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VOL. XXXVII. EBY THE FREEWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. WILLIAM BURR, Agent.

DOVER, N. H., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

TERMS, \$1,50 IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE, No. 18 WASHINGTON ST. } NO.

For the Morning Star.

LETTER FROM SHIP ISLAND.

13711 MAINE REO'T, Ship Island, Miss., April 21, 1882.

Dear Bro. Burr:—Having been requested by several of our brethren to write them from the seat of war, and not having time to answer all these requests, the idea has suggested itself of using the Star as a medium of communication, and so accomplish my purpose with but little effort on my own part.

From this far off land we send you Christian salutation. For myself, I only wish to say that rumor will have it that my name has been of late twice before the Star readers—once as Chaplain of the 13th Maine regiment, Col. Dow, and the second time denying the statement and reducing me to the ranks. You will pardon me for saying that in neither case was you correct, from the fact that when you said that I was not, why then I was. The facts are these: Rev. Mr. Moore of Portland was first elected to the position, and left Augusta with the regiment for the seat of war. His health failed on the way, and he was under the necessity of returning. On arriving at Ship Island the position was given to me. The position is one in which I feel very much at home, and it is doubtful whether the better field of labor is often found by any minister. We have no special revival interest in our collection of \$18 for Foreign Missions, still he said that he was glad that I had come. The position is one in which I feel very much at home, and it is doubtful whether a better field of labor is often found by any minister. We have no special revival interest in our first world to the my said that had come, and it is doubtful whether a better field of labor is often found by any minister. We have no special revival interest in our first world to them good to give again, and the fact that the pastic facts and the have an object is suitally such the care with their minister. And further, I also find that the amount print that the amount print in the sace with their minister. And further, I also find that the amount print in the sace with their min

through the regiment.

Our Sabbaths pass very quietly, (after the morning inspection,) the men passing the time in tent, reading such books as we are able to furnish them. Religious books are not particularly sought for, neither are they shunned. At five o'clock, P. M., we have Dress Parade, following which we have public religious exercises. Yesterday we administered the sacrament to the Christian wing of our regiment, and a very precious season it was to us all. Many tears were shed as memory reproduced the scenes of other days, passed in sweet communion with dear Christian in section of \$12,49, as may be seen by the credits in the Star. And what struck me was, that after the amount which seemed satisfactory, was announced, the chairman of the Q. M. in thanking the congregation for the contribution, called it a very liberal collection, making the impression that they had done exceeding by well, and of course should be well satisfaed. But the largest collection was taken in Bro. Ramsey's church in Ames. Also the little church in Flat Creek, near Ames, which seemed satisfactory, was announced, the chairman of the Q. M. in thanking the congregation for the contribution, called it a very liberal collection, making the impression that they had done exceeding by well, and of course should be well satisfaed. But the largest collection was taken in Bro. Ramsey's church in Ames. Also the little church in Flat Creek, near Ames, which seemed satisfactory, was announced, the chairman of the Q. M. in thanking the congregation for the contribution, called it a very liberal collection, making the impression that they had done exceeding by well, and of course should be well satisfactory, was announced, the chairman of the Q. M. in thanking the congregation for the contribution, called it a very liberal collection, making the impression that they had done exceeding by well, and of course should be well satisfactory. in sweet communion with dear Christian friends, from whom we are separated by many long miles, and it may be forever. Present at the table was a brother from the main, who was taken prisoner on one of the rebel boats, lately brought in as a prize, on which he had enlisted for the purpose of being captured. His hope was that he would be able to bring his family off to the island, and even the state of the churchs. Without this we payer shall succeed but, on the other hand, and even the state of the churchs. Without this we payer shall succeed but, on the other hand. bring his family off to the island, and eventually get safely to the North. Since his capture his views have changed somewhat, and he is now anxiously waiting for the re-establishment of the old government, very much preferring to remain in the South when all can have their Constitutional rights, as it is believed they will when the Stars and Stripes once more float over the land. The story of his wrongs is a hard one, yet we are prepared to credit it.

Bro. D. P. Cilley is on the island as Chaplain of the 8th N. H. regiment. His tent is about half a mile away, but we see each other

about half a mile away, but we see each other quite often. In his regiment are several old friends, with whom I became acquainted years ago, while at Franconia and Bethlehem.—

R. Cooley. ago, while at Franconia and Bethlehem .me of the Concord brethren also are in the 8th, so that it is really home-like to visit their encampment. Bro. C. is in good health, seems very cheerful, and is exerting himself

worthy brother in the 8th, viz.: Bro. Austin
Taylor of Lisbon, N. H. He was a worthy
member of the F. W. Baptist church at Sugar
Hill. He enlisted as wagoner, and was no
doubt an excellent man for the place. He has, however, left us—by death discharged. He died Sabbath, 20th inst., at sunset, and properly conducted. It is one of God's to-day we have laid him to rest. His grave great levers for raising sinful and wretched is on a little bluff on the north shore of the island, overlooking the entire island, with highway of holiness; where they can pursue the beautiful sound between this and the main.

Relying upon the testimony of others, it may be said that Bro. T. was true to his Christian hearts filled with the love and peace of Christ; obligations, and he was honored with a peace ful and even triumphant death. Of his friends far away he had many things to say, the youth to the Saviour.

and expressed deep solicitude for their welfare; but with Christian meekness commended them to God, and resigned himself to his street

We are now in the midst of stirring scenes,

This is considered reliable, as it came from the captain of a vessel direct from the fleet yesterday. Our turn will doubtless come next, and a few days will break the monotony of where they are and grow up, they may be excamp life and give us semething more excit-

city of news. The latest paper we have on the island is the Boston Journal of March 27, almost a month old. We have all the variety of papers we get north, (except the Star, not ne of which rises to sufficient height to be seen from this locality,) but the irregularity of the mails give to some of them the honors of old age before we see them. Father Abraham evidently does not understand Yankee character, or he would send us the news.

We ask the prayers of friends at home, that our efforts may be accompanied with the Divine blessing. C. E. BLAKE.

For the Morning Star.

OUR MISSION AND MINISTERS.

All who are acquainted with our missionary efforts know that we, as a denomination, have been trying to do something towards giving the gospel to the benighted of India for

a quarter of a century. But our efforts nave always been feeble, and far short of what they can find, so that it will really delight them to ought to have been. Want of interest in this be there, and so that each member will feel work generally among our churches has always that he was really met with a loss if accidentally percents, should not fail to do all in their was shall find as a general thing, that the power that it may be well sustained. Let of this want of interest among our churches, larry parents, should not tail to do an in the we shall find, as a general thing, that the power that it may be well sustained. Let cause is in the ministry. It depends almost them all express their interest by giving their entirely upon the ministers whether the attendance. We would, especially in our

at home, and itsis doubtful whether a better up a collection of \$18 for Foreign Missions, still he said that I had come We have no special revival interest in our for it would do them good to give again, and We have no special revival interest in our camp, but our meetings are particularly interesting. We have a library, composed mostly of religious books, with a few of an opposite character, which is circulating very generally through the regiment.

The for it would do them good to give again, and so they took up another collection, of over \$12, though the travelling was so bad that but part of his congregation got out that day.—I attended the Otsego Q. M. and presented the subject of Missions, and took up a collection of \$12,49, as may be seen by the credits of \$12,49, as may be seen by the credits of \$12,49, as may be seen by the credits.

bring his family off to the island, and even- never shall succeed, but, on the other hand,

For the Morning Star.

EARLY PIETY, NO. 2. CHILDREN SHOULD GO TO SABBATH SCHOOL. to seture a healthy tone of morals throughout his regiment. He labors hard, and is highly esteemed by his regiment, both officers and may not be productive of evil to the

sponsibilities to him and man. They form a strong attachment to the Scriptures, acquire a high reverence for the Christ which they reveal, and learn the blessedness of morals and

The expedition is really at work, the result of which will ere long be known. May God give success to the right.

April 24. News has just come in from the passes that our troops are victorious, that Fort Jackson is in our hands, and our men are pressing on to New Orleans, which they will have or burn before the week closes. will not teach them the Bible at home. There are many children that are thus unfortunately circumstanced; more in some communities than in others; and if suffered to remain pected to be Sabbath-breakers, Christian re-vilers and hard hearted atheists or infidels; if not really profane, vulgar and dissipated pests What, then, in view of these things, is the

duty of Sabbath school superintendents, offi-cers, teachers and scholars, and Christians generally, respecting such children? It is the duty of them all—individually and unitm all-individually and unit the duty of them all—individually—and unit-edly—to make themselves hunters and fishers of children. Let them become truly inter-ested, and co-operate in this good work. If there is a single child in the vicinity of the there is a single child in the vicinity of the Sabbath school that does not attend it, let that child be found and, if possible, brought in. If any are kept away on account of privations of poverty, let the Sabbath school or the church furnish them with such things as are necessary. Let it be a fact relative to every Sabbath school that there is not a child in the vicinity that is not a member of itself or some other school. Children can do much in bringing in these; some of them make the best of missionaries in such neighborhood fields; and they should be encouraged, by the pracepts and examples of those older, to exprecepts and examples of those older, to exert their energies for this purpose. The superintendent and 'teachers' should spare no efforts know that we, as a denomination, have been trying to do something towards giving the gospel to the benighted of India for over quarter of a century. But our efforts have a quarter of a century. But our efforts have always been feeble, and far short of what they always been feeble, and far short of what they

it if there is a time which is more favorable

For the Morning Star.

WHY A FOOL IS NOT TO BE ANSWERED AC-

om by the grace of silence. If we talk much ad as he does, we shall be like him.

3. The fool is not careful to reason soundand as he does, we shall be like him.

3. The fool is not careful to reason sound-

like the Jews towards Christ, laughs you to scorn. Serious things are made the subjects of sport, and the most important truths made cause of their Lord. the subjects of levity and ridicule. Avoid all

SLAVISH FEAR.

ed for, without enduring the labor of a de-voted holy life. This slavish fear comes often similar mottos in various parts of the house. word noty the. This stayish lear comes often after the Spirit has been long grieved, and one is on a dying bed, or in old age. A poor time to repent when under its influence, Ye impenitent, take heed. "Fear God and keep in the midst of a very ungodly community, the heattern in the midst of a very ungodly community. his commandments" while the Spirit strives, and you have the right use of your powers, lest you mourn when it shall be too late.

MODERN GERMAN INFIDELITY.

ITS INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The literature of Germany is eminently eculative and metaphysical. There the count of his impressions at Fort Donelson a vernments have been accustomed to forbid, count of his impressions at Fort dangerous to the public peace, the free few days after the battle: write for, literary men, and feel no necessity and smoke and terror

tate the mass of the people, or shake the institutions of the country—gave its peculiar character to German infidelity. The problem to be solved was, the substitution of metaphysical Pantheism for revealed religion, combined with a retaining of the structure and ordinances of the church, together with the language of the Scripture and the Creeds, accommodated to the requirements of such metaphysics. The result has been truly describe and where the lattle had raged the wreck. commodated to the requirements of such met-aphysics. The result has been truly describ-and where the battle had raged, the wreck aphysics. The result has been truly describ-ed as a system which, "concealing skepticism was fearful.

Our ver-busy mother Nature had already brought own great rains to wash the crimson on poetry, on spirituality, transfigured what it describes the pattle had raged, the wreck was fearful.

Our ver-busy mother Nature had already brought own great rains to wash the crimson it threw into the shade, built up what it describes the pattle had raged, the wreck was fearful. sadants, but the compliments and tender to and shell, dead horses, and the resting places gret of friends, and to leave behind it an hon- of dead men.

MORNING STAR comments of the control of the well intensive and the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the post of the family. If they turn the heart of the family is not to the family. If they turn the heart of the family is not to the family. If they turn the heart of the family is not to the family. If they turn the heart of the family is not to the family. If they turn the heart of the family is not to the family. If they turn the heart of the family is not to the family in the country that the season of the family. If they turn the heart of the family is not to the family in the country that the season of the family is not to the family. If they turn the heart of the family is not to the family in the country that the season of the family is not the family in the family that the season of the family is not the family in the country that the season of the family is not the family in the family that the season of the family is not the family in the family that the season of the family is not the family in the family that the season of the family is not the family in the family in the family that the season of the family is not the family in the family that the family is not th

ation. So recent as to make it incredible that it.

These efforts should be made at all times; should have been wholly snothered then by but if there is a time which is more favorable than another for special efforts, it is at and immediately after the time of re-organization. Ther let all who love the interests of children commence now and labor.

Dear reader, O do not let any child in your neighborhood suffer under the blighting and deadening oppression of a soul mourning and the starving for God's truth, his bread of life!—Bring him to the Sabbath school, the table which is so abundantly spread with meats for his soul. God will richly reward all labors of love for the young.

A. W. Hendrick, Jr.

For the Monthsy Star.

legends of a mere romantic character; while the gravity, consistency, and perfect quietness of the style of those writings themselves made the attempt to turn them into mythical legends, a task everywhere difficult in detail, and in some cases, even ludicrously hopeless. Hence, to account for the historical phenome as of Christianity is still really an unsolved problem among the German unbelievers. The plain, direct account—that Jesus was the Son of God; that he died, and rose again, and sent his Holy Spirit to plant his church in the world—is set aside by an a priori presumption against all miracles. But the historical evidence, the Books themselves, still remains a "stone of stumbling, and rock of offence,"

"stone of stumbling, and rock of offence," against which hypothesis after hypothesis is Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou e like unto him. Prov. 26:4.

One thing taught here is that words spoken

One thing taught here is that words spoken have an effect upon those that speak them.—
If the conversation is foolish the person becomes so, appears so and feels so.

THE BIBLE IDEA OF A FOOL.

The term is applied first to an idiot, or a very weak person. "The father of a fool hath no joy." It was applied to Nabal, a churlish, narrow-minded man, mentioned in 1 Sam., 25th chapter. The name Nabal signifies a fool. The term is given also in the Bible, quite often to a wicked, carnal person. "A rod is for the fool's back." "Knowledge is not seemly for a fool." "Fools have no delight in understanding." "It is an abomination for fools to depart from evil." "The tion for fools to depart from evil." "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." like the fairy toil of the Gnomes and Kobolds in the fables of its own mines and forests.— But so vast an amount of intense mental ac-The reason given is, "lest thou be like tivity and unlimited research and are from cesses of learning, sacred and profane, so fre 1. The fool is liable to rage and be angry, even if he attempts to convince by argument. "The fool rageth and is vain." "Lead is heavy, sand is weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both." If we talk or argue in anger, we are like a fool.

Cesses of learning, sacret and protacle, so feed the superstring, so various a combination of new ideas upon such a multitude of subjects, could not but contain in it seeds of thought that might have usefully stimulated the natural indolence of our intellect at home. The mere love of truth for its own sake is, in heavier than them both." If we talk or argue in anger, we are like a fool.

2. Much talk. "A fool uttereth all his mind, but a wise man keepeth it in till afterwards." "A prating fool shall fall." When those are met that are so loquacious that they will have about all the conversation, and will attempt to carry their views by a storm of words, regardless of conclusive argument or

ly. Words without connection, feels correct; portions of the Scriptures misfeels correct misfeels correc

cause of their Lord.

Instructive to this point is the case of a Mr. A little earnest attention to a few simple rules of propriety, and we may be men instead of children; persons of dignity and sense instead of simpletons; and wise infurther account, as we read from a private letter runs thus:

"He has taken his religion right in among his character.

All his former ungodly business associates in California. One incident shows his character.

He has been building a new house. One This is a fear of the wrath to come, instead of fear of sin because it is against a holy God. One under its influence desires heaven, but is not earnest to love God's law—keep his commandments—nor walk in the path that leads there. The rewards of virtue are wished for, without enduring the labor of a delegant of the they would most surely do it. In heather Babylon, Daniel prayed from his open win dow three times a day; and to proud pagan Rome, Paul boldly wrote—"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." - Oberlin Evange-

AFTÉR THE BATTLE. Rev. Mr. Collyer gives the following ac-

discussion of those concrete matters relating It was my good fortune to go over the en-to Church and State on which the popular tire ground with a number of our friends, and mind with us is kept continually interested, and often agitated. The only scope for the activity of the human intellect in dealing with morals, religion, and politics, is in those high a bit of secluded woodland, in the still morn-als. eneralities where vulgar minds are unable to ing, the spring birds sang as sweetly, and flitted about as merrily, as if no tempest of fire rite for, literary men, and feel no necessity and smoke and terror had ever driven them to translate their thoughts into the common in mortal haste away. In one place where the working-day language of ordinary life. Within the esoteric circle, one dialect is spoken; sweet bergamot, that had just put out its without it; another; and thus speculation is brown-blue leaves, rejoicing in its first resurancheeked by that constant reference to the rection; and a bed of daffodils, ready to uncommon sense of mankind, which in freer countries curbs its extravagance.

These two circumstances—the encouragement of unlimited speculation within bounds remote from vulgar apprehension, and the repression of everything directly tending to agitate the mass of the people, or shake the inserting of the country—gave its neculiar transled by horses and reproductive universal ruin transled by horses and ruin transled ruin transled by horses and ruin transled by horses and ruin transled by horses and ruin transled ruin transled by horses and ruin tra

troyed, and affirmed in words what in ef- loose garment taken from a wounded man, ect it denied." It was intended for a kind of that these most fearful sights were to be seen. euthanasia of Christianity. Revelation was But all over the field were strewn the impleto die out, not amidst the insults of coarse asments of death, with garments, harness, shot

California, was immediately brought to my mind:

In a quiet village, situated on the shores of a beautiful lake, lived a man of some wealth, and independent manners. He disregarded the Sabbath entirely, and pursued his business or pleasures as best suited his convenience.—

He commenced building a boat, principally for pleasure excursions on the lake. While for pleasure excursions on the lake. While he was proceeding with the boat, it was whis-pered abroad that it would afford opportunity

day, with a sarcastic smile at his evident distress.

The building went on, and especially on Sunday. She was soon ready to launch, and was launched on Sunday, and named "The Sabbath-breaker," amid the cheers of some twenty or thirty half-intoxicated men. An old sailor or two shook their heads at the way in which she struck the water. She was rigged and fitted for an excursion. She must go out on a Sunday. A general invitation was given, and numbers crowded on board. On the streamer was floating the name in large letters, "The Sabbath-breaker." She put out. Several, seized with an indefinite dread as they read the name on the boat, sprang on shore; others would have done so, but she as they read the name on the boat, sprang on shore; others would have done so, but she was off. She sailed well enough for awhile. The timid felt reassured, and music and mirth began; but scarcely four hours had elapsed, when the boat was struck by a flaw of wind, which came very saddenly upon her. Con-fusion reigned on board; scarcely an effort was made. She keeled almost instantly over,

scription, "The Sabbath-breaker," proclaiming to all who beheld the sad scene, "Verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth." Ps. lviii. 11.—English Tract.

to the unconverted at a crowded meeting, where the Spirit of God was moving many hearts. These words, "All who go away un-believing, go trampling on the blood of Jebelieving, go trampling on the ble professor, but not born again, went away greatly troubled. The following Sabbath the ther in. After walking several miles homewards with his wife, who was also anxious, he distress, and she proposed to

have practised, as they got home.

"No, sid, "that wont do; isn't it an awful thing off every tep we are taking, we are trampling on the blad of Christ?"

He would go as fanor. There on the roadside they knell down to cry to God. Soon he arose rejoining in clus, and ever since he has made a many, constent, and useful profession of being a folle of the Lamb. His wife's distress we meren, d; and next day she, as a sin-sick soul, hable to see or trust the Good Physician, called the an elder of the church, and after explaining the way of peace, he left her at her request alone with Jesus. Returning soon, he found her countenance radiant with a new joy, and she too ever since has been apparently keeping her face Zionward.

Reader! the blood of the cross has come near thee in the gospel word; so near that

near thee in the gospel word; so near that you have either plunged into it as an open lican party named its candidate to the nation. fount for thy sin polluted soul, or trampled on Slavery hounded the Republican President on fount for thy sin polluted soul, or trampled on it with unhallowed contempt—so near that at this moment it has either left the proof of its efficacy in a cleansed conscience, or the stain of your crowning crime in its rejection. Stain of your crowning crime in its rejection. its efficacy in a cleansed conscience, or the stain of your crowning crime in its rejection. The blood of the cross will be the subject of The blood of the cross will be the subject of grateful songs in glory; and the remembrance of that blood despised will awaken many a bitter wail in the world of woe. The blood, all earth's brotherhood, its black sign and emblem in the sable bar that shades so deeply is sure in some way to be connected with the eternal future of every one of us.

FIRST GIVE, THEN PRAY.

ed supplication and action, and consequently both succeeded. Even if they failed on earth, they were remembered in heaven, and abode

there as a memorial.

Much of the same spirit was a venerable father in a New-England church, who came into the monthly concert of prayer for mistem, an internal and irreconcilable antagosions, near the close of the meeting. The usu-al collection for such occasions had been tak-home a pest, disgrace abroad. It has opened at collection for such occasions had been taken up. The leader called upon him to offer prayer. He rose and said he could not pray till he had first contributed something. He wanted to help God to answer his prayer for the coming of His kingdom. Now, was he not right? Can we consistently pray, "Thy kingdom come," and give nothing towards making it come?

THE FAMILY AND REVIVALS. Many persons are forever running around

much as in any-other respect; and revivals of religion are normal. But, good as are religion are normal. But, good as are religion are normal. But, good as are religions excitements, they have evils and dangers which must be watched against; and this is may gather again the scattered flock of States one of data. When the print and the scattered flock of States one of data.

not sometimes, as ministers, lose immeasurably by not being regular, prompt and whole-hearted in our exercises?—Western Ch. Adv.

by a minister, who inquired about the matter, and exposentated with him, as the enterprise would be likely to increase the wildness and immorality of the village.

"I am afraid," said the minister, "your boat will prove a Sabbath-breaker."

Think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you; and then to you nothing will be pure. You will speil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth, or in heaven either.

In heaven either, I say. For that proud,

much assurance said:

"Yes, it will; that is just what I'll name my boat. I've been thinking some time what to call her, and you have just hit it. I thank you for the suggestion. The boat shall be called, "The Sabbath-breaker."

As he said this he bade the minister good day, with a sarcastic smile at his evident distress.

The building went on, and especially on the way of the way o

lowing on the BLOOD OF CHRIST:
"What avails the blood of Christ? It

avails, what mountains of good works heaped up by us what columns of the incense of and went to the bottom.

Now, what an outery! But soon all was over. Forty souls, mostly youths, had found a watery grave; and just above the surface of the lake floated the streamer bearing the inscription, "The Sabbath-breaker," proclaiming to all who be a lake floated the streamer bearing the inscription of the lake floated the streamer bearing the inscription, "The Sabbath-breaker," proclaiming to all who be a lake floated the streamer bearing the inscription, the sabbath-breaker, and th 'Furnishes the motive and the obligation for us to cleanse ourselves?' No, it cleanseth us. 'Cleanseth us from the desire to sin?' No. th us from sin itself. An earnest preacher made a solemn appeal did you say the blood does this? Yes, the blood, 'The doctrine of Christ, mean?' No, his blood. His exam 'The doctrine of Christ, you must No, his blood, his blood. Q, what hostility the world still betrays toward this essential as a sharp arrow to the conscience one man, who had been a reputa-stated more plainly in language than the stated more plainly in language than the entire word of God declares that our redemp-tion from sin is by the blood of Christ? And words of his minister drove the arrows fur- yet what strenuous efforts are constantly made to set aside this plain, essential, wonderful and most glorious truth, that the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin!

sorted to without scruple or shame. Slaver uttered the first threat when the great Repub the latest rebel banner. It has been a leaven of disorder and strife through fifty years of our history; it has flatly contradicted every generous word we have spoken for freedo It was said to Cornelius by the angel,—
Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for memorial before God." This good man unitd supplication and action, and consequently it has clutched eagerly and savagely at every new rood of territory opened for national oc-cupation; it has been a standing protest against what we boasted as the freer and pur-er civilization of the Western world, an anomhomes and peaceful pursuits to subdue its mad

rage against the mother that sheltered it so long and tenderly, and has crimsoned the turf of our land that has been green these many for revivals, careless of home, neglectful of years beneath heaven's dews and showers, children, and seeking their own pleasurable excitement, frequently in a kind of religious Shall this evil thing be the only thing of carnival. The regularity of the family, often, is almost lost in the tumultuous exhilarations which we shall be tender and careful, now that the national will can go forth unfettered? Shall everything else the land has, rich and tion of religious culture and life that leaves dear, be sacrificed in this extremity, and slathe family out, or that is at the expense of the very alone be saved? Shall we who love the family, is fundamentally wrong, and in the country, give up the earnings of frugal and tolling years, give up our family hopes and general religious excitements have their benefits. The world could not get on without ordinances, give up our sons and brothers, and hold life itself ready to the call, that sland the same of the call of

gret of friends, and to leave behind it an honored name and a conspicuous monument.—
Almost a week had passed since the battle,
God was to be merged in the Soul of the Universe; Christ in the Ideal of Humanity; the
of twos and threes, and in one place of elevIncarnation in the union of the higher and
onte of them.

of dead men.

o

massa come." So said an evidently honest, gray-headed patriarch, from whom I derived much information relative to the training, habits and instincts of these animals. I had read stories about them which were horrible enough to curdle the heart's blood, but had thought they might be, and tried to make myngs of a certain class of men known as ab litionists, and supposed to be so unfriendly to the domestic institutions of our Southern breth-ren as to be capable of inventing falsehoods to render them odious in the eyes of the civilized world. It seemed more creditable to our com-mon humanity thus to account for those tales of barbarous cruelty, than to believe that such things had actually taken place. But I am driven from that alternative. I am satisfied that nowhere, save in the register kept on high, have been written the darkest and bloodest of those narratives which have made "the angels weep;" and I am thankful that, at length, even editors of what are called "conservative" religious newspapers, as well as ministers who once declared that abolitionists

ministers who once declared that abolitionists are worse than slaveholders, are beginning to see their error and to repetit of it.

But to return to the cur whose acquaintance I made on Squire Pope's plantation. He was symmetrically formed, but could not be called handsome. He had a slouching, downcast, mean look. I spoke some friendly words to him, but he detected the imposition, and evidently felt that this language did not come from the heart. I could not get him to look me in the eye. He would not even wag his tail, and seemed disposed to slink out of sight. After hearing an account of some of his exploits I asked my aged mentor why they suffered the villainous hound to live. The quesfered the villainous hound to live. The ques-tion seemed to surprise him. It was evident that the idea of putting the dog to death had never occurred to him, nor to any of his asso-

Well, sah," said he, "de dog not so much to blame. He only do what massa teach

"But," I asked, " are you not afraid that he will chase and worry the children?" "O no, sah!" was the reply, "he neber do dat. He neber do it when massa was here, cept when de driver blow his horn to set hi

"He didn't come for a whistle, then, but at the sound of the horn?" "Yes, sah; dat is, when he ben wanted to otch de runaway, den de horn tell him. He

know berry well what dat mean; but he poor dumb brute," he continued, "did only what he been teached Then I held my peace. The old man's apol-

ogy for the bloodhound was too Christlike for ne to attempt to neutralize it by argument.— It did inde great lack of proper spirit in these people to et that dog live, and I am sure that my own Christianity would not have sought out apol-gies for the creature's misconduct in the days his prosperity.

LIBERTY OR DEATH!

Within the past three months a large num-ber of slaves have been sent further south, and sold to new masters; and the scenes in the auction marts have often been harrowing to witness-families being separated without the least regard for humanity, or that kind of external decency which the slaveowners fre-quently affect to observe.

A week or two since a large and rather in-

telligent mulatto was taken from his wife and children and sold to a Texan planter at James' children and sold to a Texan planter at James' mart. He, poor fellow, was greatly depressed, and seemed for a time unconscious of everything passing around him. At last he aroused himself from his introspection, and asked if he had been sold, and to whom? The name of the planter was given, and the loca-

ion of his plantation. An expression of agony, succeeded by a cloud of despair, passed over the man's face; but without speaking he walked quietly into the middle of the street, and before any one could divine his metive, or anticipate his inentions, he drew a pistol, which he had concealed upon his person, and placing the muz-zle to his forehead, pulled the trigger. The upper part of the mulatto's head was fairly blown off; and he fell a mangled corpse in the midst of the crowded thoroughfare. The bondman was free. Suicide had saved him

from slavery.

The crowd, ever curious, but rarely sympathetic, especially when a negro is the sufferer on the victim, gathered for a moment about the body; but no one pitted, no one bestow-ed more thought upon the heart-broken, self-slain husband and father than if he had been a butchered ox. A few asked, "What the devil was the matter with the nigger?" Others observed, "The d-d nigger must have een crazy;" and the Texas planter swore roundly, saying, "D—n the cursed darkey. I could have sold him for \$2000. I'm just so much out of pocket. If he'd come to life again, I'd give him forty lashes." again, I'd give him lotty lashes.

But the crowd went hurrying on, and the negro, and the great tragedy, deeper and grander and more awful than "Othello," were forgotten; and the heroic martyr was hauled way like a poisoned dog.

NORTHERN PROSCRIPTION.

More than four millions of people, descendnts of those who by force, and under every ircumstance of fraud and eruelty, were tor from their native land and ountry, are now living in the South, in a limate saided to their physical constitution, climate smed to their physical constitution, and amid productions best adapted to their wants. In the course of years hundreds of thousands of them have become more and more closely allied by blood and birth to those who stand as their masters; and now, though belonging to a proscribed race, they may well and justly claim a part of this land as their birthught and permanent home. It is true that some of them, in the convul-sion that is now passing over the land, are

but it is only to save themselves from a fate that they fear more than hunger, sickness or the inhospitable cold of a Northern clime.—Let them be assured of freedom and the scantiest support, and we doubt not they would gladly remain at the South as their chosen home, contented laborers on the lands which, as freemen, they would ellabor their traces to cultivate a hundred fold more economically than when in a state of slavery. The fear that the North is to be overrun by a vast number

THE MORNING STAR: DOVER, N. H., MAY 28, 1862.

of the blacks of the South, should they be set of the blacks of the South, should they to set free, we consider to be not only unfounded, but absurd. From temperament, habits of life and associations, they would eling to the South; and nothing but the irrepressible desire to be free drives any of them to the

North.
Under these circumstances it should make the cheek of an American tingle with shame to read the infamous clauses attempted to be introduced into the laws and constitutions of some of the Northern States, in reference to the immigration of free blacks. It brings t mind the barbarous enactments of the dark ages—the oppressive and cruel fegislation of half-civilized nations or semi-barbarous pow-ers that to the injustice of a remoreless slavery would add the alternative of a forced ban ishment. It seems incredible that the de nts of those who, a little more than two scenturies ago, landed on these shores, hunted figitives from the despotisms of the Old World, should now write a page of history. darker lines than any that come to

us from that benighted period.

We forget that God is just, and that the terrible penalty which we are now paying for our complicity with slavery, is but an impartial award of that retributive justice which is so surely measured out to punish the oppressor and avenge the oppressed.—Zion's Adv.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

THE MYRTLE.

The present volume of our Sabbath school paper closes soon. All whose subscriptions expire with the present volume are reminded that if they wish the paper continued, they must renew them. This applies to all who have not paid beyond the present volume-to those who receive packages, as well as to individual subscribers. We hope this matter will be attended to at once by all interested in our children and Sabbath schools. We would earnestly entreat Sabbath school Superintendents to present the subject to their respective schools at the earliest convenient opportunity, and have measures adopted to cure as many subscribers as possible. The Myrtle should be more generally patronized. The number of subscribers for the current volume is about 10,000-5,000 less than for the preceding volume, and the expense of publishing it has been nearly \$500 more than has been received. The hard times have been in part the cause of this falling off. The efforts to introduce papers published outside of the denomination have also had an effect. Not a few of our churches take more of such papers than of the Myrtle. Is this right? We think not. That denomination will not make much advancement that does not look after its own interests in preference to the interests of others. If we would have a Sabbath school paper, we must patronize it. If we do not have one, but depend upon others to furnish our children with papers, we must not think it strange if they depart from the denomination of their fathers.

TERMS.—Single copy, 25 cents a year, Ten copies or more sent to one address, 15 cents each-payable in all cases in advance. We will send packages containing 20 copies or more, and pay the postage, for 20 cents a copy, if paid in advance. Single papers, or packages containing less than 20 copies, are taxed with 1-4 cent postage each within the State, and 1-2 cent without the State, payable at the Post Office where they are received.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION

Ever since the rebellion broke out, at short intervals, there have been rumors that France and England were about to interpose in American affairs. The last edition has been issued with much confidence by interested parties, but we give it very little consideration. We have no idea that there is any such purpose in Europe. Some there, under the influence of aristocratic feeling, animated by old grudges, and base misrepresentations of facts; others from mercenary motives, would doubtless rejoice in view of interference or anything else that could disrupt the American Union, or give them cheap cotton. But their governments have too much sagacity to make

the experiment.

They know that such intervention could a complish nothing here, and would be attended with no small peril to themselves. It would be utterly inexcusable, and could find no justification before their own people. The governments of Europe stand on no very firm foundation. The age is one of progress, the working of a free government here is watched with great solicitude throughout the civilized world, and opportunity will be given for a fair and full experiment; especially now that the auspices are more favorable than they have-

been for fifty years before.

And if there should be intervention, on which side would it be offered? To aid in establishing a slave empire, or for those who are rapidly extending and establishing the glorious area of freedom? For those who are in wantonness and spite destroying their cotton and other productions; or for those who are sedulously protecting all private property, and opening the gates of commerce? But there is no need of foreign intervention, and there will be none.

THE SONSTITUTION AND LAWS. Words are often great misnomers. We used to hear much about the "law and order" party in Kansas; but soon found that its chief characteristics were stuffing ballot boxes with illegal votes, making bogus returns, and committing violence on peaceful citizens. High pretensions were also made with reference to the "Union and the Constitution" in the country at large, Every abusive epithet was applied to their opponents, and the changes endlessly rung upon disunionists; it was de-nounced as treason to claim that even the Divine law was higher than those of the national

But where is now the " law and order party;" where the noted sticklers for the Union and the Constitution? Waging the most unprovoked, unnatural and atrocious war upon his same government; without a parallel in the annals of history. Its chief movers and supporters are utterly lawless and reckless; with scarcely any other bond of union than the fell purpose to pillage and destroy; and as this passion cannot be glutted on their enemies, they indulge it most wantonly upon the objects of their plunder, and their own possessions. They have wasted and destroyed incomparably more in this way than they have lost by the inroads of the Federal army and navy. Thus millions on millions of treasure are sacrificed, to say nothing of all the suffer-

ing and loss of precious life. Where however, prophing like justice to your sing lack of the other.

say for the last ten years, is that the Ameri these offenders is meted out or proposed, a But there is with many a tendency to rely can Congregationalist Union, in 1853, adopt and destroy without limit, and little is said;

ruin by the horrors of this fratricidal strife; lated by many evil influences, that inclines to been appropriated on the economical plan of been appropriated on the economical plan of withdraw from him. Hence there is constant paying only about \$300 to such small and new War is bad enough, viewed in a ployed to suppress it, they are denounced as danger of falling away, becoming conformed yrannical. A thousand millions of property, to the world and sin. We are in part creahardly earned by patriotic citizens, may be tures of sense, more or less occupied with nsumed with little regret; but if a word is earthly things, and exposed to numerous uttered about confiscating the possessions of temptations. Ceaseless vigilance, therefore, traitors in arms, that is an awful barbarity.— is requisite, and faith.

Will such persons tell us how much worse it Our success depends on the nearness of or is for the government to confiscate this 'prop-union and communion with God. He is the erty to pay the expenses of the war, than for fountain of our spiritual life and strength, as well as of the natural. All our springs are in We are firm supporters of the Union, the him. He is our safety, our strong tower and he rebels to burn it? Constitution and the laws. We hope to see rock of defence. Why have so many fallen all maintained in their integrity. We would from the heights of Zion, and made fearful have nothing done rashly. We would that shipwreck? Because they first departed from no innocent man might suffer; especially God. Such is the occasion of every sin. We those forced into the war by rebel conscrip- are never safe but when under the covert of

tion. But we have no idea of letting reckless the Almighty. plotters do all the mischief they can, and He is our strength. Puny is the arm of when they have reached the end of their man alone. Away from God one may indulge chain forget all, reinstate them, and coax them all-manner of conceits-nothing is too absurd again to become our dictators. No, they have to find lodgment in a vain imagination. Such orfeited their civil rights, and must be treat- may feel very valiant, and wise, and strong ed accordingly. Of those who may show no but without Divine influence, God in, us, ou complicity in the rebellion, or timely exhibit utter insufficiency will soon appear. Not by proper fruits of repentance, we do not now might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith speak; but of those who persist voluntarily the Lord. And he often chooses the weak to the bitter end-such we hope and expect to things of the world to confound the wise, and see suffer in some good measure as they de-serve. It will do them good, prove a whole-him, and not of us. He abases the proud, some warning to others, and sustain the maj- and exalts the lowly. Through him a feeble esty of the law.

CHAPTERS ON THE MINISTRY.

III.—" BEING ENSAMPLES TO THE FLOCK." Ministers are to go to the Bible for their malifications for the sacred office, and to cause God pervades it. earn what should be their manner of life after they have entered the ministry. Peter says to the pastors, "Feed the flock of God which is among you-being ensamples to the flock." Greek, tupoi, types to the flocksays Dr. Clarke, "moulds of a heavenly after a perfect pattern."

deportment, of their preachers. These are should we ever rest satisfied. the copies set for the membership to trace working AND COUNTER-WORKING. out. Their daily life being an humble emact the gospel they are set to defend.

it seems as though he ought never to leave it, and when he is out, that he ought never to feare it, Sinning is bad; and only bad; but the sing of free meral agents present the occasions for enter it again." This brother, whom we know to be an excellent and exemplary Christian himself, did not seem to wish to malign his pastor, but seemed grieved, as he added, It may be a slow, disheartening process, to that he feared he would not be useful to them.

Prof. Barnes says of this passage, "Peter character of many who have claimed to be the ministers of religion." So the reader sees we are not alone in bemoaning the bad repute the ministry. But more than this is required permitted to undo a portion of our work. -the gospel constitutes them models to their hearers, of the gospel which they preach.

We suppose this text applies personally to he life, conversation, deportment, graces, of is full of thee." One hardly knows which of ninisters. They are patterns and models for the four seasons to admire the most. Winter others. Its sentiment, however, is made to has its glories—its stars are brightest, and its have some application also to the families of privileges are more numerous to the laboring ministers—ministers' wives and children, it is man. Summer and golden-eared Autumn each exceedingly desirable should be devout and puts in its thousand pleas for peculiar and preexemplary It is not an unheard of thing that the children of ministers, by a marked religious life, have brought much offence upoff the precious cause. We have never sind. on the precious cause. We have never sup-posed, as some have pretended, that minis-ters' children are worse than others, and exters' children are worse than others, and examinations have shown that it is not so—but we do admit that its influence is worse, when ministers or their families bring a reproach songsters of the grove hymn his praises, and upon the gospel, by other than pious and holy rebuke ungrateful men. lives. Let the hands of ordination to the holy ministry of Jesus, be lain on those young er from the volume of nature! Go forth, O en whose lives are a model of devout piety, and whose hearts burn with a desire to win, the earth. The seasons—the rolling year is souls to God. And let brethren who are al-full of God. Commune with nature. In the ready on Zion's walls feel, in all its weighty running brook you shall find sermons; in consequences, that we ourselves are to live stones; in trees. These all proclaim God. under a constant baptism of the Holy Ghost, His goodness runs an endless round. His and consequently should strive for the highest benefactions are on every hand in the vast possible type of the religion of the cross. Holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly call- revelation. Here are revealed grace, mercy, ing, remember God says, " Be ye clean that truth. bear the vessels of the Lord."

UNION WITH GOD.

There is in religion both a human element and a Divine, in perfect harmony. The point the statistics given, it appears that the nu is clearly expressed by the apostle: Work out ber of the Congregationalist churches in New your own salvation, for it is God that worketh England is about fourteen hundred, and about in you to will and to do of his good pleasure. eleven hundred in all the other free States .-Now should we sink into a passive reliance on Though, as it is sometime since some of these God to do our duty, he could not bless us; statistics were received, and as the increase and all efforts of our own without his pres- in churches is now much more rapid at the ence and grace would be alike fruitless. Good West, it is judged that the number of their men in all ages have illustrated the essential churches now in the other free States may connection of the two agencies; and where about equal the number in New England.there is a lack of one there is usually a corres- One reason of the rapid increase at the West

hue and cry are raised about law, order and on self to the neglect of God. The unregen- ed a plan for raising funds for church-buildthe Constitution. Rebels in arms may waste erate live practically without God, bound up ing in the West, which has been very successin the world, self and sin; and after conver- ful. This fund has increased until the whole the nation may be brought to the verge of sion even, there is still a part in us, stimu- sum has amounted to \$117,000 in all; and has God hath prospered him."

well as of the natural. All our springs are in

one becomes mighty; one is enabled to chase a thousand, and two to put ten thousand to

He is our blessedness. There is no true happiness but in God, Nature is lovely be-

He warms in the sun, refreshes in the breceze Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees; Lives through all life; extends through all extent; Spreads undivided; operates unspent."

When the devout man lies down to sleep he commits himself to God; when he awakes, form into which the spirit and lives of the he is still with him; in all his business and flock may be cast, that they may come out pleasure he recognizes the Divine presence, and gratefully enjoys Divine help.

Preachers are then to be the patterns, mod- This is no mere theory, no extraordinary. els, types, as Pèter says, to the membership of miraculous, mystical state. It is the simple churches. "Being ensamples to the natural, appropriate life of every true believe flock." O, what should, then, the examples, er, who walks in Christ as he received him.—lives and virtues be, of the pastors of church—It is not the life of the worldly, of backsliders s, who in word, doctrine, and life are de- and formalists; for they have not a progres clared to be model Christians! The officers in sive Christian experience. But it is the blessthe churches, the converts, one and all, are to ed privilege of every believer to maintain this uitate the sanctity, the holiness, meekness, close walk with God, this union and fellowgentleness, suavity, humility, bearing, and ship with him. With nothing short of it

bodiment of the gospel they preach on the Sabbath, what ought that life to be? No marvel that an apostle cries out to his son in assay to do good, another is ready to counterthe gospel, "Take heed unto, thyself." Min- work all our plans. This may seem at first ters may preach at home earnestly and efectually by consecrated and devout lives, accompanying occasions for the display of the sermons they deliver on Lord's day, or goodness. If the tares grow with the wheat, by scandalous and reproachful conduct, they if vicious weeds encumber the ground, there may unpreach them, and more than counter- is the occasion presented for the faithful labor of the husbandman.

We once met an excellent brother in the If some men are so mean as to corrupt treet, who in a conversation that ensued, said young men by the despicable business of sellf his own pastor—" Our minister preaches ing them intoxicating liquors, there are other us good sermons on the Sabbath, excellent men, so benevolent as to devote time and money to propagate temperance, and seek to sermons, and carries us sometimes almost up to heaven; but before the week is out he tries save the erring and tempted; and though the brethren exceedingly, by his jesting and "woe to him by whom the offence cometh" is light talk with the unconverted." He then added—he had heard several say of him added—he had heard several say the old remark—" When he is in the pulpit, abounded, grace did much more abound." from the error of his ways. "Where sin

eradicate evils from the hearts of perverted Now, we have to add, this is but one case of childhood and youth; but the untiring efforts hundred careless and yet highly gifted min- to do it, when that good work is accomplish isters, who are to-day ministering in holy ed, are rewarded with a two-fold good result; things at God's altars. We entreat such to the reformed and the reformers are equally examine their lives—and we invite them to blessed. In churches, and with ministers, study, as though they were to preach on it, our present text, "Being ensamples to the up Zion, other hands are mischievously lifted to tear down. But, let us remember if there has drawn here with great beauty the appropriate character of the ministers of the gospel, and describes the spirit with which they should preach the gospel to every creature," would be actuated in the discharge of the duties of not have been given. Yes, to accomplish their office. But how different it is from the good, to reclaim and save men, is work, real some bring upon the sacred profession by their ungodly lives. It is, to our mind, unquestionably true that as a body no other class of working; but good men and women must men stands so high for piety and integrity as work none the less, because wicked men are

Thompson says of God, "The rolling year

"Come quickly, O thou Spring!
Write love's fair alphabet upon the sod'
In many colored flowers—to preach of God,
Our Everlasting King."

O, how much can the soul learn of its Makman, and read the Redeemer's goodness from fields of nature. Then turn to the volume of

CONGREGATIONALISM IN THE WEST We are always pleased to hear of the prosperity of all evangelical denominations. By

West or South-the Presbyterian denomina- and chivalry. we believe, about double what they were but has the following remarks:

endure almost universal bankruptcy. A state destruction.

The shells were not planted to hinder pursuit, for endure almost universal bankruptcy. A state church near us was commenced at the same time; the congregation has had from government \$20,000, and is now in debt \$45,000, notwith the pursuit of materially weakening our forces. It was upon a par with the poisoning of wells, the digging up of the dead bodies of our soldiers, and other rebel barbarities which have repeately violated the rules of civilized warfare. Our plan has been to get every person to give something, however small, weekly—pence and shillings—and thence our success."

ed as the state religion of the Roman empire. cessity of a complete renovation, and recon-It was undertaken to strengthen Christianity it would have been the death-blow to Christianity. We know that the decline of spirit-

nal interests continued till the Reformation. Yet the Roman Catholic church has never aid aside altogether the Weekly Offering plan of Christianity. In this country its great success in building so many costly churches and maintaining the costly worship thereof is chiefly owing to the. Weekly Offerings of the poor. The offerings of the rich nstitute but a mere fraction of the means that organization uses. If there was ever a eason to learn from an enemy, here is a leson not to be neglected.

The \$35,000 contributed by a church of Africans at New Amsterdam, Berbice, during five years; and the large sums raised under the ministry of the noble hearted Knibb, and his compeers of various denominations, in the West India Mission, were thus obtained al-

produce, as orders for so much of this or that could be thus weekly dropped into the boxes. In the earliest days of the church it was quite South, it should march over their dead bodies. It seems to be supposed that they have changed the church it was quite to save provisions and other supposed that they have changed the supposed the supposed that they have changed the supposed the supposed the supposed that they have changed the supposed the rry provisions and other sullstantial offerings to the ministers on Sunday. war into one seething cauldron of abolition-Even that would be better than to appear ists. This, however, is a great mistake. The nstantly before the Lord with empty hand,

testimony borne to the good effects of the system after a trial of ten years: "This system after a trial of ten years: "This practice has cherished a spirit of self-reliant the soldiers; conservative Generals have led energy and cheerful sacrifice—securing vigor their armies; conservativism has, in fine, proof local depression, which with ordinary plans We are not aware of a single abolitionist Genof local depression, which with ordinary plans must have caused great feebleness and contraction." The writer of the above mentioned the fact that he was first led to give his time the was first led to gi and attention to the system by the foreign had an abolitionist in his army he would cut off his ears, is the same who proclaims, missionaries on furlough. They said to him: We often speak of it abroad, as the only ed.'

The conservatism of these men is still, howlikely means of the church accomplishing her east and glorious mission,"

as of most others, greatly neglect the duty of ets. That is Northern conservatism! would murder a whole people to fill its personing the claims of God, according to His what is it better than abolitionism?" ord, upon the consciences of their hearers. for a consecration of property. On this point Mr. Ross well says, "an immense responsibility develves upon ministers at this period" speaks of the state of feeling among the govin relation to this subject. Some preachers erning classes in France and England towards treat this subject with as much shyness as it America in the following terms. His views would be their duty to do if Christ had said, are corroborated by many other writers. would be their duty to do if Christ had said,
"It is more blessed to receive than to give."
There is no good will either in England or in France among the governing classes toward the United States. That is the result of all the articles about the last events in America. They do not seem to apprehend how many souls, by the enforcement of this class of truth,

There is no good will either in England or in France among the governing classes toward the United States. That is the result of all the articles about the last events in America. The certainty of the ultimate success of the Union is gall and wormwood to the so-called good society, which had warmed itself into the belief that a Republic should not and

missions. "Upon the first day of the week,

paying only about \$300 to such small and new War is bad enough, viewed in any aspect, rches at the West as with this small aid and as subject to the regulations imposed in could complete and own a new meeting house, all civilized society. When indeed it has been carried on against savage tribes, we are pre-Until within the last score of years, the pared to see them resort to barbarous expediongregationalists, always strong in New ents. We could not expect such things among

England, have not been numerous at the those professing high sentiments of honor But numerous instances have. tions filling nearly the place there, that they been fully attested in the progress of the rehave at the East. So true is this, that west- bellion, of the most flagrant barbarism. Reward of New York, their churches are to-day, specting one mode of this, the Boston Journal

we believe, about double what they were but ten years ago. We are glad of this rapid increase of this worthy denomination westward, and the eminent success of their church-building funds, raised mostly in the East, should encourage other denominations to go and do likewise.—F. s. B.

THE WEEKLY OFFERING RECORD.

The weekly offering plan has been in use seven or eight years in Australia. Mr. J. G. Gibson gives an account of his church in Melbourne in the following words. "We have spent in four years \$60,000, and all of it has been contributed except \$5000, which we raised by loan. This will give you an idea of the power of the voluntary principle in Victoria; and we are not a rich congregation, small tradesmen and mechanics forming the bulk of our church, and two years we had to endure almost universal bankruptcy. A state

This passage, which we have put in italics.

We have no wish to excite a feeling of retaliation or revenge. The institutions of the ntary mode of supporting the gospel and South have long been degrading and brutalizthat of governmental support. We do not ing large classes of her citizens. They are doubt for one moment that the spiritual interests in the voluntary church are as much in men; and give vents to their rage and venom dvance of those of the state church as the in every mean and despicable manner. We ances in the one are better than in the oth-This suggests what was probably one of and must meet the rigorous demands of justhe chief occasions of the weekly system falling into disuse after the first four or five cen- who will yet prove themselves not thus infatcuries of the church. Christianity was adopt- uated. Enough is manifest to show the ne-

struction of Southern society. They must, at by the state treasury. However well intended, we know that had the thing been possible be allowed the prerogatives of American citi-MAINE STATE SEMINARY. We learn from

the Lewiston Journal that there are 80 students at this institution. This is considered satisfactory for the first week of a summer Rev. Joseph Tracey, senior editor of the

the paper as editor more than thirty years. NORTHERN CONSERVATISM. Read the following, and see what the rebels say of the self-styled conservatives of the

Vermont Chronicle, died at Windsor, Vt., on

the 15th inst. He had been connected with

most entirely."

This plan is good for all denominations, all countries, all races, all times. It would be best if the salary were to be paid in farmer's friends, who used to declare that they loved war has not changed their character, but only onstantly before the Lord with empty hand, discovers it to the world. It has shown them to be the falsest, the most treacherous, and the world to be the falsest, the most treacherous, and the most hypocritical of mankind. But for

ast and glorious mission."

Of its application to the cause of missions

Of its application to the cause of missions

Constitution and the rights of the States, but we mean to speak at length after a little.

The above facts have been taken from a series of letters by Rev. John Ross, of whom we South—at the cost of every life and hearthries of letters by Rev. John Ross, of whom we stone in its limits—at the cost of converting have spoken as giving his attention to the its whole territory into one vast scene of blood practical working of this system for ten years. and tears. That is what Northern conserva Many more we might give, but we trust these tism means, and nothing else. It is, in a may suffice to carry conviction to some minds. The preachers of our denomination, as well would murder a whole people to fill its pock-

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune

vould be saved from hurtful and wasteful into the belief that a Republic should not and would be saved from hurtful and wasteful could not remain prosperous. The Times, indulgences, and even from that sin of covousness which, according to the Savionr, is the Constitutionnel harp, all upon the same such an effectual bar to the kingdom of God.

Not only would many, blessed with means, thus be saved in this world and that to come, thus be saved in this world and that to come, that the separation of the Cotton States, and, by the faithful, judicious, persistent preaching if possible, of all the Slave States, from the on the consecration of property, but great blessings would thus come to the poorest worblessings would be considered as the preaching the possible, of all the Slave States, from the North, ought to be the result of Northern victory. Even Gladstone harps upon the same chord; the great Republic of the United hippers.

States is to be rent in two, or even into more feeble States, which European diplomacy here are few persons able and willing to de- might always play against one another until there are few persons able and willing to defray the necessary charges of public worship and general beneficence, it is morally injuriately injuriately to the world to allow it. Let every one, the very poorest, aid at frequent periods, and let the extra means of the more opulent neet the urgent requirements of needy and imploring millions, around adroad."

might always play against one another until fray against one another until fray against one another until fray arrive at the point of copying the monarchial institutions of Europe. It is the Republican form which haunts the dreams of the statesmen of Europe; they see how this form of government will by and by become popular in Prussia, in France, and even in Italy, where nothing but the individuality of Victor Emanuel prevents the bulk of the nation from the property of the more archibicant and even in the property of the more archibicant and even in the property of the more archibicant and even in the property of the more archibicant and even in the property of the more archibicant and even in the property of the more archibicant and a property archibicant and the property of the world to allow it. Let every one, the very poorest, and a creation of the more archibicant and archibicant and a property of the world to allow it. Let every one, the very poorest, and a creation of the more archibicant and archibicant and

There must be a deeper sense of duty on turning already now republican; and they wish most ardently its failure across the this subject in the ministry, and a more uniform practice among them in enforcing this class of truth, before we as a denomination approximate our proper strength. Here is a practical mode. Every one, the very poorest, can give cents weekly. The mode of receiving and crediting is very easy and simple. The people are far readier to adopt it than the rehabilitation of the Latin races. It is quite natural that as soon as England began to understand Napoleon's plans, she, as a non-The people are far readier to adopt to the control of the church most preachers are aware of. If the church latin power, withdrew from the expedition; is supported by pew rents, then put the weekly Offering into immediate practice for the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand Maximillet every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him."

In the Spaniards, too, prepared to leave the glory of introducing the monarchial form to glory of introducing the monarchial form to glory of introducing the Latin races, response to the spaniards of the spaniards of the glory of introducing the monarchial form to glory of introducing the Latin races, repel was a spaniar to the spaniards of t

to France alone. Still, Napoleon is not the ble as the Government in an inte man to retract his plans; with his dogged rights of war may be wild war may be wild war is pending. When man to retract his plans; with his dogged of perseverance, he continues to insist upon his beorginal design, and unless the yellow fever should mar his schemes he might, for a mo-

direct evidence in regard to this, the reputed kindness was somewhat qualified by the fact that the two privates were found by the way-side, where they had been left by the rebels

direct evidence in pegard to this, the reputed kindness was somewhat qualified by the fact that the two privates were found by the wayside, where they had been left by the rebels in the rain, with no other shelter than a blanket."

SUMNER ON CONFISCATION.

SUMNER ON CONFISCATION.

SUMNER ON CONFISCATION.

**We present below a brief report of the admirable speech of Hon. Charles Summer on the Confiscation Bill, made in the Senate of the United States on Monday week. It ought to be attentively and candidly read and pondered by every loyal and rebel citizen of the country. Well does he say, "God in his beneficence offers to nations, as to individuals, opportunity, OPPORTUNITY, which of all things is most to be desired. Never before in history has he offered such as is now ours. Do not fail to seize it. The blow with which we smite an accurate derebellion will at the same time enrich and bless."

**Mr. Summer said: If I can simplify this discussion, I shall feel that I have done something toward establishing the truth. And now, if you will kindly give my your attention, I shall fry to open the question in the content of the truth. And now, if you will kindly give my your attention, I shall fry to open the question in the content of the truth. And now, if you will kindly give my your attention, I shall fry to open the question in the content of the truth. And now, if you will kindly give my your attention, I shall fry to open the question in the content of the truth. And now, if you will kindly give my your attention, I shall fry to open the question in the content of the truth. And now, if you will kindly give my your attention, I shall fry to open the question in the content of the critical property and truth of the critical property. The property is the property in the presents in the same time that the property is the present in the National Government, which at all times has a right content of the critical property in the property is property and truth of the property is the property in the property

Mr. Sumner said: if I can simply the discassi-I shall feel that I have done something toward estab-lishing the truth. And now, if you will kindly give me your attention, I shall try to pen the question in such a way as to exhibit clearly all the points in issue. There is a saying, often repeated by statesmen and of-'ten recorded by publicists, which embodies the direst perise of the national unity. Nor is it enough if we enforce the national union at the expense of the Constitution. Both must be maintained. Both will be maintained if we do not fail to take counsel of that prudent courage which is never so much needed as at a moment like the present. Two things we seek as means to an end; indemnity for the past and security for the future. Two things we seek as means to an end; indemnity for the past and security national unity under the Constitution of the United States. Whatever may be the doubts of Senators or their fine spun constitutional theories, nobody can question that we are in the midst of a de facto rebellion, and in the midst of a de facto war. We are in the midst of each and both.

So far has the displacement of the National Government prevailed, that, at this moment, throughout this whole territory, there are no functionaries acting under the newly established usarpation. Instead of the eath to support the Constitution of the United States, required of all officials by the Constitution, another oath has been substituted, to support the Constitution of the Confederacy; and thus the rebellion has assumed a completeness of organization under the most solemis anctions. In point of fact, throughout this territory the National Government has been outsed, while the old State Government as the constitution of the point of fact, throughout this territory the Onstitution of absence of the National Government has been outsed, while the old State Government of the production of the conference of the constitution of the conference of the const

penalties, seizures, contributions, confiscations, captures and prizes. They are enemies, because their combination has assumed the port and proportions of war.

Therefore, sir, in determining our course we may banish all question of power. The power is ample and indubitable, being regulated in the one case by the Constitution, and in the other case by the rights of war. If we treat them as rebels we are unjet the restraints of the Constitution. If we treat them as enemies then we have all the latitude sanctioned by the rights of war. If we treat them as both then we combine our penalties from the double sources. What is done against them merely as criminals will naturally be in conformity with the Constitution; but what is done against them seencies will have no limitation except the rights of war.

After establishing in reason and authority the existence of the two sources of power, Mr. Sunner proceeded to consider, first, the rights against oriminals, founded on sovereignty, with their limitation under our Constitution; and, secondly, the rights against our constitution; and, secondly, the rights against one meales, founded on war, which are absolutely without constitutional limitation.

Under the first head he passed in review the various limitations of the Constitution, saying that he should not be less sensitive than any other Senators with regard to any unconstitutional proposition. Show him that any proposition is without support in the Constitution, or that it offends against any of its safeguards, and it could not receive his vote. It Congress has no power over slavery ha the States; but this cannot interfere with taking slaves as a penalty for crime. 2. There must be no expost facto law. 3. No bill of attainder. 4. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. 5. In all criminal proceedings, the accused shall enjoy speedy and public trial by jury of State and District where the crime was committed. 6. No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or f when its existence is assailed.

After this survey of the limitations in the Constitution on our rights against criminals, Mr. Summer next
considered in detail our rights against enemies, according to the rights of war. He claimed for the United
States all acknowledged rights of war belonging to independent States, These rights were considered under
the heads of (1.) Rights against the enemy's property
within our territorial jurisdiction, and (2) against enmy's property beyond our jurisdiction. The case of
Brown, in the Supreme Courtes to configure all enethe prover of Courtes to configure all eneBut just at this time comes the exploit of

to France alone. Still, Napoleon is not the man to retract his plans; with his dogged perseverance, he continues to injst upon his borginal design, and unless the yellow fever should mar his achemes he might, for a moment, currs a dearly-longht ances, of which we have been a dearly-longht ances, of which we have been a dearly-longht ances, of which and the policy.

PURTHER. TERTIMONX.**

A correspondent of the New York Times, accompanying General McClellan's array,—agentleman of entire reliability—thus adds his to the abundant testimony we have showing the barbarities of the rebels:

"While waiting here for amunutition and supplies our troops have had a day of two to recover from the fatigue of hardy of dearlying the field of the dead and wounded. This last work has revealed additional evidence of the barbarism of the Southern troops of which we have had abundant proof since we came upon the peninsula, as in the case of the self-concealed at Yorktown. In burying the dead our men have found among them the bodie of those who were evidently dispatched while lying wounded and helpless in the power of the enemy, and the instances are not few in the testing of the self-concealed at Yorktown. In burying the dead our men have found among them the bodies of those who were evidently dispatched while lying wounded and helpless in the power of the enemy, and the instances are not few in the testing of the self-concealed at Yorktown. In burying the dead of the power of the enemy, and the instances are not few in the testing the final propose of the self-concealed at Yorktown. In burying the dead of the power of the enemy, and the instances are not few in the power of the power of the power of the power of the enemy is the power of the power of the power of the self-concealed at Yorktown. In burying the dead of the power of the p

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

This beneficent measure, which has been so long before Congress, has at last passed both Houses, received the sanction of the President, and become law. The following is a synopsis of its provisions:

All the lands owned by the Government are open to settlement under it in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to each person.

Any person who is a citizen of the United States, or has declared intention to become such, who is 21 years old, or the head of family, or has served in the military or naval service of the country during this rebellion, can make the entry on payment of ten dollars,

the Land Office. That is all the settler has to pay at any time.

The act takes effect the 1st of January next, and requires a residence and cultivation five years to perfect the title.

Any person can enter, under this act, land on which he has a pre-emption claim. Thus the public domain is set apart and onsecrated to Free Homes and Free men.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF

Can Negroes help put down the Rebellion— Robert Small—The President and General Hunter's Proclamation—Confiscation—Sum-ner's Speech—Adjournment—Union prison-ers, their treatment—Enforcement of the Fu-gitive Slave bill in Washington. WASHINGTON, May 20, 1862.

Can negroes help us to put down this rebellion? Ought they to be employed for that purpose? These questions excite more and more attention here as the hot weather comes on, and the approach of yellow fever and kindred scourges, begins to be feared. Such are the prejudices of many here, that they unhesitatingly answer, No. They would rather that thousands upon thousands of the brave and noble soldiers of the North should be swept away by the pestilence, than that the black man should be recognized as able or worthy to render us any assistance in this struggle. They may be employed to sustain rebellion—they may raise the food to feed its armies, dig its entrenchments, make its fortifications, and, as at Yorktown, serve the guns that are aimed at our soldiers; but they are not fit to aid in putting down rebellion. To so employ them would shock the sensibilities of a great many northern pro-slavery men, in

But just at this time comes the exploit of making himself an enemy. The responsibilities of making himself an enemy and or making himself an enemy himself and or making himself and or making himself and or But just at this time comes the exploit of

highly creditable to a white man even. And notwithstanding the large value of the boat and her lading, it is stated that such is the knowledge and skill of Small as a pilot, that he himself is a far greater acquisition to the the Rochester Q. M.) has been blessed with Union cause than the vessel and cargo he a glorious work of Divine grace, the last of brought with him. Are there no others like the winter and the present spring. Our spe-Robert Small in bondage in the South, and can cial effort continued about four weeks, day we afford to ignore these men and refuse to and evening. The meetings were blessed avail ourselves of their aid? Would we hesiwith much of the Divine presence. They tate to avail ourselves of their aid but for the were all characterized with a solemn, deep, besotting influence of slavery upon the public and even tone. The gospel of Christ, faith mind? I fully believe that we can never suc-fully preached, proved the power of God to ceed in this contest till we, as a people, are the salvation of some thirty-five souls. Twenmore fully imbued with a spirit of justice, and ty-two have united with the church. We fully and practically recognize the rights of have found it truly refreshing to visit the all men as men. I fear we shall be brought scene of baptism, according to apostolic or to such acknowledgment only through disas-der. The whole church has been quickened ter. In the case of Small, however, the Sen-ate have manifested their appreciation of his tablishment in the truth. We enjoyed the deed, by promptly and unanimously passing a labors of Bro. H. Perry of Shelby, N. Y. bill giving him and his associates one half of during our special effort. L. B. STARR. the value of the vessel and cargo, which he wrested from the hands of the rebels.

nulling the proclamation of Gen. Hunter, ex- ond Creek church, Ohio. The lukewarm have cites various comments: The general feeling been stirred up, backsliders reclaimed, and is that of acquiescence, although there are sinners converted. Ten have united with the many who have a feeling of disappointment church, eight of whom I have baptized. We and discouragement, as affording evidence of solicit the prayers of the saints. absence of a disposition in the mind of the President to strike at, what they deem, the root of the controversy. It should be borne in mind, however, that whatever the President might desire to do, whatever even might be meeting house at Monticello, Green Co. the speediest way of ending the controversy, Wis., was dedicated to the worship of God or such things only can be done as the northern people will sustain him in doing; so that the Rev. K. R. Davis, of Rock & Dane Q. difficulty, after all, is more in the people than anywhere else. But there is a feeling developing itself here that if the President assumes the ontrol of this question it is time that he promulgated a policy on the subject which should The house was filled to overflowing, and the be uniform and obeyed alike in all the milita- services, as a whole, passed off satisfactorily ry departments, so that we should not have generals issuing orders of such opposite character as order No. 3 of General Halleck, and Gen. Hunter's recent order. Senator Grimes, of Iowa, to-day in the Senate, declared himself opposed to the passage of the tax bill until the President had made known his policy.

The select committee on the subject of confiscation have reported a bill, and it has been under consideration the past week, eliciting warm debate, some of it of rather a personal character. The ablest speech on the subject co yet delivered was that of Senator Sumner, delivered yesterday. It is clear and compre- Bu hensive in its statements, and presents the arguments in favor of confiscation more fully and forcibly, sustained by ample citations of authorities, than has been done by any other authorities, than has been done by any other.

Beducation Society. The Freewill Baptist Education Society will hold its Annual Meeting in the Freewill Baptist meeting house at East Andover of Friedry, June 13, at 7 o'clock, A. M. speech upon the subject. It should be read by all who are desirous of understanding this important subject. The fate of the bill under consideration is doubtful, as it is assailed, on the one hand, by those who desire that no confiscation act shall be passed, and on the other, by those who desire a more stringent measure.

New Hampshire Charitable Society. The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Freewill Baptist meeting house at East Andover, on Thursday, June 12, at 2 o'clock, P. M. E. PLACE, Clerk. the one hand, by those who desire that no

The question of adjournment begins to be mooted, but no determination has been made, some being of opinion that the session may and ought to be brought to a close a month hence, while others think it should be continued through the summer. Meanwhile, it is evident that the severe labors of the session are wearing upon the nerves of the members, character!

Rev. D. Jackson—with character!

Rev. D. G. Holmes—Pastoral relation and its rec tability. A recess would undoubtedly benefit the nervous system of the honorable members and possibly facilitate legislation.

eldom on parole. They are from all parts of the North and West. Some of them were captured at Bull Run, some at Ball's Bluff, and some at the recent battle near Williams-ing the 2d Wednesday in June.

C. P. MORRILL, Clerk. burg, while others have been captured here and there all along our lines from Western
Virginia to the sea-coast, and at various
points along the coast as far south as Georgia.

They have been confined at different places.

They have been confined at different places. and there all along our lines from Western They have been confined at different places at different times—at Richmond, Castle
Pinckney in Charleston harbor, and at Columbia, South Carolina. It is interesting to
hear-them relate their prison experience. Evat different times-at Richmond, Castle hear them relate their prison experience. Everywhere their rations were scanty and of inferior quality, but much worse in South Carolina than in Richmond. Indeed, their sufferings there for food would have been severe but for their ingenuity in the manufacture of rings and other trinkets from the bones of the meat furnished them. By one day's labor, they could manufacture a ring which would sell for a dollar, and by their ingenuity and industry they were enabled to keep themselves from want of food. They all concur in selves from want of food. They all concur in the statement that their treatment recently was much better than at first. Our victories have very much increased the rebel's respect for the Yankees, and improved their behavior towards our men in their hands.

The fugitive slave law has again been put into operation here in the District, to the terror of hundreds of fugitives from Maryland. Many of the Maryland fugitives are flying to Virginia to prevent their return, as there is no civil process in force on that side the river, and the military authority of course will not interfere for such a purpose. This is another of the strange things of these strange times-fugitive slaves flying to Virginia for liberty and freedom.

For the Morning Star.

THE NEW YORK CHURCH.

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Your Hillsdale correspondent of April 30, in speaking of the New York church, says:

"I was told by members of the church that since Bro. Phillips went to New York the congregation had doubled in numbers." Now if this were true the church and its former be abolished, it would scarcely have revealed pastor would rejoice though we have no in-

communication, when speaking about contri-butions in aid of our church, said: "I don't with unfeigned disgust and horror.

Rebibals, Etc. Revival in Hamlin, N. Y.

The Freewill Baptist church in Hamlin (o

Revival in Second Creek Church. The proclamation of President Lincoln, an-

WILFORD WHITACRE.

For the Morning Star. DEDICATION. The new Freewill Baptis

pated in by Rev. Wm. Small, resident pastor rem. The sermon, by Rev. H. G. Wood-worth, was able, instructive and entertaining. rem.

Notices, Appointments, Etc. Freewill-Baptist Foreign Mission Society
Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of thi
Society, under the act of Incorporation received fron
the State of New Hampshire, will be held in the Free
will Baptist meeting house at East Andover, on Fri
day, June 13, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
W. BURR,
O. R. BACHELER,
Com. to
O. R. BACHELER,
Call the first
J. M. DURGIN,
Dover, May 12, 1862.

Foreign Mission Society. The Executive Committee of the Foreign Mission Society are requested to meet at the F. Baptist meeting house in Ea Andover, on Friday, June 13, at 9 o'clock, A. Musings of Importance demands a full attendance.

Freewill Baptist Home Mission Society will hold its Annual Meeting in the Free-will Baptist meeting house at East Andover, Thursday, June 12 at 4 o'clock, F. M. 8. L. B. TASKER, Rec. Sec.

Genesee Yearly Meeting will hold its nex session with the first Potter church, Union Q. M. June 27—29. Edv. L. J. Madden will preach an opening sermon on the occasion.

Genesee Y. M. Ministerial Conference will commence on Thursday previous to the Y. M., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

o'clock, A. M.

Assignments for the Ministerial Conference:
Opening sermon by Rev. R. Martin. Subject—A
vantages and disadvantages of written sermons.
Rev. D. Jackson—What constitutes true Christis

ponsibilities.

Rev. W. Walker—Perseverance of saints.

Rev. J. Wood—Resurrection.

A. Z. MITCHELL, See'y.

We have here, at the present time, about a thousand union-prisoners returned from rebo'clock, P. M. Churches will remember the annual tax, and reports for the Register.
A. Z. MITCHELL, Clerk.

Rock River Quarterly Meeting. The June session will be held with the church at Inlet Grove, commencing Friday, July 4, at 2 o'clock. This change is made by an arrangement with the brethren at-that place.

B. BUTLER, Clerk.

Notice. I have closed my labors with the chur in Topsham, Me., and would like to correspond wit any church that may desire my labors. I. M. BEDEL.

Thanks to our friends in Scott and Boltonville fo heir kind donation the present spring for our benefit C. B. WALLER. NANCY WALLER.

Post Office Addresses.

Rev. John Nove, Bunnard's Bay, Oswego Co.
N. Y.

"R. McDonald, Bridgeton, Me.

C. HURLIN, North Parsonsfield, Me. E. B. FULLER, Huntington, Vt.

" H. COOK, York, Union Co., Ohio.
" Ws. Russell, Gilbert's Mills, Oswego Co.,
N. Y.
" A. ADKINSON, Moorefield, Switzerland Co.,

Various Paragraphs.

At present there are 36 Baptist churches Bro. Burr:-We are pleased and profited in New York. One of these is a colored by our visiting brethren telling all that is good about us; but we must caution them against mistakes, and as to the sources of their freewill, one a Particular, and one a Seventh Day Baptist church. In the number of Your Hillsdale correspondent of April 30, their churches the Baptists rank fourth among

eastor would rejoice, though we have no intention or occasion to draw comparisons; but as the statement is not true, it gives a bad im-Again: your correspondent, in the same manner, that the whole North shrinks from it

want, any from England; they need all their own." I have been asked what that means. I do not know, but suppose, like the former, it means no harm. But it does not mean that it was improper for us to make known (though it was done only incidentally) our wants and claims to our English friends, or to accept their liberality; or that we are unthankful for the aid they have already conferred, and what they have promised and we expect to get when God's time and their time comes to give it.

Your correspondent, having made these statements, undoubtedly with the best intention, will pardon this notice of them, which I tried to avoid, until my attention was called to them by brethren in different parts of the country.

O. A. JARVIS. O. A. JARVIS. of moral, religious and intellectual culture,

scure place used for religious services, but is infested with secessionists, and many it was not visible, nor distinguishable from them men of great influence and wealth. the other houses. From Cassville to this The Evangelical Messenger has a sound artown, no church or school house has met my ticle on the PRESENT STATUS OF SLAVERY,

was any God back of the priest that had anything to do with the forgiveness of sins.—
The thought that in confession the priest forgives sin only as the minister of God, and that it is really God who forgives, never came grave." into my head till I was so taught by an Amer- If Brownson's Quarterly Review does not ican priest." Dr. Brownson has no great occasion for surprise at this incident. We shall

Evening Post says that Secretary Chase has received a number of very interesting letters lately from Mr. Pierce, the Government Superintendent of the contrabands at Port Roy- Pro al, and some of his assistants. The general tenor of his letters is most hopeful. Mr. Pierce is very much encouraged thus far .-One of the correspondents speaks of the ex Maordinary fact that in three days after a seed of cotton was planted, it had come up and a leaf had formed. This was mentioned to show the almost miraculous fecundity of the

ter from Houston, Texas, which says: "Many of honor to soldiers that distinguish themselves churches are vacant, their ministers having in battles was passed. The confiscation bill was gone to the war. Most of our Sunday schools are disorganized, and but few, I fear, will be of confiscation and emancipation of the slaves revived until the war closes. Intemperance of the rebels, and urged the adoption of his subnd profanity abound, and are fearfully on the stitute. [See report of his speech in another ncrease. Religion is at its lowest ebb. Such thing as the conversion of souls seems House. Mr. Bingham of Ohio, from the Spe scarcely to enter into the minds either of cler- cial Committee, reported articles of impeachgy or laity. May we not well mourn more ment against Judge Humphrey of Tennessee over the waste places of Zion than over the There are seven separate charges. The report temporal calamities of war?"

lately fendered a very important decision advocated two cent postage, the money order couching the right of a majority of a church system, and the abolition of the franking priviongregation to secede from the minority and lege. The bill was passed. take possession of the church property. The Max 20. Senate. Mr. Davis of Ky. decision was made in a case connected with against the Confiscation bill.

the First Reformed Dutch Church of Phila
House. Mr. Colfax, from the Post Office delphia, and was in favor of the claim of the Committee, reported back the Senate bill promority to hold the property, as they consti- viding negroes be allowed to carry the mails tuted the lawful congregation under the char- with a recommendation that it do not pass .-

sters, in the language he has applied to the val Committee, reported a joint resolution of renegade Northerner, who was formerly pas- ments adopted. tor of a Presbyterian church in Carlisle, Pa. his abhorrence to slavery. He has now got Mr. Mallory of Kentucky against it. over such qualms, and, to show the genuine-ness of his conversion, he stands forth prom-olution that the Committee on the District of inent in abusing the North, in setting defiance Sage doctor !"

had a great deal to be thankful for !"

RELIGION AND NO EXCITEMENT. The In- the 9th of June. Adopted. without excitement, and that the common talk of many Presbyterian and other ministers, that their revival was without apparent tion; and Messrs. Phelps, Kerrigan, Menzies, excitement, conveys a false impression and is untrue to the facts. Excitement is only another name for 150. other name for life. Within certain bounds the amount of life power is determined by the degrees of excitability which exist in any organ or faculty. Every power languishes, and was discussed. tends towards somnolency or death, as excitement and excitability decrease. The noblest Confiscation bill. experiences are those which excitement develops....In a poet it is called inspiration; in an orator, eloquence; in a conversationalist, brilliancy; in a man of action, zeal. Every child of excitement. Only by it can we rise at all into some notable Christian moods.

" PERMANENT PREACHING FOR A PERMAarticle in the Bibliotheca Sacra for April, by ing deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the Mass., in which the admission is made that said United States, it became a military necess Mass., in which the admission is made that there are a great many pastoral changes among Presbyterian and Congregational churches, but that the fault lies more with the preacher than the people. The article ends thus Let a preacher have discretion, industry, piety, and common sense; let him love his work and understand his people; let him be firm without stiffness and yielding without false conformity; let him wish to be firm without false conformity; let him wish to be firm without false conformity; let him wish to be firm without false conformity; let him wish to be firm without false conformity; let him wish to be firm without false conformity; let him wish to be firm without false conformity; let him wish to be firm without false conformity; let him wish to be firm without false conformity. Let him wish to be firm without false conformation is made that said United States, it became a military necestary to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons the these three States, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves are therefore declared forever free.

DAYID HUNTER,

A Major General Commanding.

Ed. W. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adj. Gen."

And whereas, the same is producing some

delphia, for denouncing slavery. A South Carolina slaveholder, Rev. William Otis such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be conwho at that time controlled the vestry. The of moral, religious and intellectual culture, (churches and academies temporarily aban doned during the possession of the town by the rebels, some of them destroyed,) but from Springfield to Cassville, there was not a Cash. Address WM. Burr, Dover, N. H. Schurch or school house to be seen. In Cass-

ville, I think, there must have been some ob- on account of his loyalty. This congregation

eye."

Dr. Brownson, in his Quarterly, relates the following with much apparent astonishment:

"As true as you are a living man," said a Catholic lady to us, "I had been baptized, the status of slavery, then, is about this:

It has set itself up in opposition to law. It has rebelled, in its supporters, against the Government, and aims at its overthrow. It has thus forfeited whatever claim to the proand been confirmed, had been married, and been to Confession, and to Communion, and been to Confession, and to Communion, and yet I never knew, till after I came to this much more when it is the "sum of all villain-

prove a means of grace to the Roman Catholics in this country, it will manifestly be bebe glad if the time ever comes when all the American priests shall be careful to instruct their followers that it is really God alone who r dicta as a journalist. Even "exco THE CONTRBANDS AT PORT ROYAL.—The "withdrawing fellowship." The clergy, he Washington Correspondent of the New York argues, must be more deferential to the laity. In another article on Protestantism and Infi-delity, he says that the right of private judgment is inalienable and necessary; that the Protestant countries; and that the bad practices of Catholics are one of the greatest hin drances to the conversion of Prote Y. Evangelist.

General Intelligence.

May 19. Senate. A bill was passed giving half the value of the steamer Planter and car The North Carolina Presbyterian has a let- go to Robert Small and his associates for their

was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Bingham, IMPORTANT DECISION—Church Secession.
The Supreme Court at Harrisburg, Penn., his bill equalizing and reducing postage. He

ter, and were, with such of the majority as might return to the usual common order of the church, entitled to all the rights thereof.

One of the most vituperative Southern min
May 21. Senate. Mr. Grimes, from the Na-

North, is the Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., who thanks to Captain Farragut, and officers and lately told his congregation that if the Yan-men under his command, which was passed. kees captured their city "they would be Mr. Fessenden reported back a bill amendatory slaughtered like cattle, their women violated, to the Post Office Appropriation bill. Passed and their homes laid in ashes." This man is The tax bill was discussed, and several amend-

House. The Senate bill removing all dis-The Presbyterian says: "When he received qualifications of color in carrying mails, was a call to the Richmond church he hesitated to tabled-83 against 43. Mr. Lansing of New accept it, as we have been told, on account of York spoke in favor of the confiscation bill, and

Columbia consider if legislation is needed to to the obligation of oaths, in denouncing his once friends, and upholding a foul rebellion.

His last freak is a philological one. He has subjected the name of Davis to etymological the trial of W. H. Humphreys. The oath was analysis, and finds its meaning to be God administered to the Vice President and mem with us;' also that of Lincoln, and discovers bers, when the House was notified of its organthat it means 'On the verge of a precipice.' ization, and as ready to receive the managers of the trial, who soon appeared and took their A NEW TURN. Rev. Dr. R., of Albany, seats. Mr. Bingham read the articles of im N. Y., recently took for his text, "This peachment. The Vice President informed the man's religion is vain." Following out the managers that the Senate would take the propsubject suggested by the words, he alluded to er course in the case, and due notice would be subject suggested by the words, he alluded to the Pharisee who, in his prayer at the Temple, took occasion to snub the Publican, as one of those whose religion "is vain." "This Pharisee," said he, "is thanking God that he was not as ofher men were, was merely rendering thanks to God for his bigoted and intolerant spirit, and there is no doubt that he had a great deal to be thankful for!" that the high court of impeachment adjourn to

dependent thinks there can be no religion House. The Confiscation bill was taken up. Messrs Wallace, Blair Rollins of N. H., Fessenden of Me., and Babbitt, favored confisca-

> instructing the Judiciary Committee to Inquire if further legislation is necessary to protect persons from unconstitutional seizure in the District of Columbia was adopted. The tax bill

House. The House spent the day on the

The President's Proclamation Annulling Gen. Hunter's Emancipation Proclama Gen. Hunter's Emancipation.

Whereas there appears in the public prints

whereas there appears in the public prints

brilliancy; in a man of action, zeal. Every what purports to be a proclamation of Major noble deed, every worthy emotion, is the General Hunter in the words and figures following, to wit:
"Headq'ters Departm't of the South }

HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862. S General Orders No. 11. The three States "PERMANENT PREACHING FOR A PERMA-Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, compris-nent Pastorate." This is the title of an ing the Military Department of the South, hav-

him be firm without stiffness and yielding without false conformity; let him wish to be permanent, and he will be so, if he can only get through his third year. Pindar, in one of his odes, speaks of those who reach the immortal fields by enduring the three purgatories."

A NEST OF SECESSIONISTS IN PHILADELA And whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of of the United States, proclaimand declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander or person, has been A NEST OF SECESSIONISTS IN PHILADELphila. Some five or six years ago, the late
Rev. Dudley A: Tyng was driven from the
Rev. Dudley A: Tyng was driven from the pulpit of the church of the Epiphany in Philapproclamation now in question, whether genuing

Prentiss, now a colonel in the rebel army, was appointed his successor, through the influence Army and Navy to declare the slaves of any time. f Pierce Butler—of slave sale notoriety—or in any case it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Governreverend Prentiss, finding his plantation more ment to exercise such supposed power, are

the adoption of a joint resolution to be sub- Com. Foote has been obliged to yield to the the stapping of a joint resolution to be stantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by 'such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such

fixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Virginia.

On the 21st, the encampment of the advance

of the army under Gen. Stoneman, was at Union on the other. The health of the troops came here to take New Orleans; to pass the was remarkably good. Our gunboats on James river have met with a rebuff, though not a se- The Fugitive Slave Bill in the District. vere or humiliating one. It seems that the We are sorry to hear that the infamous fugi Monitor, Galena Naugatuck, Aroostook, and tive slave bill is being extensively enforced in Port Royal, when within 8 miles of Richmond, Washington. The notorious Marshal Lamon were attacked from a battery on the bank and is quite prominent in this shameful business. dred pound gun exploded on board the Nauga- gregationalist, writing from Washington on ck, though with how much damage we can- the 19th, says: the Monitor received no injury. The former als—our piety. Little children can be snatch

tomac state that Gen. McClellan had crossed the Chicahominy at Bottom Bridge, and that his headquarters are near New Bridge. Preparative with the Chicahominy at Bottom Bridge, and that his the scales of omnipotent justice considerations in the scales of omnipotent justice considerations in the scales of omnipotent justice considerations. tions for an attack were being made.

Jackson, a short time since, near the town of there are two means by which this nefarious McDowall, Va., in which our loss was 26 business can be arrested, and they are, either killed, 225 wounded, and 3 missing. The num- to repeal the law, or suspend its operation durber of troops on our side was only six or seven ing the continuance of the rebellion. We urge Jackson expected to cut Milroy to pieces, but Congress, and hope they will act so promptly was disappointed. Our forces fought like he- that no more scenes like those enacted recentroes till night, during which, finding themselves ly will be witnessed in the capital of the naoutnumbered, they retired in good order, and tion. The standard of the when morning came, were far beyond the reach We-learn that Gen. Wardsworth intends of the enemy.

the yard on the 9th, and Fort Pickens opened a insurrectionary purposes. ious bombardment. The next day they vacuated the city, carrying off all their movable property toward Montgomery.

A letter from our gunboat flotilla above A letter from our gunboat flotilla above
Memphis, says: "By the arrival of deserters
District of Columbia, it not being a State. The from below, we learn that Commodore Farragut's gunboats are still ascending the spreading consternation among the inhabitants, for trial. wherever they appear. Vicksburgh and dvancing upon Memphis from below."

our worst fears, while the good ones fall far

It is rumored that the rebels have abandoned short of our reasonable expectations. The peoadvancing upon Memphis from below."

Fort Wright and retreated to Fort Randolph, further down the river.

. Kentucky.

It is seriously under contemplation to send a "Pain Killer," died in Providence, R. I., latemilitary Governor to Kentucky, as since our ly, after an illness of some two weeks. He was troops have moved forward into Tennessee, the a very estimable, Christian man. dared, does nothing to prevent it. The boat, and, sad to say, the whole five were slaveholding class in Kentucky are, as a body, drowned by the upsetting of the boat. when it pays. Of such Unionsts there, as everywhere else, we have had enough.

A Union meeting was held at Bay river, in another at Shepardsville, Carteret county, on the 10th. Patriotic resolutions were adopted at both, and the appointment of Hon. Edward Stanley as Provisional Governor of the State was hailed with much satisfaction.

ad representing a very large number of the hawking generally. people of Tennessee, was held at Nashville on the 12th inst. Gen. W. B. Campbell presided, and patriotic speeches were made by men of note in the State. The following resolutions sic Hall on the rebellion.

safety and welfare of our friends and relatives now in the Confederate army, imperiously demand the return of the State to her former relations with the Federal Union.

2d. That all good citizens who concur with in this spinion are earnestly invited to cooperate in the accomplishment of this object, so yield to our future peace and happiness.

tion of the American Union, and that this fact furnishes encouragement for the belief that no idea of intervention is entertained by the French government.

It is ascertained from an authentic source that the expenditures of the government from April 1861 to the present time, have not aver-

has the following paragraphs:

"A Federal soldier was found dead near the voir yesterday morning, having been shot Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. some person unknown.

A Mr. Cogwell was shot and killed yesterday while plowing in the field in Wilson county, some fifteen miles from this city. No clue was

advice of his surgeons, and retire from active duty, until the wound he received at the bor bardment of Fort Henry is healed.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post represents
Mr. Lincoln's views as follows:

change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands in authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue, I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partial states in the resident will drop all attempt to the time for this has not yet come; is Mr. Lincoln's position. The people of the lóy-al States must first be fully convinced that the rebellion cannot be crushed by ordinary means—then the hour will have arrived for the over—throw of every institution in the South that makes Union impossible. Such, I understand, are the views of the President, as expressed to his friends."

This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisce. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time; as in the providence of God it is your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it. You have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be afthousand five hundred colored people.

A good story is told of Commodore Farragut Before the bombardment of the Forts below New Orleans, the commanders of the English and French vessels of war near at hand had de sired to communicate with them. This was agreed to. After the foreign captains returned, they informed Capt. Farragut that it was useless for him to attempt to take the forts-that Gaines' mills, 1-2 miles from Richmond and no wooden vessels afloat could reduce them or 1 1-2 from Chicaliominy creek. The rebel pass them. Farragut replied: "I was sent here to make the attempt. You may be right, but I forts: and I shall try it on !"

riflemen in pits, and were forced to retire. It is said that there are at least four hundred fter a brave fight of four hours. A one hun- cases pending. The correspondent of the Con-

not say. The Galena and the Monitor were the only members of the fleet which were able to reach a point so far up the river as Fort Darling. The great elevation of this fortification, two hundred feet above the water, gave it hundred feet above the water, gave it hundred feet above the water, gave it hundred from the Capital. O no! The man hunter can come here and draw his viction of an unusual advantage. The Galena was hunter can come here and drag his victim off with him, and this great Government cannot inpierced by seventeen shot out of twenty-eight; terfere. This is still our civilization—our morvessel, however, was not materially damaged.

The latest advices from the army of the Potenses state that Gon. McClellan had account to the sold at the auction block in a neighboring city. Such things must make honest men ons for an attack were being made.

Gens. Milroy and Schenck, of Gen. Fremont's nature he has created?"

And the burning care. With the save a Government from destruction that permits such outrages upon Him and the human nature he has created?"

partment, had an engagement with Stonewall The Washington Republican remarks that isand, while Jackson had fourteen thousand. the immediate consideration of this matter upon

Information has been received of the destruction of the Pensacola navy yard, and the evacuation of the city. The rebels set fire to confiscating slaves who have been employed for the accused is free under the law of August, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. One of the Judg-

The Court at Washington. A case is already Natchez—the Sodom and Gomorrah of the The Chicago Tribune speaking of the Con-South—are both believed to be in our possession, and several gunboats are reported to be State of Illinois, says, "Its bad features realize our worst fears, while the good ones fall far

Perry Davis, the inventor of the celebrated

essionists have openly and impudently been FIVE SISTERS DROWNED. A sad tragedy ocenlisting troops for Humphrey Marshall, and Gov. Magoffin, who would be a secessionist if Five sisters went out with their brother in a

ernment will be declared changed from an autocratic to a constitutional form. The Grand Craven county, North Carolina, on the 2d, and Duke Constantine is the initiator of this move-

ment. Andrew J. Vallandigham, who represent himself as a brother of the Congressman of that name, has been arrested at Clinton, Missouri, for marauding upon Union citizens, A Union meeting of the highest respectability horse-stealing, robbery, bushwhacking and jay-

> Parson Brownlow was in Boston last week, and addressed thousands of the citizens at Mu-

among others were adopted:

1st. That the social, political and material interests of the people of Tennessee, and the safety and welfare of our friends and relatives tion of the American Union, and that this fact

The Nashville (Tenn.) Dispatch of the 17th April, 1861, to the present time, have not averaged a million a day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—D. R. Buzzell, C. Pease, Ellsworth; G. N. Webster, Lower Gilmanton; J. Chapman, D. Q. Bean, N. Sandwich; S. Heath, W. Epping; H. W. Savory, L. Raymond, Manchester; A. Clayton, some fifteen miles from this city. No dille was had to the perpetrator of the murder."

Gov. Johnson is enforcing his proclamation in Tennessee. A Union soldier had been fired upon by Koncaeled foe in Murfreesboro, and for this twelve secessionits were arrested, including a brother of Mrs. Ex-President Polk.

Two hundred loaded guns had been found at Lawrence;

Many L. Raymond, Manchester, A. Clayton, Plaistow;
MAINE.—I. French, Kingfield, J. Knapp, E. Limington, S. Tillion, Kittlery Foresider, E. Bunker, Bangor;
J. Simpson, M. G. Bean, Saco; G. L. Given, St. Albanas, H. Errkine, Montrille; W. Gould, Bangor;
L. Clark, Kennebunk;
VERMORT.—H. Minott, Waterbury Centre, N. Norton, Huntington Centre; W. White, Waits River;
MAINE.—I. French, Kingfield, J. Knapp, E. Limington, J. Simpson, M. G. Bean, Saco; G. L. Given, St. Albanas, H. Errkine, Montrille; W. Gould, Bangor;
L. Clark, Kennebunk;
VERMORT.—H. Minott, Waterbury Centre, N. Norton, H. Minott, Waterbu

eluding a brother of Mrs. Ex-President Polk.

Two hundred loaded guns had been found at Murfreesboro.

Mr. H. Campbell, a merchant of Nashville, G. Mr. H. Campbell, a merchant of Nashville, G. Rhodes, Oxford; P. Ford, Batavia; T. K. Pinkham, Corfu; J. A. Covil, Fablus; T. Ensign, H. Axtell, New York.—R. Woodcock, P. Blodgett, W. Hadley; B. W. Manning, Humphrey Centre; R. Gibson, G. Rhodes, Oxford; P. Ford, Batavia; T. K. Pinkham, Corfu; J. A. Covil, Fablus; T. Ensign, H. Axtell, Nelson; C. Chaffee, China; & Day, E. Colbura, Burlington Flats; Others Confederacy.

In an election for circuit Judge in Tenn. last week, the secessionist candidate received 706 evotes, and the Unionist 570. Many Union men did not vote, regarding the election as invalid. Gov. Johnson will give no commission to the secessionist elected. The President and Cashier of the Bank of the Union have been arrested by order of Gov. Johnson, on a charge of treason.

The President has called for 50,000 more troops.

A Washington despatch says that the news about foreign intervention is a mere invention of the rebels abroad. The feeling of the European Governments is reported as friendly.

Subscribers for the Star.

W. S. Merrill, 1; A. W. Avery, 1; J. Coffrin, 1; I. Techart, 6; D. Fisk, 1; J. Baker, 1; J. M. Purkis, 1; G. W. Bean, 1; J. Webber, 1; F. Clough, 1;—15.

Home Mission.

J. G. Ricker, Boston, Ms.,
Great Falls church,
S. S., S. Berwick, Me.,
G. L. Given, St. Albans, Me.,
A. Paine, 50, I. Paine, 2,00, A. W. Paine, 1,00,
N. Foster, R. I.,
A friend, Turner, Me.,
New Hampton S. S., to constitute Miss Nella T.
Burleigh a life member,
Rev. Chester Chaffee, China, N. Y.,
Veteran church, N. Y., 5,00 ,50 2,50 36,82

WILLIAM BURR, Tre Foreign Mission. Foreign Mission.
J. G. Ricker, Boston, Ms.,
Great Falls church,
G. L. Given, St. Albans, Mc.,
Rev. D. Williams, E. Killingly, Ct.,
M. N. Paine, 25, I. Paine, 2, 25, A. W. Paine, 1,00,
N. Foster, it. 1.,
J. E. Green, Providence, R. I.,
A friend, Turner, Mc.,
Mrs. S. Hallam, Woodstock, G. W., pledge,
Dea. J. Fullouton and wife, 1,00, Dea. A. Bachelder and wife, 1,00, Ann Seribner, 1,00, A,
friend, 1,00, L. Scribner, 52, Rev. J. Fullonton, 50, A. Bachelder, 25, S. S. boy, ,05, Raymond, mond, New Hampten S. S., to constitute Miss Phebe Ann Peckham s life member, Voteran church, N. Y., P. Jackman, Dryden, Mich.,

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

Education Society. S. F. Bean, Sutton, Vt., WM. BURR, Tree

Form of a Bequest. I bequest to my executor (or executors) the sumof — dollars in trust, to pay the same in — days after my decease to the person who, when the same is
payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Freewill Baptist
direction of the Executive Committee of that Society,
to its charitable uses and purposes.

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

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

The Quarterly.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 10TH VOLUME.

E.D. Lewis, 3; J. W. Darling, 1; J. M. Nelson, 1;
H. W. Savory, 1;—6.
The past week we have received 6 subscribers. Before received 382. Total for Vol. 10, 388.

TERMS. The price to single subscribers is \$1,50.—

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

Rev. E. Winslow, New Portland, Me.

"J. Coffrin, Franklin, Vt.
J. Tyler, Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y.
Bea. John Jones, Minouk, Woodford Co., Ill.
Freeman Clough, Box 3626, Chicago, Ill. Rev. W. C. Clark, Haverbill, Ms. J. L. Millikin, Sant M.

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

To L. B. Mathewson. Please give us your Post Office address (County and State), and we will attend to your request. We cannot find your name on our list. To Simon Stevens. Can't find your name. Give us your Post Office address, (County and State.)

THE HISTORY OF THE FREEWILL

This work has been issued from the press. We wish our friends to exert themselves to give it a ready and an extensive sale. This the interests of the denomination rees of the Supreme Court is reported to have exquire. It answers no good purpose to print pressed the opinion, in private conversation, books and let them lie upon our shelves unsold. To be of any use they must be put in circulation. We therefore ask all the friends ination, especially our ministers to lend a helping hand in circulating the History... It contains 480 duodecimo pages, is bound in good style, and will be sold for the low price of \$1,00. To all who send us six or more subscribers for it, accompanied with the cash, we will make a discount of 25 per cent. We earnestly entreat the minister or some brother in each church to procure immediatelyall the subscribers possible, and forward the same to Wm. Burr. Do-

ver. N. H.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERTS. The price of this pamphlet is 12 cts. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the reception of 15 cts. 25 per cent. discount by the dozen, cash.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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 where he proposes to meet his patients and freue and Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Having two Offices, I have to divide my time. Mon-days, Tuesdays and Wednesdays I am at my Office in Exeter, N. H. [24tf] M. W. PRAY.

"Carpets. Large quantities of these goods have been brought over to our city from the recent auction trade sales in New York, by the New England Carpet Company, who are cutting them up to their retail trade at an unprecedented and astonishing rate."— Their advertisement will be found in our to-day's

Married

In Candia, by Rev. C. O. Libby, Mr. David Lang und Mrs. Relief Lang. In Portsmouth: Angil a by D. and Mrs. Relief Lang.
In Portsmouth, April 9, by Rev. F. Reed, Mr. Geo.
Fullerton of New Market and Mrs. Elizabeth Godfrey
of Exeter. May 19, Mr. James C. Stoyer and Miss
Catharine N. Grant.
In Richmond, Mc., May 22, by Rev. N. Preble, Mr.
S. H. Ring and Miss Laura E. Hatch, both of Litchfield. field.

In Sutton, Vt., May 15, by Rev. L. T. Harris, Mr. Moses W. Noyes and Miss Aurilla Richardson.

In Corinth, Vt., May 18, by Rev. S. W. Perkins, Mr. Orlande A. Dunbar of Tafton, Wis., and Miss Mary A. McConnell of Corinth.

In Lawrence, Mass., May 16, GEORGE W. NEWELL, son of G. W. and M. L. Newell, aged 13 years, 2 months and 23 daps.

Advertisements.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.

THE current of trade is always turned to that.

House which sells at the lowest prices.

From the great auction sale of English Carpets in New York, on the 8th inst., we are now receiving English Tapestries, Velvets and Brussels, which we shall sell for less than importers' prices.

Also, an invoice of very choice and elegant Tapestries, imported especially for the Broadway City Sales. CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.

Sales.

Also, an invoice of the new productions of Higgins's celebrated American manufacture of Tapestries and Velvets.

Also, an invoice of State Mills Tapestries, subject to manufacturers' slight imperfections in weaving, at low prices.

Also, an invoice of Canton Matting, assorted widths, at low auction prices.

Also, an invoice of Floor Cil Cloths, comprising the entire stock on hand of a celebrated manufacturer, at factory prices.

We buy all our sales for cash down.

We make all our sales for cash down.

We make no variations from prices.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,

3w9]*

75 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON

Poetry.

OUR LITTLE BROTHER. BY DAVID WINGATE. O! come, let us lay our playthings aside
And sing of our brother again:
We will sing how he once in our games joined with

pride, Forgetting his cough and his pain. But he's gone far away to the land of the stars— All his moaning and weeping is o'er; And till death the bright portals of glory unbars, We shall see little brother no more.

Little brother was kind, with a manner so sweet, And his ringlets so fairy-like fell; O! we always were happy together to meet, For we lov'd little brother so well. But he's gone far away, &c.

Little brother could sing, and 'twas pleasant to hea Him join in the hymn or the song; Ah! we never once dreamed his departure so near, Nor thought he'd be absent so long. But he's gone 'far away, &c.

No more we'll for him gather primroses gay— Little brother of flowers was so fond; Now he's gathering bright flowers that ne'er fade Yonder hills of white clouds far beyond.

No more shall we gaze on the far-flying kite, Whose string to his carriage was bound, Nor smile in his chair, on the long winter night, When the guess or the story goes round. For he's gone far away, &c.

We must all be good children, and swear not nor lie And always from quarrelling refrain, and so, one by one, to the star-land we'll fly, And meet little brother again.

For he's gone far away to the land of the stars, He has passed through the valley of pain; And when death the bright portals of glory un-We shall meet little brother again

BRIDLE THE TONGUE Many a friendship has been broken, Many a family's peace o'erthrown; Many a bitter word been spoken, By the slander-loving tongue.

Many'a flower has drooped that flourished, Many a heart been rent and torn; Seeds of discord sown and flourished By the curious meddling one.

Many a tale of lies invented;
Noblest hearts with anguish wrung,
By some word too late repented,
From the mischief-making tongue.

TOO LATE.

There is a deep pathos in this lyric of Teinyson, which may apply more truly to those shut out from the marriage supper of the Lamb, than to those into whose lips he puts it. Late, late-so late-and dark and chill the night !

Late, late—so late—but we can enter still.

Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now. No light had we, for that we do repent. And, learning this, the bridegroom will relent. Too late; too late! ye cannot enter now.

No light-so late-and dark and chill the night ! ! let us in, that we may find the light! Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.

Have we not heard the bridegroom is so sweet?
O! let us in, though late, to kiss his feet!
No, no—teo late! ye cannot enter now.

The Family Circle.

A HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

A lady whose husband had entered our army in the West, desiring also in some way to emulate his example of self-sacrificing patriotism, volunteered her services as a nurse in one of the military hospitals. Some of the incidents of her experience she very touchingly describes in a communication to a Western

On entering the hospital, I found the attending physician, Dr. L., there, and intro-"I have nothing to do," I said, "and

want you to employ me, Can I render assistance in any way?"

"Yes, madam," was his prompt response.
"If you will come in sometimes and prepare something nourishing, and talk to them,

keep them in good spirits, we shall be very I shall certainly do so. I am glad if I

can be of use."

I laid aside bonnet and cloak, without fur-

I saw,
"How do you feel?" I asked, bending
over him. "Weak, ill—nigh to death," he
replied, in a tone so pitiful and full of despair that I felt the tears springing to my
eyes. I sent them back to their source, however, and spoke in a full, firm, yet kind tone.

"O, no. You are not near death. You are ill, but you will not die. Uncle Sam has use for you yet, and in a few days you'll be up and ready to shoulder your musket again. His eyes sparkled in their deep sockets, and a momentary flush rose to his pale

cheek.

O, if I could only think so! But the time drags so slowly, and here I lie useless, heroless, keeping those who could fight away to take care of me."

O, well, you needed a little rest, any way," I said, cheerfully. "Now I want to do something to cure you. Do you want your face bathed?"

's Yes, if it is not too much trouble," he said, eagerly.

Not a bit. Now be easy, I'll soon have

you feeling nicely."
I got a basin of water, combs, brushes, His large, dark eyes rested with childlike pleasure on my face, as I carefully bathed his face and hands. He had grown so feeble that he could scarcely connect a sentence without pausing, and lay panting on his pillow from the lightest exertion. After bathing his face, I took the comb and straightened out the snarled masses of long, black hair that grew thickly over his brow. I soon found that ill-

ness had made him childish, though I at first started at his childlike bluntness.

"You are mighty purty," he said, sud-denly, and for a moment I did not know denly, and for a moment I did not know what to say, but then I thought, "I may seem so to him, poor fellow," and only smiled in reply. "What's your name?" he next asked.

S." I replied. "You aint married, are you?"
"Yes, and my husband's gone to fight, as you did at Fort Donelson."
"O, dear," he said, "fretfully, "I am so sorry. What did you get married for?—Never mind, I'll put a spider in his dumpling when I get well."

when I get well."

With the last words, a mischievous light broke over his face, and his black eyes twink-

led. I laughed merrily at him and he seemed to enjoy it hugely. Poor fellow! little enough amusement he had. If he could amuse himself at my expense, I would ave no objection. My next patient was an orphan boy, six-

My next patient was an orphan boy, sixteen years of age. Frank B. belonged to Birge's Sharpshooters, and a braver heart never beat in the bosom of mortal than that which throbbed in his.

While bathing his face, I asked him what induced him to leave his home and friends in Nebraska, to come away and peril his life at such are early age. His repuly is worthy to be

such an early age. His reply is worthy to be written by that of the noble Nathan Hale, who regretted having but "one life to offer to his country." He said:
"I joined the army because I was young and strong. I have but one life, and that would be worth nothing to me if not offered to my country."

would be worth nothing to me if not offered to my country."

Noble boy! How many more like him have fallen willing sacrifices!

The next day I carried a basket of apples, oranges; pies, tea, etc., to the hospital. As I went in, several of the men lifted their heads, and nodded, pleasantly.

"I am glad you have come back," said one, and another thought "it leaked to be a woman among them."

My "admirer" with the black eyes clasped my hand when I offered him an orange, and

My "admirer" with the black eyes clasped my hand when I offered him an orange, and kissed it, gratefully. Kissed it, gratefully.

"If I live," he said, "I'll always pray
God to bless you. "If I die, I'll watch over

Poor fellow! I wonder-if from that heaven to which his spirit has flown he is watching over me to-night, as I pen these lines! over me to-night; as I pen these lines!

Frankie's blue eyes greeted me with a glad
smile before I was near enough to speak to him. When I bent over and asked how he

Sprague's testimony as given in the report:

and Savannah, and such objects I never saw.

Their faces and hands were stiff with coal dust and burning with fever, their hair long and matted—beard uncut and full of dirt.

The was a serious task to attempt rendering action. While digging, some negro women long action. and matted—beard uncut and full of dirt.

"It was a serious task to attempt rendering them comfortable, but I did not shrink from it.
On the contrary, I felt grieved at my inability to serve more than one at a time. Of how I longed for the power then te stir some of our own sex, who in that town passed the days in thoughtless idleleness, to action, if only for an event to serve the property of the power than the same time said that "Col. Slogar had been dug up by the rebels, by some men of a Georgia regiment, his head cut off, and his body taken to a ravine thirty or forty roughtless idleleness, to action, if only for an event to serve the server to be supported by the server of the server of

Nothing could tempt him to eat, and his cough grew worse, while his face became thin aid pale. He never lost his joyous spirit, but always seemed hopeful, even when too ill to give from his berth. /

by the most piteous cries, and found that they the field where the battle had first comment came from my little favorite, generally so ed, and began to dig for the remains of Capitalian comments of the comment of the

far-off home in Nebraska? "You will stay with me to-night, wont

you?" he pleaded again. "O, you won't leave me to die alone?" or a chapter his hands and tried to sooth him. Gradually a purple hue overspread his face. Now his lips became whiter and the large, clear eyes grew restless. When he could no longer speak, those eyes pleaded for some token of endearment, and each time that I

fering expression of his face.

About nine o'clock he breathed his last, and now every time I look down at my hand, and see the little ring of mine he wore before great, sad eyes ere they fixed in death. How sad the task to brush back the damp locks from the cold brow, and compose the blue limbs in their last repose! That night I state; that the attempt to outlaw a helpless went and preved for the sisters of the last repose. he died, I seem to see the parting look of his

berth. There had been a storm that dashed in the windows, and he got wet.

On Friday he asked me to write some letters to his brother, sister, and betrothed. I ters to his brother, sister, and betrothed. I did so while he dictated. He appeared to sentences:

"There is nothing in all history which fur-

Miscellany.

THE BARBARITIES OF THE REBELS. The report of the Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war, will serve to intensify the hatred of the leading rebels naturally felt by loyal men. The New York Express felt by loyal men. The New York Express says that is a "record disgraceful even to the civilization of civil war," and adds that it men wish the authors, abettors and aiders in the rebellion no worse punishment than to read what is here recorded upon the testimony of such men as Gen. Rickets, and Gov. Sprague, of the Surgeon of the N. Y. 14th, and other prisoners of war taken at Bull Run. It becomes Southern men of character," continues the Express, "either to denounce, disavow, and punish such monstrous cruelty, or to be held before the world responsible for the dreadful crime and inhumanity which this report to Congress exposes."

The Philadelphia sess states that the previous of this report will make the flesh creep with herror. The brutal desecration of the dead, and the fiendish torture of the wounded it reveals, seem so unnatural and inhuman,

it reveals, seem so unnatural and inhuman, that we hesitate to believe that such acts could in death. "It is no new story," said he, have been committed by men. The rebels "that I have to tell you. He was the only have indeed made a reputation for themselves, boy of a widowed mother, and the favorite of

him. When I bent over and asked now he felt, he answered me cheerfully, saying he hoped to be able soon to return to his reginate citizen, Hon. William Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, confirms I bathed his face, gave him a cup of tea, with some toast, and left him sleeping sweetly. Those who have never visited the hospitals, can not conceive of the wretched condition in which the men are brought into them. That day twenty-eight were brought from Donelson

for an hour, to assist in bringing those poor sufferers to a comfortable condition!

From morning till noon I toiled faithfully, glad from my heart, and thankful for the impulse that had sent me there. I went home and dined, and feeling tired, wanted to lie down and rest. But then I remembered that I had promised to bring some fruit to the boys in the afternoon, and I could not feel satisfied till I had done so, knowing that I could rest any time, while they lay tossing and restless with fever and pain, perhaps longing for a cooling draught they could not s, get.

Set a collect before I got away again, and went to the subject to the left where we found coals and ashes and bones mingled together.

A little distance from there we found a shirt (still buttoned at the neck) and blanket, with large quantities of hair upon it, everything indicating the burning of a body there we found a shes and bones mingled together.

A little distance from there we found a shes and bones mingled together.

A little distance from there we found a shes and bones mingled together.

We returned, and dug down at the spot indicated as the grave of Major Ballou, but found no body there; but at the place pointed out as the grave where Col. Slocum was buried, we found a box which, upon being raised and opened, was found to contain the body of Col. Slocum. The soldiers who had buried the two bodies were satisfied that the grave get.

It was four o'clock before I got away again, and then I was really tired. So days merged into weeks, and it became a regular routine. From eight till ten or eleven, and from halfpast one till four, I took pleasure among them, even while pain stirred my heart to see their of the strength of the s sufferings. One by one I could see them made a mistake, and had taken the body of fading. No care or skill could save them.—
They had offered their lives to our country, and she accepted the sacrifice.

They at once said that the Februs had made a mistake, and had taken the body of Major Ballou for that of Col. Slocum. The shirt found near the place where the body was burned, I recognized as one belonging to Maand she accepted the sacrifice.

Poor little Frank B. daily grew weaker.— jor Ballou, as I had been very intimated in the property of the property of the property in the property of the prop

one afternoon I was startled, on entering, we had done this, we went to that portion of ave and patient.
"Why, Frankie, what is the matter?" I designate the place where he was buried. He asked, bending over him.

"O, you have come! I did wish for you so much. O! I shall die; and I wanted somebody by who seemed to care for me a little. You do like me, don't you, dear Mrs. S.? You've been so kind to me. O, this pain! I can't stand it long!"

designate the place where he was burled. Had been wounded in the battle, and had seen from the window of the house where the captain had been interred. On opening the ditch or trench we found it filled with soldiers all buried with their faces downward. On taking up some four or five, we discovered the remains of Power, mingled with those of

little. You do like me, don't you, dear Mrs. S.? You've been so kind to me. O, this pain! I can't stand it long!"

His hand grasped mine, nervously, and every fibre of his frame quivered with pain. I saw that the dews of death were standing thickly already, on the broad, beautiful forehead, over which the fair hair clustered so prettily, and my eyes filled with tears of sorrow deeper than words could express. I stooped to kiss him, and a glad cry escaped the poor blue lips of the dying boy.

"O, kiss me again, wont you! That is like my sister. Do kiss me once more; I feel better. O, I wouldn't mind to die if my sisters were here to tell me they loved me. You do love me a little, don't you?"

"Yes, a great deal, Frankie; as much as if I were you are a good boy, and I'm sorry to, see you suffer so."

He drew me down toward him, and pressed his face close to my arms. I could endure no more. The poor boy's mute appeal for tenderness and sympathy in his dying hour, far from home, breathing out his young life amid strangers, unnerved me. I drew that young, bright head to my bosom, and my tears fell fast upon its sunny curls."

Did the gentle sisters he loved have one published an order to my second regiment that I shall not be satisfied with what they Did the gentle sisters he loved have one thought of the scene that was transpiring that night, while, perchance, they sat and talked of him, their only and petted brother, in their

TABOOING THE BLACK MAN. The Constitutional Convention of Illinois. engaged in the serious labor of re-constitutleave me to die alone?"

"No, Frankie, I'll stay with you."

He was comforted, and became more quiet as I clasped his hands and tried to sooth him, as I clasped his hands and tried to sooth him, as I clasped his hands and tried to sooth him, as I clasped his hands and tried to sooth him, as I clasped his hands and tried to sooth him, as I clasped his hands and tried to sooth him, as I clasped his hands and tried to sooth him. arrived at after an elaborate and somewhat acrimonious debate, in which many arguments were adduced on both sides of the question.—
On the part of the exclusionists at was conpressed a kiss upon his forehead, a look of leep and earnest gratitude softened the suftend to elevate the inferior, but rather to drag down the superior; that God and nature had drawn the line of separation; that the black—because he is black—is entitled neither to the right of suffrage nor of equality. The antifrom the cold brow, and compose! That night I State; that the attempt to outland the limbs in their last repose! That night I people, who have committed no crime, was wept and prayed for myself, for he was all deliberately unjust and cruel; and that the they had.

A few days after this another of my patients, one who was fast recovering, I thought, had a relapse, and was again confined to his berth. There had been a storm that dashed in the windows, and he got wet.

and sentiment pervading his nature. This I ishes a parallel except the expulsion of the soon discovered in his dictations, and was much interested. He showed me the minia- fire and sword—we may have to do it—but I much interested. He showed me the miniatures of his friends, and talked of soon returning home; bade me say to his sister that he was coming' soon; if he couldn't get a furlough he would make one, etc.

Saturday found me almost blind from inflamation of the eyes, and I did not get to the hospital again till Monday morning.—Sad faces greeted me. Matron, physicians and nurses wore serious faces, and the steward quietly placed letter, miniatures, and descriptive roll in my bands. I looked toward Fred's place—it was vacant.

O, that was a sad task that I had then to perform! To sit down, three days after writing those pleasant, hopeful letters, and tell them that the heart which dictated them was still forever! I wrote to the lady he would have made his wife, and returned her letters. I had rather performed any other task on earth. The poor old father and mother, whose bent forms were fast tottering to the grave, the bright, sweet-faced sister, the loving brother—to all these I must convey tidings that would sting the hardest heart. Yet, such are the fortunes of war.

These are but a few of the many instances of the kind which might be given to the proposition of the retribution of a Providence which watches over the weak and feeble, and will protect them from merciless cruelty and injustice. I look upon this as an attempt to use the sovereign power of this great free State of Illinois to crush out a weak, feeble, despised, downtrodden and degraded rage, who are guilty of no crime, except of being born black. It is an attempt to make the free people of the great State of Illinois hold the slaves of the South in bondage, while they abuse and oppress them. And finally, it is an attempt to use the free people of this State to perpetuate slavery, and to prevent those who would free their bondmen from doing it. Why should the sovereignty of this great, free people be invoked to crush and put down the poor, helpless, yet despised, harmless negro race? What have they done that they should be thus treated? Are negroes to d tive wilds six thousand miles away. God and the kind which might be given to the public. Every day, for three or four weeks, I mal centuries have passed over your benightwitnessed such scenes, performed such tasks as those I have named.

I weaks, and still the heel of the oppressor is upon your neck. Have not the freemen of Illinois another mission than to outlaw and Illinois another mission than to outlaw and degrade the now already forsaken wanderer in this land? Eighty thousand of the brave sons of Illinois are to-day fighting for liberty on a Southern soil and beneath a Southern soil and beneath a Southern sky. The great battle of the ages is upon us, and yet we are plotting against the liberty of a race that has few advocates and few friends."

THE YOUNG SOLDIER LONGING FOR

his regiment. Everybody loved him—they couldn't help it; and among his townsmen, who knew him and his mother, there was scarcely one who would not have risked his own life for, the sake of the widow and her boy. When he was first taken sick, he had a great aversion to taking medicine; but as he grew suddenly very ill, the surgeon, who was kind and attentive, promised him, if he would take the medicine promptly, he would obtain a furlough for him, so that the moment he was able to travel, he should go home, to be cared for by his mother. Very soon thereafter the soldier became wildly delirious, in which state he continued to the last; but he never for a moment forget the promise. He did not know one of his friends, but no matter how violent he was, the moment the surter how violent he was, the moment the surgeon offered him medicine, he became as gentle as a woman, bending eagerly forward to take it. Even when he was dying, and the surgeon wished to relieve him of his agony by plates, he took them with a contented smile have more than kept pace with the depending face! To the very last it was evident of the ranks. The same ratio of loss that the idea of going home and of obtaining the furlough through good conduct in taking his medicine, never left him." He has retirned to his home, and the sods of his native valuey cover him, and the widow's cottage is desolate.

Under a new classification adopted by Dr. solate.

INHABITANTS OF THE OCEAN. Take up a pinch of the soil, over which lies 500 fathoms of sea-water, submit it to a mi-roscope, and behold! though it looks and caused by the sponge penetrating them appropriating the nutritive parts. cle of sand, earth, or gravel. Every atom under the lens tells of life and living things; the hed of the Atlantic is strewn with the bones and shells of the myriads of creatures inhabitits waters—creatures so numerous that ares fail to convey an idea; or the mind to embrace their vast profusion. The navigator traversing the blue sea sails for days in a fleet through waters so thickly covered with

From the Salem Register. WHAT A LOYAL TENNESSEEAN

Blackwood's Magazine.

The following letter, addressed by Capt.
William Driver of Nashville to one of his brothers in this city, we are permitted to publish. It is interesting, as presenting the views of one who has passed through the fiery furnace of rebellion, seven times heated, and whose memorable baptism of the flag he so of more than quarter of a century, and that they will have the pleasure of taking the true and tried patriot by the hand again:

" NASHVILLE, May 1, 1862. greater mistake made by man than to hope by mild means to 'kill treason,' particularly a treason like the present one, the offspring of luxury, indolence and insanity. The hot son of the South is not the generator of neble, glorious, God-like charities. The lion, the tiger, the anaconda, the constrictor and the asp, are peculiar creations of the torrid zone, where man is a creature of fiery passions or hateful indolence. Heaven-born charity is of the temperate zone, where man is free; e'en

I scorn this heritage; it is no place for me.
I am a New Englander; the blood of the Puritan is in my veins, and no change of place or circumstances can root it out. The and the crows pulled up a third or so of his place or circumstances can root it out. The spirit of our fathers seems to hover around me. I cannot be a traitor if I would. I canot he a traitor if I would. I canot his contraction of his. me. I cannot be a trattor if I would. I cannot say Amen to oppression e'en though it would fill my purse with gold. I love to stand poor and almost alone, as I have here, amid the storm of mad men; it gives wings and muscles to the soul and fits it for its home arron von Tschudi, the eminent Swiss naturation of this.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

At an agricultural meeting in Switzerland, Barron von Tschudi, the eminent Swiss naturation of this.

cry of the hireling whose wages have been kept back has reached the throne of God, and

are thereby made free.
Your brother, WILLIAM DRIVER."

JEFF. DAVIS' DOMESTIC LIFE. Jeff. Davis' negro coachman, Jackson, who with Gen. McDowell, reports that the cidedily statal to cold blooded animals. desirable property makes it doubly valuable to cabbages, which suffer greatly from the tute for tea. He has four children—Maggie, a daughter aged seven; Jeff. Divis. In tute for tea. He has four children—Maggie, a daughter aged seven; Jeff. Divis, Jr., about five years old; Joe, a truculent little fellow of three, and a baby rebel a month old last Christmas. None of the children are allowed to eat butter, as that commodity involves too great an expense. Jeff. rises between 8 and 9 in the morning and comforts himself with a mint julep, sitting down to breakfast and sassafras tea at 10. At 4 he takes a light lunch of crackers and cheese, varied with an food. Quantity—from quarter to half a unch of crackers and cheese, varied with an occasional herring, dining magnificently at 7. His dinner usually consists of St. Julian soup, roast beef, ash cake—Jeff. is very fond of ash cake, Jackson says—claret and sherry.— Over his dinner Jeff. grows confidential and converses with his family.

CHINESE ART OF CATCHING FISH. Take Cocculus Indicus, pulverize, and mix with dough, then scatter it broadcast over the water, as you would sow seed. The fish will seize it with great avidity, and will instantly become so completely intoxicated that they will turn belly up, on the top of the water, by dozens, hundreds or thousands, as the case may be. All that you now have to do is to have a boat or other conveniences to gather them up, and as you gather, put them into a tub of clean water, and presently they will be as lively and healthy as ever. This means of taking fish and the manner of doing it, has heretofore been known to but a very few. The value of such knowledge admits of no question. This manner of taking fish and the deads.

Other them up, and as you gather, put them into a tub of clean water, and presently they will be as lively and healthy as ever. This means of taking fish and the manner of doing it, has heretofore been known to but a very few. The value of such knowledge admits of no question. This manner of taking fish and the weeks to get the departure of one so the fine of the present the departure of one so the fine of the present the departure of one so the fine of the present the departure of one so the fine of the present the present the departure of one so the fine of the present t water, as you would sow seed. The fish will seize it with great avidity, and will instantly

THE FEMALES OF THE SOUTH. THE FEMALES OF THE SOUTH.

A female refugee, who has just arrived in Washington from Memphis, by way of Richmond, having been four weeks on the journey, says that wherever she went she found death-chill is unknown.

Died in West Parishville, N. Y., Feb. 19, after a severe illness of three weeks, Cyruta A., youngest on of D. and A. Smith, aged 5 yrs. He was truly a bud of promise; but has been nipped by the frosts of death, ere he had blossomed into manhood, and transplanted to the celestial garden in a more congenial clime, to live in bloom forever, where the ney, says that wherever she went she found death-chill is unknown.

A. Smith.

Under a new classification adopted by Dr. Leidy, the eminent naturalist of the Universi-ty of Pennsylvania, a sponge is an animal, and what is singular enough, and animal shown to be capable of eating clam shells, the perforations of the latter, as frequently seen in taking them from their bed dead, being

Agricultural, Etc.

USE OF HEN MANURE ON CORN. I have been in the habit of using hen mapulpy sea-nettles, or meduse, that it to him like a "boundless meadow in ber of years, with excellent success. I take small pulpy sea-nettles, or medusæ, that it looks to him like a "boundless meadow in yellow leaf." The savant, following on his trail, places a single one of these sea-blubbers under a lens, and in one of its nine stomachs finds 70,000 flinty shells of microscopic diatomaceæ, one of the many animalculæ of the sea. Thus each creature in these thousand square leagues of medusæ was sucking from the sea millions of these diminutive creatures, and ejecting their shells, to fall, in a gentle yet perpetual shower, down to the bed of the ocean, and there in time form strata of silicious or chalky matter; for future geologists to ponder over. And remember that upon all these medusæ prey legions of bigger creatures, and that into these helpless colonies sails the huge whale with cavernous mouth, and gulphs down as many of them at every feast as they do of the minute diatomacæ.

Blackwood's Magazine. nure to carry out the crop, I would certainly use at least forty bushels of the same. I think most farmers miss it in running over too much ground to get a bushel of corn, when by manuring heavily, they get the same grain on less ground, and make a saving in labor, and leave the soil in a better condition for stocking down -E. Allen, Pomfret, Conn., in

I soaked my seed-corn forty-eight hours in whose memorable baptism of the flag he so' loves as "Old Glory," has been universally a solution of chloride of lime and copperas, one ounce each for half a bushel of seed, the learn that there is a prospect that he may soon revisit his native city, after an absence of more than quarter of a century, and that neighbor in whose field the worm had made such havor that he had to plant one-third a second time, came into my lot when it was being hoed the first time, and seeing how en-Brother George: * * Never was a tirely the corn had escaped, declared that greater mistake made by man than to hope there could not possibly be any cut-worms

hateful indolence. Heaven-born charity is of the temperate zone, where man is free; e'en though 'in the sweat of his is loaded with tearbread,' no table of his is loaded with tearstained food. Glorious! glorious liberty! I love thee! O, how I love thee.

Excuse me, brother, this is no place for me.

Lecorn this hosition. and the crows pulled up a third or so of his neighbor's, but did not meddle with a blade

and muscles to the soul and fits it for its home with God. Brother, we shall meet there at last, and then hear the song of ransomed sail-lions, made doubly free by the desolating storm which now howls around our hearth stones. The hand of God is in it, and his right hand directs it. Ethiopia, the oppressed, will soon lift up her hands to God.—

millions of human hands could do in as many My dim eyes, piercing through the mist of coding time, catch a gleam of light along the dark horizon of our country. My ears catch the distant swelling notes which once, of old, titmice, etc., be allured into gardens and cornfields. He mentioned the case of one of the distant swelling notes which once, of old, filled heaven with their thrilling sound:
'Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea—Jehovah is mighty, his people are free.'
It is more than useless to think this war will end until the cause thereof is removed—
That cause is too plain to need comment here;
'tis slavery, 'the muzzling of the mouth of the ox, which treadeth out the corn.' The

the hour of retribution is come. The gold of the North, which is accessory to wrong, is sunk in the Red Sea of war. The South will be desolate indeed. Not even the Union men on whose lintels and doorposts is found two or three times a week with salt water, which is accessory to wrong, is such that the sum of salt on cabbages. I watered them some two or three times a week with salt water, which is a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three times a week with salt water, which was a sum or three the blood of past afflictions for conscience's which contained about fifteen grains of salt to the pint. The cabbages grew beautifully, sinned, and a common ruin will fall on all.—
Here is no 'Goshen land?' the few who abode here and defied the fiery traitor blast will die heads, which were unfit for any other purpose than bailing. Rain water was given them at of poverty and neglect, whilst skulking cow-than boiling. Rain water was given them at ards who ran away will fill every place of bread. Be it so. I say Amen, if a people the salt water. I do not know how strong a solution of salt the cabbage would bear with-out injury, but I am fully satisfied that a solution no stronger than I used is decidedly beneficial. We are familiar with the fact that it is de-

Obituaries.

Particular Notice ! Persons wishing obitua ries published in the Morning Star, who do not patronize it, must accompany them with cash equal

Died in Attleborough, Mass., May 4, of diptheria, LILLIE, youngest daughter of Joseph I. and Julia A. Wetherell, aged 6 years, 6 months and 8 days. In the removal of this precious child, a bud of much firomise has been transplanted to bloom in immortal youth in the paradise of God. She was passionately fond of flowers, and anticipated much pleasure in the enjoyment of these beauties of nature. Frequently she would remark, "I am going to be an angel." There seems to be an emphatic significance in the quiet stillness of the beautiful Sabbath morning on which, at the sun's rising, her redeemed spirit soared away to the "flowers plains" of heaven.

morning on which, at the san's rising, her redeemed spirit soared away to the "flowery plains" of heaven.

Died in Epsom, March 11, Susan C., wife of Michael M. Libbey, aged 59. Sister L. never made a public profession of religion, though for years she had hoped in the pardoning mercy of Christ. Such were her feelings of unworthiness, and such her fears that she might be mistaken as to the reality of her Christian experience, that she neglected to prenly confess the Saviour in his ordinances. But in her last sickness, which was short, she gave her whole soul up into the hands of her gracious Redeemer, and breathed her life out, sweetly trusting his merits alone for salvation. Still, such was she wisher the received her as' a saint of the Lord. She was much beloved and highly esteemed by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintaine. She was much beloved and highly esteemed by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintaine. M. A. Q.

Died in Burnham, Me., April 18, Des. Daniel. Donos, aged 68 years and 10 months. Our deceased brother made a profession of religion in the winter of 1843, during-a verival under the labors of Eld. Samuel White, of the Christian connection, and there are many who will feel with his companion and children, that they have lost a valued friend. We know of no one who will not say of his death, a good man has fallen. He loved the Morning Star; and we trust his children will love it not only for its own sake, but for its association with the memory of a beloved father. A wife and a green family are left behind. Two of his ones are now in our country's service.

Com.

Died in Pracoag, R. I., May 13, Cyrenna S., widow of the late Augusta Steere, aged 71 years and 20 for the promise of thousands of dollars. Divining the great and now in our country's service.

Com.

Died in Pracoag, R. I., May 13, Cyrenna S., widow of the late Augusta Steere, aged 71 years and 20 for the contraction of the best augusta Steere, and 20 for the promise of thousands of dollars. It is a start of the strength

Died in Pascoag, R. I., May 13, CYRENA S., widow of the late Augusta Steere, aged 71 years and 20 days. Sister S. was another of the first members of the F. Baptist church in Burrillville, of which her father, Dea. Duty Salisbury, and her own hisband, were prominent members, and was haptized about 1813, by Eld. John Colby. She was "faithful unto tideath, and died in faith." Through a long and distressing illness, with hardly an exception, her mind was calm and happy. Thus the earlier members of this church, originated by that godly man, Colby, are being remewed to their glorious home. She has left four sons and two daughters, whose kind attentions proved their dutiful love. Two brothers with their families yet remain.

not only for its own sake, but for its association with the memory of a heloved father. A wife and a large family are left behind. Two of his some are now in our country's service.

Died in Pascoag, R. I., May 13, Cyreras and 20 days. Sister S. was another of the first members of the F. Baptist church in Burrillvillé, of which her father, Dea. Duty Salisbury, and her own his band, were prominent members, and was baptized about 1813, by Eld. John Colby. She was "faithful unto death, and died in faith." Through a long and distressing illness, with hardly an exception, her mind was calm and happy. Thus the earlier members of this church, originated by that godly man, Colby, are being remeved to their glorious home. She has left four sons and two daughters, whose kind attentions proved their dutiful love. Two brothers with their families yet remain.

Died at Camp N. P. Banks, near Rolla, Missouri, of pneumonia, Solomon M. Nichols, aged 32 years. He experienced religion about twelve years ago, and united with the Freewill Baptist thurch of Boardman Grove; was baptized by Eld. N. W. Bixy; but soon, like many others, got back into the world, and remained in a backslidden state till he enlisted in the service of his country; he afterwards wrote to his friends that he wished them to pray for him. Rev. Mr. Forman, Chaplain of his regiment, writes us that Mr. Nichols' death was peaceful and happy. His for his country; he afterwards wrote to his friends that he wished them to pray for him. Rev. Mr. Forman, Chaplain of his regiment, writes us that Mr. Nichols' death was peaceful and happy. His for his country induced him to leave, wife and children and friends, and any down his life for his country induced him to leave, wife and children and friends, and an aged mothe hain Westersfeld, N. Y., to mourn their loss.

HENRY GIFFORD.

Died at Lebanon, Ky, April 12, Wm. M. Whita-cons. A proposition of G. B. & Winterna and Age, and all kindred complaints.

HENRY GIFFORD.

esises, and Foul Stomach. Dyspepsal, Costuveness, the Westhersfield, N. Y., to mourn their loss.

HENRY GIFFORD.

Died at Lebanon, Kr., April 12, Wm. M. WHITACRE, son of G. B. & E. Whitacre, aged 28 years, 2 months and 12 days. He was born in Salem Township, O., where he lived until he enlisted to fight to obtain. Bro. Wm. embraced the Saviour about 5 years ago, and united with the 2d Creek church, where he remained a faithful member until death. There was no duty too hard for him to perform; he was always at his post, and lived a model Christian. In short, he lived the life of the right coustain, Bro. Wm. either the death. While in the enemy's country, in camp, he, with several of his company, formed themselves into a class, and kept up prayer and social meeting. He often testified that the Saviour was good on the battle field, and awas often heard praying. A brotherzin-law went to take care of him during his sickness. He was taken from the hospital to a private family, where he was properly cared for. Although far from his friends and among strangers, he never was known to murinur or compain, notwithstanding he haid his right mind, and his sickness continued for four weeks. He was perfectly resigned to the will of God. His dying request was, that his brother-in-law should tell his friends to meet him in heaven. His remains went brought home, and his funeral attended in the second Creek church; sermion by Rev. C. Didlieg, April 6, Bro. Wm. H. HUNTLEN, of Barry, Pike Co., Il., aged 21 years, 8 months and 3 days. Bro. H. experienced religion under the labors of the writer, and was baptized, connecting himself with the Freewill Baptist church in Barry, in the early part of 1800. He was a member in good standing at the time of his death. Upon the breaking out of the war, he felt it his duty to volunteer, but the wishes of his parents and friends rather restrained him until about the first of Dec., when he repaired to Fort of the war, he felt it his duty to volunteer, but the wishes of his parents and friends rathe

Ill., aped 21 years, a mounts and 3 days. Bot. Ill. experienced vicipies under the labors of the writer, experienced vicipies under the labors of the writer, and the street of the control of the parts are a member in good canding at the war, he folt it has duty to volunteer, but the when of his parents and friender achter perstained his under the person of the parents and friender achter perstained his under the person of the parents and friender achter perstained his under the person of the parents and friender achter persons of the parents and friender achter protection of the parents and the person of the person

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