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For the Morning Star.

FAITH IN GOD-MULLER'S LIFE OF TRUST. Mr. Editor :- Excuse my introducing this

"We might allude to other notions equally strange and fanciful, but these will suffice to show that Muller has by no means a well-bal-anced mind. The instances already alluded

tvery little weight."

Now I have no desire to puff the book or its subject; but I feel that such language as is used in this extract is not just calculated to inspire in the heart that faith in God for which we ought first and last to labor. Whatever may have been Muller's eccentricities, they have been more than covered by his faith. When I see an instance of such deep trust, I love to talk of it. "By faith Abraham offered up his son Isaac," is a text on her fathers, the Greek church, by profession ham offered up his son Isaac," is a text on which every minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ loves to speak, and one which every fourteen. Upon the subject of immersion be fourteen. Christ loves to speak, and one which every Christian loves to contemplate. "Whom, not having seen, we love," is another of the same class. In short, what is the foundation of our hopes, but faith? Now, that Muller's faith, and that alone, has enabled him to do the freeks, "know what the original word means, for the Greek Testament is our own language, and we know that bantizo means to immerse.

patriarchs and apostles.

Does one say, the Bible furnishes us instance on instance of faith and its effects and results? I grant it. But Christians now-adars seem to have fallon into the error of subresults? I grant it. But Christians now-adays seem to have fallen into the error of supposing that those rewards of faith were only given in Bible ages—that God is not the same God as then. The proof which Muller gives us to the contrary should quicken the trust of every Christian, and if it were in every Christian's hands, attentively read, I am confident in the matter, with the man without height consulted in the matter, with

influence must be great, condemns this and thunderbolt. She knew that her social hap kindred works, we need not wonder that the ness for this life was ended; but she m essential element in our faith is lacking among (and did) obey her mother. Christians. God speed the day when such books may be assigned a place in every library, and that place beside the Bible.

For the Morning Star.

"SEND TO THE SEMINARY." In regard to the above, which stood at the head of an article in the Star of Aug. 27th, itably made? In presence of the erring

ance and personal instruction of Prof. A Harriman, a most thorough and practical teacher in both branches. He brings with him, into the service of the Seminary; and in these departments, the results of a long and popular practice, and in which his labors have been most highly successful. Naturally of a genular practice, a true and ready found to all accordance in the soul; and practice a true and ready found to all accordance in the soul; and the soul is a strength of the soul; and the soul is a strength of the soul; and the soul is a strength of the soul; and the soul; and the soul is a strength of the soul; and the soul is a strength of the soul; and the soul is a strength of the sou ial nature, a true and ready friend to all,

ought not to be neglected. But no one, conversant with the varying phases of human society—the emergencies constantly arising—new wants—new positions, new demands, can question the importance of the art of writing in a graceful manner, and being prepared not only for the ordinary course and business of life, but for positions of trust and responsibility—for book-keeping—for clerk—ships and various, yet similar departments of children and the street of high covenant city wants of the want of a proper fulfillment of covenant city wants and various, yet similar departments of children art of high Christian health. ships and various yet similar departments of obligations on the part of his Christian breth business. And here then, we see the impor-ren. Affectionate rebuke, followed up tance of a knowledge of book-keeping, so as to a few earnest exhortations, is the rem be prepared, not only to write a good hand, but, in addition, to keep books and perform kindred service in other departments of life.

And besides this, as thousands of young men ness, kindness reflects its own image, an And besides this, as thousands of young men have left lucrative positions as clerks and book-keepers, for the war, many of whom have fallen in battle, and doubtless many more will, and many probably will never return to their old positions, who and when are the men or women, when business revives, to fill those thousands of vacancies, unless they are the young men and young ladies now securing an education? What stronger motive can there he for young men and young ladies how select in the cause of the most high dwells, and fragrance of heaven. Every man where he for young men and young ladies how select in the cause of the most high dwells, and there he for young men and young ladies how select is kindless prict of love, a brother's error content to their old positions, who and where are intimacy is formed among brethren so closely cemented that in a prayer detect is kindly pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are intimacy is formed among brethren so closely cemented that in a prayer detect is kindly pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are the spirit of love, a brother's error content to their old positions, who and where are the solid pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are the solid pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are the solid pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are the solid pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are the solid pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are the solid pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are the solid pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are the solid pointed out to him for content to their old positions, who and where are the solid pointed out to him for content to the content to the solid pointed out to him for content to the solid pointed out to him for content to the content to the solid p can there be for young men and young ladies to give a portion of their time and thought to these branches of education—and nowhere are they better provided for than at the Maine cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the season of the cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the contract of the cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the contract of the contract of the cowardice, or lack of love, which failed to the contract of th State Seminary.

For the Morning Star. AN EVENING WITH A GREEK.

On the 16th of March, 1862, I spent an On the 16th of March, 1862, I spent an evening with a lady just returned from the army of the Potomac; where, for several months, she had held a position of responsibility in one of the hospitals. She was a person of superior conversational powers; and at the same time there was added to her English uttrances. at the same time there was added to her English utterance a rich foreign accent; she had
not been long in America. I soon learned
from her many things of interest relating to

New York and the same time there was added to her Enit appears that the words forever, everlasting
and eternal, do not mean endless duration
when applied to the future punishment of the
wicked. I am thought wanting in attention to Hospital management in the army. But I also learned other things relating to her own history and the religion of her fathers, which were to me yet more interesting.

Weeked. I am thought warm of the subject, not because I have passed it out in silence, but because I have not given a further warm of the terms.

1. I understand these words to mean end

fortunate, had been with her from early child-hood, a ruling passion. This in after years had led her to the study of medicine—and hence, also, to her position in the army hospital, without pay or reward. When but a stood of its derivatives. The term aioni little child, it was her favorite eniopment, is often applied to God, Theos aionios, "the whenever an opportunity offered, to seek out everlasting God." In this application of the neighboring peasantry that might word, Universalists admit it must be taken be sick or destitute, and liberally supply their its endless sense, and also when applied to the wants, giving away all she had of her own, and whatever else she could find—and this without the knowledge of her pasents. On one occasion, having found a poor man sick, and his family do finter any the earlier and also when applied to the future happiness of the righteous. Why

two nice large ones from their resting pla in the store-room, where, there was an abut dance of them, and all other good things, stemerged with them into the hall, one unde each arm, as much as she could carry; an subject into your columns, but it seems to me a vital question, and one which Christians of all denominations would do well to consider.

A critique appears in the columns of the Boston Recorder of August 21st, on "Muller's Life of Trust." After weighing the evidence, pro and con, on the important points presented in the above-named work, the writer concludes his first paper:

seeing her thus; and asked whither she wa going with the sausages, and for what. So had always been truthful, and now she kne it would be of no use to be otherwise; so sl anced mind. The instances already alluded to, bear but indirectly upon the main purpose of the book, but they prove that the author's mind is full of fancies on all subjects with which it deals. He seems to be facking in what we term common sense, so that to use his judgment on any subject would carry with it very little weight."

Now I have some time delivered to the poor. Her mother advised seven punishment, but her father only rebuked an threatened her. At the same time calling his servant he sent to finguing respecting the significant contents of the provided him the whole story. He laughed yet to more, and taking her to her mother told ho he had found her, and inquired whether sh was allowed to take from the store-room an give to the poor. Her mother advised seven punishment, but her father only rebuked an threatened her.

faith, and that alone, has enabled him to do what no other man in modern times, similarly circumstanced, has done, is no matter of question. And the record of his works, through faith, is only an instance of what that faith may do for a man and for humanity and Christianity to-day, as well as in the days of the actions has and apostles.

To do who that baptize means to immerse and that only; therefore, in baptism we all immersed. She affirmed that sprinklin for baptism was a Popish practice, introduce by the papacy. As to the baptizing of infants that the papacy is the papacy of the church of the complete statement is our own tanguage.

it would. He may "lack in common sense;" but would that many Christians had the same out having once thought of such a connection lack, if there could be the same faith. When a professedly religious paper, whose r, whose medicine, her betrothal came upon her like thinderbolt. She knew that her social happi

For the Morning Star.

FRANKNESS AMONGST BRETHREN. It is common amongst all classes to criticize. Now what should be the object of criticism? Certainly the good of the individua criticized. Where can criticism be most prof head of an article in the Star of Aug. 27th, recommending the Maine State Seminary as worthy of patronage, I would say, from personal observation and knowledge, that the recommendation was both just and appropriate. But I would say in addition, that the seminary has advantages beyond ordinary schools, not only in its common course of instruction, of which the readers of the Star are well apprised, but in the departments of drawing and painting, most amply provided for by the Executive Board, and under the cause of God, by publishing broadcast the real or fancied weaknesses, and defects.

the cause of God, by publishing broadcaster and instruction of Mrs. Downs, whose works, in this respect, are of highest praise.

But aside from this, there are those of writing and book-keeping, under the superintendance and personal instruction of Prof. A Harman and personal instruction of Mrs. Downs, whose the real or fancied weaknesses, and defects, and sins, of all our acquaintances.

We are not sufficiently careful of each other watched and personal instruction of Mrs. Downs, whose the real or fancied weaknesses, and defects, and sins, of all our acquaintances. ial nature, a true and ready friend to all, especially to the young, he adapts himself to his work as few only can. But of his ability and of his success as a teacher in either or both of these branches, nothing need be said to those who have had the privilege of attendance upon his instructions, even though it be but for a single term.

And of the importance of these branches of education there need little or nothing be said, for all will admit, that for a young lady to be finished in her education she must know something of painting and drawing; and though not so essential as some other branches, they are really accomplishments that ought not to be neglected. But no one, conversant with the varying phases of human soes- where the Holy Spirit dwells, all malice an

seek his reform, or carelessly, or wanton commented upon his "often infirmities" in h absence. Brethren, love one another, for love is the fulfilling of the law.

R. W. BRYANT.

For the Morning Star. ETERNAL PUNISHMENT OF THE

WICKED.

As Universalists assert their ability to ma

were to me yet more interesting.

She was a Greek by birth; of an ancient family, who lived in what was there, one of the southern states of Germany, called a castle. Charity, and the care of the sick and until the care of the care of the sick and until the care of the one occasion, having found a poor man sick, and his family destitute, near the castle, alter revolving in her mind what she should do for them, she concluded to carry over two sausages; (I say sausages, for I do not remember opposed to the word "temporal," hence the

MORNING STAR.

the real name, she applied to them, but the were similar-to our sausages, only greatly larger, and were kept for years, and became better the longer kept;) and so, choosing, she thought, a favorable time, after having the words are sometimes used by way of accommodation to temporal things, she thought, a favorable time, after having by way of accommodation to temporal things, she thought, a favorable time, after having but when men have nothing better to urge but when men have nothing better to urge against their proper application to the future.

The Terms in full, see last Page.

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The Terms in full, see last Page. against their proper application to the future state, but their accommodated application to

state, but their accommodated application to the things of this world, they are wanting proof to show that words do not mean endless when applied to the future punishment of the

among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?" is figurative. I admit this, but not that ings?" is figurative. I admit this, but not that Thus veneration and reverence are murdered. They might as well familiarize themsere used because of the barrenness of language, and to make it more expressive. How the transfer of God's beneace and glowing attributes and not think of him.

Thus veneration and reverence are murdered. They might as well familiarize themselves with "judgment," "eternity," and "whell," until these cease to convey their appropriate meaning. There are many bywords hell has been "prepared for the devil and his angels;" it is also prepared for the wicked of mankind. The thought of this, it is true, is unpleasant when we come to settle the question, "who shall dwell in everlasting burnings." But I am told by some men, they "do not believe it." Their believing or not believing it does not alter the case. We are soon to enter the eternal world, where the question will be settled, and how awful to be surprised at last. That men have no sympathy with endless punishment is no proof they are not exposed to it. Holy men in all ages have that an unshaken confidence in the future everlasting punishment as absolutely certain.

4. There is tenable ground for this confi-

unishment as absolutely certain.

4. There is tenable ground for this confidence, and every person is deeply interested, hence it becomes all to examine it thoroughly. And we should bring to this examination not And we should bring to this examination not our desires and prejudices, but the Holy Scriptures, and the everlasting principles of moral government. The least that God can do with those who die in their sins, is to banish them forever from his presence, or else he would show complacency to that which he supremely hates. Under God's moral government, banishment must be eternal torment. There is a list of the supremely base received has done them no good, but inhates. Under God's moral government, panishment must be eternal torment. There is a principle in man which points to the judgment and threatens punishment. It is the voice of God, the finger of the Almighty, yet this is solemn mockery if there is not an everlasting punishment beyond the grave. Many weaken the force of evidence by examining this subject with prejudice, and with a wish not be convinced or to prove it false. They pay the detached portions of Scripture here and

deavor to learn the truth shall be followed by open vision, while proud self-confidence shall thrust to the minister who thus spoke to him, end in sorrow. This principle was illustrated in the case of the Jews when Christ spread evidence before them. They were astonished at his doctrine and miracles, becought him to

of heart and reprobation of mind.

Finally, I have shown that the words etertial, everlasting, and forever, are sometimes ased with reference to the duration of temporal things, and the states of believers and unbelievers in this life. I have also shown where they are applied to the future punishment of the wicked and happiness of the righteous, they mean endless duration. Hence, the futagy mean encloss duration. Hence, the fur-ture states of the righteous and wicked are-fixed for eternity by the same Greek word-aionios. The arguments in this article I think are unequivocal—let the candid weigh them. The truth is important, as the result of our investigations will earry with it eternal conset with joy, and be saved by its influence.

T. W. LANPHIERD.

Genesee, Mich., 1862.

meaning are these words. How full of en-couragement also. The Christian mariner nay expect an ample outfit, that with safety and success he may navigate the billowy sea rules for me to go into lasting rest. The Christian soldier may take to himself, the whole armor of God," that he an, turning hastily in answer to an imper the assault of every foe, and urge on the con-quests of Christ's kingdom in the earth. The touching her shoulder as she was orer in Christ's field may sow the choicest for the growth and harvest of an abundant presenting her a small piece of paper; and tell her our Heavenly Father is watching over the fleetness and hope of winning the prize, peculiar to him who hath prepared himself, nd "striveth for the mastery lawfully."
"Thoroughly furnished!" No lack of any

essential qualification for the master's war! Strength for our weakness, wisdom for our igfailure—blessed assurance! And may there not be a reason for all this? It is, doubtless, not be a reason for all this? It is, doubtes, the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. The ship owner desires his vessel to image in the specific property of the specific property of the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. The ship owner desires his vessel to image in the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. The ship owner desires his vessel to image in the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. The ship owner desires his vessel to image in the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. The ship owner desires his vessel to image in the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. The ship owner desires his vessel to image in the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. The ship owner desires his vessel to image in the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. The ship owner desires his vessel to image in the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. The ship owner desires his vessel to image in the very economy of love or benevolence that it is so. accomplish a speedy and profitable voyage. His worldly prudence, prompted by hopes of largest income, would suggest that he furnish an efficient crew, the best approved sailing apparatus, and whatever else might contribute to the success of the enterprise. The mechanic has occasion to expect the largest profits from the services of those in his employ, when he has most amply provided them with the instruments that facilitate labor in his parthe instruments that facilitate labor in his particular department of industry. The carpenter would accomplish comparatively little with worn, out-of-style tools, much less were he to attempt the building of a mansion with a "cobbler's kit." That farmer reaps the most abundant harvest who supplies his laborers with the best fertilizers and implements of husbandry. The well tempered axe, the polished shovel, the keen-edged scythe, the skilfully moulded plow, the strong team, and the expert and judicious foreman, are all provided as a matter of economy. They are conditions claimed the girl, beginning to cry as soon as the instruments that facilitate factor in the carpenticular department of industry. The carpenticular department of industry.

that we accomplish the greatest possible good while the sound of many feet and the shouting of the captain, proved that the gale was under the wisest and best arrangements. May we not, therefore, justly infor that he will supply, to the last, not only the most important, but, also, the very least condition, to our highest success in his work. It only remains that

FEMALE SWEARING.

proof to show that words do not mean endless when applied to the future punishment of the wicked.

When the words relate to mortality, they are bounded by mortality. "The servant shall serve his master forever." When they related to immortality, they are bounded by immortality. "These shall go away into evertasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." And when they relate to the eternity of God, and when they relate to the eternity of God, they are bounded by his eternity. "The everlasting God." Hence, the duration of these words are bounded by the duration of these words are bounded by the Scriptures do, to I apply these words, as the Scriptures do, to

words are bounded by the duration of the things to which they are applied.

I apply these words as the Scriptures do, to express the duration of punishment under the Divine law, and to show the conclusiveness of this, the law carries the degree of the sinner's punishment to the degree of his guilt, and who can determine the degree of turpitude and criminality in this case? None but the Divine Lawgiver, hence it must be endless punishment.

3. We are told that the question, "Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burn-

hort-sighted, then, to assert that the passage so argument for the existence of an eternal which it is said are "not swearing," but it is sell, inasmuch as the language is figurative! a startling fact that every byword is either an Hell has been "prepared for the devil and his abridged form of swearing or a substitute for angels;" it is also prepared for the wicked it, and used for precisely the same purpose.

convinced, or to prove it false. They pay more attention to objections than to their answers, by looking more on one side than on the convinced to the convinced to the convinced of the convince the other, or by sophistry. And we often see impure vessel, an unholy minister. One tried to praise a minister he had just

distinguish truth from error.

5. The gospel is a scheme which God has devised for man's moral and spiritual improvement, and he has promised that a constant gnut they kept thinking how he lived out of

depart from them, and likened him to Beelze-bub. Then Christ solemnly told them, "He proved guilty of wickedness. A firm promise that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost, was made they should have it, if they would have never for given a specific provides the state of the s hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of pledge to return it in such a time. They deeternal damnation." Hence they passed their manded it again and again, refusing to make crisis, and their eternal destiny was sealed. Reader, remember that motives disregarded was made that it was not furnished, but not become less moving; incentives to duty unheeded become less frequent, and less powerthe true and the only reason. Thus it is seen ful; the Spirit grieved and resisted becomes again that this drinking from an impure vesless convincing, until men reach the fearful sel is anything but healthy to the moral napoint where they are given over to hardness ture, anything but making the soul right and clean. Reader, avoid it, especially when the pure water of life, clear as crystal, can be had from a pure fountain, and that freely.

RELIGION IN A STORM.

One night, shortly after the passengers had gone on board a steamer plying between two Atlantic cities, the stewardess of which was a pious mulatto, the wind suddenly changed, dark clouds obscured the rising moon, and at length there was every appea ance of a terrible gale. The ladies, who were retiring, became alarmed and timid; amid all other calls for help, the stewardss was constantly obliged to go to the door of the cabin, in order to convey messages from the anxious

husbands and fathers without.
"Stewardess," called one, "how are the ladies in berth thirty-two? Tell them the captain says there is no real danger; this is a * Thoroughly furnished." How full of or two." "O, stewardess! I hope you'll take good

care of my wife," said another; "she's apt to be awful sick. I suppose it's against your rules for me to go into the cabin, but I'll stay "I'll do the best I can, sir," said the wom an, turning hastily in answer to an imperative

may defend, successfully, his own soul against cry for assistance.

"Stewardess," murmured a tall gentleman aborer in Christ's field may sow the choicest back, "my daughter is in berth eleven; seed, and wield the best modelled instruments, fear she is alarmed; will you give her this?

> ardess, notwithstanding her haste, cast a glance of pleasure on the noble form before her. The lady in berth eleven was pressing both

norance, hope for our fear, success for our her hands to her head. Her face and lips affire—blessed assurance! And may there were white as marble, but she uttered not one

brought you a note from your father."
"Will you be pleased to read it?" said the girl, feebly. "My head aches so I'm almost blind."
"Yes, dear." She turns so that the light
will fall on the paper, and reads: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stay-

"That's a precious text, miss; it's comfort-

as a matter of economy. They are conditions of profit—the largest income.

The application is this. God has committed a work to the hands of his people. They are sent into his field to labor. The field is ed so that the woman was almost thrown of ed so the ed so that the ed was almost thrown of ed so the ed so that the ed was almost thrown of ed so the ed so that the ed was almost thrown of ed so the Our Divine employer must desire her feet. Every timber creaked and groaned,

ed their fate, doomed, as they thought, to a watery grave.

Running here and there, as her attention was required, the stewardess saw that the young lady in number eleven had arisen from her berth, and was kneeling by a chair, in the most retired place she could find. Pausing one moment near her, she found she had attracted attention, and then said:

| Members of the sect, then why not all citizens who hold similar opinious?

Unless, therefore, all persons who conscientiously object to fighting are to be released from military duty, there is no good reason why any of them should be.

The law in regard to the exemption of Quakers is of no great importance in itself, because they are not a large class, and here.

The noise within the cabin was so great, that at first the reading could not be heard; but with the help of the stewardess, who passed from one berth to another with a whisper, "Hush, the young lady is reading," the passengers ceased their crying and began to listen. "These see the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep. For He commanded, and raised the stormy wind, which lifted up the waves thereof. They mount up to the heaven, they go down again to the depths, their soul is melted, because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits' end.—Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distress.—He maketh the storm à calm, so that the waves thereof are still, Then they are glad, because they be quiet; so He bringeth them up to their distress.—Of the waves thereof are still, Then they are glad, because they be quiet; so He bringeth them up to their distress.—Of the waves thereof are still, Then they are glad, because they be quiet; so He bringeth them up to their distress.—It was a distribution of the venerable commonwealth of Massachusetts, we are told out of the ninety composing the class just graduated, sixty-five "drink." They will go forth unquestionably to show their influence in years to come against the cause of temperance. In the high places of the land, in positions of gower and authority in the courts, on the rostrum, on the bench, in their varied professional pursuits, they may be found on the side of those who are at best indifferent to the eyils manifold occasioned by the use of intoxicating drinks.

praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men.

"Thank you, thank you, miss," was echoed brought upon us national disgrace. No true

"I never see such a book," apostrophized the stewardess; "it's calmed them all down like lambs. I'm sure I thank you a thousand times, miss, for obliging me. They all seem 'mazingly comforted by it."

Our literary and collegiate institutions are, to be a submidded of the land. Let

lady, enthusiastically. "I never felt its pow-er so much as to-night. I am not very are to be crowded with those who "drink," terribly alarmed. But those few words you difficult whether it is safe to patronize them read calmed me at once. How kind in father to think of me. I wish he could know how apt to settle down to the conclusion that they are rather a nuisance to be abated, than its are rather a nuisance to be abated, than its tribines of I can find him," said the stew-tutions to be patronized.—N. Y. Observer.

ardess, rising cheerfully.
O, I thank you! Tell him I found the racious promise fulfilled, and now I beg of

stewardess returned, and finding the young lady did not intend to retire, gladly availed herself of the invitation to resume her seat.

"This is my time for reading," she said, drawing a worn Bible from her pocket.

"You love the good book, too, I see," rethe story uplands round the Galilean lake,

'Yes, miss, and always find those who fear

"What do you mean?"

Why, before the passengers have been parel.

All this attests a state of perfect mental All this attests a state of perfect mental and peace, a on board twelve hours, I can generally tell who are Christians and who belong to the who are Christians and who belong to the still and placid elevation of soul, infinitely bestill and placid elevation of soul and placid elevation e world. I don't mean profession, I mean gen-uine heart Christians. A chance word or expression, miss, tells a good deal, and I've ofta thought how much good Christians may do if they bear it in mind. But, as I was saying, those who love Christ run right to him, as you did, when they're in trouble, while others shriek and scream, and don't know where to

The young lady looked very thoughful, and at length said: "I never considered it in that light before; but I'm afraid I have been Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina. He was

jects always seem so sacred to me."

The next morning dawned clear and bright.

Within the cabin there was scarcely a trace of the confusion and fright caused by the tempest. Indeed few remembered it, except to lobe goals of the seals of the great rehellion.

approached the table in the cabin, and read a ized interpreter of Southern doctrines; not few verses from the Bible before they entered only of its abstractions, but also of its aims

night.

worldly people are, in proclaiming them-selves.—The Pious Stewardess.

THE QUAKERS AND THE WAR.

the fundamental law guarantees.

The proposition was lost by a heavy majorThe High Priest of secession is gone

unsound. To excuse the Quakers, as a religious sect, from duties which are imposed upon all other sects, is evidently a very unequal respect for sects. The only true ground of excuse should be not that a man is a Quaker, the cast that in the South are called by the cast that in the South are called by the cast that in the South are poor

one moment near her, she found she had attracted attention, and then said:

"If you would read a few verses aloud, miss, I think you might do a power of good."
Without a word, the young lady arose, and approaching a table, opened the Bible, and in a low, faltering voice, began the one hundred and seventh Psalm.

The noise within the cabin was so great, because they are not a large class, and because the

because they be quiet; so He bringeth them unto their desired haven. O, that men would Such facts are of ill omen for our country Such facts are of ill omen for our country

om one part of the cabin to another, when e Psalm was concluded.

"Will you please tell me, dear," called out ie old lady, "whereabouts that chapter is?"

the candidates for political eminence, and yet we may discern beforehand what that character ter must be, if two-thirds of our college gradients of the cabin to another.

mazingly comforted by it."

Our literary and collegiate institutions are, to a large extent, the hope of the land. Let and the ladies having received the assurance them become the scenes of dissipated habits, that all danger was past, retired once more to and the very fountains of national influence their berths, where many of them soon fell and character are poisoned. As their streams asleep. The occupant of number eleven, howasleep. The occupant of number eleven, however, was an exception. She still sat near, them, public calamity will be added to private the table, the Bible opened before her, and her whole attention apparently absorbed in its sacred contents.

At length, when all was quiet, the stewardess drew near and said in a respectful tone, "I'm glad to see you love that good book," it is time for us to know the social character and social influence of the institutions that educate according to the content of the institutions that educate according to the content of the institutions that educate according to the content of the institutions that educate according to the content of the institutions that educate according to the content of the institutions that educate according to the content of the institutions that educate according to the content of the institutions that educate according to the content of iss."
social influence of the institutions that educate our children. If they are becoming schools strong," she added, with a higher color, "and till temperance, in the vast majority, shall be must confess when you first came to me I was come disreputable—the question will not be are rather a nuisance to be abated, than insti

HOW CHRIST EXALTED NATURE.

Christ exalted our whole conception of na-After she had delivered her message, the ture by habitually associating it with the spir itual instruction of man. He made the wind God's ministers to raise the mind of Nicode mus to a conception of the Spirit's influence : "It's home and family to me, miss. It's company to me night and day. If the wind's blowing a gale, as it did to-night, I feel safe, because I know who holds the waters in His first I know if Hamilla is Hamilla in the seed by the birds and the withering of the seed by the birds and t the stony uplands round the Galilean lake, because I know who holds the waters in His fist. I know, if He wills it, He can speak the waves into a calm. My heart warmed at once to your father, miss, when he sent you that verse to think of. It always does warm to those who read the good book."

"You have a great opportunity to study character here, nurse.

"Yes, miss, and always find those who fear the local state of the field were to be considered, in the lites of the field were to be considered, in the lites of the field were to be considered, in the lites of the field were to be considered. to offend the Lord in a calm, love and confide in him the most when they're in danger." trust in God, in their gentle yet most express-

> yond reach of any cloud or any wind by which the clearness of the intellectual eye might dimmed or its calmness fluttered.—Bayne.

The Slabery Conflict.

DEATH OF DR. THORNWELL, THE HIGH PRIEST OF SECESSION.

of the confusion and fright caused by the temvest. Indeed few remembered it except to
oke each other at giving way to alarm.

"I didn't suppose there was any real danver" said one. age the timid, and to enlist the moral sentiments of the people on the side of its atrocious enterprises.

"Your screams at the time would lead one
think you did," answered her companion.
"We ought to be thankful to our Heavenly

Bow's Review, the periodical that most clearly

Father that we are alive this pleasant morning," remarked the stewardess, who happen-leadership. More than a year ago we had ocorder to prove (in spite of Northern compromisers) the real aim and meaning of the South reading reminded us where to put our trust."

The second night several of the passengers where the second night several of the passengers with the real aim and meaning of the South in organizing this rebellion. Dr. Thornwell was bold and outspoken. He was the authors and interpreters of Southern doctrines; not their berths.

The stewardess watched her opportunity, and when all was quiet, begged her young friend to read again for the benefit of the whole, Quite a number of voices echoed the wish rebon in a great distinct the properties of the properties

whole, dutte a number of voices echoed the wish, when, in a sweet, distinct tone, she read the fourteenth chapter of St. John's gospel. Not a sound was heard as she then in as being wilfully deaf to all the remonstrances an unostentations manner kneeled by her chair, while she silently commended her soul o God, and asked his protection for the thrusting before them. With what Luciferia pride and scorn did he resent the insult offered to the South, by these conservatives prong forward eagerly to help her undress: "I posing to give guaranties" that slavery should um glad you are not ashamed to own Christ.

wish all Christians would be as bold as gooddly possible to the South, by these conservatives proposing to give guaranties "that slavery should never be interfered with by the North in the old states." Aye, that was the epithet he used—"insulting." "As if," said he, "as if we ever were afraid that they would dare to come hither to interfere with slavery in our own domain! No; never. We fight for extension of slavery—because to prohibit its extension is to kill it." This is a little sam-

Yet the ground of the defence seems to be on from heaven." The sky is more clouded

but that he is a non-resistant. For by what just law can a non-resistant Quaker be excused from military service, and a non-resistant Respective.

Baptist or Methodist compelled to serve?—
Suppose that a new sect should appear with a new tenet-of non-resistance, to the effect that governments should be supported by voluntary contributions, should the members of the sect be excused from taxation? And if the

ed their fate, doomed, as they thought, to a members of the sect, then why not all citizens slavery question and the rights of humanity, who hold similar opinious?

Running here and there, as her attention Unless, therefore, all persons who consci-

SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION. BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

Slavery, the strong trampling upon the weak, the weak oppressing the poor, is one of the foulest spirits that ever emerged from the bottomless pit. In the great battle between right and wrong, this darkest fiend maintains the last and most deadly struggle. Paganism is yielding to Christianity; Mahoametanism is yielding to Christianity; Mahoametanism is yielding, the Papacy is yielding. But slavery is struggling with energies inspired by its master. It would gladly rear its throne afon the ruins of our free institutions, of civilization, of Christianity. But its doom is pronounced. Christianity has placed its heel upon the sevpent's head, and we now witness only the spasmodic and convulsive contortions nly the spasmodic and convulsive contortions of its tail

England led in this glorious work. O, how proud the boast of Cowper,
"Slaves cannot breathe in England,"
If their lungs receive our air, that

are free; They touch our country and their shackles fall."

The Englishman can now proudly repeat this boast in all the wide spread colonies of the kingdom. So can the Frenchman, and the Italian, and the Austrian, and the Prussian, and the Russian, and the Norwegian, and the Dane in theirs. Spain and America stand together, as twin brothers, in sustaining human bondage. How ignoble the fraternity.
America boasts of freedom. Spain boasts of

A beautiful girl was recently sold at Newburn, under the stars and stripes, for \$1,500. She was the daughter of a Southern gentle-She was the daughter of a Southern gentleman. There was just enough of Ethiopic blood is her veins to give a golden blush to her fair maiden cheek. Our noble-hearted soldiers were indignant. They could hardly restrain their rage. A pious contraband, one of the mothers in Ethiopic Israel, commenting upon this, said, "God has borne with this slavery very patiently for a great while, but he aint a quine to bear it much longer." Is it not very evident to every observing man, that not very evident to every observing man, that God has taken American slavery into his own hand. Is it irreverent to say, that generally God accomplishes what he undertakes?

God accomplishes what he undertakes?

Some ages ago, God took Egypt in hand as he has now taken us. The Egyptian slave-holder regarded the Israelites as we regard the African. God bore with them a long time, and then said, "Let the bondmen go." You know the result of the conflict, in the impov know the result of the conflict, in the impoverishment, the rivers of blood, the death of the first born, howe the Egyptian slaveholders would yield. God is now dealing with us. It is impossible for providences to speak more loudly and clearly, than those providences call upon us, to let the oppressed go free. We struggle against it, and yield inch by inch, as we are compelled. We have already, in endeavoring to save slavery, expended \$800, endeavoring to save slavery, expended \$800,-

000,000, and 100,000 lives, precious-so pre rious lives.

This rebellion and all its varied woes, are the curses, the Egyptian curses, God is send-ing upon us. And they will come heavier and heavier, till God's end is accomplished. Soon after we have expended a few more millions, and have sacrificed some thousands more of precious lives, every voice in the nation will cry, as the Egyptians in their agony cried,

Let them go."
I can find no thinking man who is not con vinced that this rebellion will exterminate slavery. As soon as America is a free land, Spain will be compelled, by the moral power of the nations, to abolish slavery in all her colonies. Then when there is no longer a market for slaves, the barbarous tribes of Africa will cease to massacre each other to obhe used to im- tain slaves for Christian purchasers. there can be no doubt that it will be the glory ished slavery throughout the world. This Satanic crime, this sum of all villanies, this most infernal of all the sins of earth, em braces in its bosom every conceivable crime It dies hard, and strives to whelm the world

in its death convulsions. But die it must. The extermination of slavery in America will not only annihilate the system in the Spanish Colonies, and put an end to the fiend-like raids for slaves in Africa, which keeps that wretched continent a theater of barbar-ism and blood, but it will also inevitably extinguish throughout Europe, that modified system of slavery called feudalism. I do therefore feel, that never was there a brighter therefore feel, that never was there a brighter day dawning upon this world than the present. Two years ago, no mortal could see how slavery could be abolished. Now, no man can see how it can be retained. We have been punished terribly to induce us to give up our national sin. American slavery upholds Spanish slavery, African slavery, and European feudalism. They all sink into the bottomless

pit together.

The primal cause of our national disasters, our Bull Runs, and Shilohs, and Chickahom our Bull Runs, and Shilohs, and Chickahom-inies—disasters which, like Egypt's plagues, follow in swift succession, is to be found in the attempt, by a portion of our government and our Generals, to save the Union and yet not harm slavery. This is like Pharanh striv-ing to cleanse the rivers from blood, and yet imposing fresh burdens on his bondmen. We are probably like Pharoah, needing a

few more plagues before we can be brought to a sense of justice. The vials are being fill-ed up. The menacing clouds are rising. It is as sure as that God reigns, that with us, as with the Egyptions, He will accomplish his purpose. One united voice will ere long arise, from the Atlantic to the Potomac, crying, "Away with this great wrong, which umbered woes.

The year of jubilee is at hand. The should

will soon ring around the world in chimes of adoration, and in hallelujahs of praise, which will awake the responses of angels. This will be the greatest step humanity has ever made But we must not be impatient. It is slow work to educate a boy. What, then, must it be to educate a nation?—Congregationalist.

HOW KING DAVID USED A SLAVE OF THE ENEMY AS A SCOUT. There is another book of wars which our

generals would do well to study along with Hardee's Tactics. Some of them who have so nearly apotheosized the slave that they dare not use the sacred thing in warfare, might be relieved in their consciences by an example from Holy Writ. The Amalekites had invad-The Legislature of Rhode Island lately debated a proposition not to exempt Quakers from military duty. The ground of those who wished that they should serve like other citizens was that the Quakers enjoyed all the benefits of the Government, sued in the courts, and shared a protection which rested at last upon the bayonet; and that coasequently to release them from the duty of supporting that Government, in the last resort, was to be guilty of class legislation.

The reply to this was, that non-resistance was a tenet of the sect, and that to compel them to fight was to interfere with that religious liberty and equal respect of sects which the fundamental law guarantees.

Agreed the will be said that be safery the destined to immortalize the hind be duly honored for his boldness; for his clear, unmistakable an nouncement of the purposes and spirit of the rebellion; let his words be remembered and sounded ferth in the ears of mankind as fit expressions of a Satanic audacity that rose so high as to become sublime, and as furnishing proof of the stupidity of those Northern politicians who still live amongst us and have scarcely yet ceased from their base talk of concessions or of compromises.

The reply to this was, that non-resistance was a tenet of the sect, and that to compel them to fight was to interfere with that religious liberty and equal respect of sects which the fundamental law guarantees.

(August 1900 and 1910 and 1910 and 2010 and 2010

ny?" And he said, "swear unto me by God that thou wilt neither kill me nor deliver me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company." David took the oath; and the slave led him down to the camp of the enemy who were eating and drinkin and dancing over their victory and their spoils And David smote them from morning till night, and not one escaped except four hundred who fled on camels. The captives and all the spoil was regained, and the flocks and herds of my were driven off. All of this, will be found in the thirtieth chapter of first Samuel, from which let us fearn that the slaves will not join our side in the great civil war until we swear unto them that we will not return them

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.

WHAT SHALL WE DOP

Considering the state of our country, the condition of the church, and the trying circumstances of many individuals, it is not strange that this question should be reiterat-When we see the monstrous proportions the rebellion has assumed, the deter mined daring exhibited, and the reckless barbarity with which our government is assailed, we can but ask it. When our sons and brothers are falling by thousands in the bloody conflict, carrying grief to many a heart, it naturally recurs. When the mother with tearful eye and anxious heart bids farewell to her Benjamin," or the wife takes her sad leave of her young husband, and follows him in imagination to the field of blood, and the news comes back that he has fallen, what shall she do? It is easier to ask the question than it is

When we see how many of our churches are affected, the strong young men taken away and many of its members embarrassed by the times, surely we may inquire with propriety, what shall be done?

One inquired in olden times what he should do that he might save his soul, and this should be the first question with every one. Instead of having our minds diverted from it by national or local affairs, we should have them directed to it thereby, and be made sensible of the indispensable necessity of attending to the interests of the soul first. We are inclin ed to make them of secondary importance .-We attend to other things first. We ignore personal duty until we have saved the nation and the church, when at the same time the neglect of this has imperilled them both. If the duty of man to God and to his fellow-man had always been scrupulously performed, there would have been no occasion for this bloody war; and no waste places in Zion/

When told by a man of secession tendency, that he thought the "clergy would have a great deal to answer for in this war," we replied that we thought they would: for if they had been true to- the great principles of the gospel, and of genuine democracy, involving the duty of man to man, or the rights of hu manity, and vindicated them boldly and uncompromisingly, this war would never have been. We think so now. If all the clergy had been right on the question of slavery in Bible and true demogratic sense, and preached their sentiments faithfully, the south would never have initiated such an unrighteous re-

A personal, anti-democratic wrong, which God abhors, has been cherished and pampered until it has become an imaginary right, attained giant proportions, and eaten out the vitals of religion and of democracy too, and substituted itself in their place, as the grand mainspring of them both. Just think of a religion of love, and a government of the people, with oppression for its soul! No wonder we have a spurious religion and a spurious democracy, imperceptibly grown into a government of domination. There is not a particle of democracy (people ruling) at the south; but a few-a class-fostered by slavery-are born to rule just as much as in the despotisms of the old world. These two principles are now at war with each other for the supremacy. It is not a war of factions but of

antagonistic. Now they are both found in a same republic. The arch fiend of domination, resting on the key-stone of slavery breathes defiance against the only democratic government on earth which had any reasonable hope of success.

The tyrant has long plotted her overthrow, and plotted in vain as long as he stood aloof and recognized, but when he, in secret, commenced plotting in her midst unperceived the danger assumed a different character .-The arch of rebellion was laid in secret, and the keystone inserted in its place without exciting suspicion. Those who saw the danger and raised their warning voice, were silenor controlled; and to them were ascribed all our troubles. They stirred them up. What a doctrine! and yet we have been blinded by it! The watchman, who gives warning of the danger, the cause of the danger! The picket, who does his duty-the cause of the ensuing battle! What kind of logic is this? It is the very way Democracy has been diverted, while Tyranny has for years been planning treason, and when his plans were consummated, and he thought he was sure of his victim, he made his assault. The only men who did their duty were accused of provoking that assault!

Even now, when it is asked, what shall be done, it is said do not touch the keystone on which their superstructure rests, but conquer the rebellion first, and then look after such things. No wonder the war is prolonged .-Knock out the keystone first, and what becomes of the arch and of the structure that rests upon it? It is much easier to commence at the foundation and do the work at once, than it is to begin at the top and take down a little at a time. Ten to one if while we are carefully taking down the little, they are not building up far more.

It stands to reason that we should look well to the cause, and not ignore and cherish it, hoping that by our kindness and consideration it will be overcome or disappear! How foolish! Such a course will prove our ruin.

Then what shall we do? Do! Why, do our duty. God hates oppression, and if we as a nation are guilty of it, to God's displeasure, and he is saying to us, "Let my people go;" how vain it is to refuse! We shall perish in a sea of blood worse than that in which the children of Israel were overthrown. It is vain to contend with the Almighty.

Then, in answer to the question, we are ready to say to the nation, to the church, and to the individual, "Undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and break ev-Wherein we have been doing wrong, it is time to do right. God is having a fearful reckoning with us. We have all connived at the sin, and we cannot escape the fiat of Him with whom we have to do. Our duty must be done. There is treason in our midst-in the nation-in the church, and no wonder we hear the cry, "Let slavery alone. ery." We hope the nation and the people will soon be convinced that the way to "down with rebellion" is to knock out the keystone on which it rests. We think the prevailing nent of the people is correct, and we trust the government will see its duty soon enough at least to avert its overthrow. Let every man do his whole duty and he is safe .-If the church will come up to their own work, " seek first the kingdom of God," and instead

apply themselves individually to prayer and fathers and of such a country. But hearts them to fail. If the church or the nation per- rifices who bleed that the country perish not. ish, it will be because we do not do our dnty. In many a desolate household do mothers, Internal corruption will destroy us. It has wives, sisters, fathers, weep for the young already done more to destroy our army than men who already have fallen on the field of the enemy has; and we know this is true of battle. And as six hundred thousand others the church. Let our watchword be DUTY, and march forth, the whole land is moved in symleave the event with God.

TRUST IN GOD.

ness of things. He is the best ruler. He is them with success! From all professions they not only infinite in power and knowledge, but come—from college and seminary halls—from in wisdom, goodness, love and mercy. He stores and offices and counting rooms—from delights in the highest welfare of his crea- mechanic shops-from the field and plowout a high privilege to trust in Him, and the the nation's life and noble American citizen-

sin. If we take a candid survey within, we noble young men, upon whom the war has find very much that is not as it should be; mainly devolved, have the nation's appreto themselves must those be who can indulge who fall in death, and those who shall be re in a vain self-complacency. The best men, stored to free hearths and joyful hearts. when brought to some just conception of nselves, have felt constrained to exclaim with Job: "Behold, I am vile: what shall I . Yes, we are going home. If heaven answer thee? I will lay my hand upon my home, we are going there. If hell is home the chief." And in our low estate, oppressed every year, every month, every week, the with a sense of guilt, where can we find ref- bid us adieu, and leave, never to return. Our corruption, wrong and sin. The dark weakness, furrowed cheeks, gray hairs, to show what a wreck sin has made of the no- home is just before us. blest workmanship of God. We cannot trust But where is our home? Have we settled in man; it is not right to make flesh our arm. that question? Have we earnestly investiga-We are, too, in a world of affliction. None ted, sought to know, whither we go? Many elp, as can be found alone in God.

guidance and support.

ch a tower of strength and refuge as we than continents of gold! have in God. We can feel that all is safe in Have we a good home before us? Is it the faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon grims here; no rest can here be found; sorus, and commit our all to the disposal of Him rows, tears, pain, sin, are ever troublesome;

nes have to hope against hope; a parodoxi- now in Christ, we shall soon be in this blessed cal expression indeed, yet one not without home. meaning. Things may be so adverse, that Do we regret then that we are going home? there seems little encouragement to hope in a Would we live here always? Do we ask to certain direction; and as hope is a rational linger upon these mortal shores? There are not always able to lay hold of specific objects, worlds would not tempt us to return. How but it may rest on general principles. We soon we shall arrive at our destined home should always rejoice in hope of the glory of on the wedding garment? Would the voice God. He is worthy to be praised, and he of the Bridegroom be welcome to-day?

will be exalted in heaven and on earth.

We may and should rejoice in hope, that truth and right will triumph. So God has romised. There may be reverses, things ers, brothers, sisters, friends and neighbors will not always go as we would have them, are laying on the altar of their beloved coun out the result is sure. We know that fre- try. Worthy the offering which our young quently what has seemed most dark and for- men are presenting in giving themselves to bidding at the time, has in the end come out the work. They do it in most cases heartily nost propitious; and then we would not have cheerfully. It is no mere romance, but the had it otherwise if we could.

rrong and oppression, pride and bigotry, de- not counting their own lives dear that they ceit and wickedness in every form will be may discharge their duty to their country: vercome. The wicked may have a seeming Let us follow them with our prayers. The presperity, but it is not substantial. In our go not only to endure privation and hardship own land the war will be overruled for good. to be exposed to sickness, pain and death, but Slavery will be destroyed. We have not a what is most to be feared, they will be beset doubt of it, since it is in conflict with eternal with temptation. The camp is ordinarily a right and justice. And having such grounds hard place for morals and religion. Yet no of hope, we may rejoice even in present trib- one more needs the guidance, support, cons

OUR YOUNG MEN.

before has it been so clearly seen that its grace. young-men are the hope of a great nation, in perilous times. From all parts of the East, have relatives, friends, or acquaintances going West, and North, are the thousands rushing forth to the mighty work. How long their forth, at their country's call, to defend the services will be needed, when and how this noble patrimony which has been bequeathed awful strife is to terminate, who can tell? us by our fathers and our fathers' God. As Those left behind, whose interests and hopes many fall in the conflict and new calls are are blended, and so largely dependent on the made, other hundreds of regiments' rush for- valor of their defenders, should feel it a priv-

ward to the fight, and if need be to death. Never before has history made record of. such a conflict within any nation, as is here written out to-day among the American peomen, and the lines of battle so extended, "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts," I and so manifestly fighting for so oppugnant is a citidel that must be well guarded, less causes of Liberty on the one hand, and sla- evil enter, and the good be overcome of evil. very on the other; or, if you like it better, Sometimes God permits us to live under cirfor the support and perpetuity of a govern- cumstances, when everything is favorable to ment the freest and best on earth, or for the the work of grace in our hearts. . Religio rupture and final ruin of such a government. prospers; revivals are enjoyed; and you If ever there were cause to justify war, we seem to move on in religious matters as if in have it now, to defend and preserve the gov- a current. But it is often otherwise. You ernment which our fathers established with have to sail against the current, and contend their lives, fortunes and sacred honors, from against headwinds, and to overcome obstacles. the ruthless and suicidal hands which have The present is a time when other subjects been fostered by its care. Never was there press upon all minds. The engrossing topic

our young men go forth from among us to pastors and people will lose spirituality; God's

or, we do not believe God will suffer feel all over the land that these are great sacpathy and prayer.

We say again, never did we feel so forcibly that our KOUNG MEN are the flation's hope. The duty of submission to the Divine will A nation's prayers daily go up to God—for is very plain and reasonable. God rules the these young men, for the country, and for universe, not by mere neight, but in the fitres, and uses the most appropriate means to from country and city. Friends are dear omote it. It is therefore not only a duty, but the honor of the glorious stars and stripes, eight of ingratitude and folly to distrust ship, are dearer. When the terrible war cloud is overpast; when this wicked rebellion In our circumstances we greatly need such is crushed out; and when the nation's peace nfidence. We are in a world of change, of and freedom are secured, broader, deepmperfection, of trouble, of temptation and er, nobler than ever before—then will ou weakness, error, selfishness. Blind indeed ciative and grateful remembrance. Those

nouth." Or with Paul: "Of sinners I am we shall reach it soon. Friends have gone ige but in Christ, our almighty Saviour?. He time approaches; we pass the way-marks raplone can give us pardon, peace, and hope.

If we look out upon the world, we see aboundour proximity to the end multiply; pains, aces of the earth are full of the habitations fever, myriad signs of mortality, all whisper, of cruelty, and those most enlightened are lit- "the end is near." We fade as a leaf; all tle better. If there is not enough to destroy flesh is grass; as the flower of the field we our confidence in our fellow-beings, there is droop; life passes like the weaver's shuttle;

are exempt. Those seemingly the most pros- care little for this. Trifles fill the mind; they ered have their cup of bitterness. Each seldom think of the future and when they eart knows its own sorrows. How greatly, do, they turn quickly from it. Sometimes then, do we need such friendship, sympathy, they are startled by the fact, that they are being pushed along to eternity, that they mus It is good, especially in times of trial, to go somewhere, but they relapse again to careeditate on the examples set before us in the lessness. Are they not insane? Has no livine word. With what earnestness and faith some strange delusion seized their souls? lid good men anciently commit their all to What fatal opiate has stupified their powers? God. Theirs was no stoical indifference, no Bound to eternity, their endless weal at stake, shrinking from responsibility, no trembling bliss or woe their doom forever, and yet inand quailing before adversity; but a yielding sensible! Was there ever delusion like this? of all to the Divine will, which most effectually nerved them to their duty, and prepared charm till all hope has fled, till the day of them to bear with equanimity the sorrows of grace is gone, and redemption is impossible ife. "If thou faint in the day of adversity, They are asleep, and yet they are going home; thy strength is small." But we shall faint un- they know not, and care not, where or what der trials, or, what is worse, rush on to ruin- that home is, but to it they roll on in the rapous presumption, unless we have the Divine id train of mortal life. When they reach their home, how surprise, and fear, and re their home, how surprise, and fear, and re-Here is a resort open and free to all, and gret, and woe will overwhelm them! What sufficient for every case. In the height of they trifled with here, will then be found of prosperity, when all seems to go well with us, infinite importance; what they made no effort need it; but especially, when brought low to avoid, they will find to be utter disaster affliction, whether personal, in the family, and wretchedness; what they might have sein society. Then it is most blessed to have cured, they will perceive to be worth more

his hands. This confidence and assurance home that Jesus has purchased and prepared? will enable us to act the manly part, to bear Then we may bid the wheels of time rol necessary ills with patience and fortitude, swiftly on, for our home is bliss. We are pilhearts bereaved. A holy home, a happy In matters of the present life we some- home, a home of love, and life, and bliss. If

otion, how can one exercise it without the ties, attractions here, but when we have once edful conditions? He cannot. Hope is seen and caught the spirit of the home above. ay not have a sure hope that we shall succeed A few more trials, a few more days of earthly a given enterprise, or that our views and care, and then we pass. Are we ready? Are ishes will be realized. But we may and our lamps trimmed and burning? Have we

PRAYER FOR THE SOLDIERS

It is a noble sacrifice which fathers, moth fire of patriotism burning in their breasts. We may and should rejoice in hope that which prompts them to regard no obstacle, lation, and hope of religion than the soldier While then our heart's affections and earnest sympathies accompany our brave volunteers Never before was a louder call made on the we should especially invoke upon them the young men of America than is made at this blessing of Heaven. They should feel while crisis of the nation; and never has call been far away, that often are they borne in the nore promptly and generously met. Never arms of faith and supplication to the throne of

ilege to lift up fervent prayer in their behalf

ON KEEPING THE HEART. Christians are commanded to "keep th ple. Such multitudes, a million of young heart with all diligence;" and Christ says, patrictism purer, ner its calls louder, or more of conversation is the state of the country promptly and enthusiastically responded to. and great diligence and unsleeping watchful-All hearts are moved, as these thousands of ness over the heart must be maintained, or the fields of battle and of victory. Noble holy day be secularized, and the Holy Spirit of giving up to discouragement and inertion, syoung men are they worthy of such fore- grieved. These national interests must be

considered; it cannot be otherwise. At such The elder was a warm friend of Washingtime, all should feel; and our feelings ton and Jefferson, and his zeal for civil and should be strong, and will be. The point is, religious freedom attracted their notice and to keep the heart right. The Union senti-commendation. His fourth of July orations ment; the patriotic feeling, may be just as show that he had carefully studied the princitrong; but the spirit of Jesus should be con- ples of government, and foresaw the fruit stantly cherished, and the spirit of prayer which would result from the principles adopt-

then shall the whole body be full of light, posed; the appointment of Judges to serve for Christians will know whereabouts they are. life he justly condemned, as inconsistent with To this end, be much in the closet. Prayer true republicanism, and dangerous to liberty. nakes the Christian's armor bright. In com- He was also very anxious to see slavery abolunion with God, is the heart kept from evil, ished, as an act of justice to the slave, and of nd strengthened for the true warfare of life. safety to the Republic. He consented to an It is true, that one renews his strength for the election to the Massachusetts Assembly that

uties we owe to our fellow men. calls for a high type of piety, deep Chris-religion, and his services were very efficient ian consecration, and for the conversion of in bringing about the desired reform. precious souls, were never louder than they He was not liberally educated; and his pov are to-day. Let Zion arise-let preachers erty and abundant labors in the ministry, give the trumpet the true and certain sound. were not favorable to study and reading; but

> CARE OF HEALTH. LAW OF DESCENT.

With most, the subject of marriage is too del- denominations. icate to allow of any consideration of it phys- Here are a few extracts from his proiologically. It is a matter of romance and writings: fancy. We claim with such that it should be "The rights of man, and the submission fancy. We claim with such that it should be founded in love, but have yet to learn that this is wholly irrational or fortuitous. On the other hand, true substantial love arises with the exercise of reason. Mere fancy and ca- much. price are not lasting.

How few in entering upon the family relaion, so important and responsible, bestow attention upon the point here considered. One bench, and the plea of truth and reason will or both parties may in themselves or their progenitors be deeply affected with a hereditary tendency to the most fearful diseases, but this fact is little thought of as an impediment sumption, or other disease coming in the law of descent, they may awake to an apprepension of their previous want of prudence.

It may be said, would you then have a gentleman or lady who is contemplating marriage proposed partner, and also of the family for anything of their family connection? Few have no regard to family name, position, and all he baptized more than twenty-five hundred becuniary interests. But are these of more believers. nsequence than the physical constitution, ealth, and vigor?

lect it, may think lightly of it. But the law Forms are nothing." emains, and the disregard of it in the face of the clearest and most abundant evidence is amazing. How well it is known that intermarriage of near relatives is productive of result. Yet multitudes pay little or no re- have been driven back in the way they have.' gard to the fact.

tering the marriage state, to make them- superior to man, who is able to turn all stead of forming relations for life, and which weakness. If God be against us, the reason are to have so great an influence upon their of our discomfitures is obvious enough. But the matter one of sober reflection, under the our sins? But some one may ask, is not the guidance of wisdom which is profitable to di- South a greater sinner than the North? God rect. This course is in no degree unnatural, only knows. But if it be so, it does not folit accords with the purest sentiments, and low that our sins are not the obstacles in the may be productive of the best effects upon way of our success. Recall the history of their own happiness, and the welfare of oth- Israel and Ai. No doubt Ai was more wick-

a world of trouble, affliction, sickness, pain, why Achan's covetousness should have caused and death. We cannot expect to be exempt Israel's defeat, but so is the inspired record. rom the common lot. If we make a good Now, whatever may be the sins of the South, use of our faculties and opportunities, we are are not our sins numerous and grievous? clear; and thus only can we be approved.

ELD JOHN LELAND.

and well. He died in January, 1841, after from us? Even in the matter of slavery, how having preached the gospel for sixty-seven much less guilty is the North in its present years. His ministry was long and useful, his position than the South? If we have more death triumphant. He began to preach two light on the subject, so much the more is our ears before the Declaration of Independence, responsibility for our action increased. They and he was an active and effective laborer in are fighting for slavery. We are not fighting the religious and political revolutions which against it. According to the declaration occurred in those days. This voice and pen the President, our only object in the war is were freely employed in advocating what he the selfish one of maintaining our supremacy believed to be right, whether it promised pop- over the whole country; and all questions of

Eld. Leland was noted for independence of poned, if need be, to this end. Is there anyharacter. He thought, spoke, and acted for thing in this to commend us to God's favor? imself, and in so doing often displeased the How different this object from that of our faautious, and devotees of propriety, prece- thers in the revolution, who declared that dents, and fashion. He was a slave to no contest to be for the establishment of the creed, in politics or religion, served no par- rights of man, and not merely theirs alone. y, and acknowledged allegiance to no conlave, or council of men, only so far as they God's blessing for success has been manifestepresented God and truth. He was often ed by our leaders, and how much vain glorinid to be erratic; some charged him with ous self-reliance. "We shall have no n

He relied upon a special Divine presence to derson and Commodore Foote.

ept aglow. ed. The aristocratic nature of the United Keep the eye single to the glory of God; States Court he earnestly and cloquently ophe might assail the laws against freedom of

he was industrious, thoughtful, had a retent ive memory, a vivid imagination, great powers of thought, and tact and skill in express One great obstacle to a successful investi- and he became quite distinguished as an augation of the subject of health is, that we do thor. His prose writings are witty, pointed not go back far enough. We commence with laconic, and often eloquent; and he has given present phenomena, and seek to apply reme-to the world some of the sweetest poetry in dies for the ills of life, instead of endeavor-our language, which is still sung in social ing in the way of prevention to avoid them. meetings, and the families of the saints of all

frowns are hard to bear, her tears are irre "Let malice and envy sit Judges on the

Our needs are many, our dangers imm to the union. When subsequently their children are suffering from scrofula, erysipelas, should prompt us to constant prayer, that God would supply our needs, secure us from danger, pardon our sins and remove our guilt. "Sometimes ideas are starved by a famine of words, but more frequently drowned by a

Elder Leland preached the gospel many go into an investigation of the health of the years in Culpepper, Orange, and other cou ties in Virginia, where our armies have been generations back? We answer, why not? fighting rebellion, and there he baptized hun-Would you have them marry without knowing dreds of converts. In Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Verwould allow this. Few are so romantic as to mont, he also preached with success, and in

age, he died full of hope and consolation. No natural law is better established than His last message was sent to a prayer circle, that of hereditary descent. Persons may neg- "If you feel it in your hearts I am glad.

OUR WANT OF SUCCESS---WHAT IS

While conversing, a few days since, most fearful evils. In some districts in Swit- an intelligent man, not a professor of religzerland, where the practice has long prevailed, ion, he expressed himself in this manner upon more than one-third of all the children are the subject of the war. "I can't understand scrofulous, idiotic, or both; and everywhere it. I don't see how it is that our folks, with statistics frequently exhibited show a similar all the men they have around Washington, Can it be adequately accounted for witho Now it is manifestly the duty of all, before taking into account the agency of a power selves acquainted with this subject; and in- wisdom into foolishness and our strength into ed than Israel; yet Achan's individual sin oc-We claim perfection or infallibility for casioned Israel's discomfiture by Ai, and no one. Do the best we can, we shall commit success could be obtained by Israel till many errors. But we are not on this account Achan's transgression was discovered and excused from doing the best we can. This is punished. It may not be easy to see how or

Look at the Sabbath breaking, profanity, infidelity, drunkenness, licentiousness, and general disregard of God's law that pervade our Some still live, who knew Eld. John Let land, and is it any wonder that God turns away. right, justice, and humanity are to be post-

eresy, many doubted his soundness in doc- retreats, no more Bull Runs," says one of our trine; but he steered straight ahead, honestly Generals. "No more entrenching and talk seeking, and boldly proclaiming the truth, about base lines," says another. Vain boasts! and a review of his labors shows that none were more worthy of confidence, or more usetreat, and the other was compelled to seek His zeal for religious liberty was a ruling the shelter of the entrenchments of Washingssion. He assailed the "state church" par- ton, to maintain communication with his base with terrible severity; his parables, allego- of supplies. Is it any wonder that with this ries, and fables, were amusing, and exceeding- spirit actuating our leaders, they are jealous of ly keen thrusts at the " standing order," and each other, and all sympathy and cordial co-ophe laws which proscribed and persecuted eration with each other is wanting? And can dissenters. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, anything but disasterflow from divided efforts? and Virginia, he was active and successful in O when shall we have leaders who are simply his efforts to divorce the church and state, and resolved to do their whole duty, recognizing secure to every person freedom to worship their dependence upon God for success? We God according to his own sense of duty. have had a few such; for example, Major An-

Then again, how little dependence upon

aid him in preaching and praying, and records not wish for more of such God-fearing, hardseveral occasions when a wonderful spirit of fighting men? Who shall say how much of prayer burdened his soul for weeks and months, the confidence reposed in the personal char-and great power was given him to preach the acter of President Lincoln is due to the reword. During these seasons nothing could quested prayers of God's people, and his acstand before him; thousands flocked to hear knowledged need of God's help when about to him, and the hardest sinners would bend be- enter upon the duties of his high station? fore his appeals, like forest trees before the Onght we not as a people diligently to seek gale, and scores and hundreds were gathered help from God while endeavoring to help into the kingdom. During some years of his ourselves? So far as a public recognition of ministry as many as three hundred were bap- God's government is concerned, is it not true tized by him. Then again, he would suffer that the South have more frequently observmonths of darkness and depression of spirit, ed days of public fasting and prayer than when his preaching afforded no comfort to have we? If there be any officacy in public himself, and resulted in very little good to humiliation and prayer, (and who that be others. And yet, during these periods of de- lieves the Bible can doubt there is,) would it pression, he did not lay off his armor, but not be well for us as a people to publicly seek fought on, trusting in God, and obeying as to return to God, that he may return to us?best he could, though he walked in darkness. Let us endeavor to secure his intervention in

our behalf. Such intervention will be a perfect shield from foreign intervention, and prove more potent than even bayonets and BELIEVER.

The editor of the Congregational Journal states the number of our denomination in this ential paper published in Dorchester county; state at 6,000. Where did the get his in- in the worst slaveholding section of Maryformation? If he will look into our Register land :for the current year, a copy of which we send "We have never doubted that the we him he will find it to be 9.984.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE WAR. A recent dispatch of Earl Russell to the toum tenens of Lord Lyons at Washington,
ontains the views of Her Majesty's Minister

ncreasing bitterness of the strife," he finds evidence of the fact, not in anything that the Confederates have done, but in "Such measures as the Confiscation Bill, passed through would at once be proscribed in business

as the probable upshot of Confederate learning, no doubt, encouragement to the slaves to rise and assert their freedom. it is slaves to rise and assert their freedom shall be free in deed, as well as in will succeed. He does not even say that their present masters ought to follow British example by setting those slaves free and accepting the terms which Mr. Lincoln has in a manner proposed. He only observes that this would be "another element of destruction added to the slaughter, loss of property, and waste of industry, which already afflict a country so the structure of the most intense excitement. We have

ately prosperous and tranquil."

Now, there can be no doubt that the bloodshed, loss, and waste have been more than enough, and that more of them is much to be that this apostle of liberty and spokesman of non-intervention should have contrived to us. From all the newer portion of the state, the non-intervention should have contrived to make his every remark a passing-by of the Confederates, as though they had done nothing to provoke criticism, while he conveyed cattle into their fields of grain, and leaving all but implied censure upon the Federals as solely answerable for all the mischief retrospectively answerable for all the mischief retrospectively answerable for all the mischief retrospectively.

the position of the British government in re-lation to the combatants. The very terms in much greater than the real facts required, or would hation to the combatants. The very terms in which the origin of the war is described betray a leaning that will gladden the South and grieve the North: "Nine states and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceded, and had made war on the government of the President." At least, this admission that the strife was begun by the seceders is the only clause of the whole dispatch which possesses the least claim to be considered as a fair and impartial statement.

ed in this dispatch. For the same tone con-tinues throughout sas, for instance, when he speaks of "the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspa-pers," and of "the rigor beyond the usual practice of nations with which the Queen's subjects attempting to break the leose block-ade of the southern ports have been treated." their secrets. When it became apparent to these when it became apparent to these What, in the name of official propriety, to invoke no higher consideration, has a Minister attack the whites, they at once informed the misof State to do with leading articles in newspa- sionaries, and aided in their escape. pers? It is true, no doubt, that unpleasant things have been said of England in American Corners Day" things have been said of England in American newspapers; but it is equally true that things at once untruthful and unpleasant have been said of America in English newspapers, as we, for our part, deeply lament to know. But then, observes Earl Russell, "as to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom of combetant and the course of the party, but is now known to have been the only safe one, to St. Paul in safety. A day dent is aware that perfect freedom of comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice, sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the state of t

And pray is not Earl Russell equally well aware that, except in the slave states, where In saving them, he had exercised all the shrewd-the avowal of abolition sentiments incurs the hess and waryness, for which his race are distin-

e naval administration of the rederats of the naval administration of the same breath. Turning ever and anon, in unceasing vigilance, rigor" and "looseness" in the same breath. For what end are blockades instituted and assure, direct, and cheer.

When this had been told by another, he rose announced, but that they may be observed, or, if not observed, enforced? The feeble form of Earl Russell's absurd accusation is his own refutation and the Federals' apology.— Either the charge of rigor is neutralized by the imputation of looseness, or the imputation of looseness is precluded by the charge of rigor. The Foreign secretary brings his wretched dispatch to an end in language of insolence toward the Chief Magistrate of the distracted Republic which he would never have dreamed while from many eyes, that were the windows of of this unnecessary and injurious civil war a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

If this sentence has any political meaning r force, it is intended as an intimation to France that England does not earry its non-ntervention to the extreme of having nothing whatever, under any circumstances, to say on the subject, and as an offer to America of me a right to complain of is this, that the epithets
"unnecessary and injurious" are flung in his
teeth, whereas, in so far as he can be considthis?" and the report that there were a hu ered as having applied them, the responsibili-ty belongs to the Confederates—to those, in fine, who, so far as they may, are executing by blood and fire that which they plotted in erfidy and treason .- London Wesleyan Times.

A correspondent of the Boston Recorder at Memphis, communicates to it the following:

The great impulse to business at Memohis as at Chicago has been given by the con-centration of railroads to it. As such roads apty the grain into Chicago, so they send e cotton from surrounding States to Memthis. The war is now a death-blow to this mmense trade. To relieve the city of this paralysis, one hundred and forty liquor shops tre licensed to gather up the cash of our sol-liers!! And the effects are evident in the diers!! And the effects are evident in the frightful increase of crime and woe. Petitions numerously signed by ladies of the city have been sent to the City Council and the City against the abuse of the license to sell, instead of, Jacksonlike, taking the responsibil-

THE WAR A WAR OF FREEDOM

Says the Cambridge Intelligencer, an influ-

which the rebels have inaugurated would prove to be the destruction of slavery. We warned the people at the time that it begun, A recent dispatch of Earl Russell to the locum tenens of Lord Lyons at Washington, contains the views of Her Majesty's Minister on the American civil war. The writer discloses sentiments which will please the South the South. But this is not all. There is another sense in which this is a war of freedom. There are other men in the South to be freed as well as black men. The white men of the South need the strong arm of the Government to lift the yoke from their necks. These have endured a slavery far transcending that of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned." Why again? He adverts to the "great loss of life in battle and in hospital," which, of course, applies to both sides alike; but when he animadverts on "the increasing bitterness of the strife," he finds evidence of the fact, not in anything that the confederates have done but in "such meas". ures as the Confiscation Bill, passed through both Houses of Congress, and the proclamations of Gen. Butler at New Orleans." This is extremely one-sided, to say the least.

In like manner, when looking forward, the Foreign Secretary thinks only of what the In like manner, when looking forward, the Foreign Secretary thinks only of what the Federals may do, still regarding the Confederates, it would seem, as utterly incapable of anything to which the strictest or the humanest spectator could object. Mr. Seward, in the dispatch to which Earl Russell's is a kind of answer, had foreshadowed "a servile war" as the probable upshot of Confederate peras the probab

Northwestern Correspondence.

sent off our sons, brothers, and fathers, to fight seharvest. And now, all at once, and unexpectedly,

or prospectively lamented.

But this one sidedness becomes yet more there, is thus the scene of utter devastation. nanifest, when the earl proceeds to indicate As in all cases, where the foe is unseen, and his spatch which possesses the least claim to be judged as a fair and impartial statement.

jutazee, and at Yellow Medicine, were at first reported When, therefore, Earl Russell boasts that all murdered; but it is now known that all are safe. which, therefore, Earl Aussell Date of their safety, and the safety of a number swerved an inch from an impartial neutrali- of others, a significant and thrilling tale is to be

he will be reproached, and justly re-ached, with the partial inclination betray-a small band—alas! that it should have been so

hearing him, through an interpreter, declare the And pray is not Earl Russell equally well agency by which he was impelled to save the whites.

ne avowal of abolition scientification in the press exists guished. He had scoured every copse, had warily a America? As to the blockade, to us it apmounted every hillock, and far in advance, travelling ears a complaint but ill sustained, to accuse five times the distance of the party, had assured the naval administration of the Federals of himself of the continued safety of his charge—re turning ever and anon, in unceasing vigilance, to

fore us. In the assembly were many of the wildes and wickedest men of the city, and all was eagerness and bustle to catch a sight of this coming and petter, Other Day. In the simplest and most unaffected manner, but in the most distinct terms, he declared that it was his Christianity alone that had f addressing to the crowned head of a Euro-ean state. "At this moment," he says, he pean state. "At this moment," he says, he and his colleagues "have nothing more at the art than to see that consummation of which the President speaks in his answer to the government of eighteen states, namely, the bringbuilding ring again and again with their shouts.

and the man who bore it seemed almost sacred i our eyes. We could not be content until we had secured his photograph. Others were like ourself; and to satisfy such two fine photographs of him have been taken-one of them large, and will be sent by conveyed in terms which neither mail, postpaid, for \$1,15; the other a little larger oblige President Lincoln to construe it as than an ordinary daguerreotype, and will be sent such nor subject England to the disagreeable-ness of a refusal. But what Mr. Lincoln has Merrill, bookseller, St. Paul, Minnesota.

every one inquired: "Is not the hand of Joab in all this?" and the report that there were a hundred or more unknown Indians among the Sloux* maraud ers, gave color to the idea that it was an offshoot of Southern secession. And then some disturbances occurring with the Chippewas on the north at the same time, seemed to foreshadow a true the long-time and inveterately hostile Chippewas and Sioux, and a general uprising of the 'Indians of

the northwestern territories.

But the account of Other Day, agreeing with subsequent developments, renders it pretty certain that the South has had nothing directly to do with the matter, that the Sioux and Chippewas have not made peace, that the outbreak was not premeditated, and that it was at first only local-though there are glements at work that very likely will cause the trouble to result in a more or less protracted war with all the Sioux.

e been sent to the City Council and to and Chippewas, at the annual "Payments." The lindians profess, and no doubt think, themselves cheated by the agents or others, and their claims have long been for more than has been allowed. the abuse stead of, Jacksonlike, taking the responsibility of closing the liquor shops entirely.

Near a thousand self-emancipated negroes have come from surrounding plantations and been employed in throwing up breastworks at Fort Pickering, just south of the city. They march to their labors and return from them with exhilarating songs.

Many colored men and women are happily end and colored men and women are happily end of the comployed in the General Hospital, under the complex The mother of short of the second acts of white and lady-like that you would hardly susmitht as well all units together against the whites. might as well all unite together against the white The delay of the payment, the hunger and exasper-Mrs. D.— and myself two days since,
"We colored folks were so happy when we saw the Union troops coming we could hardly keep in; but we dared not to say anything."

The delay of the payment, and the vague—and ation of many of the Indians, and the vague—and hence exaggerated—ideas they have of the war going **

*Pronquinced Soo.**

nite conclusion. In the meantime, the more blood-thirsty proceeded to hatch mischief, and lead on to In this way, the indecision of the councils, as is often the case in more civilized quarters, practically became a decision in favor of the hot-headed and determined extremists—at first, in all probabil-ity, largely in the minority. Presently, one overt

As the Sioux and Chippewa payments occur at the same time, this accounts for the apparent concert in it was found that the cloud that had the disturbances. In the case of the Chippewas, they have always been more friendly to the whites, and besides are less powerful, and Hole in the Day, their chief, is better aware of the power of the whites than is any of the Sioux chiefs. Hence the disturbances with them have not been great, and will undoubtedly prove no more serious than they have been in several preceding years.—Indeed, it is altogether probable that they will join the whites against the Sioux—to which their long increasing a pleasant set of men, with a considerable reagainst the Sioux-to which their long increasing a pleasant set of men, with a considerable re-

first anticipated or desired a war, both the Sioux and the whites are now bent on a war with each other. The almost universal feeling toward the Sioux is Wipe them out!" And, by the way, I may add, that ideas entertained East, of the Indian character, are almost invariably essentially modified, upon

ready, the Indians have fled to the western prairies and hills. If we fight them, it will be there. | Our state probably has never before been so clear of Indians as now; and undoubtedly the danger to our dians as now; and undoubtedly the danger to our now near Baton Rouge, under command of Gen. Breckinridge. Our boys say, let them

dians as now; and undoubtedly the danger to our settlers is now, and will continue, much less in reality than it has been in any previous period of our history.

We shall suffer a great loss; in the one or two hundred settlers—mostly Germans and Norwegians, who have been killed; in the loss of nearly all this year's crop on the frontier, and the consequent necessity of feeding the destricts estlers; and, worst considered the settlers of the settlers and the consequent necessity of feeding the destricts estlers; and, worst considered the settlers and the consequent necessity of feeding the destricts estlers; and, worst considered the settlers and the consequent necessity of feeding the destricts estlers; and, worst considered the settlers are settlers.

all who have fled had remained at home—and that be compared to the concerning all the destruction of property, and the concher men see a little farther than you do, and think it will, in the end, emancipate the slave. Our meetings are kept up, but are not so ic the country is experiencing from these disturban-

appointed one of the Commissioners for South Carolina under the new Tax Bill. It will be remembered by many of our readers that he inherited numerous slaves and a large plantation near Charleston, S. C., but hating the institution, he sold out and came North. Upon his arrival in New York, feeling that the money received for his slaves was the price of blood, he could not rest while it remained in his possession. Returning to South Carolina, he re-purchased at an increased price all his former slaves, except two that had died. The money received for them he gave to the other slaves. It becoming known that he was going to free them, it was with difficulty that he succeeded in getting away in the night with

the lot of a mission school and the enlargethe lot of a mission school and the enlargement of the building over two thousand dollars; for the founding of another mission school, with the best Sabbath school building in the northwest, three thousand dollars; subscribed for a third mission school, to which four lots were donated by a member of the church, three thousand dollars; and sustained a fourth mission school in a suburban district.

All Lisbon, aged 25; Aug. 3, Henry H. Shattuck, of Co. B, Mason, aged 18; 12th, Asa C. Dame, of Co. G, Barrington, aged 18; 12th, Asa C. Dame, of Co. G, Barrington, aged 45; 14th, Morrill Emonous, of Co. G, New Hampton, aged 45; 14th, Morrill Emonous, of Co. G, New Hampton, aged 32; 16th, John P. Hill, of Co. D, Raymond, aged 32; 17th, Sergt. Solomon G. Pool, of Co. I, Freedom, aged 31; 18th, John Smart, of Co. G, Barnstead, aged 19; 20th, Scott Jameson, of Co. G, Mitsfield, aged 60.

It is sad and painful to follow to the grave, During the last year, the associational letter reports an addition to its membership of fifty; an attendance of eleven hundred teachers and traitors or cowards. scholars at the church and mission schools, and a disbursement for home and benevolent objects of nearly sixteen thousand dollars.

Gen. Wilcox, one of Corcoran's companions in southern dungeons, in a speech which he made at Detroit, the other day, said :

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much success, which has aided to give us, the North as well as the South, nationality. If they succeed in their rebellion, it is the intention of these men to fight eternally against our institutions. Now I have nothing to say with regard to the politics of the question, as far as slavery is concerned. I see this scaly this monster is slavery at the bottom, with that scum of all the earth, Southern chivalry, at the top. We democrats and abolitionists can shake hands on that subject. This war, with its thunder and its revolution, is crushing out slavery."

For the Morning Star. CINCINNATI AND ITS DANGERS ... FRIGHT AND CONFUSION.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 6, 1862. Dear Star:—Everybody has heard of the near approach of the rebel forces to this city, and everybody has been cheered by the ready and almost universal uprising of the people throughout the state.

A few of the incidents of the week, as no-

ticed by the writer, may have some interest for your readers. On Tuesday last, two comfor your readers. On Tuesday last, two companies of Union county men met at Marysville to be forwarded to their regiment at Camp Delaware. This was not only a busy, but a solemn scene, as the volunteers and their friends poured in from all parts of the county. We had recently received news of the loss of Wa had recently received news of the loss of Bandall was appointed a committee to longer the Star. friends poured in from all parts of the county. friends poured in from all parts of the loss of the loss of men in killed and wounded at the battle of Bull Run, No. 2, and it had a decided tendenty of parting. Mother than the solution of parting and the solution of parting and the solution of the same in the Star. We have not a full report for Missions the Lorain reports \$38,67; Huron We had recently received at the battle of men in killed and wounded at the battle of Bull Run, No. 2, and it had a decided tendency to increase the solemnity of parting. Mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, wives, and children took the parting hand and the parting kiss, with that deep, inexpressible look that is often seen at the death-bed. In some cases this look had a peculiar heavenly tinge as the expression of countenance teld successively of a struggle between feelings and duty—the resignation, and the light and hope of another life and a peaceful world. Here was a beautiful picture. In the foreground, the darkness of night, the fearful horrors of war and carnage, of fallen hopes and broken heart strings—in the background, the glorious suffice of eternal day in that bright land suffice of eternal decided tendence at a full report for Missions the We have not a full report for Missions the We have not a full report for Missions the We have not a full report for Missions the We have not a full report for Missions the We have not a full report of Missions the We have not a full report for Missions the We have not a full report for Missions the We have not a full rep where all tears shall be wiped from all faces. If this had been the loading feature of the day at Marysville, we should certainly have thanked God and taken courage. Z But we could not help seeing that in some cases the beautiful sunrise was wanting, and all was larger than the last session of the Illinois Central Y.

beautiful sunrise was wanting, and all was larger with the St. Abans church. The darkness and confusion. As we turned from Quarterly Meetings were well represented—

on between the North and the South, inclining them which is but a sample of other military camps, to think it a favorable time to strike us, and wipe out and needs no description. But some of the old scores—all these inclined them to the more radold scores—all these inclined them to the most painfully visible. Throughout the day the ical and bloody counsels.

But still many hesitated and protested, and the excitement caused by despatches relating to the approach of the rebels towards Cincinnati, ties, was great. From Delaware I proceeded to Columbus, where a stirring scene was presented. Men with their rifles were constant-

ly arriving in squads and companies.

Sept. 8. The numbers collected here are variously estimated, and very wildly, ranging from 150,000 to 200,000. On Friday evening act after another was committed by individuals, un-til at last all were drawn into the vortex.

The laughtable manner. The alarm bells range the officers went out to meet the enemy, when the disturbances. In the case of the Chippewas, they have always been more friendly to the whites, was a number of the colored soldiers who

against the Sioux—to which their long increasing a pleasant set of their, and they do not get be enmity to the Sioux will impel them.

Our own impression is, that, while neither party at the side themselves when the fire bells ring.

Yours, Mars.

For the Morning Star.

CAMP PARAPET, Carrolton, La., ? August 22, 1862.

Bro. Burr:—Some little time has per actual contact with Indians here. Such a deed as concern and perhaps you would like another bay's is a redeeming feature, but no one helieves that a wild Indian ever will, or can, make such an exhibition of character.

But the war, if it goes on, will be carried on far beyond the border of the present settlements: Al-

cessity of feeding the destitute settlers; and, worst of all, in the unnecessary "seare" it will probably induce through the country, keeping emigration from coming hither.

We cannot blame our frontier settlers for fleeing. as for their lives. Very likely, had we been in their the war, is being seen even here more than places, we should have done the same. But it is formerly, and yet there are some that say the now plain, that probably not a person has saved life war is not to put away slavery, but to put he fight not one more would have been killed, if down rebellion and secession. Very well, do by flight—not one more would have been killed, if all who have fled had remained at home—and that this faithfully, and do not complain if some

ey had not fied—as well as most of the great pan-the country is experiencing from these disturban-on the Sabbath. On Sunday, the 18th inst., A. D. WILLIAMS. I had the privilege of preaching three times TIME'S CHANGES. We are glad to learn in the P. M., in the school house to another that Rev. William Henry Brisbane has been appointed one of the Commissioners for South Carolina under the new Tax Bill. It will be

ing to free them, it was with difficulty that he succeeded in getting away in the night with his slaves and his life. He freed them all, and gave them money and lands in Ohio. How surprising the Providence that now returns him, in an important official capacity, to the very place from which he barely escaped with his life!—American Baptist.

A Working Church. The Christian Times says that one of the Chicago Baptist churches, within three years, has removed a debt of fourteen thousand dollars; paid for the lot of a mission school and the enlargeon, aged 25; Aug. 3, Henry H. Shattuck,

D. P. CILLEY, Chaplain 8th N. H. Regiment.

RUSSELL'S HISTORICAL WAR MAP, advertised in another column, is all that it is recommended to be.

4 Freedom of speech is not allowed in the THE ECLECTIC FOR SEPTEMBER. Embellish South. The questions of the day are not allowed to be discussed in the press. Now the ignorant and the oppressed hate not only the North, but all her institutions. They hate North, but all her institutions. They hate her schools, colleges, manufactories, and the enterprise which has given to the country so much success, which has aided to give us, Beekman Street, New York, by W. H. Bidwell. Price, \$5 per annum.

· FOREIGN MISSION.

A large remittance must be made to our missionaries in India by the 1st of next month. To make it we need at least one monster which has risen up in our midst, and month. To make it we need at least one with his terrible gripe intends to crush us out, thousand dollars more than is now in the and that monster is slavery. I was a demo-crat and I am a democrat still. I say that this monster is slavery at the bettom with solicit each of them to make an immediate

> OHIO NORTHERN YEARLY MEETING. The twenty-seventh session of the Ohio Northern Yearly Meeting was held with the Rochester church, Lorain Quarterly Meeting. Conference was called to order by the clerk:

> Rev. T. Dim was chosen chairman. Nearly a full delegation was present. Letters were presented and read from Lorain and Medina Q. M's, and verbal reports given from Huron and Seneca. Lorain and Medina report revivals and some additions the past year. Huron and Seneca reports in a rather low state-the war and other worldly matters occupy the mind. The conference was har-

For the Morning Star. ILLINOIS CENTRAL VEARLY

such sights, our prayer was loud, Have mercy congregations large, and we enjoyed much of upon those who have hope in this life only. the influences of the Holy Spirit. Our Year-Accompanying the companies to Delaware ly Meeting enjoys a good degree of prosperigave me the opportunity of visiting that camp, ty, some of our gospel laborers have left us

for the army, but we trust God will fill their places, and that Zion will not be left destitute of watchmen. We were favored with the labors of Eld. C. Coltrin, from the Illinois Northern Y. M. whose coming refreshed us

much in the Lord. C. M. SEWALL, Clerk.

Dover, Aug., 1862.

ORDINATION. The exercises at the ordination of Mr. R. V. Jenness as pastor of the Pine St. Freewill Baptist church, took place the 10th inst., and were of a solemn and impressive character. There was a large attendance, in cluding several clergymen of other denominations of the freewill Baptist Benevolent Societies will be held at Hillsdale, Mich., in connection with the General Conference, commencing Tugsday evening, 150ns

cluding several clergymen of other denominations.

The services commenced with a voluntary by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Chester Heath, in a spirited manner. Reading select portion of Scripture by Rev. J. P. Nutting of Concord. This was followed by another hymn; and then an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. G. T. Day of Providence, R. I. This was one of the best sermons it has ever been our privilege to listen to. We shall not attempt an abstract of so able and connected a discourse. After the sermon, an impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Silas

General Conference, commencing Tugsday evening, Sept. 30, 1862.

ANNUAL SERMON at 7 o'clock. Preacher—Rev. E. B. Falrield Substitute—Rev. E. F. Hayes.

S. Union. Wednesday P. M., at 7 o'clock. Speakers—Revs. A. H. Chase and G. S. Bradley.

TEMPERANCE. Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Speakers—Revs. D. Stewart and R. Dane.

Speakers—Revs. D. Stewart and R. Dane.

Foreign and Female Missions. Friday P. M., at 7 o'clock.

Speakers—Revs. G. T. Day and O. Bartlett.

Home Mission Society. Saturday A. M., at 10 o'clock.—Speakers—Revs. G. T. Day and O. Bartlett.

Home Mission Society. Saturday P. M., 7 o'clock.

Speakers—Revs. J. P. Nutting and G. H. Ball.

It is very desirable that each one in the above list should immediately inform the committee of arrangement whether or not he will meet his appointment, that substitutes may be appointed if necessary.

Address D. P. Harriman, Strafford Centre, N. H.

D. F. Harriman, Strafford Centre, N. H.

Committee and connected a discourse. After the sermon, an impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Silas Curtis, of Concord, asking that Divine blessing might be poured upon the young brother, that his life might be a long and useful one, that he might be faithful to the end, and finally receive might be faithful to the end, and finally receive warded to delegates known to have been elected to the crows of glory promised to all who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. W. Vary of Dover followed with a few words of advice and that will make any reduction will take them to Conference. ounsel. He charged the young brother to take ence and return them. The same circular will be sent to other delegates when we learn of their election, or to other persons who may notify us of their heed to his own steps lest he fall. Show thyself a true disciple of Christ. Largely culti- wish to receive it. vate the graces and virtues of Christianity in your own heart. Be careful to maintain your Christian character at all times and in all places. Shun every appearance of evil, and remember that those who bear the vessels of the Most High should have clean hands. Be faithful to your flock. Visit the sick and afflicted. Soothe and comfort the sorrowful and distressed. Finally, faithfully administrate the Divine conference and provided the source of the above will be given through the New York Tribune and Times of Sept. 27th.

New York, Sept. 8, 1892. nally, faithfully administer the Divine ordinances of our holy religion. Do these and you will be a successful minister of the Lord fesus We welcome you as a minister set apart to preach the gospel of Christ by laying on of ands. The charge to the church was made by Rev. C. O. Libby of Candia, in which he charged the members to sympathize with their young pastor in his troubles, and to attend the prayer and social meetings. Do not allow your pastor felt in your city for many years to come.

Manchester Daily Mirror.

For the Morning Star.

OTISFIELD Q. M. S. S. CONVENTION.

pen of one of our poetesses of the Star.

ed determined to go home to

est in Hebron has been greatly enhanced, apparently, by that meeting. There is a greater attendance and more interest than has been for many years before. The Sabbath school is deeply interested in singing and concerts. May others go and do likewise.

E. H. LIBBY. E. H. LIBBY.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

ROCKINGHAM Q. M., N. H .- August session at ROCKINGHAM Q. M., N. H.—August session and Danville. Two churches reported some revival, and others striving for progress in the Divine life. Spent a season in prayer for our country. Had good meetings of worship. Next session at South Berwick.

JOS. FULLONTON, Clerk.

SANDWICH Q. M., N. H.—Held its August ses-Sandwich Q. M., N. H.—Held its August session with the first church in Sandwich. The usual routine of business—reports from churches, correspondence, &c., passed off harmoniously. Assessed a tax upon the several churches, equal to 5 cents per member, to defray the expenses of delegates to General Conference. Will the churches forward the same to the next Q. M.? Our returned missionary, Rev. B. B. Smith, received a most cordial welcome, and addressed the large audience on Sabbath, A. M., at the close of which a collection of \$25.15, was taken for Missions. Next session with the Compton and Thornton church.

J. Runnels, Clerk.

OTISFIELD Q. M., Mc.—Held its last term with the Bridgton church, Sept. 3, 4. But few churches were represented. Attendance from abroad was very small and only a few ministers were present. Meetings of worship were harmonious and spiritual. Several exhortations were given after sermons. The Sabbath school Convention was postponed to the next term, which is to be held at West Bethel, Nov. 6, 6. It is desirable that every Sabbath school in the Q. M. should be represented at that term.

E. H. Libby, Clerk pro. tem.

There are but limited opportunities here of obtaining information from that point, almost

YORK Co. Q. M., Me.—Held its last session with the church in Hollis. The meeting was well attended and deeply interesting. Next session with the Kennebunk and Kennebunkport church. L. H. WITHAM, Clerk.

PRAIRIE CITY Q. M., Ill.—Held its last session with the Middle Grove church, Fulton Co., Aug. 22—24. The attendance was good, and the meetings interesting. We were favored with the presence of Bro. R. Russell, cor. del. from Walnut creek Q. M.; also Rev. R. Hayden, from Fox River Q. M., and Rev. J. Reeve, from Wapsipinnicon Q. M., Iowa. Next session with the Fiatt church, Nov. 21—23.

L. D. PATCH, Clerk.

SENECA Q. M., Ohio.—Held its last session with S. Bloom church, Aug. 15—17. Only part of the churches were represented. It was an interesting meeting. Good attention was given to the preaching, which was spiritual. Enjoyed the labors of Elders Vaughn and Dimm, from Huron Q. M., which added much to the interest of the meeting. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved, That we are in duty bound, as Christians and patriots, to use all honorable means in our

rollowing resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are in duty bound, as Christians and patriots, to use all hourable means in our power for the suppression of the wicked robellion prevailing in our country.

Resolved, That we have reason to express thanks to Almighty God for the progress made by Congress in the past year in the cause of humanity—in the prohibition of slavery in all the territories of the United States—in the effectual suppression of the Mfrican slave trade, in the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in the initiation of measures for the gradual abolishment of slavery in the border states, and an almost unanimous vote on the adoption of a bill confiscating the property of the robels, and unconditionally freeing their slaves.

Resolved, That notwithstanding we have unshaken confidence in the ability and integrity of Abraham Lincolu, as a man, to wisely conduct the affairs of this government in the struggle between right and wrong, yet we will look up by faith and prayer to the Chief Magistrate of the universe, the God of the armies of Israel, praying that He may guide and protect our government in this struggle for the right until rebellion shall be known no more in the land.

Resolved, That, in view of the looks, Therefore, ter should be an example to the flock, Therefore, Resolved, That we was a Q. M. disapprove of all

ter should be an example to the flock, Therefore, Resolved, That we as a Q. M. disapprove of all light and triffing words and actions in the ministry, such as vain and foolish talking, jeating and joking, either in or out of the pulpit, as unbecoming the sacred office.

Asa Pierce, Olerk pro tem.

Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

The Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment will hold its Annual Meeting at the Office of the Morning Star in this city, on Wednesday, the 17th Sept. ensuing, at 11-0-clock, A. M. BURR, See'y. General Conference. The next session of our General Conference will be held in Hillsdate Michro commencing on Wednesday, the first day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if anything, can be learned. SILAS CURTIS, Sec'y.

of the Unionists, which repulsed them with nave evacuated Frederick, moving off in a northwesterly direction, and that our troops LETTER FROM ROBERT SMALL. The negro

Fare to Conference. Circulars have been for

Rev. STEPHEN KRUM, Gilead, Branch Co., Mich.

Rev. C. O. LIBBY of Candia, N. H., has been ap-Christ. The Right Hand of Fellowship was pointed Corresponding Secretary of our Foreign Misgiven by Rev. J. P. Nutting of Concord. It is slow Society. All letters relating to the affairs of the given by Rev. J. P. Nutting of Concord. It is stort Society, excepting those for the Treasury department, with pleasure we welcome you to our number. Society, excepting those for the Treasury department, should be addressed to him. Also, all letters for our missionaries should be sent to his care

General Intelligence.

to be troubled with the worldly affairs of the That a large portion of the rebel army is church. Gather around him as a strong pha- Maryland is a confirmed fact; but how and lanx, and give him your help and your prayers when they got there is not so clear. One acday by day. Thus shall he be truly a blessing count says they passed over the Potomiac on to you and exert an influence which shall be Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at several points, under Jackson, and immediately raided The services closed with a hymn by the choir into Poolesville and Darnestown, and destroyed and the benediction by Rev. R. V. Jenness .- a tunnel bridge across the Monocacy. They entered Frederick the same day, took possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, tore up the track and destroyed the culverts east of that place, and cut the telegraph.

A correspondent of the Tribune states that -Which had been previously organized met the rebels crossed the Potomac at Monocacy on at Hebron, in connection with the Q. M., on Wednesday P. M., June 4th. After choosing a temporary chairman, and prayer, a session of two or three hours was very agreeably setts Cavalry. The estimate of the rebel force and profitably spent. The exercises of the varies in the army and at Washington anywhere occasion had been previously arranged to consist of short speeches and singing. During the exercises, some twenty speeches of from five to ten minutes in length were made by members of the Q. M. and visiting brethren.

The plant army and at washington anywhere from 15,000 to 150,000, one theory being that they have all crossed into Maryland; another, that that advance is only a feint to cover an attack upon Washington. The probability seems to be that they are in considerable force at members of the Q. M. and visiting brethren.
The choir, composed mostly of the members of the S. S. at East Hebron, discoursed vocal music to us by interspersing the exercises with five or six appropriate pieces, the words to the last of which were original, from the pen of one of our poetesses of the Star. The season was one of interest to all present, and especially so to the children, to Washington on this side the Potomac. In the remarks were made, and sto- meantime the rebels are said to complain that ries told that affected many. On closing this their reception in Maryland is not so cordial as do more for Sabbath schools.

The work of that term of the convention has not been lost. The Sabbath school interelse in the state.

The N. Y. Times printed the following des-

"A farmer from near- Darnestown, who left there this morning, reports alarge force of rebels in Poolesville. Their cavalry are scouring the whole country for horses, cattle and provisions. The rebels have no infantry this side of Poolesville. They are drawn up in line of battle across the road, and rest upon their arms ready for an attack. They are in high spirits, and feel sure of taking Washington, but say they are going north first to secure supplies other correspondent states that about dusk on Friday, Gen. Lee rode into Poolesville, at the head of four regiments of infantry, and guided by a farmer who has been professedly a Union man, and has his pockets filled with our gold. Their infantry went off to the left toward Frederick. The rebel Generals Robert Lee, Hill, Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee are with the men.

A despatch from Washington, Sept. 7, says:

obtaining information from that point, almost all the intelligence coming by way of Baltimore.

The government authorities received the news early yesterday evening, in a written documentary form.

During last night immense bodies of our

troops were in motion for the Upper Potomac and elsewhere, and to-day the military operations continue. Nearly all the rebel troops have apparently withdrawn from our front, cerainly not in laws force on the continue. none in large force remain."

The Union forces who have gone out to meet the rebels are under the command of Gen. Mc-Clellan. An escaped prisoner who was in the hands of the rebers four days, says that all the Federal forces at Frederick had fallen back to Harper's Ferry, but before doing so, on Thursday night, burned the hospital and commissary stores, and removed the sick and wounded. The people of Pennsylvania are greatly alarmed at the prospect of an invasion of their state by the rebels and Gov. Curtin has issued an order calling on all able-bodied men of the state to

McClellan's front, which has advanced to with- 24th, 1778, seven hundred and fifty-five negroes

there is no doubt that the rebels in large force partments would doubtless show a larger proare between Drainsville and Leesburg to-day, portion in many brigades. The black regiment apparently designing to cross into Maryland of Rhode Island is not included in the above from three points. By this time we have troops return.

A. K. MOULEON, W. VARY, A. H. CHASE, H. E. WHIPPLE,

into Pennsylvania.

The Washington National Intelligencer of the liberation and elevation of my oppressed the 11th says:—"We learned last evening by a messenger from the army of Gen. McClellan, race. After waiting, apparently in vain, for

South Carolina, and report says he is to have a command on the Potomac. So that Jefferson Davis' intimation in his message to the Confederate Congress, that he had been re-called, turns out to be true.

Jeff. Davis has set apart Thursday of this week as a day of thanksgiving in the rebel states for their recent victories.

CUMBERLAND GAP. A despatch from Louiswho had been reported to be in imminent danger of being starved out, had made a foray through the rebel lines and captured a provision train and cattle enough to subsist his army fifty days. He also captured the rebel Gen. Austin and sixty soldiers.

Lexington, Ky., with 40,000 men. Gen. Buel from the 1st District, by a small majority. is coming from Nashville by Louisville with 45,000 men. There seems to be a race between Falls Times says the Union majority will be them, Cincinnati being the prize. If Bragg gets here first we will have hot work. A division of the enemy is reported moving toward the river below We are momentarily expecting a battle.

Indians, probably—and has left Washington for the great unanimity with which the people of his new post of duty.

Gen. Jim Lane's recruiting operations in sustain the government and administration in Kansas have been most successful. He has putting down the rebellion. raised five white regiments, and organized 1,200

colored lovalists. leans, calling the "Native Guards" (a body of free colored troops, organized by the rebel Gov.

Moore of Louisians, before Nam Orleans, and their leading ministers, is a significant sign of the times. Doubt-less these magnificent Provinces have a great future before them; in the planning of which into our hands) into the United States service.

We confess, says the Manchester American, in all the Provinces, is to raise up a national or that this movement of Gen. Butler surprises us, coming, as it does, so soon upon the heels of English, Scotch and Welsh, but all are British. coming, as it does, so soon upon the heels of his controversy with Gen. Phelps about arming negroes. It is possible, however, that Butler quite so numerous as he could wish, and is bedoes not regard his force of white soldiers as something else at ginning to understand that even the help of ness. to be black.

"people called Shakers or Quakers," but requiring them to pay an amount of money which

After this diabolical project shall have been

nate officer that the country is indebted for the defeat in the second as in the first battle of Bull expose in the statements which it gives. Run. The panic in his especial command was as disgraceful on Saturday last as on that fatal Petriffaction. A correspondent of the Doger to his leadership.-N. Y. World.

at noon, to-day, these two Generals were at a room at Willard's looking over a map of Virginia. Gen. Sigel came out shortly, and mounted his horse and drove away on a gallop. As he came from the private room into the hall of the hotel, the crowd set up the cry of "Sigel! There goes Sigel!" And by the time he had reached the sidewalks a large growd was around discontinuous the sidewalks a large growd was around sidewalks a large growd was around the sidewalks as th reached the sidewalk, a large crowd was around him hurrahing excitedly. It is noticeable that whenever a great favorite of the public appears the prefix of "General" is never applied to him. The people cry, "Sige!!" "Banks!" and the property of the United States. Consequently even Quakers are not exempted.

GEN. BANKS'S ARMY REGULATIONS AT WASH-

erday to say (by a gentleman who) visited him nuisance in most of the public houses. tt Fort Constitution) that 'he rejsiced over our Major-General McDowell has written to the reverses last week, and he should like to have President in reference to the charge of treach-Jeff. get control of the government, that our ery said to have been made against him by a dyfolks might see that it was not so bad a thing ing officer (Col. Brodhead), and asking a Court

Five Negro Regiments to be Formed. l correspondent says Gen, Hunter's policy with the scenes on Thursday night, in some of the egard to the negroes has been adopted by the families of the men who have been drafted were President; that five negro regiments are to be sad indeed. Wives and children were in an aised, armed and uniformed for the service of agony of grief at the thought of losing their the United States, and that 50,000 in addition husbands and fathers. are to be engolled, to be employed in the Quar- Poor Kossuth, says a Scottish newspaper, is termaster's department, nominally his laborers, in the final stages of consumption, and before Washington is for consultation on the subject. has been compelled to surrender to the forces NEGROES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. - of Victor Emanuel, and the insurrection which According to George H. Moore, Librarian of threatened to compromise the destines of Italy the N. E. Historical Society, who has written a has terminated. An Italian frigate was orderpamphlet on the subject, there were on Aug. ed to convey him to Spezzia.

in six miles of Poolesville.

A Washington despatch of the 9th, says Similar returns from other armies in other de-

enough there to prevent them from consummating their object. Beyond these facts but little, ton, Military Governor of the Department of the South, has arrived in New York from Hil-Gen. Burnside, who is one of the Generals in ton Head. He has been ill with fever, and has come North for the benefit to his health of a or ladies was appointed to consider the subject sea voyage, and a few days relaxation from his and report. It claimed to be a boy, but after-Maryland, is said to have 40,000 troops in his come North for the benefit to his health of a A Baltimore dispatch of Sept. 12, states that in charge fifteen thousand people, the culture the rebel General Loring crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and fell into a masked battery crops. The health of the people is good; their labors cheerfully performed: the schools well many prisoners. It is reported that the rebels attended, and to the great majority of them, no

have marched in without opposition. Rebel pilot who brought the rebel steamer Planter emissaries are circulating rebel proclamations out of Charleston and delivered her to our naaryland, inviting enlistments. Lee is un-val forces, publishes a letter in the Washington ubtedly at the head of a large force, and Republican contradicting a report that he had threatens to make Maryland the battle ground applied for a passage to the proposed colony in unless her sons join the Confederacy, in in Central America. He says: "I wish it unwhich case he pledges himself to carry the war derstood that I have made no such application,

that he had advanced his head quarters some many years for our deliverance, a party conmiles beyond Rockville, and that the army had sisting of nine men, myself included of the approached Monocacy fiver, the bridges over city of Charleston, conferred freedom on our which, or a portion of them, had been destroyed selves, five women, and three children; and to by the rebels." Jackson, Fitzhugh Lee and the government of the United States we gave Longstreet crossed at Edward's Ferry on the the Planter, a gunboat which cost nearly thirty 7th, with 40,000 men. At the latest advices thousand dollars, together with six large guns, there was a large force at Leesburg under Lee.

Jenkins' whole force of guerrillas in Western

The state of the latest advices from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 24 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder howitzer to a 100-pound are large guns, from a 25 pounder how are large guns are lar Virginia have been met by our troops near friend, Rear-Admiral Dupont, where we wish Ged Humer has arrived at Washington from crushed out forever."

U. S. SENATOR RESIGNED. Hon. James F. Simmons, of Rhode Island, resigned his seat, in the U. S. Senate, on the 5th inst. The General Assembly forthwith elected Lieut. Gov. Samuel G. Arnold to fill his place for the remainder of the term which expires on the 4th of March

MAINE STATE ELECTION: Returns from one hundred and forty-nine cities and towns give the ville, Ky., Sept. 12, states that Gen. Morgan, following aggregate votes for Governor: Coburn 28,700; Bradbury 22,291; Jameson 3112. Coburn's Republican majority 3297. His ultimate majority, it is estimated, will be between 7000 and 8000. Compared with the vote of last year this will be a falling off on the Republican vote of between 4000 and 5000. Four Republican A Cincinnati dispatch of the 12th, says Gen. Congressmen are elected. The Democrats Bragg is coming up from Sparta, Tenn., by have probably elected one, Hon. L. D. Sweat,

VERMONT STATE ELECTION. The Bellows from 25,000 to 30,000, according to the whole number of votes cast. The vote is very light in almost every instance, owing to the little interest felt in mere political affairs, and also to Maj. Gen. Pope has been placed in command the fact that there are at least 10,000 voters in f the army of the Northwest, to look after the the army. The election emphatically signifies Vermont, without regard to political parties,

MEETING OF GOVERNORS. The meeting at Quebec of the Governors of British North American Provinces, and their leading minis-Moore of Louisiana, before New Orleans fell Britain and the Governors who represent her,

black men is not to be despised. Necessity is Atrocious Conspiracy. The editor of the quite a successful teacher, and possibly the Springfield (Ill.) State Journal has seen a let-Government may yet be brought to see that sol- ter written to Gov. Yates, by, a man who has diers who will fight for the Union should not be just volunteered into one of the regiments raised excluded from our armies because thny happen in Egypt. He acknowledges that he has been a K. G. C. for nearly a year, but now makes a It is but a few weeks ago that Gov. Tod, of clean breast of it. He says that it had been de-Ohio, refused the services of two regiments of termined upon by a concerted movement upon free colored men of that state, tendered him to an agreed day, to throw all the trains on the do guard duty over a camp of rebel prisoners, thus relieving for active service, two regiments.

Machines called "clasps" are to be used for the of white men. If, by the want of troops to defend it, Cincinnati should now be destroyed, it is possible that Gov. Tod may see his mistake.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, has issued and then the traitors are to give the signal to Governor Morton, of Indiana, has issued a the train to pass on. The time chosen is the groclamation exempting from the draft the day when the largest number of volunteers will

shall be deemed an equivalent for such exemption. the country killing the Union men and laying Secretary Seward declares that the most re- waste their property. The writer asseverates liable and useful information obtained by our most religiously that such a project is in progenerals in the south comes from the negro. cess of incubation, and he calls the attention of GENERAL McDowell. It is to this unfortu- the state authorities most earnestly to it. The

21st of July. The whole army is now unaniver Gazette states that the remains of a Miss mous in denouncing him, and the Pennsylva-nia Reserves (what is left of them) have thrown down their arms and refused to submit any lona short distance. When the coffin lid was Sight and Banks. The people here are raised, it was found that the body had been raised, it was found that the body had been raised, it was found that the body had been passing into a state of petrifaction. It had not passing into a state of petrifaction. It had not fully attained that state, but was about as solid at noon, to-day, these two Generals were at a slimestone, and also strikingly resembling the

ched the sidewalk, a large crowd was around relieved from draft unless exempted by the laws

Reneral Sigel is looking very thin, but in good lealth. He and General Banks, have plenty to lo just now.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times. Dr. Nathaniel Batchelder of Epping, N. H., vation of discipline. The telegraph states that as been arrested for treasonable talk by order the new regulations have had an excellent efof the Governor, and is now confined at Fort feet in ridding the city of the lazy and loafing constitution. The Manchester American says: officers who have been lounging about the city, This dirty, malignant traitor was heard yes- and from their pretensions and bluster been a

of Inquiry, not only upon this special charge, but into all his actions as a general officer. NEW YORK, Sept. 10. The Times Port Roy- SAD Scenes. - The Hartford Times says that

but organized into companies and uniformed .- many weeks, probably, the poor Hungarian will The exact time of commencing the work of enisting to colored regiments is not stated, but it of one/of her noblest and most gifted sons. s expected to be soon. Gen. Saxton's visit to Foreign, Garabaldi after a sharp contest

- CALL TO THE PARTY OF THE PART

According to the Richmond Despatch, the rebel army sent against Gen. Pope numbered 150 000 With all Gen. Pone's re-enforcements; his army never exceeded 60,000.

THE ROMANCE OF WAR. Among the volumteers of one of the companies from Clayton Co., Iowa, was one of youthful appsarance and fair features, giving its name as Augustus Williams, aged 18. At the organization of the company, uspicions were so strong in the minds of the officers that it was not a boy, that a committee ward confessed that it was a girl. A twin brother had fallen in the service of his country, and Augusta thought to go forth and be avenged N. W. BIXBY.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. Weerly Miss of Receipps for the Star.

New Hampshire.—B. F. Berry, W. Campton; J. Brown, Bradford; E. H. McIntire, E. Canaan; D. Boynton, Woodstock; M. Lucas, S. Wolfboro; J. G. White, E. Andover; J. B. Hurd, Newport; J. Serbner, Raymond; J. C. French, Sandwich;

MAINE.—A. Harriman, Anburn; C. M. Smith, W. Buxton; F. A. C. Clark, Bloomfield;

VERMONT.—W. D. Avery, Corinth; E. F. Buzzell, Northfield; C. A. Story, Underfull;

MASS, & R. I.—C. P. Harriman, Boston; R. C. Pray, Lawrence: Lawrence;
NEW YORK.—B. Stratton, Little Valley; R. Salmons, Lowville; J. Fox, Ashford; L. C. M. Brown, S. OTHER STATES.—I. W. MoNut, Patriot, Ia., (to No. Vaid, Sencea, Wis.; W. MoNut, Patriot, Ia., (to No. 2, Vol. 33;) M. A. Smith, J. A. Wellar, Athens, Pa., B. Cummings, Coldwater, Mich.; S. Morceroft, halfont O.—81,50 cach.

G. W. Scott, Factoryville, N. Y.; A. J. Piersons, xford, Wis.; J. S. Kent, Eaton Center; F. H. Briggs, Dieonta, N. Y.; A. Whitcomb, Barryville, Mich.; A. M. Eastman, Concord, Min.; S. J. Towle, Hilladale, Mich.; (to No. 52, Vol. 37;) Z. Allen, Jackson, Mich.; Mich.; (to No. 52, Vol. 37;) Z. Allen, Jackson, Mich.; Long, C. Brockway, Manteno, Ill., (to No. 22, Vol. 38)—42,00 cach. 10wa; C. Brockway, Manteno, Ill., (to No. 22, Vol. 38)

—\$2.00 cach.

H. Dibble, Spring Arbor, Mich.; A. B. Carr, Fairbury, Ill.; W. Olmstead, Grandville, Mich.—\$3,00 cach.

M. L. Tebbetts, Levant, Mc., 71; E. Persons, Tiffin, O., 5,69, (to No. 26, Vol. 38); H. L. Jones, Lima Conter, Wis., 5,00, (to No. 36, Vol. 37); C. Kelsey, Nashua, 1,60; J. Bennett, W. Brattleboro, Vt., 4,00; H. A. Smith, Wheeler Station, Ia., 6,75; J. L. Odell, Lako Village, 30; P. E. Chadwick, E. Pitcaira, N. Y., 1,00; S. Krum, Gillead, Mich., 5,6; J. M. Sayles, Pascoag, R. L., 86; G. Forker, Rome, Ia., 75.

Receipts for Books. D. C. Ellsworth, ,52; C. M. Sewell, 2,41; E. H. Lib-Subscribers for the Star.

E. G. Cook, 1; J. M. Woodman, 1; M. Jefferson, N. Tufts, 1; H. Holmes, 1; A. C. Babbett, 1; A. astman, 4; T. E. Wells, 1; S. D. Bates, 1; J. J. Let

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J. W. BARKER, Treasurer THE REGISTER FOR 1863

9,40

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M. W. Pray has fitted up a suite of DENTAL ROOMS at 129 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, Tuesdays and Wednesdays I am at my Office in Exeter, N. H. [24tf] M. W. PRAY.

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

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Married

In Raymond, by Rev. J. Fullonton, Mr. John M. Smith to Miss Mary A. Austin of Concord.

In Loudon, Aug. 10, by Rev. H. S. Sleeper, Mr. John B. Marden of Northfield, and Miss Francis R. Moody of Upper Glimanton.

In West Fairlee, Vt., Aug. 12, by Rev. D. S. Frost, Rev. Ophir Shipman of Roxbury, Vt., and Miss L. Jane Hosford of Bradford, Vt.

In Salisbury, Mass., September 7, by Rev. T. V. Haines, Mr. Joseph Moulton of Newton, and Miss Lydia R. Swett of Amesbury, Mass.

In North Providence, R. I., Aug. 2; by Rev. A. R. Rhradbury, Mr. Geo. H. Alexander of Smithfield, and Miss Deborah Hooper of North Providence.

In Poestenkil, N. Y., on the 3d inst., by Rev. I. B. Coleman, Rev. A. W. Hendrick, Jr., and Miss Harrikt Horron, both of Poestenkill. By Rev. N. W. Bixby, Sept. 2d, Mr. Sears T. Richards and Miss Cynthia W. Baker, both of Lodomhio, lows, awrence, Mass., Aug. 31st, by Rev. J. Burnham ards and MissLyama. Iowa. In Lawrence, Mass. Aug. 3lat. by Rev. J. Burnham Davis, Mr. James H. Ashworth and Miss Isabelle Slater, both of L.

NOTICE. .

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, Marshall Shores, his time to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WILLIAM SHORES.

Witness, Dayid R. Buzzell, Charles P. Buzzell.
Ellsworth, Sept. 1, 1862.

AGENTS WANTED.

RITHER Ladies or Gentlemen, to sell a neat pocket edition of the Historical War Map, also fine Steel Engravings Fortraits, Packages of Stationery, &c. Ladies will find the Susiness both profitable and agreeable. For particulars address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 3w]. 515 Washington St., Boston. 3w]

Poetry.

THE STARLESS CROWN.

"They that turn many to righteousness shall shir as the stars forever and ever."—Danyel 12:3. Wearied and worn with earthly cares, I yielded t I thought, whilst slumbering on my couch in midnight's solemn gloom, I heard an angel's silvery voice, and radiance filled my room.
A gentle touch awakened me, a gentle whisper said:
"Arise, O sleeper! follow me," and through the air we fled;
We left the earth so far away that like a speck it

And heavenly glory, calm and pure, across our path-

Still on we went: my soul was wrapped in silent ecstacy; I wondered what the end would be, what next should

meet mine eye.

I knew not how we journeyed through the pathless fields of light,
When suddenly a change was wrought, and I was clothed in white;
We stood before a city's walls, most glorious to behold; We passed through streets of glistening pearl; o'er

streets of purest gold. night;
The glory of the Lord was there, the Lamb himself its light.

Bright angels paced the shining streets, sweet mu-sic filled the air,

And white-robed saints, with glittering crowns, from every clime were there.

And some that I had loved on earth stood with them round the throne:

All worthy is the Lamb," they sang, "the glory his alofe!"

But fairer far then all her?

face, And as I gazed he smiled on me with wondrous love and grace.

Lowly I bowed before his throne, o'erjoyed that I at Had gained the object of my hopes—that earth at length was past.

And then in solemn tones, He said, "Where is the That ought to sparkle on thy brow, adorned with w thou hast believed on me, and life, through me, is thine, But where are all those radiant stars that in thy crown should shine?

Yonder the seest a glorious throng, and stars on every how: For every soul they led to me they wear a jewel now; And such thy bright reward had been, if such had been thy deed— If thou hadst sought some wandering feet in paths of peace to lead.

"I did not mean that thou shouldst tread the way of life alone;
But that the clear and shining light which round thy shone other weary feet to my bright home of rest, And thus, in blessing those around, thou hadst thy-self been blest."

self been blest."

The vision faded from my sight, the voice no longer spake; A spell seemed brooding o'er my soul, which long I feared to break,
And when at last I gazed around, in morning's glimmering light, My spirit fell o'erwhelmed beneath that vision's

I rose and wept with chastened joy that 'yet I dwelt That yet another hour was mine, my faith by works to show; That yet some sinner I might tell of Jesus' dying And help to lead some weary soul to seek a home above.

And now, while on the earth, I stay, my motto this shall be:
"To live no longer for myself, but Him who died And graven on my inmost soul, this word of truth "They that turn many to the Lord, bright as the stars shall shine."

The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star. AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

The night, gloomy and dark with clouds, crept down among the tents. The pickets had been changed, the sentries posted, and the weary though idle soldiers had eaten their comfortless suppers, and were gathered in groups around the fires. The prisoner was in solitude and darkness. The shutters had been closed, and the door locked. He could hear the voices of men without, who kept watch and ward over him. "What hope was there of escape? But he remembered the words of his sable friend, and resolved not to

At length all was still without. Everything which intercepted his vision seemed withdrawn, and he looked away into the distance, and saw scenes which were hidden in the daylight. He saw a cottage among the hills. where in a dimly lighted room a fair woman knelt beside a cradle bed;

"And he knew the mother was trying to trace The father's look in the infant's face."

But her own was clouded with anxiety, and pale with watching. He saw her tears fall on the face of the child, which slept unconscious of her sorrow: and he heard words of agonizing prayer in which his own name was mingled. He looked again and saw another home, where a father and mother, bowed with sorrow, more than age, sat by their solitary hearth. "Thank God," he said, "They do not know the worst! But why is this permitted to come upon us? What is it that has set brother against brother, and father against son, involving the whole nation in sorrow and in blood?"

Then his thoughts went back over the his ry of the past years, and in the midnight darkness of his prison, a light was shed on the course of events, which revealed the hand of God in them, as he had never seen it before. He remembered the words of that song, which it was forbidden to sing beyond the Potomac We wait beneath the furnace-blast

We wait beneath the furnace-bit
The pangs of transformation;
Not painlessly doth God recast
And mould anew the nation.
Hot burns the fire
When wrongs expire,
Nor spares the hand
That from the land
Uproots the ancient evil." Uproots the ancient evil."

He repeated several times,_ " Hot burns the fire

and then, clasping his hands he murmured, "O God! how long?"-and must the innocent suffer with the guilty? must the right-

" Are you sure, Sam?" was the anxious

Yes, Massa, sure." And he whispered it. in his ear. An P'se got de Cap'n overcoat 'Tisn't ies de color ob Massa's, so he'd' best put it on, and den dar'll be no spicions

They walked boldly up to the sentinel, who her to forgive him. " "And O!" he says-" Captain Park," was the truthful reply.

The countersign was given, and they were permitted to pass on. The darkness covered them, and the heavy themselves in the open road beyond the ene-

tain, quite bewildered.

ober it 'nough times for ole Massa-pity of I can't go dis time for myseff."

"Ten miles, Massa. Lor dat's nuffin good road all de way."

n set to guard me?" Sam laughed. "Yes, Massa, but no danger, dey'll wake 'fore mornin'. I gib'd em medicine 'nough to last em dat long."

with intellectual acquirement or elegant accomplishment. A well regulated mind can find time for all. When a girl is nine or ten

ty 'nough good tings. So I takes a pie, and not stand by and see others do them. lifts up de top, and spreads de powder in; and to-night, when all is still, I carries it to

have you courage? Can you fight?" "Massa, de black man can fight, of he has weapons; but who gibs em to him! dat 'ar-he knows how to die."

"Would you die for the freedom of you "I'd die for much less 'an dat ar-I'd die

for de freedom ob my wife." Your people do not all feel so. They are generally contented and happy.

' Massa doesn't know," said the negro, in dignantly. 'Why then do they not rise and take their

"Why?"-the word was hissed between his clenched teeth. "Massa knows why. Blood 'nough's been spilt in vain-now we bides our time."

Just as the morning dawned they reached ly received by his companions in arms, who with reference to Gen. Butler's famous prohad mourned him lost, perhaps dead.

Not many days after this, the army movthe beating of his heart.

The battle was over-the Fort had surthe entrenchments. It was Sabbath, but how conduct toward the officers and soldiers they unlike any other Sabbath those men had seen! met with. Losing all sense of shame and de-

Captain Park and his Colonel, followed by the negro Sam, walked through the trenches where the gallant Smith charged upon the rebels. The dead lay in heaps, and the ground was slippery with blood. Sam bent over an officer, who had fallen forward—and turning his disfigured face to the light, uttered an exclamation of horror. Park turned—one allowed with impurity to treat either soldier.

this too much for you?" on the mangled corpse. Sam came to his side. With a look of pity, he said, "Massa, make it "lawful for any constable belonging

The captain turned to him. "God help used such strong language with reference to it. The colonel said to Sam, "Stay by the me!" he said. " He is my brother."

Truly, O God, "Thou hast showed Thy people hard things; Thou hastanade us to drink wine of astonishment;" and coming gen- GEN. MITCHEL AND HIS NEGRO SPY. erations will bedew the pages of our history with pitying tears, saying, "Alas for the people which trusted in oppression, which be- ty of that damnable institution in preference came vain in robbery! When God rose up to to the suppression of the rebellion. Gen. Mitchel is not only an officer, but a soldier. avenge the down-trodden. He made them like the chaff of the summer threshing floor."

YOUR HEARTS, BOYS.

was a smart, active, fearless fellow. The boys thought a good deal of him, and he thought a good deal of him, and he thought a good deal of himself.

On one occasion, his father had business which called him far away; and, as the eldest of one hundred and twenty miles to protect, cent suffer with the guilty? must the righteous and the wicked perish together in the
flames we have kindled?"

There was a noise outside. A bolt was
cautiously withdrawn, and a shutter opened.
Captain Park raised the window, and a voice
whispered, "Massa's on de lookout when de
moon sets?"

"Aye," was the whispered reply.

"Get out dem-softly—softly."

The command was obeyed and the prisonerfound himself in the open air. He took the
black hand extended to him, and without a
word they crept several rods through the
darkness and raim. The negro stopped and
said, "We's got to face de sentry, but I'se
got de word."

The command was obeyed and the prisonerfound himself in the open air. He took the
black hand extended to him, and without a
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got de word."

The command was obeyed and the prisonerfound himself in the open air. He took the
bl

pected what the matter really was, only he "He shall have his liberty, and so shall all was too proud to own it. He knew it was his others who aid me," said General Mitchel, treatment of his mother that troubled him; and in an instant conceived a plan to surand, for a long while he tried to sleep it off, or think of something else, or excuse himself in one way or another. Happily John did of War: **Shall I guarantee, to all negroos not succeed. Conscience would do its work, and John listened to all it said; and the con- the enemy's movements, their liberty and my quence was, that pretty near midnight-for protection?"

levelled his piece, saying, "Who comes now that he is a man," it was the sweetest moment of my life, when I was forgiven." That hour was the turning-point in the boy's life, If he had hardened himself that night, the next day he would probably have behaved worse than before, and so on and on, until the bad boy had become the bad man. But John yielded to the voice of conscience falling rain prevented any sounds of their and he made thorough work of it. He confootsteps being heard, and so they crept unfessed his fault, and asked to be forgiven, and observed between the pickets, and soon found experienced the sweets (they are real sweets) of forgiveness. The next day John's man-agement was improved. He was more kind and considerate towards his brothers and sisy's lines.

and considerate towards his brothers and sisWhen they were at a safe distance, Sam' ters, and respectful towards his mother; and drew a long breath. "Bress de Lord," he he was prepared by it afterwards to taste the sweets of God's forgiveness and favor. And weets of God's lorgiveness and layor. And his word to every boy now is, "If you have wronged your mother, be sure to own your fault, and ask to be forgiven." Harden not your hearts, boys.—Early Days.

DOMESTIC DUTTES.

A knowledge of domestic duties, says Child, is beyond all price to a woman. Every one of our sex ought to know how to sew, tend a household. In every situation of life, "We may be followed-were there not high or low, this sort of knowledge is of great advantage. There is no necessity that the gaining of such information should interfere with intellectual acquirement or elegant ac-"How is this, Sam? You give them medto feel responsible for the manner in which "Yes, Massa sees, I'se took care of de her part is performed, such as her own mendsick soldiers, and de doctor gabe em powders ing, washing the cups and putting them in place, cleaning silver or dusting and arrangliage, come hand; some days of the cups are larger to make em sleep. Den says I, dese yere ing parlors. This should not be occasionally, may come handy some day; so I saves some; and neglected whenever she feels it conven-and yesterday, while I'se tinking what to do, ient; she should consider it her department. some ladies drove up to Massa's tent, and gabe me a box for Massa, wid der compliments. I jest peeps in—der's pies, and plenments. I jest peeps in—der's pies, and plen-

CLARA'S LOVE.

de men, who's set to watch de yankee, and Caught at last! you little wretch!--You, de men, who's set to watch de yankee, and says I, Cap'n Park sends dis yere to you. Dey's mighty glad to get it, and say, de Cap'n bery kind. O lor! Didn't dey eat it quick. No need fear-dev'll sleep sound as babies. who liked a sensible face better than a hand-The officer laughed. "You are not a fool who could look up seven feet in the air, with-Sam," he said. "You want freedom, and out a particle of awe, and who reverenced you set yourself to work for it. You have grey heads only when they let you alone; cunning. You can plan and execute; but you, whose ambition, in the man you loyed was to be bounded only by the skies; -you caught !- and with what?

No celestial, with bluey eyes and haloed Dar's head; no name emblazoned in the constellaone ting he knows. Slavery's teached him tions; no earthly loftiness for men to admire more than they love:—well, what is he? Great—handsome—learned—gifted?

Wealth, honors, titles ?- None. 'Da simple charm, but rare;—a soul!

Miscellany.

LORD PALMERSTON AND GENERAL

We extract the following from the commu nication of the Maine correspondent of the London Patriot of July 31st.

"Before closing this communication, may ask what strange misconception is it that the Federal lines, and the Captain was joyful- Lord Palmerston and others have taken up lamation at New Orleans, that it excites his deepest indignation, that he attaches to it the epithet of infamous, and that he blushes ed on Fort Donelson, and Captain Park to think that it came from a man of the Anwas among the men engaged on that hard- glo-Saxon race?" (See Patriot, June 19th.) fought and bloody field. He knew that brother, once so tenderly beloved, still indeed so dear, was probably among the foe, and the solution of the words are with the North, such expressions coming from the very head of the Governthough he did his duty as a brave man should, ment, as well as from other sources, appear to yet a strange horror at times almost stopped give the lie to our statements. The real state of the case is, that on the taking of New Or-leans, the ladies (?) of that city, presuming The battle was over—the Fort had sur-on their sex to screen them from punishment, rendered, and the Federal army had extered commenced a course of the most outrageous Some utterly exhausted, and indifferent to en in ribaldry and obscenity, using language everything but rest, stretched themselves on which no decent journalist would put in print the cold, wet ground and slept; others busied In addition to these assaults with the tongue, the cold, wet ground and slept; others busied in addition to these assaults with the tongue, themselves among the dead and wounded; performing alike for friends and foes, those kind offices which humanity will not deny to thrown at them. This was borne at first, but as the nuisance increased, it was necessary to

glance told him the fatal fruth. Pale, and faint with horror, he staggered back.

Colonel caught his arm.

The colonel caught his arm.

The colonel caught his arm.

In this: Would any woman in London be allowed with impunity to treat either soldier or civilian, rich or poor, as these New Orleans women treated the United States soldiers? Does not the Metropolitan Police Act Colonel caught his arm.

"Are you sick, Captain," he said, "or is this too much for you?"

He stood still, gazing with fixed, stony eyes

The stood still, gazing with fixed in the stood still in the stoo what shall I do?"

"What do you mean, Sam?" demanded the Colonel. "Who is this man, if you as stringent as Gen. Butler's order, and Lord

body till I return;" and he led his friend to ed without one person being arrested. It was only to be known that women so acting were to be held accountable, and they became discreet enough to avoid such a result." H.

The same obedience which he requires from the officers beneath him he himself renders to

NIGHT FEELINGS; OR HARDEN NOT his superiors.
Order No. 3, which by this time must be world-wide in its notoriety, extended over the division of Gen. Mitchel. Like a wall of John H-was a bluff boy of fifteen. He adamant, it hemmed him in on all sides, and

it was as late as that—the boy got up—stole "Yes," responded the Secretary of War; to his mother's chamber, and, with tears in his eyes and penitence in his heart, begged ask for." "Yes," responded the Secretary of War;

Sam Gardiner was sent for. He was told gratitude of the people of this country, in that he should be free if he accomplished support of whose integrity he has so nobly what Gen. Mitchel desired him to do. The fallen, tall form of the negro straightened; his face We notice in a communication from Washgleamed with an almost superhuman intelli-

rebel camps. The rapid and brilliant suc-cesses of Gen. Mitchel (he frankly admits)

Some time ago there lived in Edinburgh awell-known grumbler, named Sandy Black, whose often-recurring fits of spleen or indigestion produced some amusing scenes of senseless irritability, which were highly relshed by all except the brute's good, patient little wife. One morning Sandy rose, bent on a quarrel; the haddies and eggs were excellent, done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening; and break-fast passed without the looked-for cause of What will you have for dinner Sandy?"

"A chicken, madam," said the husband. "Roast or boiled?" asked the wife.
"Confound it, madam, if you had been a
ood and considerate wife, you'd have known

richd sat down to dinner; the fish was eaten in silence, and, on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out, "Boiled chicken! I hate it, madam.

er chicken, roasted to a turn.

A WALK WITH THOREAU.

paths of his own. He knew every track in the snow or on the ground, and what creature could reveal his operations to a wily foe, evhad taken his path before him. One must submit abjectly to such a guide, and the read to submit a guide, and the r

shoes, strong gray trousers, to brave shrub-oak and smilax, and to climb a tree for a fury of the contest. His march was rapid, oak and smilax, and to climb a tree for a lury of the contest. His march was rapid, hawk's or a squirrel's nest. He waded into the pool for the water-plants, and his strong legs were no insignificant part of his armor.

On the day I speak of he looked for the Menyanthes, detected it across the wide pool, and, on examination of the flowrets, decided that it had been in flower five days. He drow that it had been in flower five days. He drew out of his breast pocket his diary, and read the names of all the plants that should bloom on this day, whereof he kept account as a banker when his notes fall due. The Cypripedium not due till to-morrow. He thought that if waked from a traver in this case. that, if waked from a trance in this swamp, he could tell by the plants what time of the year it was within two days. The redeter was flying about, and pleasantly the fine grosbeaks, whose brilliant scarlet makes the gazer wipe his eye, and whose fine clear note Thoreau compared to that of a tanager which had got rid of its hoarseness. Presently he heard a note which he called that of the night-warbler, a bird he had never identified, waps, when he saw it, was in the act of diving down into a tree or bush, and which it was vain to seek; the only bird that sings indifferently by night and by day. I told him he must beware of finding and hooking it, lest life should have nothing more to show him.—

Having read in the Country Gentleman several ways for a young man desirous of obtaining a livelihood by farming to do, I thought perhaps a few ideas I might suggest would not be out of the way. Although young and inexperienced myself, in the ways of working the same is obtained, had been in search of twelve years, which alwaps, when he saw it, was in the act of diving

THE WAY LANE DOES IT.

Secession residents of Leavenworth, Kansas, having refused to obey the call for the cation. At eighteen he bid adieu militia to organize and drill, Gen. Lane had and mother, and started with nothing but an militia to organize and drill, Gen. Lane had them arrested and placed in the camp of the negro regiments, where they are placed on fatigue duty in and around the camp. The fatigue duty in and around the camp. The

ens of Leavenworth of secession proclivities carrying wood and water for a lot of darkies, d going through the manual in line with patriots. Verily, if a white man wants to be as good as a nigger in Kansas, he will have to behave himself."

GUARDING REBEL PROPERTY IN TENNESSEE.

A soldier writing to the Chicago Tribune rotests against General John A. Logan's ourse of guarding rebet property.
"To be a traitor is to belong to a privilegourse of guarding rebel property. He says : ed class, while to be a Union soldier is too often to stand guard over some rebel's the month.—A FARMER'S SON, in Country to keep his own negroes from stealing it. This we did not enlist to do. I for ne dislike to guard a man's field while he

GEN. PHILIP KEARNEY. This distinguished warrior, who was killed in one of the late ant net income. The fishes are fed regularly pattles, as his name imports, was of Irish descent, and was born in New Jersey. He repared himself for the practice of law, but spawn in season. Millions of suckers are always being imbued with a strong military raised to feed the hungry beauties of the spirit, he joined the army in 1837 as Lieutenant in the U. S. First Dragoons. Two years subsequently he served as a volunteer in the Frog Hunting. The catching of frogs at French army in Algiers, saw hard service, and gained the highest encomiums from his able trade. For three or four seasons past two commanding officers. During the Mexican war he did glorious service as Captain of Dragoons, and was brevetted Major for his Auburn a barrel of frogs for the New York Dragoons, and was brevetted Major for his daring gallantry. He lost an arm at San Antonio. After the war in Mexico was over he went to California to command an expedition against the Indians on the Columbia river, and did much by his tact, courage and cool bravery to further prove himself a noble soldier. He then went to the European continent, and acted as a staff officer in the French army in its Italian, campaign. When the real bellion broke out he returned home and offered himself for service. He was placed at ters are then carefully skinned and cut off, the head of a New Jersey brigade, and his packed in barrels and sent to their destinathe head of a New Jersey brigade, and his deeds during the last year have been the tion. They generally secure two or three praise of all tongues. As a gallant and intrepid soldier his name will live forever in the dred.—Auburn Advertiser.

tall form of the negro straightened; his face gleamed with an almost superhuman intelligence. The man who was but a despised body-servant before, seemed suddenly to have been transformed into another being. In reply to questions propounded to him, he suggested a plan by which daily information could be obtained of, the enemy's movements along the entire line of 120 miles.

We notice in a communication from Washington to the St. Louis *Republican*, brief sketches of the officers who are associated with Gen. Pope in the Virginian campaign, and among them the following graphic description of Gen. Kearney's peculiarities.

"And with him (Pope) goes Philip Kearney, the thunderbolt, the one armed demon of battaleng the property of the second of the Relbam gate. (Absoluted, and that very day

His plan was adopted, and that very day put in execution. From that day until Gen. Mitchel left for Washington, information was obtained of all that was transpiring in the obtained of all that was transpiring in the

cesses of Gen. Mitchel (he frankly admits) could not have been accomplished without the aid of the negro, and that aid never could have been obtained without first guaranteeing to him liberty and protection.

Gen. Isaac Ingalls Stevens. Gen. Stevens, who fell in battle at Chantilly, near Fairfax Court House, Va., recently, when the gallant Kearney also gave up his life in the cause of his country, was a native of Massa-abusetts. Gen. Stevens was a native of Analysista. chusetts. Gen. Stevens was a native of Andover, and graduated at West Point in 1839, taking the highest rank, and entering the army as Lieutenant of Engineers. At the commencement of the Mexican war he was Adjutant of the Corps of Engineers, distinguished. himself by the most daring courage, sound judgment and professional skill, and was twice brevetted for meritorious conduct. He was severely wounded in the attack on the City of Mexico. At the close of the Mexican war Brevet Major Stevens was attached to the Coast Survey as principal assistant to Pro-fessor Bache, and had charge of the Coast 1853. On the accession of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency in 1853 Major Stevens re-"Roast or boiled?" asked the wife.

"Gonfound it, madam, if you had been a good and considerate wife, you'd have known before this what I liked," Sandy growled out, and, slamming the door behind him, left the house. It was in spring, and a friend who was present heard the little wife say, "Sandy's bent on a disturbance to-day; I shall not please him, do what I can."

The dinner-time came, and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner; the fish was eaten in the vicinity of Washington, and had in the vicinity of Washington, and had

A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled."

GEN. SIGEL. Gen. Sigel has shown on the Potomac, as he did at Pea Ridge, some of the hicken, roasted to a turn.

Madam, I wont eat roast chicken," roar-have been seen since the war began. There At the instant a broiled chicken, with mushleen cooked!"

At the instant a broiled chicken, with mushrooms, was placed on the table.

"Without green peas!" roared the grumbler.

"Here they are deer "sect since the war began. There
is no praise too high for his brilliant generalship. We copy from the New York Post a

few words which attempt to do him justice:

"It will be remembered by our readers
that he had just come up from the Rappahannock, where he had for four days held the ad-"Here they are, dear," said Mrs. Black.
"How dare you spend my money in that ay?"
"They were a present," said the wife, in"They were a present," said the wife, interrupting him.

Rising from his chair and rushing from the room, amid a roar of laughter from his friend, he clinched his fist and shouted, "How dare you receive a present without my leave?"

and then, after a rest of only four hours, ne again took the advance in the most moment-ous struggle which our arms have waged with rebellion.

No precaution was overlooked by him which ward against defeat or insure success.

might guard against defeat or insure success. The General was not miles in the rear, ready It was a pleasure and a privilege to walk with him. He knew the country like a fox or a bird, and passed through it as freely as by submit abjectly to such a guide, and the reward was great.

Under his arm he carried an old music book to press plants; in his pocket, his diary and pencil, a spy-glass for birds, microscope, jack-knife and twine. He wore a straw hat, stout shoes, strong gray trousers to braye shoes.

Some Christians are like to Pharaoh's lean pel and their teachers; and this age is full of such Christians.

Agricultural, Etc.

and as soon as you find it you become its prey."—Atlantic Monthly.

I have often heard my father speak of his experience, some of which I will briefly relate. At fifteen years his mind was fully made up to be a farmer. To that he devoted his energies, and boy though he was, was fully assured that he would never have any other vofatigue duty in and around the camp. The St. Louis Republican remarks:

'This is what we call punishing the unruly with a vengeance. We guess nothing more humiliating could be done with white men than to put them into such a black bastile as Col. William's camp, guarded, disciplined, and made to do fatigue duty in camp by a parcel of niggers. We think we see the citizens of Leavenworth of secession proclivities down, with five years to pay the ba worked it eight years, then sold, and was worth at that time \$2100. Worked a farm on shares for two years—was then worth \$3100. Then bought a farm for \$4500, having it so arranged that the payments would be made from the grain and meat raised on the farm. When that was paid for, sold again and bought another for \$8200. By improving in fencing and building, the farm is now worth \$13,000. Many young men, who com menced with nothing, have now good homes, surrounded with all the comforts of life. Working a farm on shares, he thinks, is quite as profitable for a young man as working by

A TROUT FACTORY IN CONNECTICUT. lips through the corn to shoot me. We have, Messrs. Dunham, Kellogg & Ives, of Hartso far, done all we could to oblige them.— ford, have a large trout factory in Glasten-When we first came here, fearing that we bury, Conn., where trout are hatched by arshould injure their court house, we went out tificial means. The number now in the pond and encamped on the bare ground without is between 40,000 and 50,000 and rapidly intents. Then we commenced guarding their creasing. When the stock reaches the num-hen roosts and pig-pens, and we have been at ber of half a million, they estimate a yield of 58,000 pounds per annum. As they will bring in the market from 25 to 30 cents per

@bituaries.

Particular Notice A Persons wishing obituaries published in the Morning Star, who do not

Died in Weare, Aug. 14, sister Sukry Kimball., H., Railroads. The shortest and most direct reife of Samuel Kimball, aged 70. She was a worfrom New York, Worcester, Boston, Salem, New York, Worcester, Boston,

She lived a devoted Christian. She has left an aged husband, almost blind, with children, to mourn their greaf loss. Funeral löth. Remarks by Rev. Mosses Folsom.

M. F.

Died in Thornton, Aug. 20, sister Lydia B., wife of Bro. Thomas Boynton, aged 80. She experienced religion in early life, and was baptized and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Ellsworth in 1810. In 1829, at the organization of the F. W. Baptist church at Thornton Gore, she united with the same, and remained a worthy member until death. She was amiable and affectionate as a wife and mother, obliging as a neighbor, and a consistent Christian. For several months before her decase, her mental, faculties became much impaired, but as the religion of the Bible was her theme the most of her life, she could speak of hef hope and unwavering confidence in God until near the last; but though she is gone, her counsel and example yet speak to her bereaved husband and children, brether and friends, saying, Follow me as I followed Christ, and share with me the great reward. Funeral services by the writer.

Died Aug. 10, David Stouy, 3d, of Underhill, Vt., aged 3l. He was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle before Richmond, by the rebels, and for twenty days suffered from hunger and undressed wounds; was then sent back to our lines and carried to the Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, where he died from his wounds. He enlisted last September in company K. 5th Vermont regiment, and was ever noted for his bravery and cool courage. He was also a faithful Christian, a kind, husband and a loving father. He leaves a companion, two children, besides a large circle of mourning relatives. His remains were brought to his native town for interpositions are relatives. His remains were brought to his native town for interposition of the properties of the mother of the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Lowell Railroads at 7.30 a. M. and New York via Morntel Profile and White Mountains; also connecting at the Profile and White Mountains; ariving at the Profile and Ne

also a faithful Christian, a kind, husband and a loving father. He leaves a companion, two children, besides a large circle of mourning relatives. His remains were brought to his native town for interment, and followed to their last home by a large concourse of mourning friends. Funeral sermon by the writer.

Died in New Portland, Me., Aug. 5, sister Doncas Willer, aged about 80. The subject of this notice experienced a pardon of her sins when about 18 years old, was baptized by him who was afterwards her husband and joined the Freewill Baptists. Some years after she and her husband thought it advisable, to join the Methodists; but her sympathies were with the F. W. Baptists. Her life was exemplary. She leaves brothers and a sister, but they mourn not as those who have no hope. She made the arrangements for her funeral and everything was done agreeably to her request. Funeral services by the writer.

WM. ABBOTT.

Died in Sprinfield, Me., of scrofula, May 26, Os-

writer. WM. ABBOTT. do do do Died in Sprinfield, Me., of scrotula, May 26, Oscar F. HUTCHINS, aged 17. He possessed naturally a very aniable disposition, and was highly esteemed by his friends and associates. Although teemed by his friends and associates. Although from a child he seemed to reverence sacred things, he did not profess religion until near the close of life. His last sickness was protracted and distressing, during which he sought the Lord with all his heart, and found him to the joy of his soul. He exhorted all to prepare to meet him in heaven, and often praised God aloud in the midst of his distress. He has left kind parents and affectionate brothers and sisters, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn, in whose memory his dying testimony will long live. His death was triumphant and his end peace. Funeral services by the writer.

E. Winslow.

B. Sacred Melody,

do do Sacred Melody,

do do Church Member's Book

do do Treatise,

do do Treatise,

The town of Smithfield, and lived on the farm on

which he died more than fifty years. By his industry and economy he accumulated thousands. Some

two years since he was deprived of the power of

speech by a paralytic shock, yet he took a deep in
terest in our country's welfare; had his reason to

the last, and gave evidence to his friends that he

was prepared to go.

B. Bowden.

B. Bowden.

Communionist,

do

Chronical

daughter of Dr. A. J. and Mrs. L. W. Marshall, of Nora, Ill., aged 1 year and 10 months.

Died in Lena, Ill., Aug. 27, Mrs. ADALINE, wife of Hiram J. Stickney, aged 36.

Died in Warren, Ill., Aug. 30, of consumption, Mr. CHARLES E. HUNT, aged 33 years, 8 months and 25 days.

Also, same date and place; of dysentery, FRED BENSON HULL, son of N. B. and Mary M. Hull, aged 14 months and 3 days. Funerals by the writer. H. G. WOODWORTH.

H. G. Woodworth.

Died in Standish, Me., Aug. 28, of diptheria, sister
Sarah J. Gray, ejdest daughter of James and Sarah
J. Gray, aged 13 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Sister Gray experienced religion under the labors of
Bro. J. Nason and was baptized and united with the
F. W. Baptist church at White Rock in June, 1861,
of which she remained a worthy member till her depaiture for the church triumphant. She died in the
triumphs of the Christian faith and rejoiced that her
summons came so early.

Died in Standish, Aug. 30, of diptheria, Mr. JonAthan M. Hrooins, aged 28 years, 2 months and
11 days. He leaves a wife and two children, to
gether with numerous relatives, to mourn their loss.

"We have been very much interested in reading

All days. He leaves a wife and two children, to gether with numerous relatives, to mourn their loss.

W. F. BATON.

Died in Strafford, Aug. 11, of lingering and painful scrofulg. Gedroe S. Catz, aged 21 years, 9 months and 21 days. A few weeks before his death he learned to love a pardoning Saviour, who carried him peacefully through "the dark valley." A wife, parents, two brothers, and numerous other friends are thus bereft of one whose life was ever marked with kindness and affection; yet their tears are radiant with the hope of a re-union in heaven. Funeral services by the writer.

Died in Portsmouth, June 3, of croup, my dear little daughter, AMANDA DAVIS, aged 6 years and 6 months. Sudden and unexpected was the stroke. Her sufferings were severe but short. She was a good girl and loved to go to Sabbath school and to meeting. It was hard to have her taken away; but we must submit. We know her taken away; but we must submit. We know her taken away; but we must submit. We know her taken away; but we must submit. We know her taken away; but we must submit. We know her taken away; but we must submit. We know her taken away; but we must submit. We know her taken away; but we must submit. We know her taken away; but we must submit. We know her taken away; but

good girl and loved to go to Sabbath school and to meeting. It was hard to have her taken away; but we must submit. We know she has gone to that beautiful heaven to join a mother, brother and sister, where sickness and sorrow, pain and death, will never enter. We that remain hope, and will try to meet them there. Amanda loved us all dearly, especially her minister and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, whom she always greeted with smiles and kisses. Bidding them and us good by, and impressing a farewell kiss while the chill of death was on her lips, she sweetly fell asleep in Jeaus. J. M. Davis.

Died in Bristol. July 6 of consumption.

she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. J. M. Davis.

Died in Bristol, July 6, of consumption Bro. GH-MAN INGALLS, Jr., aged 64. Bro. Ingalls and his wife, who died but a few months before him, experienced religion in 1839, were baptized and united with the F. W. Baptist church in Alexandria, where they remained as worths, members until 1849, when they were dismissed, and united with the F. W. B. church in Bristol, where they continued until their death. Bro. I. was regarded as a respectable townsman and a consistent Christian. He was entrusted with town business, and officiated in the office of church clerk—in both of which he gave general satisfaction. The last few years of his life to him were years of adversity, while he and his wife were afflicted with poor health, and had sickness and death almost continually in their family—but they bore all with patience and Christian fortitude, and when the time came for them to depart this life, they died in peace in hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. They have left nine children and other relatives, to mourn their loss, but they feel that their

Adbertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

O'N the premises at Hillsdale, State of Michigan, by Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th days of October, 1862, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., will sell over 100 acres of 1M-PROVED LAND, in and adjoining the Village and College grounds, in lots to suit purchasers, from one acre upwards.

Also, 93 acres east of the village. Also, 600 acres, one half improved, 3 miles west of the village, in lots of 40 to 80 acres. Also, over 3000 acres of wild lands lying in the southern tier of towns in Hillsdale County, in lots of 40 to 80 acres. Hillsdale Village is a thriving and healthy village; at which place Hilldale College is located.

Aschedule and brief description of these lands may be obtained after the 5th of Sept. next, by addressing the subscriber at Hillsdale, Hillsdale, Co., Mich.

Terms—One-fourth down; balance, long time.

HON CE BLACKMAR, August 6, 1862.

1. M. HAYNES,

WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup't.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in FLOUR, CORN, FISH, MOLASSES, OIL, PORK, HAMS, and all articles usually found in a Gronay Store. rocery Store.

Also, Paints, Oil, and Glass—all of which ill be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Please call and examine.

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

[8v34

Railroad.

BR. WILLAMS'

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 gradiente 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, Indigestiqn, Head Ache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Feverand Ague, and all kindred complaints.

Kalesy's Vegetable 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, Diarnica or Dysentery, Chol-era Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar com-maints. Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass.
Rev. Jarvis Mason, Sycamere, DeKalb Co., Ill.,
s Agent for the sale of the above medicines.
[7tf] H. K.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, AND BACK PAY

Dover, N. H., Aug., 1862. AKE WINNIPESAUKEE, North Conway

Life of Marks,	single, 1,00	,20	1,2
do do	dosens, 8,49	2,34	10,7
Church History,	single, 1,25	,26	1,5
do do	dozen, 10,50	3,10	13,60
Sacred Melody,	single, 2,5	0,4	,2
do do	dozen, 2,10	37	2,41
Church Member's Book	dozen, 2,52	,60	3,12
do do do dozen, 2,52	,60	3,12	
do dozen, 1,68	3,4	2,92	
Treatise,	single, 2,5	0,4	,2
do dozen, 1,68	3,4	2,92	
Thoughts upon Thought,	single, 2,5	0,4	,2
do dozen, 2,10	45	2,55	
Manual,	single, 2,5	0,4	,2
do dozen, 2,10	45	2,55	
Appeal to Conscience,	single, 1,4	,92	,16
do dozen, 1,18	19	1,57	
Communionist,	single, 0,8	0,2	10
dozen, 6,7	1,7	3,41	
do dozen, 5,22	1,60	6,72	
Dialogues & Recitations,	single, 1,2	3,3	1,5
do dozen, 1,08	,25	1,33	
Minutes of G. Conference, single, 7,7	1,7	,92	
There is no discount on the Minutes by the dozen.			

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