our Government. It confiscation bill had succeeded in defeating it, and the property of rebels had been held sacred by our Government, would not a pre-

war, and it significantly adds:

"A war with Federal America would cost more than many crops of cotton are worth.—
It would be a Godsend to zealous politicians, who will shortly have to find an excuse for their reckless encouragement of the national delusion; and the antipathy which it would not the rule have been established that; in case another rebellion break out, those who desire to save their property must take sides against the Republic?

# Agricultural, Etc.

THE HAYFIELD.

What man amongst-us all, if he will think invidious, and it would not involve unanimity at home. It is impossible that England should wish to establish or maintain negro slavery, and it by no means follows that an alliance with a slave-holding community would imply any favor to the institution which might be incidentally assisted; but the negro-hating North would echo the fiercest denunciations of the Abolitionists against a power which connected itself with the insurgent slave-owners. Against much loss and obloquy it is not easy to set off any counterbalancing advantage which would make an American war expedient.

Least of all would it be profitable to follow France into a struggle which would necessarily be controlled by alien counsels and mended by the experience of recent years in the Crimea, in China, or in Mexico." surrounded by all the fairy land of pomp and the Crimea, in China, or in Mexico." ty and luxury which London can pour he may have shone at private theatricals THE REBELS PRACTICAL CONFISCATIONISTS.

The relate bears spired and confessed the law courts; or he may have had good

as it is pitched up from below, and rises higher and higher as we pass along the long PARSON BROWNLOW ON OUR SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS.

The loyal citizens of Louisville, Ky., haveing invited Parson Brownlow to visit that city on the Fourth of July, he replied, stating that he would be unable to comply with their wish, but congratulated them upon the prospect of the speedy downfall of the rebellion. In closing his letter, he said:

"I have canvassed New-England, and spoken, perhaps, to more than fifty thousand passess. The Northern mind is all night on reading and dozing away the deficitors sumpor the subject of the war; and whilst the peomer evenings. And so shall we not come in great drops on her upturned face, and I tell you I can stand anything in the shape many a dark cheek near was wet, as with rain.

The scene had lasted a few minutes, and I was turning away to hide the emotion that "shelter tent," which is a piece of canvas.

Were any of us really disappointed or mel-ancholy in a hayfield? Did we ever lie fair-ty back on a haycock and look up into the blue sky, and listen to the merry sounds, the whet-ting of scythes and the laughing prattle of women and children, and think evil thoughts of the world or our heathers? Not we look

women and children, and think evil thoughts of the world or our brethren? Not we! or, if we have so done, we ought to be ashamed of ourselves, and deserve never to be out of town again during hay harvest.

There is something in the sights and sounds of a hayfield which seems to touch the same chord in one as Lowell's lines in the "Lay of Sir Launfal," which ends—

For a cap and bells our lives we pay;
We wear our lives with toiling and tasking;
It is only Heaven that is given away;
It is only God may be had for the asking. There is no price set on the lavish sumn And June may be had by the poorest con

But the philosophy of the hayfield remains to be written. Let us hope that whoever takes the subject in hand will not dissipate all Trustees.

2. To choose the officers of the Corporation.

3. To see if the Trustees will accept the collegiate charter recently graited by the Legislature.

4. To transact any business that may legally come before the Board. its sweetness in the process of the inquiry wherein the charm lies.—Tom Brown at Ox DISINFECTING, AGENTS.

Lewiston, Me., July 8, 1862.

Now that the warm weather is upor us, our citizens should thoroughly cleans their premises, rendering them as pure and healthy as possible. We are convinced that a great portion of the disease so prevalent during the hot months in Summer, is attributable to the accumulation of filth in alleys IN ORISSA,

ILLUSTRATED with a Map and 33 Engravings,
By Rev. O. R. BACHELER, M. D. Fourth Ediion just published. Price 37 1-2 cents—\$3,60 per.
dozen. For sale at the Star Office for cash only. and yards. There are a number of disinfecting agents which will be found efficacious in

removing offensive smells from damp, mouldy cellars, yards, pools of stagnant water, decaying vegetable matter, &c. Either of the following will answer the purpose, while they following will answer the purpose, while they cost but a trifle:

1. One pint of the liquor of chloride of zinc, in one pailful of water, and one pound chloride of lime in another pailful of water. This is perhaps the most effective of anything that can be used, and when thrown upon de-Grocery Store.

Also, Paints, Oil, and Glass—all of which will be sold at the Lowest Market Prices. Please call and examine.

Franklin Square, Dover, N. H., next B. & M. Railroad.

[8v34] cayed vegetable matter of any description will effectually destroy all offensive odors.

2. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in a pailful of water will, many cases, be sufficient to remove all ofabout damp places, in yards, in damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth.—Scientific American.

### Obitnaries.

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

Are Southern loyalists so attached Died in Standish, Me., June 24, of diptheria, do of Andrew and Martha A. Libby, aged 5 years, 10 do do do months and 18 days. The hearts of this deeply afficted family had scarce began to heal from the loss of the eldest, when the second daughter was stricken down by this fatal disease. But such is human life.

W. F. EATON.

of the eldest, when the second daughter was stricken down by this fatal disease. But such is human life.

W. F. EATON.

Died in Exeter, Me., May 27, of cancer in the face, Bro. Jonathan Estes, aged 51 years and 8 months. About five years ago Bro. E. noticed on his lip what he supposed was a simple sore. But when he looked for it to pass away he found it not only remaining, but increasing. He finally consulted physicians and found it to be malignant cancer. And after having made several fruitless attempts to arrest its progress, he made up his mind to calmly and patiently await the issue. About one year ago he was compelled to give up labor, since which time until his departure he has suffered indescribably, yet he endured all without a murmur. Bro. E. engabraced Christ about nineteen years ago, and he found His promises and presence to be sweet even when a malignant cancer was hourly eating away his life. His suffering was intense, yet at no time was it able to wring from his lips a single murmur or complaint. Though poor in this world's goods, he was rich in faith, which was firm to the last.

D. BOYD.

Died in the Hospital near Pittsburg Landing, May 4, Henry L. R. Sweet, soon after the battle and continued unit for duty until near the last of April, when the surgeon gave him a dose of "blue mass" and marked him for duty. He took the field although so weak as to hardly be able to walk, carrying his gun, knapsack, &c., in a cold, stormy day on a fatiguing march; as the regiment was moving their camp, he was compelled to life for hours in the wet, before their tents came up. He of course took cold, and was deranged until the 4th, when he died a victim to malpractice and heart leag neglect. He left in hope of life eternal.

Com.

Died in East Dixmont, Me., June 30, of dropsy, of the last of April, when the surgeon gave him a cold, stormy day on a fatiguing march; as the regiment was moving their camp, he was compelled to life for hours in the wet, before their tents came up. He of course took cold, and was deran

less neglect. He left in hope of life eternal.

Com.

Died in East Dixmont, Me., June 30, of dropsy, DRUSILLA A., wife of William Stevens, and daughter of Rev. Ebenezer and Thankful Allen, aged 39 years, 7 months and 3 days. She was born in Tamworth, N. H., Nov. 27, 1822, and moved to Belfast, Me., with her parents when four years old. She experienced religion in Dixmont when in her 11th year while at Sabbath school, was baptized by her father in 1833, and joined the church of which he was pastor, and subsequently joined the church of which he is now pastor, and remained a worthy member until, as we trust, she was called to join the church above. She has left a husband and three sons, parents and other relatives, who deeply mourn their loss. Funeral attended by the writer.

Died in Ossince, May 13. Charles Harmon,

heir loss. Funeral attended by the writer.

T. D. CLEMENTS.

The was playing soldier with some young mates, using guns charged with powder, when a wad from one hitting him in the abdomen, wounded him in such a manner that he survived but one week.

Died in Effingham, June 3, of cancerous tumor, EDWARD DEARBORN, aged 82. He commenced a Christian life many years ago, and though his reason was very much impaired by age and suffering, yet he remembered in whom he trusted, and died in N. Foss.

Died in Gilford, March 25, CHARLES HIBBARD Died in Gilford, March 25, CHARLES HIBBARD, Esq., aged 54. He experienced religion in his 23d year, was baptized by Rev. Wm. Blaisdell of the Christian Baptist order, but did not become connected with any church until about four years ago, when he united with the F. W. Baptist church in Lake Village. He was constant in his attendance at the house of God and a devoted friend to the Sabbath school. He was a faithful teacher, an Konest Christian, and a good citizen. His last sickness was short and very distressing; and yet he seemed to be sustained by the religion he professed, his trust was in God. He left a wife with whom he had lived in happiness for thirty years, an aged mother, a brother, four sisters and other relatives to mourn his death. Other members of the family, including two lovely children, have passed on before, and the widow, lonely and heart-broken, with-an unfaltering trust in God, is still pursuing her onward way.

Com.

widow, lonely and illed pursuing her onward way.

Tom.

Died in Warren, Me., June 17, John Thomas, aged 81. Our deceased brother experienced religion forty years ago and was baptized by Eld. Bridges, who was then laboring in Warren, in a revival of religion, and united with the F. W. Baptist church there, and has lived a worthy member. He was decided, persevering Christian. He was ready to do what was his duty with his property, as well as to do other duties. He had taken the Morning Star for a great number of years. He had been sick about one year, but did not experience much pain. He was always happy and longing to depart and be with his God. As the sun was setting in mildness, he fell asleep in death with equal mildness. In the death of our dear brother a companion, 80 years old, and seven children, are left to mourn. Through the part of the church. By request of the deceased the part of the church. By request of the deceased the functional properties are the constitute a considerable part of the church. By request of the deceased the functional properties are the religion of the properties of the church. By request of the deceased the functional properties are the religion of the church. By request of the deceased the functional properties are the religion of the properties and the part of the church. By request of the deceased the functional properties are the properties and the writers.

J. L. CILLEY (2010)

## Advertisements.

THE MYRTLE,

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

Trims.—Single copy, 25 cents a year—Ten copies or more sent to one address, 15 cents each, or 20 cents if the postage is to be Prepaid, payable in all cases in advance. Single papers, or packages containing less than 20 copies, are taxed with 1-4 cent postage each within the State, and 1-2 cent without the State, payable at the post office where they are received. THE MYRTLE.

are received.

All orders and remittances for the paper to be sent to WM. BURR, Dover, N. H. NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Maine State Seminary will be held in Hathorn Hall, Lewiston, Me., on Wednesday, July 23, 1862, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for purposes as follows:

1. To fill all vacancies existing in the Board of Trustees.

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY

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

J. M. HAYNES, W HOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in FLOUR, CORN, FISH, MOLASSES, OIL, PORK, HAMS, and all articles usually found in a

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 gradicate 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.

\*\*Koleny's Vergetable Pain Extractor.

Kelsey'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, Diarrhea or Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar complaints. Prepared exclusively by

Dr. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass.

Rev. JARVIS MASON, Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Ill., is Agent for the sale of the above medicines.

37tf] H. K.

Died in Hooksett, June 8; sister Bersex, widow of the late Rev. Mayhew Clark, aged 73. Sister Clark had been for more than fifty years an active follower of Christ. Her end was peace. Fungal services by the writer.

Died in Manchester, July 3, Lucretia P., daughter of Bro. J. B. Daniels, aged 13. Her place is vacant in the family circle and the Sabbath school, but her friends hope that their loss is her gain. Funeral attended by the writer.

Died in Farmington, Me., June 3, Bro. John Stowers, aged 70. He was baptized by Rev. Josiah Keen some thirty years since, and united with the 1st Sharon church and remained a worthy member and pillar of the church until death.

C. Campbell.

Died in Ashford, May 20, of diritheria and scarlet

FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS.

Worn Books from distant parts of the country.

Died in Ashford, May 20, of diptheria and scarlet fever, Mary F., daughter of Bro. B. C. and sister Mary Pratt, aged 9 years and 2 days. Funeral sermon by the writer.

Died in Limerick, of dropsical consumption, Apr. 3, Bro. Ellas S. Drew, aged 56. For many a long year, a dark cloud has rested on his intellect; but as he drew near the end of this life's journey, that cloud lifted in a measure, and he could speak to his friends of the hope in Christ which he had made a profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession of when a young man he died at his profession died at his profession of when a young man. He died at his profession died at his profession of when a young man he died at his profession died at his profession of when a young man.

Died in Ashford, May 20, of the ver, Mary F., daughter of Bro. B. C. Mary Fratt, aged 9 years and 2 days. Funeral semon by the writer.

Died in Limerick, of dropsical consumption, Apr. 3, Bro. Elias S. Drew, aged 56. For many a long year, a dark cloud hair sested on his intellect; but as he drew near the end of this life's journey, that cloud lifted in a measure, and he could speak to his hericads of the hope in Christ which he had made a profession of when a young man. He died at his sister Burbank's, where all his wants were most kindly cared for during his protracted and severe sickness.

P. S. B.

do do do dozen, 7,55 1,18 93 do dozen, 2,55 1,29 4,88 do do 32mo. single, 62 07 69 do do dozen, 5,63 1,80 6,8 listory.

Main Loudon, April 30, EZEKIEL CLOVOR, in he was industrious, uphe was industrious, uphe was industrious, upware wears wears and the could speak to his sister Burbank's, where all his wants were most kindly cared for during his protracted and severe sickness.

P. S. B.

do do do dozen, 7,55 1,96 8,71 do do dozen, 7,56 1,92 9,48 do do dozen, 2,25 0,04 dozen, 2,25 5,22 dozen, 2,25 6,25 dozen, 2,25 6,25 dozen, 2,25 kindly cared for during his problems.

P. S. B.

Died in Loudon, April 30, EZEKHEL CROVOR, in the 78th year of his age. It may truly be said of our departed friend that he was industrious, upright, faithful, and true to all his engagements. Our brother embraced faith in Christ some twenty years sickness his sufferings were great and borne with Christian patience. His only hope was in the great Redeemer. He has left a deeply afflicted widow, two sons and two daughters, to mourn the loss of a beloved husband and father, with numerous other friends.

The din Standish, Me., June 24, of diptheria, do do do 50 copies, 3,00 tingle, 62 do do do dozen, 2,25 do do do dozen, 2,35 do do do dozen, 3,80 kegister for 1862, single, 10 do do dozen, 3,80 kegister for 1862, single, 10 do do dozen, 3,80 kegister for 1862, single, 3,00 do do dozen, 3,84 do do do dozen, 3,84 do do do dozen, 3,80 kegister for 1862, single, 3,00 do do dozen, 3,84 do do do dozen, 3,80 kegister for 1862, single, 3,00 do do dozen, 3,84 do do do dozen, 3,84 do do do dozen, 3,84 do do do dozen, 3,80 kegister for 1862, single, 3,00 do do dozen, 3,84 do do do do dozen, 3,84 dozen, 3,8

copies, 3,00 ,80 single, 50 ,10 dozen, 4,50 1,15 single, 1,00 ,20 dozen, 8,40 2,34 single, 1,25 ,36 dozen, 10,50 3,10 single, 25 ,04 dozen, 2,10 ,37 single, 20 ,03 dozen, 1,68 ,34 single, 25 ,04 dozen, 2,10 ,48 single, 25 ,04 dozen, 2,10 ,45 single, 14 ,92 dozen, 1,18 ,19 single, 08 ,92 dozen, 5,22 1,50 single, 12 ,03 dozen, 5,22 1,50 single, 12 ,63 single, 75 ,17 he Minutes by the do 5,65 1,20 10,74 1,51 13,60 2,47 ,35 3,12 2,02 2,29 2,55 ,16 1,57 ,10 ,84 ,71 6,72 ,15 1,33 ,92

MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD. O'N and after May 5, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Hillsdale Station as follows, daily, except Sundays: Leave Hillsdale, Mail & Day Express, at 1.53 P. M.

Arrive at Toledo, " at 4.35 "

Going West.

Leave Hillsdale, Mail & Chicago Exp., at 1.00 P. y.

Arrive at Chicago, " at 8.15 "

Leave Hillsdale, Western Express, at 1.21 A. M.

'Arrive at Chicago, " at 8.15 "

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo time.

Patent Sleening Care accounts 10 the 10 th Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all Night Trains on this route.
Salisbury's Patent Ventilator and Duster are used on all Summer trains.
Time and Fare the same as any other Railroad

route. JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't.
J. H. HAYDEN, Station Agent, Hillsdale. [44f] BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. SPRING & SUMMER Arrangement, April 14, 1862. Station on Haymarket Square,

Trains from Boston.

For Lawrence (South Side), 71-2 and 10.15, A. M., 12 M., 3.00, 5, and 6.15, P. M. (North Side), 71-2 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 5 and 6.15 P. M.

For Manchester, Concord, and Upper Railroads, 71-2 A. M., and 5 P. M.

For Haverhill, 71-2, 7.45 via Georgetown, A. M., 12 M., 2.30 via Georgetown, 3, 5, 5.30 via Georgetown, and 6.15, P. M.

For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and Stations East of Haverhill, 71-2 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

For Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 71-2 A. M., and 3 P. M.

3 P. M. Trains for Boston.

From Portland, 3.45 A. M., and 3 P. M.
From Great Falls, 5.40, and 10.35 A. M., and 4.50 From Great Falls, 5.40, and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00 P. M.
From Dover, 5.60, 10.55 A. M. and 5.05 F. M.
From Exeter, 6.35, 11.35, A. M., 5.50 P. M.
From Haverhill, 7.15, 7.30 via Georgetown, 9.20, 11 via Georgetown, A. M., 12.20, 5 via Georgetown, 5.10 and 6.40 P. M.
From Lawrence, (North Side,) 6.30, and 9.35 A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M. (South Side,) 6.32, 7.35, and 9.40 A. M., 12.40, 5.32 and 6.55 P. M. \*
WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup't.

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#3- All communications and business letters should