#### **Bates College**

#### **SCARAB**

The Morning Star

Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library

3-26-1862

#### The Morning Star - volume 36 number 52 - March 26, 1862

Freewill Baptist printers

Follow this and additional works at: https://scarab.bates.edu/morning\_star

#### **Recommended Citation**

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 36 number 52 - March 26, 1862" (1862). *The Morning Star.* 1806.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning\_star/1806

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library at SCARAB. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Morning Star by an authorized administrator of SCARAB. For more information, please contact batesscarab@bates.edu.

# THE MORNING STAR

BY THE FREEWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. WM. BURR, Agent.

DOVER, N. H., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

Terms, \$1,50 in Advance. Office. No. 13 Washington St. \ NO. 52.

For Terms in full, see last Page.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON. grandeur. It is built of coarse marble, and

The capital fronts both the east and west: the former was designed to be its main entrance, but as the city, business and public buildings are on the other side, that is the entrance now principally used. As the edifice now stands, it is 751 feet in length, and actly like the Representatives' Hall, only the its greatest width is 238 feet, actually coverits greatest width is 258 feet, actually style of decoration is of a light ing 3 1-2 across. The height from the ground 113 feet in length, 80 in width, and 36 in height, and the galleries, like those in the feet; and to the colossal statue of Freedom in bronze above the dome (when completed)

The Supreme Court of the Su will be 300 feet.

Entering the city on the Baltimore road, and stepping from the depot towards the south, the capitol stands directly before you in architectural majesty. A walk of fifty rods brings you to the gate at the head of Pennsylvania Avenue, and you enter the enclosure of ed with flower beds, clumps of shrubbery and avenues of stately trees; amid which are of \$6000. fountains of sparkling water. The curving promenade walk-very wide, and beautifully near the building, and, ascending a flight of 29 steps, you stand by the basin-a small oval pool of water-and on either side of this you ascend another flight of 30 steps, and stand on the terrace, a green turfed embankment, covering arches that open towards the basement of the capitol.

We are now at the west door; and here let scene that Baron Von Humboldt pronounced one of the finest panoramic views in the Pennsylvania Avenue, and can look directly up that wide business street to the President's

The amount of money expended on the About half way to the Monument stands the Smithsonian Institution, and still nearer are the garden and green houses, where a great variety of American and foreign plants, shrubs and trees are successfully cultivated. On the left, still looking westward, is the broad Potomac, one mile in width, across which is a large swell, called Arlington Heights. All the business part of the city is before you, principally on the right, and a couple of miles beyond the Presidential Mansion is Georgetown, on a gentle slope, rising from you, and terminating a mile back of that city, in what are known as Georgetown Heights. But an anxiety to reach a higher elevation, and a more commanding prospect, will allow us to linger here no longer, and passing over an archway between the terrace and the basement, we enter the building, and ascending another flight of steps, nearly 30 in number. we stand in the rotunda, the wonder of all visitors. No ground in the city is higher than this floor, and it is on the level with all the principal rooms and halls in the Capitol.

The rotunda occupies the centre of the main building, is like a cylinder placed on one end, and terminating in a cone at the other. The diameter of the floor is 96 feet, and, looking up, up, up, under the vaulted dome, it is 220 feet to the apex of the ceiling above. Over the four doors are fine specimens of sculpture in bass-relief, representing a Conflict of Daniel Boone with the Indians, Penn negotiating a Treaty with the Indians, Landing of the Pilgrims, and the Preservation of Captain Smith by Pocahontas The lower part of the wall of the rotunda is divided into eight large panels, 24 feet in length and 18 in height, now filled with historical paintings, by the first of American artists. They represent the Landing of Columbus, Discovery of the Mississippi, Baptism of Pocahontas, Embarkation of the Pilgrims, Declaration of Independence, Surrender of Burgoyne, Surrender of Cornwallis, and Resignation of Gen. Washington. During the session of Congress scores of persons may be seen at all hours of the day studying these masterpieces of art.

The general outline of the dome is said to resemble that of St. Peter's at Rome, and above the roof its structure is double, so that a spiral staircase winds its way between the inner and outer shells to the very top. All the upper part of the outer shell is vet unfin ished, the timbers being uncovered; and the stairway is finished only to the peristyle, about 60 feet above the roof. At that height 130 feets from the ground, is a colonnade around the outside of the dome, 24 rods in circumference, and these columns are 27 feet in height, and weigh about 12,000 lbs. each Surmounting the dome is to be the bronze statue of Freedom, 20 feet in height and 300 feet from the ground.

The eastern door of the rotunda leads to the portico. Here are some of the finest specimens of statuary in the country, and the massive columns of the Corinthian order, 30 feet in height, extend along the building for 160 feet. A long flight of stairs leads from the (shorter portico to the public grounds on the east, which are nearly level, beautifully shaded, and contain a few river.

1. On the left is a column marked at the

and contain a few pieces of statuary. Supposing ourselves back in the rotunda again, the southern door opens into a long hall, which passes directly through the old

Supposing ourselves back in the rotunda subscriber is set down.

Next is a wide column to receive names of the signers, and

3. A narrow column, separated from hall in which the House formerly met, and onward to the Representatives' Hall, a new "sums," in which is put down after each "sums," in which is put down after each

MORNING STAR. sons may be comfortably seated. The floor of the House does not extend under the galleries, and the seats are arranged in a semicircle around the Speaker's chair. The ceiling has no pillars for its support, but is sustained from above by a frame work of cast The capitol of our nation is generally supposed to be a fine building, but few persons els, glazed with ornamental glass; and from have an idea of it equal to its magnitude and extensive skylights above a soft light falls grandeur. It is built of coarse marble, and upon the Hall below. At night the room is stands on Capitol Hill, the highest land in the also lighted from above, 1500 jets of gas, all eastern part of the city. The corner stone burning just above this richly glazed ceiling. was laid in 1793, and such were the dimensions The ventilation is perfect. A large revolving of the building and the amount of extra work fan, driven by a steam engine placed under in its construction that it was not ready for the western terrace, furnishes fresh air in sumoccupancy till 1800. It was partially demol-mer and warm air in winter. Such is its powished by the British in the last war with that er that the entire air in the Hall can be changnation, so that in 1815 it was found necessary ed every five minutes. The heating apparato re-construct it. Two new wings, 238 by tus consists of ten miles of steam pipe. The 140 feet each, were commenced in 1851, and decoration of the Hall is far from complete. a new dome of greater height and beauty has The niches yet remain to be filled with statrecently taken the place of the old one, which ues, and the panels on the gallery fronts with was a wooden structure. The building is now pictures of American history. When this regarded as fire proof, being constructed pringaudy painting and the showy gilding, the

Hall will be extravagantly grand. Back in the rotunda again, the north door leads straight to the Senate Chamber, 200 feet distant, in the north wing. In form, convenience, decorations, &c., it is almost exstyle of decoration is of a lighter color. It is 113 feet in length, 80 in width, and 36 in

The Supreme Court sits in the old Senate Chamber, refitted, which is a room 75 feet in length, semi-circular in form.

The Library occupies the entire western projection of the Capitol. The main room is 91 feet by 34, and 38 feet in height. The other two are each 70 by 29, and of the same thirty acres, tastefully laid out and ornament-books on either side are three stories high, height as the preceding. The alcoves for and Congress makes an annual appropriation

The President's, the Vice President's and the Speaker's rooms are nicely finished, richpaved with large square stones—brings you ly furnished, and usually open to visitors.— The Marble Room is finished entire-wall and ceiling-with the most highly polished, variegated marble. The rooms for the other officers and the standing committees are many and fine.

The basement is occupied for various pur poses-for wood, coal, storage, &c. When the army began to gather at Washington in us linger for a moment, and look back upon a April last, extensive bakeries were constructed in the basement and under the terrace. world. We are 60 feet or more higher than and 140 barrels of flour are baked into bread

house, a mile and a quarter distant, in the Capitol has been immense, and there is likely northwest. Below you is the beautiful lawn to be no end to the expenditure for many over which you have passed, and across the years to come, if ever. The dome itself is street, due west, are the open Public Grounds, said to have cost more than \$2,000,000, and formerly called the Mall, extending about when the building is completed according to one mile to the Potomac, on the bank of which the present design, it will be, as it probably stands the unfinished Washington Monument. should be, the most imposing and attractive

WEEKLY OFFERING SYSTEM, -As presented before the York Co. O. M. Con

1		2000								
-		7	6	5	4	ಎ	2	_	Numbers.	
The second secon	WEEKLY RECEIPTS.						and a		NAMES.	
	3.							16		•
								16	1	
							-	-0	Sums. we	
	=								Jan. 5	
	-		-	-		-			12	
1	-	-	-	79.0	-	_			19	
17									26	
							-	_	Feb. 2	
	_	-						-	9	
		-		-	jite-o		-	-	23	
	-	-	-						March 2	
									9	
				-					16	
		-					-	-	30	SA
	-	-	-		-		-	-	April 6	8
	***	-	-		-		-	-	13	BBATHS IN 1862.
•	-	-				54			20	H
	-					10	-		27	30
,					- manuscriptor	Minuter.	-		May 4	=
	-			-	-		-		- 11	Ξ
,	-	-			cropsod max	-				981
		-	-		Ty (Blackbook)				June 1	20
7	-	-		-		concessation.		-	8	
	-	-		-	-				15	
f									22 29	
	_	-	-			-	-		July 6	
		-	-	-		-		-	13	
	-	-	-		-	and a second	-		20	
s	-	¥4.	-		*****	-		-	27	
•	-	-							August 3	
		-					-		10	
l	_	-	-				-		17 24	
		-							31	
	-							0	Sept. 7	1
1	-	-			-		Name and		14	
	-								21	
•	_	-							28	
,	-	-		-		-	-		Oct. 5	
,	-	-				-	-		12	
		-				-		-	26	in in
,	-						-		Nov. 2	4.
١	-	-	-		-		**********		9	ja.
	-	-	-		-				16	
0	-	-	-			*****	-	-	23	
•	-				-			-	Dec. 7	
)		-	-				-	-	14	
	-	-		-				-	21	
,									. 28	
	==					-			Annual	

First, a book is procured, ruled for the purpose according to the foregoing diagram, which presents a section of a double page, ed lengthwise for convenien

top "numbers," in which the number of each

room in the southern wing. The apartment signer's name the amount he agrees to give is both spacious and gorgeous; 139 feet iff length, 93 in width and 36 in height. There regalleries on all sides, in which 1200 per-

on the envelops given to each signer, corresponds to his number in the book.

Third. Two boxes are made, eight or ten inches in length, and of proportional height and breadth, with a narrow opening in the cover to receive the offerings. They are also so constructed for convenience; that when the cover is raised, the inside, or a secondary box, like a partial lining, can be taken out with the contents. These being provided with locks, and marked on the front "Weekly Offering," are permanently secured in convenient places for access near each inside door.

Thurd. They are also so constructed for convenience; that when the cover is raised, the inside, or a secondary box, like a partial lining, can be taken out with locks, and marked on the front "Weekly Offering," are permanently secured in convenient places for access near each inside door.

the treasury of the Lord, and then sit down rich luxuries of the gospel of peace; contemplating also treasures laid up in heaven, where plating also treasures laid up in heaven, where plating also treasures laid up in heaven, where of Scripture testimony are not required to yield to human philosophy, hence, the Christian and the stranger of the gold base no part in this sacrilegous plating also treasures laid up in heaven, where moth and rust do not corrupt. The stranger or occasional visitor is not at all debarred tian should have no part in this sacrilegous from the luxury, for his "loose change" will work.

T. W. LANPHIERD.

Genesee, Mich., 1862.

The services of the day over, and the con gregation dispersed, the boxes are taken in charge by persons appointed to that duty, and at a suitable time their contents examined and duly credited on the book after the numbers signified on the envelops, and under the date of the Sabbath on which it was paid in. Some of the advantages of this system may be briefly stated thus:
1. It is the Divine plan; see 1 Cor. 16;2;

nd the Divine blessing will attend its adop 2. It enables church and pastor to meet

their current expenses, and removes all ap 3. The church can at any time ascertain the state of its finances, whether gaining or

4. Any large sums are usually easier paid in small instalments than at one time.

5. Transient persons can readly pay according to the privileges they enjoy and where

they enjoy them.
Published by direction of the York County Quarterly Meeting Conference.

O. F. Russell, Clerk.

For the Morning Star. RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD. There are many persons who say they be-

not in a resurrection of the dead." 1. The term resurrection was a Jewish term, in use before the gospel day. That the Jews held it to be a resuscitation to life from the together with my dead body shall they arise. Dan. 12:2: "And many of them that slee " And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt." Now to me the possibility of this language being true is a certainty that there will be a resurrection from the dust of the earth. In John 5:28, 29, our Saviour's words are in part a quotation from Daniel: "The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation." Now I do not feel authorized to ei-

ther spiritualize or philosophize away the literal import of these words of Christ.

2. The resurrection of the Son of God was bodily, after he had been dead till the third manner of Jesus' resurrection were made the grand confirming base in faith of a future res-15, St. Paul first asserts the absolute certainty of Christ's literal resurrection. In verse 16 he says: "If the dead rise not, then is Christ "Else what shall they do who are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all?— Why are they baptized for the dead? Dr. Macknight renders this, "who are baptized for the resurrection of the dead." In baptism they were planted in likeness of a burial, and raised in likeness of a resurrection from the grave. Further, in allusion to the body, the apostle says: " For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on Then shall be brought to pass the saying, Death is swallowed up in victory O Death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" Where now is the victory of the grave after it has been compelled

yield up its dead?
3. That the body is alluded to in the res urrection, see Phil. 3:21: "Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself." By referring to 1 Cor. 15:25—27, the reader will see what the subduing power expressed in this text consists of, and extends to; that it the grave, do admit that St. Paul believed ment is past; or, at most, that all the judgment and taught it, but say the apostles had their there will be, is in this life. The passages in the danger of adopting this course? Have of the term judgment must be stated.

they examined as they ought its direct and "Verily, he is a God that judgeth in the

the bodies of saints at the time of Christ's resurrection is certain from Matt. 27: 52, 53, "And the graves of many were opened, and many bodies of the saints that slept arose, and came out of the graves after his resurrection."

In there was a resurrection of many of the labels of the saints at the time of Christ's will execute judgment in Egypt.

Again, we are told that Christ said, "For judgment I am come into this world." John 9: 39. And again, "Now is the judgment of this world." Ch. 12: 31. True He did. But tion, and went litto the holy city (Jerusalem) judgment here means a declaration of the and appeared unto many." Was this true? If so, the fact of a resurrection of the body And Jesus also declared, he did not come to was then verified beyond dispute. No evidence exists that these bodies ever returned He did not come then to condemn, but in the to their graves. But have the bodies of cer- next verse he mentioned the judgment of the tain saints been raised from the grave at a last day. certain time, and are these to be urged as all the bodies that ever will be raised from the now, 1 Peter 4: 17 is quoted, "For the time grave? To me the simple historical fact here is come that judgment must begin at the house given affords the most certain evidence of a of God. Trials and afflictions is the whole future and general resurrection from the subject here, as any one may see who will ex-

At the extreme right is a column marked "Annual Amounts," in which the several of a resurrection, which could have no other payments of each subscriber may be summed up and set down. At the bottom of the page is a double line running from right to left, under which the "Weekly Receipts" from all the signers may be set down.

Second. Apothecaries envelops, No. 2, are procured in sufficient number to supply do not believe that resurrected saints will be

are procured in sufficient number to supply do not believe that resurrected saints will be each signer with at least half a year's stock, as they were before death. It was sown in each signer with at least half a year's stock, as they were before death. "It was sown in allowing one for each Sabbath. These are severally numbered by the sexton or some suitable person, and distributed as occasion demands, care being taken that the number on the envelops given to each signer, corresponds to his number in the book.

The sexton of the sexton or some will be effected, is no concern of mine: I leave that to him who does all things well. But that bodies in the

door.

It is but a trifling matter for each contributor to the support of the gospel to enclose weekly, (or according to opportunity,) the amount due, or which he wishes to pay beforehand, in one of the envelops, and drop it into the treasury. When it is impossible for one to attend, (and of course no one will remain at home but from necessity,) the enclosed amount may be sent by some member of the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and the trump of the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and the trump of the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and the trump of the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and the trump of the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and the trump of God, and the trump ed amount may be sent by some member of the voice of an archangel and the trump of When any special arrangements are made between the pastor, or the ministerial committee and the signer, as is sometimes the case, an order or a receipt may be enclosed instead Thess. 4: 16, the second personal coming of cash. Here the old and the young may come with their respective offerings, the millionaire with his "liberal contribution," and the poor widow with only "two mites," and cast them into complish this, try to do away with the

#### For the Morning Star. ENDORSERS

Is there not a marked inconsistency in per sons claiming to be temperance men and thurch members signing petitions for men to obtain license to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage? Will all the endorsers in the world give a rumseller a good moral charac-Do not these endorsers to a great extent place themselves on a level with the rum vender and rum drinker?

Many there are who think it a sufficient evidence that a man has not a good moral character if he wishes a license to deal out the liquid poison to those whom God hath created a little lower than the angels. And others are of the opinion of the Irishnan when he ent before the board of excise to obtain a iquor license. His testimonals as to his good moral character being called for he re-blied: f Indade, and I do not taink a person needs much of a good moral character to sell

Why do some professed temperance me endorse the moral character of the rumseller, and vote in favor of rum rule? Are not their professions of temperance sheer appocrisy?— It would seem enough for a worldling thus to stoop, but for a professed Christian to en-dorse the moral character of the keepers of these retail groggeries, is not their profession the essence of hypocrisy? If a church allows such members to go unreproved, is it not a partaker of the guilt? The Scripture saith, grave, none can in reason dispute. On this Josephus appears to be definite, and several sephus appears to be definite, and several yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye death or of obedience unto righteousness?-Sure the rumseller wants respectability, and hopes to obtain it in his work of death and destruction by such endorsers? But how does it appear in the eye of Heaven for church members to endorse such things? Is it not a libel on their profession, yea, a burning dis-grace? Were it within the power of rumsellers, for the sake of obtaining respectability in their traffic, doubtless, as they often do, they would obtain the signature of some so called respectable deacon, and, if reed be, electioneer at their bar, and do all within their power for the election of a deacon to serve as County Judge, who they know wi appoint men to office who will grant licenses abundance, and thus make respeciable (?) those men who by their business lead astray young men, make drunkards and broken bodily, after he had been dead till the third day. To me it is certain that the fact and and snatch from thousands the hope of heaven. Possibly, if they had it in their power they would resurrect Paul to endorse for them urrection of all the dead, and that that resurrection should in some sense be a resurrection should in some sense be a resurrection should be appear saying: "I, Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles, hereby certain they would resurrect and saying: "I, Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles, hereby certain they would resurrect and saying: "I, Paul, they would resur tion of the body from the grave. In 1 Cor. tify that such a man has a good moral char acter, is abundantly competent to sell," &c. or Peter, or John, the beloved disciple, Christ, the Saviour of the world? Now we not risen." But he adds, "Now is Christ all know that Christ and the ancient worthie risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that shall fall asleep, but of them that slept." He further adds:

"of them that slept." He further adds:

"of them that slept." He further adds: duly taken the oath of allegiance to God's government, under the reign of King Jesus, have pledged their sacred honor that they Are there any that perjure themselves?-Would Christ endorse the moral character of

those who keep these low or high groggeries? those who keep these loss. Christ is the Christian's example. A. M. RICHARDSON.

For the Morning Star. SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. NO. 349.

For we must all appear before the judgment seat for we must all appears before the Judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he nath done, whether it be good of bad. 2 Corinthians 5: 10.

In the context, Paul mentions, the carefulness of himself and associates to be accepted of God, and in this verse gives the reason THE DAY OF GENERAL JUDGMENT AND FINAL

includes the resurrection. Some who refuse of some 2 Tim. 2: 18. In our days there to admit the resurrection of the body from are those who declare that the day of judgerrors. Hard pressed to sustain their position are all these. Have they ever examined some of the different Scriptural applications

downward tendency to absolute infidelity? I earth." Ps. 58: 11. Judging here means do not base my belief in the resurrection of punishing. The whole connection shows that the body merely on the apostle's testimony, but also on our Saviour's. I believe that our and their fate is foretold. They shall melt Lord was teaching no new sentiment to the away. Then the good will magnify God's Jews when he taught the resurrection of the body, for it was an old doctrine among them He judgeth in the earth. The word has the plainly recorded in the writings of their same meaning in Prov. 19: 29, where it is said judgments are prepared for scorners; That there was a resurrection of many of and in Ezek. 30: 14, where God declares h

Is it possible for one to sincerely believe this? Were all nations assembled then? Were the righteous and the wicked separated? Were the good welcomed to bliss, and the bad consigned to woe? If it took place then, would not those who lived in the ages that followed have had some notion that the general judgment was past? And besides this, the doctrine of the Bible is, that the general judgment is to immediately follow the second coming of Christ. And John, the Revelator.

they be judged accordingly in the end of all things.

Strict justice requires it, as it is clear that rewards and punishments are not fully dispensed in this life. "Virtue sometimes starves while vice is fed." The wicked have good things, while the good are wronged, afflicted and tormented.

master, whether in the village or at the cross roads, clothing him with a despotic and absolute censorship over one of the dearest rights of the citizen. It degrades labor by giving it the badge of servility, and it impedes enterprise by withholding its proper rewards. It alone has claimed exemption from the rule of uniform taxation, and then demanded and re-

The Scriptures, in unmistakable language, assert it. "The Son of man shall appear in his glory, and all the holy angels with him."
"And before Him shall be gathered all nadd as a fellow the goats." Matt. 25:31, 32. And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." Vs. 46. "But now commandeth all men everywhere to repent, because he hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained." Acts 17: 30, 31. "For we shall all stand before the judgment-seat of Christ." Rom. 14: 10. Paul reasoned before Felix, of righteousness, temperance and judgment ocome," and that magistrate trembled.— Acts 24: 25. "But I say unto you that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall matt 12:36. "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." Heb. 9:27. "Let us hear the conclusion of he whole matter; fear God and keep his ommandments; for this is the whole duty of nan. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. Eccl. 12: 13,

#### THE PURITANS.

The London Saturday Review thus revamps me of the old slanders upon the Puritans: "The emigration to the Northern colonies (of America) was composed mainly of those whom religious sympathy identified with the descendants of the Puritans—men probably of strong, stern, and strict characters, but of of strong, stern, and strict characters, but of

Those men were "probably" somewhat onable preventives, against their return. strong, stern and strict, and it is equally true that in their great work, they had not always time to bandy compliments. "Polite manners," like "soft clothing," is for "king's Up to 1861, the South had furnished seven palaces"-at least in the sense in which it is out of the thirteen Presidents, and had twelve it is somewhat late in the day, and quite in out of the seventy-two since the adoption of defiance of history, to assert that the old Pu- the Constitution, thus leaving the Presidenritans were destitute of "secular learning" tial office to be occupied by Northern men or "commercial honesty." In every learned only twenty-four years, or just one-third of disputation on record, the prelates and advocates of the Church of England were routed each served two terms, while no age since they first came into notice, during with Southern principles," and this, in effect, the persecttions of Queen Elizabeth. The grand old fellows are dust and ashes long sixty years in which they have had almost suago, and it makes little difference to them what the apologists and would-be imitators of during which the Government has been adwhat the apolesses and wonders ministered, even nominally, by Northern works follow them, however, and thank God, Presidents. But during these twelve years it their spirit is by no means extinct—as those who take comfort in villifying them may haply find.—N. Y. Examiner. ly find .- N. Y. Examiner.

#### AMERICAN IDOLATERS "Father, did you ever see an idolater?"

said William Harris to his father, who had een reading aloud an account of some of the dolatrous practices of the East. Yes, my son, I have seen idolaters.'

"They were foreigners, I suppose."
No, they were Americans."

" Native Americans?" "Why! what kind of idols did they worship? Where did you see them?"
"I have seen them in the church, on the

"What were they doing there?" "They were sitting in their pews."
"Were they dressed like other folks?"

"Yes, I never saw anything remarkable in William was silent for a time. At first, he

derstood him to say that he had seen those who literally bowed in worship before idols. But when he heard of idolaters in the church. did not know what his father meant. His father allowed him to think over the matter for some time, when he turned to that passage of Scripture in which covetousness is declared to be idolatry.

These tables show the enormous yield in the last year named, and also to what extent

trous! There are those who make haste to be the world, was supplied. There was, in addirich, and who withhold more than is meet from tion to this immense amount of raw material, the poor, and from the Lord. A church would not allow one who should daily bow before a Why should a church allow one whom the Spirit declares to be an idolater to continue of grain in this country in 1859, 1860 and in the church?—Presbyterian.

## THE BEST SOLDIERS.

Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector of England. He was also a great general, and a successful general. What sort of soldiers

# The Slabery Conflict.

said, "Behold, he cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see him, and they also which pieced him; and all kindreds of the shall well." every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him; and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him. Rev. 1: 7.

Now, the proof that the general judgment is to be in the future. It is necessary that it should be in the end of the world, because he influence of the good and the bad does ot cease to operate when they die. They ut forth an influence when they die. They not cease to operate when they die. They put forth an influence or a train of means that will affect others for years, if not for ages. The whole must be weighed, and they be judged accordingly in the end of all things.

The resurrection of Christ is a sure proof and pledge of it. Paul, speaking of the appointed day of judgment, says, God hath given assurance of it in that he raised Christ from the dead of the proceeds of that the raised Christ from the dead of the proceeds of the taxation. Is it any wonder, in such a state of facts, that there are this day, of those who have been driven from Virginia, mainly by this gratery. by this system, men enough with their descendants, and means and energy, scattered through the West, of themselves to make no It has been as a fellow-observer, and I will

tions; and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the growth of the convention, that my judgment of the system. tem of slavery among us has been formed.— We have seen it seeking to inaugurate, in many instances all too successfully, a reign of terror, in times of profound peace, of which Austria might be ashamed. We have seen it year by year driving out from our genial cli-mate, and fruitful soil and exhaustless natural resources some of the men of the very best energy, talent and skill among our popula-tion. We have seen also in times of peace the liberty of speech taken away, the freedom of the press abolished, and the willing minions of this system, in hunting down their victims, spare from degradation and insult neither the young nor the gray-haired veteran of seventy winters, whose every thought was as free from offence against society as is that of the infant of days.

And last, but not least, we have seen its own chosen and favored interpreters standing in the very sanctuaries of our political Zion, throughout the land, blaspheming the holy principles of popular liberty to which the very places where they stood had been consecrated, dooming my child and every man's that must live by labor to a virtual and helpless slavery. And as the natural outgrowth of all this, we have seen this huge barbaric raid against popular rights and against the world's last hope. It has been the merit of other attempted revolutions that their motive of strong, stern, and strict characters, but of no breadth of moral view, utterly destitute world's dial a thousand years. It would put both of secular learning and polite manners, out the world's light in the darkness of utter not wholly free from the imputation of hypocrisy, and too often remarkable for very loose commercial ethics."

out the world's light in the darkness of determining and dreary despair. Surely, to the extent that we have suffered from these ills, our very manhood calls upon us to guard, by all reas-

A NEW VIEW OF THE REBELLION. by the Puritans out of sight: and their mer-chants have been the most honorable of every sides, three Presidents were "Northern men

> So long as the country was satisfied with this state of things, the slaveholders, of course, did not complain; but the moment the people ventured, by perfectly legal and contutional means, to elect to the Executive

office a man who represented the clearly vealed sentiments of the majority, those slaveholders revolted. In reviewing the events of the last year, together with the circumstances which preceded and prepared the way for them, we cannot but recognize the guiding hand of an All-wise

and All-controlling Providence. How won-derfully has he arranged all the conditions of this great drama! 1. I notice, first, the abundant cotton crop

of 1859-60, by which the wants of Europe and the world were more fully supplied than

١	In 1856 th	e crop	amounted	to 3,529,841	bales.
١	In 1857	"	66	2,939,519	. "
1	In 1858	. 66	- 44	3,113,962	"
Ī	In 1859	66	"	3,851,481	"
١	In 1860	66	44	4,600,000	114
1	Of this G	reat !	Britain re	ceived:	
1	In 1856,		1,03	8,886,304 pc	unds.
1	In 1857,			96,318,896	44
	In 1858,		1,08	34,342,176	66
1	In 1859,		1,25	25,989,072	"
1	In 1860,		1,39	90,935,752	"
1				THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	

nembers of Christian churches who are idola- Great Britain, by far the largest consumer in an unprecedented stock of manufactured goods seeking a market, or stored up in all the marts of the world. 2. Next we notice the extraordinary crops

> a cheap rate, for our own people during the war, but a largely augmented amount for European consumption, and this amount all the while steadily increasing, thus turning the current of exchanges in our favor—a financial

people encouraged and sustained, while the conspirators were correspondingly depressed and disheartened.

The cotton exported to Great Britain in 1860 amounted to the enormous sum of two hundred and seventy millions of dollars; and yet, notwithstanding no cotton went forward in 1861, and the supply was thus suddenly and unexpectedly cut off, a kind Providence had so ordered events that our breadstuffs and provisions came in at that particular juncture to serve as a medium of exchange, and to prevent any sudden and overwhelming revul-

# \* Dbituaries.

Died in Peterboro' March 8, Albert P., only child of Charles G. Cheney, aged 9. Sister NAOMI M. BIBBINS, of Turin, N. Y., fell asleep in Jesus Nov. 27, after a severe and painful illness. She lived in obedience to Christ, and her death was triumphant. A husband and a large family of children mourn their loss. Her age was 55.

Died in Lincolnville. Me., March 7, Marx ELIZ-ABETH, wife of Hollis M. Lamb, and eldest daughter of the late Henry Thomas, aged 26 years and 7 months. Sister Lamb sought the Saviour and was baptized about four years ago, by Rev. A. P. Tracy, and united with the F. W. B. church in L., of which she remained a worthy member till her death. Her friends deeply mourn her sudden death, but we trust their loss is her eternal gain. Funeral services by the writer.

E. KNOWLTON.

vices by the writer. E. KNOWLTON.

Died in Pittsfield, Nov. 21, of cancer, Dea. Corton W. Drake, aged 78 years, 4 months and 10 days. Truly a good man has fallen. Bro. Drake was exemplary in life, of but few words, filled many important offices in town, was a firm pillar in the church in times of trial. He made a profession of religion in 1838, and was baptized by Rev. D. P. Cilley, May 2d, of the same year, and united with the 1st F. W. Baptist church in Pittsfield. He was chosen Dea. of that church Jan. 4, 1840, which office he held at the time of his decease. He has left a wife and five children to mourn their loss, with a large circle of other relatives. S. M. Foss.

a wife and five children to mourn their loss, with a large circle of other relatives.

Departed this life, Jan. 31, in Lowell, Mass., at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ann C. Tuttle, James Benson Rand, son of Reuben and Mary Rand, of Lisbon, Me., aged 25 years. Bro. Rand was a great sufferer for months previous to his departure from earth, but he bore all his sufferings with fortitude and sweet submission. Last autumn he gave himself entirely and unreservedly to his Redeemer, and the last weeks and days of his life were truly triumphant weeks and days. He enjoyed prayer very much; talked with great learnestness and freedom on the subject of religion, and the light was clear, and his evidence of acceptance strong and bright. In all the writer's experiences by the sick bed, he never saw more plainly manifested the Divine healing and all-supporting power of Christ and his holy religion. There were strong and tender ties that bound the departed to life—a dear-companion, congenial in every respect, strong friendships, earnest claims, high ambitions, all very powerful with one who stands in the green summer of life. But the grace of Christ enabled our brother to yield all, not only unmurmuringly, but triumphantly. During some of the last days of his life he said to the writer, "Glory to God, Mr. M., I am ready to go. Christ has given me the victory, and to die to earth is to go home to heaven." The greatest desire of his heart during the last few weeks of his life, seemed to be to do good to the souls of men, and so faithful was he, that no one went from his presence without an earnest word of entreaty on the great matter of the soul's salvation. But he has left us, and those who remain behind feel that all is well with him. The remains of our brother were carried to Lisbon, Me., for burial—among his kindred. His funeral was attended in the F. W. Baptist church in Lisbon, on Sunday, Feb. 2, by a very large concourse of people, and, in accordance with the request of the departed, a funeral discourse was prea

Baptist and Methodist churches. D. M.

Died Jan. 7, John Knight, son of Bro. Daniel Knight of Limerick, in the Columbian College Hospital, after a severe sickness and sufferings of two months. He was 10 years old last September—went forth to the war at his country's call last autumn—and has thus early been summoned from earth. His remains have just been returned home, and buried by the mourning friends with the usual religious services. John had not professed religion while with us; but he was an estimable youth, pleasreligious services. John had not professed religion while with us; but he was an estimable youth, pleasant in the family and the circle of his associates. He often spoke of his home and his mother—so the lady who was his nurse in the hospital writes; seeme religiously inclined; and she hopes he was prepare for the summons. May heaven bless the affl family; and the many thousands in all parts of the land who mourn under similar circumstances.

Died in Athens, Mc., Oct. 22, JEREMIAH J. NA-SON, aged 59 years: The deceased professed faith in Christ about 28 years since, and joined the C. Baptist church in Athens, and lived his religion the most part of the time. About five years

for the most part of the time. About five years since, he became revived in his mind, and joined the Freewill Baptist church in Athens, and lived the life of the righteous, we hope. He kept up family prayer until the day he dided. He was found dead in his field. He has left a widow and nine children to mourn their loss. Funeral sermon by the writer.

Died in Warren, Pa., Feb. 22, Sister M., wife of Bro. John Whallen, aged 64. She has been for a number of years a worthy member of the F. W. Baptist church in Warren. Her ardent desire and love for the upbuilding of the cause of God, and the welfare of the church, was excelled but by few. Her end, as her life had been, was calm and peaceful, like the setting sun without a cloud; her hope Her end, as her life had been, was calm and peaceful, like the setting sun without a cloud; her hope was big with immortality. By this painful event, her companion and children have met with a great loss, which time can never repair; but we trust their loss will be her eternal gain, and in a little while they will be permitted to meet her where parting will be no more.

WM. C. PECK.

Died in Hill, Feb. 28, sister HANNAH COLBY, and 58 Ne had long heen engaged in the great of the great of the work.

Died in Hill, Feb. 28, sister Hannah Colby, aged 58. She had long been engaged in "the good fight of faith," and when the king of terrors came, in his turn, to pitch battle, she was prepared for defence, and could say, "O death, where is thy sting?" In her last sickness, she suffered at times most intensely for six months, with a cancerous humor;—during all this time she was submissive to the will of God, and notwithstanding she had many attractions upon earth, she greatly preferred to depart and be with Christ, rather than to be restored to health again.

and be with Christ, rather than to be restored to health again.

Died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Campbell, Esq., in Woodsteck, March 7th, sister Lydla D. Emmons, aged 31 years and 5 months. She was a superior scholar and a thorough and successful teacher. She has been engaged in two or three of our institutions as teacher of French, was at New Hampton two terms, during the absence of their regular teacher. For the past year she had been engaged in Canada in teaching. Wherever she taught, it was her object to be a benefit to her pupils, in morals as well as in intellect. She embraced Christianity when about 13 years of age, 9 years subsequently was baptized by Bro. A. Brown, years subsequently was baptized by Bro. A. Brown, and united with the 2d F. W. B. church at Hill. and united with the 2 F. W. S. church at Hill. From there she removed her church relationship to Manchester, where it continued till her death. Her remains were carried to Hill for interment, where the funeral services were held, attended by a large number of her former pupils, associates and friends.

Died in Boon County, Ill., June 27, at the residence of his son-in-law, F. H. Nickler, Bro. Thomas King, in the 79th year of his age. He was born in Smithfield, R. I.; experienced religion in 1806; removed to the State of New York in 1814; became connected with the F. W. Baptist church in Sherburne; some few years ago moved to Illinois, and thence to Iowa, where his daily walk was that of a Christian. He returned to Ill. about two years ago, where his work on earth was finished. His end was that of the righteous, peaceful and glorious. Death to him was but the gate to endless joy, a waking up into eternal life. He leaves an aged widow and several children to mourn his departure. Sermon by J. L. Towner.

Died in Bangor, Me., July 20, of diptheria, En-

England. He was also a great general, and a successful speneral. What sort of soldiers had he? for some people think bad men make the best soldiers. That is a great mistake.—
If we have a good cause to fight for, we want good men to do the fighting, because they make the best soldiers.

Hear Cromwell's opinion, and he knew:
"Truly I think he that prays bestlights best," he says. "I know nothing that wall give like courage and confidence as the knowledge to God in Christ will; and I bless God to see any, even in this army, able and wilking to impart the knowledge they have for the good of others. Accordingly," he adds, "I raised such men as had the fear of God before them, and made some conscience of what they did; and from that day forward they never were beaten; but whenever they were engaged against the enemy, they beat continually."

They went into battle praying and singing paslms. Their watchword was, "the Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge." Every soldier had his little pocket Bible of select texts for soldiers, and fed his soul upon the word of God. No wonder Cromwell's battalions does our country demand in her great agony—men strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.—Child's Pagind such battalions does our country demand in her great agony—men strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.—Child's Pagind such battalions does our country demand in her great agony—men strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.—Child's Pagind such battalions does our country demand in her great agony—men strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.—Child's Pagind such battalions does our country demand in her great agony—men strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.—Child's Pagind such battalions does our country demand in her great agony—men strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.—Child's Pagind such battalions does our country demand in her great agony—men strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.—Child's Pagind such battalions does our country demand

and one sister, and many other relatives and the church to mourn their loss, but not without good

church to mourn their loss, but not without good hope. Funeral services by the writer.

Also in Corinna, of consumption, JEREMIAH L.

COPP. He experienced religion when about 12 years of age, was baptized by his father Rev. Roger Copp, and united with the F. W. Baptist church years of age, was baptized by his father Rev. Rog-er Copp, and united with the F. W. Baptist church of which he remained a member till death. Also in Corinna, Nov. 15, of diptheria, after a short sickness of only five days, ANNA C., aged 4 years, 7 months and 12 days; also, of the same, Nov. 20, EDDIE E., aged 6 years, 9 months and 22 days, after a short sickness of only four days, adopted children of Rev. E. and sister C. Harding, and only children of Emery and Anna H. Bailey, who was an only daughter of ours, who died three years ago. only daughter of ours, who died three years ago. They had been with us ever after the death of their They had been with us ever after the death of their mother. Though they were young vet by the amiableness of their dispositions they had not only secured the affection of our hearts, but of all who knew them. Many hearts besides does are made sad by their death, but we feel it as no others can, and as no language can fully express, for we had looked to the future as no others could. They were always ready to meet us with a kiss. They were among the greatest sufferers with that awful disease which is making so many homes desolate, as it has our own. The wound is deep in our hearts, yet we believe our loss is their gain. Many had become acquainted with them only to love them. Though they were very sick they retained their reason till the vere very sick they retained their reason till the ast moments of life. Little Anna, the day be-ore she died, said she was going to heaven to neet her mamma Bailey; kissed us all, and said he wanted we should all meet her in heaven. Little she wanted we should all meet her in heaven. Little Eddie, before he died, said he was going to be with his little sister and mamma. We know we have an interest in the prayers of our brethren and sisters, which is a satisfaction to our hearts—forget us never. A very able and appropriate sermon was preached on the following Sabbath by Rev. A. Lovejoy of Corinth.

E. HARDING.

# MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

OUR CHURCHES AND THE WAR. Last week we suggested that Quarterly Meeting funds are absolutely necessary to give vitality and efficiency to our denominational organization, especially to enable the Quarterly Meeting to accomplish its proper function in these times. In no other way can the Q. M. bestow attention enough upon the feeble churches to carry them through the impending trial.

Those who have read the volume of our history, recently published, need not be reminded that though Randall and his co-laborers failed to urge upon the churches their duty to sustain pastors by adequate salaries, he did not fail to urge the point we are here insisting upon as essential to the work of our organization. He made considerable effort to have funds collected to carry forward missionary work by the direction of the Q. M. or at least by the men chosen thereby. It will be remembered, also, how freely Q. M's. voted for the self-sustained preachers to visit feeble churches, to supply the destitute and to carry the glad tidings into places where churches had not yet been raised up. It will also be remembered how efficient the labors of these embassies proved in saving souls and strengthening the cause generally. The object to which Randall proposed, perhaps chiefly, to appropriate the proceeds of the said funds was, to pay the travelling expenses of fliose doing the work-of these embassies, whether occasional or stated. Had this measure even succeeded so far then, the settling of pastors among us would not have caused the itinerants almost wholly to disappear. It would not have come to pass, that a people whose ministry for the first forty years able at the close of the second forty years, to show scarcely a single specimen of the former itinerants. Failing in this point, there is a fatal weakness in the past operations of the Quarterly Meeting. Had this point been gained the itinerant and the pastor would have so co-operated as to spread the cause as fast as it could be well cared for, and to care for the churches as fast as they could well be raised up. Failing in this point, as we have said, the benefit of the Quarterly Meeting has

But some may object to the proposed attempt to raise Quarterly Meeting funds, that the attempt is useless for if Randall failed we most certainly cannot succeed. That by no means is certain. He did succeed in the work to which he gave his chief attention, if he failed in the execution of this, whose importance he perceived, though he could not command the time from the pressure of his chief work to attend to it. Besides, all schemes of raising funds for the promotion of religious interests among a people neither trained nor accustomed to sustain their own pastors by voluntary contribution must to a great extent fail. With us the neglect of this duty is not absolute and universal as in the times of Randall. In the measure, we have learned to support pastors, we can be induced to do something to send the gospel to others. Thus the objection is entirely answered

become chiefly incidental. Had expenses at

first been raised, in progress of the work sala-

ries would not have been forgotten or neg-

The simplest of all forms of mission societies, if you go beyond the operations of the individual church, is the proposed Quarterly Meeting Board to manage funds for the purpose of executing work, either under the observation of the contributors to the fund, or at least so near home that the contributors can learn all about the operations of the Board every quarter by their own appointed delegates. Besides, under good management, a little money can be made to accomplish work altogether beyond the means contributed, as the persons who are the recipients of the labors, on an average, will contribute for themselves a sum equal to that bestowed upon them by others. Many a feeble church would be stimulated by an appropriation of \$25 from the Quarterly Meeting to do twice as much for itself, as 'it does without that encouragement; or, changing the form, if the Quarterly Meeting would send a preacher one Sabbath a month to many a feeble church, it would supply itself two even and sometimes three Sabbaths a month.

The evident and cheering effect of such mission work is, that the interest in missions generally would be wonderfully strengthened. If money is so efficient in the hands of a Quarterly Meeting Board, all would be encouraged to contribute to Yearly Meeting and Denominational Boards for home and foreign missions. The local mission interest ould be the spring by which the general would be sustained and increased from year

Here it may be well to remark that the appropriations from this fund should as a rule be quite small, ranging say from \$25 to \$100, annually, to a church; usually under \$50, very

Hist. of Freewill Baptists, p. 104. We se- flection, will seriously pretend that emancipalect this passage because it proposes stated tion would cause insurrections. times of contribution—a thing essential to ef- There is however a possibility that those ficiency, if not success. Taken in connection, who should persistently refuse to comply with with the "church stock" idea, it is probable such a measure would find some work near a stated rate of contribution might be implied, home, which would be quite as agreeable to another great help, not to say essential. us, and quite as beneficial to the world, as for propose to instruct in Quarterly Meeting ses- or cutting their throats, or waging a bloody

this matter and propose to take collections in the Union could find it in his heart to regret. the churches the communion before every No government can be considered under any other session of the Quarterly Meeting. Let obligation to provide for the protection of rethe delegates "take the offering in their bellious citizens against the disastrous conse hands" as they go up to the semi-annual feast, quences of refusing to obey the laws of the It would soon come to pass that all would see land, and such only could be in the least dana revolution had begun in that Quarterly Meet- ger. The fear of insurrections, in case they ing. Others would imitate the example. did not comply, would be a strong motive to The brightening prospects would cheer all. the slaveholders of the South to obey such a The reports from the Quarterly Meetings requisition. would cheer the churches. Are not these the Besides if such a measure should result in

HASTY JITDGMENT

its bearings. But to omit using the means want of just such a measure? we'have, and jump at conclusions capricious- "But what could you do with them?"

be subject to the contingency, and do the al plantations in the Southern States. best we can; but such cases do not often oc- Tell us what the Government could do with cording to truth.

grateful people.

our rulers, army and navy; and one as great plantations. upon the people at home. We expect others But as Ex-Governor Boutwell pertinently to be true to their trust; let us see to it that asks. "If we do not emancipate fice in every form, labor to any extent, should and our unoccupied lands are diminishing mon cause, do our duty, trust in God, and ter now than fifty years hence. the result cannot be doubtful.

THE SLAVE POPULATION.

ve prize our national integrity and union, we way to stop it is to stop slavery." cannot overlook that large class of our suffermuch more deeply involved. They have borne from the President, or an order from the War their grievous wrongs until they well nigh department, because we regard that as the despair; now to their conceptions the dawn of best policy. We do not so regard it. But

That there are some serious difficulties connected with the subject we do not deny; but is bent on the nation's ruin. -A. K. M. they are greatly magnified, and others invented for partisan and selfish purposes. We can trust much to the Providence of God. If the slaveholders by their own recklessness and

We do not regard it as so terrible a thing for these millions of innocent, suffering poor to some as they are coming into the passes. to come, as they are coming, into the possesbor at the South will be no less needed or er than contraction. productive, if remunerated to them, than if The blessings of the gospel are vastly sugrasped by their oppressors. God is opening perior to the old covenant; the gospel is more the way for their deliverance, and we are not aggressive, more universal, has a wider and afraid to follow his leadings.

IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION. THIS WOULD BE BETTER THAN A PERPETUA- erality in its support.

TION OF SLAVERY. It is constantly urged that an emancipation of the slaves at this time, by our government, accumulate faster and easier than the Jew; would be disastrous. So great a work as the the gospel develops a higher order of talent, transformation of three or four millions of enterprise and power to lay all nature, with cattle into men, would, no doubt, be attended its numerous laws, forces and riches under with great commotion, and perhaps some immediate consequences, which would be un- of wealth into our treasure house, and multipleasant. But that it would be so disastrous ply our resources; and since Christianity as many imagine, certainly lacks evidence. enriches us so vastly we ought to be liberal Disastrous consequences have not attended in supplying means to send its blessings to all emancipation when it has been effected in oth-

have heretofore insisted that the slaves have tage; its effect soon passes away; its proan unwavering attachment to their masters, ceeds are ate, drank, orworn out, and gone or knock their brains out, especially consider- men, becomes an eternal possession. As long rarely reaching \$100. Churches that could ing the warm and strong affection with which as the souls endure that we have blessed with

of him, that he was ready to every good word and work. He never shunned the path of duty, cost what it would. He was deeply interested in the Sabbath school, in temperance, missions, and whatever might advance the cause of God on earth, and better the condition of the world. In him both the working and the spiritual parts of Christianity were brought into perfect harmony. He was always active in meeting and out of meeting, and gave evidence that religion was not in word only, but in deed and truth. His companion died some five years since in the triumphs of faith, knowing in whom she had believed, and he felt that to die would be gain. Though he suffered much for many years we never heard him complain. He often spoke of his unshaken confidence in the gospel to save those that embrace it. He leaves one brother and one sister, and many other relatives and the

'The chosen men," the Board, we would them to be engaged in shooting our soldiers ion, that is, to vote the appropriations on the war against our government. Of course they recommendation of the Board. Besides all the would have their hands full of business to operations should be reported and reviewed. take care of their own affairs, and save their Suppose some Quarterly Meeting take up property, and their heads, which no lover of

very times in which to discover and apply the the massacre of a few of the disobedient efficiency of our organization? But more (which we do not believe), still it would hasten the conclusion of the war and save the lives, probably, of ten loyal citizens for every rebel that would be slain. Suppose the Prejudice is the opposite of candor, and is lives of a thousand rebels should be lost in often a source of much evil. It takes no full, the operation (of which there is not the reimpartial view, but decides as prevailing bias motest probability), persistent, incorrigible or impulse may incline; hence is more likely rebels, who would defy such a measureto be wrong than right. With the best ex- would that be worse than to continue this war amination we can make we are liable to err, long enough to kill twice that number of rebowing to the imperfections of our knowledge, els, and the same number of our own soldiers. and the obstacles to seeing the subject in all and waste a hundred millions of treasure for

ly, is doing injury to ourselves and all con- We could colonize them if we chose, as well as to carry on a war for a year longer We are sometimes placed in circumstances because the negroes are employed against where a hasty judgment seems necessary; us by their masters. We could employ them there is no time for deliberation; thought and on our fortifications, institute camps of inaction must be in a great measure intuitive struction for them, and teach them the art of and spontaneous. Of course we must then war, set them to raising cotton on the Feder-

cur, and furnish no rule for general action. seven or eight hundred thousand raw recruits When we have the opportunity, and it is and their families, who should desert from worth while to pronounce a judgment at all, the seceding States, and we will tell what we should take pains to give one that is accould be done with the negroes. The government needs the help of many of them, and There is at present an intense solicitude this renders it a peculiarly favorable time for with regard to the conduct of the war, and emancipation. But suppose they cannot any this is as it should be. To an intelligent and of them be successfully employed by the Govimpulsive people, there is much also in those ernment, it would be easier to maintain and matters to try the patience. But we must not be too exacting. We cannot know all provide for them than to carry on a war with their masters, while the slaves, as all the thus listening for a European echo; but the patience. But we must provide for them than to carry on a war with their masters, while the slaves, as all the thus listening for a European echo; but the patience is a sub-provide for them than to carry on a war with their masters, while the slaves, as all the patience is a sub-position, nowever, for a getter they are progressing. During the distribution, conscious of being in the right, to stand their masters, while the slaves, as all the patience is a sub-position of the slaves. the circumstances. That there will be mis- South declare, maintain their families and entakes, blunders, and even what is worse in able them to carry on the war. They have connection with such vast complications might armed and enlisted them in thousands. And be expected. But when we consider what has those who are not enlisted as soldiers render been accomplished in one year, in view of the equally efficient service in throwing up enstate of things a year ago, we must confess trenchments and constructing batteries, obthat a great and good work has been done; structing rivers, raising bread, &c., &c. for which the judicious and valiant actors de- They would not all come at once, but graduserve and have the high commendations of a ally, as they had opportunity, giving time to adopt measures for their disposition. And A vast work is yet to be accomplished, and those who should comply with a demand for we want to see it well and thoroughly per-their emancipation, would, as did the West formed. A great responsibility rests upon India planters, employ them on their own

we are equally so to ours. Taxation, sacri- shall we do with them?" They are increasing be cheerfully borne. We must all make com-

A Missouri slave-holder lately answered our question on this wise: "That is none of your business, and no business of the Govern-As the triumph of our arms advances, the ment. The Government ought to put down rebel strongholds fall in rapid succession, and this rebellion by the speediest and most effectconsternation palls the hearts of traitors; as ual method; and we have got to take care of the darkness not only of this sad year, but of our slaves ourselves. Had Fremont been almany previous years is lifted, and the light of lowed to carry out his policy I should have approaching day is breaking all around, we been ruined, but every rebel would long ago are not to stop with exultations over our own have been driven from my State. I tell you, prospects. Dear as liberty is to us, much as sir, slavery has caused this rebellion, and the

ing brethren whose rights and hopes are so unconditional emancipation by a proclamation their deliverance has come. Indeed, thous-we believe it would be almost infinitely better and sof them have already grasped the prize. than no way, provided that horrid system of Right here to many minds a hard problem barbarity could not be overthrown by some s presented. What is to be done with them? better means—far better than to nurse this

BE LIBERAL

Jacob covenanted to give one-tenth of all obstinacy force upon the nation a general and his yearly profits to the cause of religion; speedy emancipation, we have no fear but and this proportion became the legal rule such result will be provided for. The slaves among the Jews when the Mosaic system was could not be put to a worse use than to be the fully organized. In the gospel there is no specific law touching the amount to be given, but we may safely infer that a Christian would is broad, and invites to industry. Their la- there should be an increase of liberality rath-

more extensive field of operations, and contributes immeasurably more to the weal of society, and the good of souls forever, than the old religion, and calls therefore for larger lib-

Moreover, Christians have more means

It is a rare favor to invest money in the "But it would produce most terrible insur- propagation of the gospel. In the ordinary rections." Those who raise this objection uses of money, it proves but a brief advanand have ever been fond of expatiating on the midst the waste of physical life; or if investblessings of slavery, and how finely the ne- ed in farms, stocks, or the most permanent groes enjoy it. But one would not readily securities known to earth, we soon leave have believed that they would carry this joke them, can enjoy them but a few days, and then so far as to pretend that the negroes would they become valueless. But what we succeed be so exasperated with their masters for set- in investing in Christian forces, in streams of ting them at liberty, as to cut their throats influence which elevate, ennoble and save

light and saving truth, we shall receive divi- up. I have a cousin, a fine fellow, who had a dends on the investment, as well as they. We Bible last year, and a priest came into his shall be happier in heaven when we see others house and spied it on a table, and put it into his happy through our influence; their songs will pocket and walked off with it.' 'Tell me,' I enrich our songs; their bliss will add to ours, said, 'supposing we were to have a change as they add to the glory of our Lord and the here, would there be many, do you think, who joy of heaven. Is it not rich to be able to would become Protestants?' Molti, molti, change money into soul wealth; perishing signora; O, molti!' (Many, many.) 'And things into the spiritual and eternal; the things | are there many now who read the Bible?' A which can be enjoyed only in this life into that compressed smile and a nod was the safe rewhich will be taken into heaven with us, and ply. there abide forever in bliss? It ought not to be a trial to a Christian to give freely to save WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF souls: He should rather covet the work; strive to make money that he may give; seek and pray for the opportunity of giving .- G.

WORK! WORK! WORK!

such an one to speak any time. We have full at their removal. meetings, and when the travelling is bad send | Since my last communication, we have had our sleighs and bring in the young and old. two imposing military funerals here. The "Go ye out into the highways and hedges, first, that of the brave General Lander, and and compel them to come in, that my house yesterday that of Colonel Cameron, whose may be filled, saith the Word."

and do likewise.

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

ning indifferent to English opinions in regard to our civil war. The Boston Daily Adthe following article:

"It is not a little interesting to see the rapidity with which our people are becoming emancipated from their dependence upon traordinary interest with which Mr. Russell's earlier letters from this country were looked for, will be sensible how great is the change. from week to veek, with intense eagerness to learn the view which a foreign observer would take of our affairs. And even before that, English comments on the progress of the sethought that both were sure to come from our

t of the praise or censure of others. that this liberation is not temporary offset the miseries of this unhappy contest.

dependence will b namer in which the nation has been forced into it. This is no voluntary emancipation. Our people would gladly upon that moral support which they so fondly hoped to receive. No nation ever suffered endured a more mortifying surprise, than our own, when instead of sympathy it found cold difference, and thinly disguised contempt in the place of respect. It was purged as if by fire, of all remnant of regard or desire for, or reliance upon opinion abroad. It was forced to pass through the heaviest trial that can befall a nation, not only unaided and unsupported, but with the constant assurance of crisis is past and less important topics fill the public mind, the country will resume that de pendence upon the opinion of others which it wendell Phillips is here holding forth to has now been compelled to cast off with such crowded audiences. It is the first time he has signal sacrifice of national pride.

The cause of the change, however, has not been merely that English opinion has proved unfavorable. It has proved to be worthless. whether favorable or otherwise. single exceptions, the opinions of the English based upon palpably defective information, and glaring misrepresentations of fact."

The Thirty-Sixth Volume of the Star is completed with the present number.

We recommend all our churches to examine the communication on the "Weekly Offering" printed on the first page. This plan of raising the means of supporting the minis- limiting too strictly their studies to their own spec try works admirably so far as it has been

that in the event of a revolution which should as well as profound scholars. restore liberty of conscience, there would be a much stronger reaction toward Protestantism in Rome than has yet been shown in Florence, or elsewhere in Italy. They have here seen Popery in its grossest shape, and of the treatises in this volume, we regard them as a are doubtless heartily sick of it in all cases valuable contribution of common sense views to the where there is not absolute enslavement to subjects treated. There can be no doubt but there superstition. The 'curses not loud but deep' is much suffering caused by ignorance and malon the immorality of the clergy may be heard treatment, against which such a work would greatly by whomsoever will earn enough of the confidence of one of the poor Romans as to induce delicacy should keep parents and teachers, especialhim to speak his mind. . . . The poorer ly, from informing themselves thoroughly on these classes certainly manage to read a quantity of subjects, and faithfully guarding those committed forbidden literature, good and bad in whatev- to their trust. The following notices of the press, er way they contrive to obtain the books. I have managed to converse with a good many, according to the courtesy of Italian manners, and have found the knowledge of French novels alternate curiously with that of the Bible. One poor young woman, of the latter order of readers, confided to me that she possessed a Bible; and O what a beautiful book it was! An English lady in her house had given it to her. 'But have you not to confess to your

THE STAR.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1862. Well the great military "anaconda" here is on the war path at last. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* A large part of the army have returned from the Manassas expedition, and are now Although in the country, fifty miles from embarking for some point down the river .the sea and fourteen from any railroad, in a There is a little delay in the movement for small village where there is a church of and want of coal, throughsomebody's fault, unless other denomination, we rejoice to say, with the movement down the river is unexpected. out boasting, that twenty were added to our The river presents quite an animated scene church the past year, and that twenty or more since the removal of the blockade. Steamare hopefully converted and ready to join us boats and sailing craft are arriving in large as soon as our beartiful lake, about two miles numbers, bringing necessaries of life and off, gets open. We have four prayer meet- Yankee notions for the army and citizens ings in a week; Sunday, Monday, Wednes- here. As a matter of course, transportation day and Friday evenings. Monday and Fri- over the railroad has fallen off. Although day evening meetings are inquiry meetings, Washington has not been exactly a blockaded when all present, after prayer, speak in turn, city, yet the cost of many of the necessaries unless some one feels the word like fire shut of life has been enhanced by the obstructions up in his bone, and then it is in order for to navigation, and loyal citizens are rejoiced

remains have at length been recovered from Brethren and sisters, don't complain any Bull Run. It will be recollected that the rebmore of dull times in the churches, but go to el authorities refused to permit the removal work. If you want your children and neigh- of his remains immediately after the battle, bors converted, if you want your example to and declared they had buried him in a manlive for good when you are gone, if you want ner suitable to his rank, and that his grave it easy to support your minister, "go thou could be easily found for purposes of exhumation. As an illustration of the honor of the chivalry, it turns out that the body was thrown out of an ambulance upon the ground, with five others, and permitted to lie there The people of this country are rapidly be- for days-stripped of a part of its clothingand finally thrown into a gulley with the other five bodies by some negro slaves, at the vertiser gives the reasons for this change in order of their master, and slightly covered with earth. One of the negroes, who assisted to do this, was found, and guided the party to the spot where his remains were found and recognized by the pantaloons, and by a truss English opinion. Whoever will recall the ex- which he wore when living. What a glorious, honorable and truth-telling chivalry slavery breeds up! Compare this with our treatment His reports and the comments and the comments of the London Times were followed licoffer, and we have an illustration of the of the bodies of Colonel Washington and Zol-

In Congress matters are moving slowly .-The House have made some progress in the sion movement were watched and repeated discussion of the Tax bill, but a long time with never failing curiosity. It was not a dignified position, however, for a great namisfortunes and condemnation of traitors, and ject matter, to attack the President's emancikindred in blood. It was the common failing pation message. Bingham, of Ohio, made a of our human nature-aggravated, we must most eloquent and powerful reply, which is add, by a long education in a half provincial well worthy of a reproduction in every jourdeference to English judgment.

Without allusion to any other changes, we lution in accordance with the rescondence with the rescondenc lution, in accordance with the message and have now to notice an indifference which strangely contrasts with the old anxiety. The letters of the correspondent Russell and the Border State men, with a single exception, essays of the Times cannot now find readers and nearly all the democrats, arranged themon this side of the ocean. The other organs of English opinion equally fail to awaken at-If any English statesman now proclaims his views upon our affairs, his words men, that Hickman, of Penn., told them are noticed only as they seem to bear upon the military question of the day. We do not say that it is or is not well to be thus negli-The cret of their hatred to the President's recom-Our people have mendation is this-they fear it will create an sounded the depths of foreign criticism and show no disposition any longer to look to it as a test of their conduct. And we apprehend merely, which they would ultimately go down. Such but that it will prove lasting, and that increased independence and self-reliance as a nation Powell's case has been disposed of. In the one of the compensations which are to debate, he showed in his own defence that he It seems the more probable that this new was about up to the standard of the Union e lasting, from the pecu- men of Kentucky, and it was the private opinion of some senators, at least, that there was no great difference in that respect between him and Garrett Davis, who was special prosecutor on this occasion. Stark's more severely from wounded vanity, or ever case came up again to-day, and occasioned quite a spicy debate. A committee was finally appointed to investigate the matter of his loyalty or disloyalty.

The naval battle at Fortress Monroe has created quite a furor for iron-clad gunboats. and large appropriations will probably be made for that purpose. That contest will sapproval and the constant suspicion of revolutionize our whole system of coast deworse; and we have little belief that when the fence! Fortifications will be displaced by floating batteries. Wendell Phillips is here holding forth to

ever set foot on slave soil. He was on the floor of the Senate one day last week and the senators crowded around him as if he were a veritable lion.

BOOK NOTICES.

Some of the Mistakes of Educated Men. The

Biennial Address before the Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College. By John S. Hart, LL. D. Sept. 18, 1861. We have read this address with great pleasure. It insists on the importance, to literary men, of the preservation of the health—the habit of being beforehand with whatever they undertake; holding on to the calling or profession which they may choose; having some fresh intellectual acquisition always on hand; not iality, or their intercourse to their own particular sect or caste; the cultivation of the art of conversation; the cultivation of good manners; striving as a first aim to be always right. It does not seen ROME. The Roman correspondent of the to have been the aim of the good Doctor to make London Daily News writes :- "It is the this address a model of polished composition, but to opinion of the best informed persons here aid in the manufacture of live common sense men,

PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS; by R. T. Trall, M. D. THE SEXUAL ORGANISM; by J. C. Jackson, M. D. Boston: B. Leverett Emer-son, 129 Washington St. 550 pp., 8vo.

From the examination we have been able to make provide. Most important of all are the practica suggestions with reference to prevention. No false

and some things are said which we cannot endorse;

THE GEOGRAPHY OF NATURE; or, The World as it is. Boston: Swan, Brend and Tileston. 611 pp.,

furnished by the systems in general use, is good so far as it goes; but the scholar is not satisfied with he routine of boundaries, rivers, lakes, mountains, towns, climate, soil and productions. Such details ry, and to vivify them. There are numerous interesented, which, briefly treated, in connection with nem, have great value to the youthful mind.

The illustrations are drawn chiefly from various epartments of the animal and mineral kingdom, The nd constitute an important feature of the work .-As a whole, it will be found a valuable aid in the study of Physical Geography, though its design and aportant science is pursued.

For the Morning Star.

CANADA WEST AND OUR MISSION. Bro. Burr:-Having just crossed over from anada, where I have spent ten weeks, during which time I have visited nearly every church nd preaching station in the Yearly Meeting, wish to say a few words through the Star.

1. I have been everywhere very kindly re

ceived and have met with the warm sympathy I have witnessed a hundred conversions in and hearty co-operation of our brethren there. 2. My collections for the mission, consider-ng the general stagnation of business, have have baptized over a hundred here and else-

been encouraging, as my accompanying report will show—\$95,00 since I last wrote.

3. Their system for raising funds for the mission, if successfully carried out, will give them as high a rate per member, I think, as

Where, and have preached about forty funeral sermons, about one half of them within the last six months. May God bless and keep this dear flock to eternal life.

Yours in Christ, I. G. Davis. them as high a rate per member, I think, as any Yearly Meeting in the denominationstill it is very unequal and precarious. Sub-scriptions are taken at the session of the Year-Meeting, and in some churches missionary eetings are held, and cards circulated, still here are very many whom this plan does not reach—and then the whole depends upon a reach—and then the ministers who must agitate and push the matter at the proper time—while they are at their post we have nothing to fear, they are at their post we have nothing to fear, and that some have adopted of the council.

Reading of Scripton by Rev. G. H. Ball; Prayer by Rev. G. H. Damon; Hand of fellowship by Rev. G. H. Ball.

I. J. Allen, Clerk of the Council. church, and circulating the cards in connon, be generally carried out, in addition to what they now have, their operations would e more general and permanent.

4. Our brethren are doing a good work in Canada. Most of the ministers are hard-workg, zealous evangelists, shrinking from no hardship or sacrifice. In several places interesting revivals have been enjoyed during the winter. The Oxford Quarterly Meeting ssionary reports eighty-one additions dur-

have congregations exclusively their own, but are mixed up with other demominations.—
This renders their position very unfortunate,

This renders most of the churches small erly church, June 6-8.

5. My visit to Canada in the winter season nore social people I have never seen.

6. I should not do justice to my own feel-teresting and profitable.

without expressing my gratitude to those who have aided me in reaching my appointments. Brethren Taylor and Donnocker in particular rendered me very essential service this direction. O. Buffalo, March 15, 1862.

Rebibals. Etc.

t Butlerville, Ohio, During a series of eetings which we held with the church in

claimed or converted. That and's presence prayer. was with us was truly manifest, and will long

religion, and 16 have been baptized and united with the church. I have also held meetings 8 days in the Union church, Logan Co., O., where 14 have embraced religion, several ing worship.

have been baptized, and 8 united with the Next session at Wells, June 4 and 5.

O. F. Russell, Clerk. O., where 14 have embraced religion, several church. There is a prospect of more additions soon."

revival at Cortland Village, N. Y. Between work, about thirty of its pupils having prothem.

Resolved, That this Q. M. request the Corresponding Secretary of our Home Mission board to call a meeting permented the whole place, and other churches reaped its benefits also.

The Baptist church in Northampton, Mass., is enjoying a signal work of grace. It began

enjoying a signal work of grace. It began about two months since, when special efforts were made to increase the efficiency of the Sabbath school. The whole town was canvassed, and in a short time the number of vassed, and in a short time the number of scholars was trebled. The teachers felt a new interest awakened in their work, and were since the more direct offerts for the completed to more direct offerts. stimulated to more direct efforts for the con- clerk. version of the scholars. Soon this interest extended to the church; preaching was had priest that you have such a book? 'O, cara priest that you have such a book? 'O, cara signora, he never dreams of asking me such a thing; if he did I should be obliged to give it the important subjects hinted in the titles. The thing if he did I should be obliged to give it the important subjects hinted in the titles. The standpoint of their authors is a hydropathic one, of a now aroused and efficient church."

over you have such a book? 'O, cara some very thorough and scientific discussions for the spiritual good of individuals, and by the united prayers ince of Naples, only one child in a hundred gets instruction in school.

Zion's Herald, has the following intelligence und some things are said which we cannot endorse; but there is so much common sense about many of the views taken that we incline to consider the book a valuable one for the afflicted, and for all who would not be. Its discussions are perfectly decorous, and many of its counsels of great importance to all."—

"In the course of about two weeks past, over more thanked to be a superfect of the course of about two weeks past, over the course of the c one hundred souls, I trust, have been con-The book is safe for all, and will doubtless have verted to God in this village, and the gracious work is still progressing gloriously; all denominations are sharing in the gracious work; union meetings are held alternately in the This is a translation of the recent and valuable Methodist and Congregationalist houses daireatise of M. Vulliet. "Its novelty, interest and ly. The converts are principally among the value," say the publishers, "consist in associating youth, yet there are a goodly number among with each locality and region named a vivid description of its prominent natural productions and phenomena, aided by about two hundred pictorial illuserial men in the place, others who had been rations and interesting facts drawn from natural considered hard cases, have been brought in, history, and always aiming to promote both the in-and they have become humble as lambs. Pray that this work may extend far and wide, till a that this work may extend far and wide, till a that this work may extend far and wide, till a vast multitude shall be gathered into the fold of Christ."

For the Morning Star.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Wis., March 11. done, long continued, and with so much of sameless, become wearisome. We want something more distinctive, to localize our conceptions of each countries of the spiritual interval. y, and to vivify them. There are numerous inter-ting subjects in nature, aside from those usually resented, and all seemed to feel that God was The Mount Pleasant and Wheatland churches have been enjoying a gracious visitation of God's spirit since our last Q. M The good work still continues at Wheatland Sabbath school has increased rapidly since Bro. Woodworth became pastor, and all feel encouraged at present prospects. Allow me to say that things are moving on quite plan might well be more extended; and we could wish it a place in every school and class where that We trust that several have found the Saviour. Some backsliders have been reclaimed. The winter term of the Seminary closes next Friday. We have enjoyed a very pleasant term.

G. S. B.

For the Morning Star.

ant term

Bro. Burr :- I am about closing my six years pastorate in Fayette, Wis., where the best of my days have been spent and my warmest attachments linger. During my stay

ORDINATION. Bro. ALLEN BUMP, of Harrisburgh, N. Y., was publicly set apart to the work of the ministry by the imposition of hands in the F. W. Baptist church in Lowville, Feb. 16, in the following manner: Reading of Scriptures by Rev. J. J. Allen;

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

ATHENS Q. M., O .- Held its last session with the ATHENS Q. M., O.—Heid its last session with the Raccoon church, Feb. 22. Churches partially reported by letters and delegates. There had been some revival interest during the preceding quarter. Next session with the 1st Alexander church.

J. M. KAYSER, Clerk pro tem.

WHERLOCK Q. M., Vt .- Held its Jan. term with assionary-reports eighty-one additions dur-go nine months' labor.

Our churches are located in farming com-unities, and I have found but three that

the church in Newark. The churches were gener-ally reported. The meetings of worship were quite ally reported. The meetings of worship were quite king, who has been a member of the Q. M. for some

This renders their position very unfortunate, and prevents the establishment of large and influential churches until the population has greatly increased.

The great number of denominations in the same locality operates unfavorably on all. In addition to what we have on our side, the Methodists have four organizations, and often several of them on the same locality. This renders most of the churchs several. R. L. HOWARD, Clerk.

PARSONSFIELD Q. M., Me.-Held its last sesgave me a good idea of the social habits of the people. I found a great deal of visiting—everybody seeming at home everywhere. A S. S. concert on Wednesday even sfield. June 11 and 12. Church clerks will ple sonsfield, June 11 and 12. Ondies as possible.

make their annual reports as plain as possible.

C. HURLIN, Clerk. Ministers' Conference, adjourned session, June 10, at 9, A. M. C. H.

SWITZERLAND Q. M., Ia .- Held its March term with the Centre Square church. The churches re-ported a low state of religion, but there are appear-ances of a change for the better. We were favored with the labors of Bro. Book, of Hillsdale. The The Lord has graciously visited the church June 6, at 2, P. M. L. ADKINSON, Clerk.

JEFFERSON Q. M., N. Y.—Held its its last session the month of February, twenty-two were added to the army of Christ. To God we give all the praise.

L. J. Whitcomb.

Bro. Burr:—A few mercy drops have fallen upon the church at Liverpool, Ohio. A series of meetings was commenced on the first Sabbath of January and continued four weeks. God's children have been quickened in duty, wanderers reclaimed and sinners have turned to God. Rising of twer wave been reclaimed or converted. That and so presence was with us was truly manifest, and will long was did not be the church. Many have been led to embrace Christ as their only hope for time and eternity. May this good work continue, and the hands and hearts of the feeble, self-sacrificing band of brethren be greatly strengthened, is our prayer.

J. J. Allen, Clerk

was with us was truly manifest, and will long be remembered by those who strended the meetings. Last Sabbath, after the morning service, we repaired to the water, where ten happy converts, in obedience to the example and command of the Saviour, were buried with him by baptism. Others will go forward soon.

A. G. WILDER.

March 15, 1862.

Rev: G. W. Baker writes us as follows:
"I have been holding meetings with the Pleasant Grove church, Clark Co., O., two weeks. Eighteen or twenty have embraced YORK Co. Q. M., Me.-Held its last session with

reeks. Eighteen or twenty have embraced ren to avoid so suicidal a course, practising retrench Resolved. That we recommend to our churches the adoption of the Weekly Offering System, as presented before this Conference, as having decided advantages over the more usual modes of support-

The American Baptist reports a powerful evival at Cortland Village, N. Y. Between the baptist and one handred and sixty one hundred and sixty and one hundred and prise, and whereas an opportunity has now presented the for prayers. of editself for us to show our faith by our works, by a whom about one hundred have indulged hope.

The academy shared largely in the gracious work, about thirty of its pupils baying pro-

A. HULETT, Clerk.

Immediately on the passage of the above resolution, the friends pledged \$35,12 on subscription, to carry into effect said resolution, provided the missionary board see fit to send a missionary. Our meetings of worship were truly interesting, and Bro. Partidge, from Corinth Q. M., Bro. Sargent, from Sträfford Q. M., and Bro. Jackson from Huntington Q. M., Vt., added much to the interest of the meet-

How much Rome does for education where every evening, and at each service new cases she has the control, is shown in the statistics of conviction presented themselves, and in a of Italian ignorance:-In Lombardy thirty to little time forty were rejoicing in their new forty people out of every hundred can read. found hope. "Under God, these results have In Piedmont from twenty to thirty in a huncome to pass by earnest efforts for the young dred; in Tuscany from ten to twenty in a y systematic visiting of the pastor and his hundred, and for thirty miles around Rome an encouraging prospect of saving our church in Haverhill, by paying the debt on their house of sold, or subscriptions obtained, to the now abroad among our churches for the purpose of raising that sum. He has already obtained pledges

labored hard, faithfully, and acceptably in that vineyard for nearly one year and a half-a good founda- el of a Sabbath school. On Sabbath the room tion is laid for a prosperous church, provided the is usually filled to overflowing. There are house can be secured and the church can be aided a quite a number of Christians among them. little in this peculiar time. Now, must that interest As the court-house could be had but for a few be given up—all the labor be lost—those brethren lose all they have paid and are bound to pay, and building which may serve for a schoolroom be left like sheep without a fold or a shepherd, and a building which may serve for a schoolroom the prospect of having a Freewill Baptist church in and church. One gentleman has offered \$250 come, if not forever, just for the want of 1900? Are are taking hold of it. Three are paying ten there not nineteen men in New England who would cents a day, seventeen five cents a day, three give one hundred dollars each, and take a deed of a pew in that commodious house, occupying one of the best sites in Haverhill, rather than that house ten cents a week. Two are paying twentyand church should be lost to the denomination ? four cents a week. Persons who are not able to buy a pew and wish to or pledge \$50, \$25, \$10, or \$5, and let the society own the pews thus paid for by the subscription are received on the condition that the whole amou otherwise the subscription will not be valid.

\$1900) can be raised, and thus secure the \$2200 diers. which the holders of the mortgage have agreed to unless they can have help from abroad. They have 17th of Dec. last: done nobly, and are worthy to be helped, as they encouragement in this time of need.

d.

I trust our much esteemed Bro. Burgess will meet served by all persons connected with the Flowith a warm and cheering reception wherever he hold together, and save the interest at Haverhill, and we shall never regret it.

SILAS. CURTIS, Cor. Sec. F. W. B. Home Miss. Soc. Concord, March 21, 1862.

# Notices, Appointments, Etc.

New Hampshire Yearly Meeting. Any urch within the limits of the Yearly Meeting, will-Strafford, N. H., March 3, 1862.

Susquehannah Yearly Meeting. The next session will be held with the Nanticoke church Union Centre, Broom Co., N. Y., June 21. The 'isters' Conference will be expected to meet on Fri June 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M. E. CAFFERTY, Com.

Indiana Yearly Meeting. The next session will be held with the pleasant church, in Moorfield witzerland Co.

L. ADKINSON.

wishing to entertain the next session of the maine
Western Yearly Meeting, will please address the writer at Biddeford, Me.

JOHN STEVENS,

Chairman of Com.

The Pontifical government has just issued a

be held with the Sherburne church, commencing Fr day, June 13, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
E. S. DART,
J. L. MILLIKIN,

session with the church at Lawrence, commencing Saturday, April 12, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and closing Sunday evening.

S. B. W. DAVIS, Clerk. Cumberland Quarterly Meeting. Any church

mittee on location.
L. D. STROUT, Portland.
G. CARLE, Buxton Centre Parsonsfield Q. M. S. S. Union will hold its Annual Meeting at the meeting house, East Parsons-ield, on the evening of June 11, at 6 o'clock. It is toped every school in the Q. M. will be represented and reported.

and reported.

Any of our churches wishing advice or aid in organizing a Sabbath school for the coming season, may correspond with the Union through its Secretary,
C. HURLIN. South Limington, Me.

Our good friends in Danville and vicinity have our nost hearty thanks for a generous donation on the 13th inst. E. S. COLE.

DONATION. The good people of Fayette, Wis., made us their annual donation visit March 6—one of the happiest reunions. Many thanks to the donors. I. G. DAVIS. A. DAVIS.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. P. CHRISTIAN, Cuba, Fulton Co., Ill.

G. W. BAKER, E. Liberty, Logan Co., O. L. C. PRESTON, Centralia, Nehema Co., Kan S. S. CADY, Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.

J. L. SINCLAIR, South Strafford, Vt. B. TOWNSEND, Newfield, Me.

D. L. EDGERLY, Barnstead Centre, N. H.

. NORRIS, Littleton, N. H. " G. SANBORN, Gilford Village, N. H.

# Various Paragraphs.

The New York correspondent of the Philacontemplated is to hold a morning prayer Office Appropriation bill was passed. meeting at a central point, to be conducted in his behalf, the city is bent in prayer!"

Dr. Guthrie, in denouncing those who sit tax bill, Mr. Colfax of Ia. in the chair. mute in church during singing, said—"People seem to forget that of all parts of this a bill to remove all disqualification of color in earthly worship the singing is the only part carrying the mails. Referred. Mr. Wilson of we shall take with us to heaven. There will Mass., from the Military Committee, reportbe no preaching there; there will be no prayed back the joint resolution authorizing the ing there; but there the sound of God's President to assign the command of troops praise is never to cease. For myself, I know in the same field without regard to seniority nothing more revolting than to see a fine lady with an amendment striking out the portion sit down at a piano on a fine evening, and giving the President power to dismiss from the

THE CHURCH IN HAVERHILL, MASS. warble out the finest music, who, when she It appears from a statement in the Star of the comes to the house of God, sits mute there, 5th inst., by Bro. J. S. Burgess, that there is now as if God's praises were not worthy of being sung!"

worship; and thus, we trust, our cause will be made The Rev. R. Cordley, pastor of the permanent in that beautiful town. If pews can be Congregational church in Lawrence, Kanamount of sas, writes to the Congregationalist that \$2800 the house can be secured. Bro. Burgess is the self-emancipated bondmen of Missouri secessionists are coming in increasing numto the amount of \$900. Nineteen hundred more are wanting. There is a little self-sacrificing band have taken up their permanent abode in Lawof brethren in Haverhill, who are willing to do all in rence. His church have established a Sabtheir power to save the church which has been bath school for their benefit, secured them a planted faere; and thus furnish a good spiritual home for our brethren and sisters who may hereafter become residents in that place. A few brethren there, by no means wealthy, have taken \$3000 worth of pews in that house, and are responsible for increased to forty. The room in which it was g2000 more of borrowed money, which they intend held becoming too small, the court-house was to pay. These are sacrifices and responsibilities which but few brethren in our churches ever made, bath services. The school now averages over or took upon themselves, for the cause of Christ.

Bro. Burgess, at no small pecuniary sacrifiec, has ortant place blasted for many years to toward it. The colored people themselves two and a half cents a day, fourteen five or

THE NEGROES AT PORT ROYAL. The lat do something, can take a half or quarter of a share est advices from Port Royal state that the teachers taken out by the Atlantic were to Any sum will be thankfully received. All pledges proceed to Beaufort, and there establish a ant school for the contrabands, who are rapidly of \$2800 shall be subscribed by responsible persons, increasing in numbers. Their ministers are almost daily engaged in marrying them, Unless this plan succeeds, and the \$2800 (now which ceremonies are attended by the sol-

give, I fear that the interest at Haverhill must be Andrew H. Foote, the brave Christian offigiven up. But I can hardly believe that our breth- cer commanding the U.S. Naval forces on ren and friends will allow such an event to take the western waters, issued the following explace. The help must come from outside of that cellent order to his officers and men on the

A strict observance of Sunday, so far as abhave tried so hard to help themselves. God has a staining from all unnecessary work, and givblessing for those who will give them some aid and encouragement in this time of need.

It is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief may go to solicit aid; and we hope our friends who that on Sunday the public worship of Almighpossess the good things of this life will, in addition to what they may subscribe for the meeting house, vessels composing the Flotilla; and that the remember to aid Bro. B. in the material for the respective Commanders will, either themselves support of his family, as he is obliged to live on a or cause other persons to, pronounce prayers very small salary, which the little church is hardly publicly on Sunday, when as many of the offiable to raise while they are raising means to save cers and men as can be spared from duty, may their house of worship. Brethren, let us all take attend the public worship of Almighty God. Profane swearing being forbidden by the laws for the better government of the Navy, all officers and men will strictly observe this law; and every officer who uses profane language toward the men in carrying on duty will be held amenable for such gross violation of law and order.

Discipline to be permanent must be based moral grounds, and officers must in themselves show a good example in morals, order and patriotism to secure these qualities in the

Rev. Hugh Cull, now residing some four miles South of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, is in his one hundred and fifth year, enjoying, for one of his extreme age, wonderful strength of body and mind, displaying in conversations of the "olden time," unmistakable evidences of that vigor of mind which so peculiarly characterized him in other years .-In a conversation with him on the first day of January, 1862, he said, "I well remember Maine Western Yearly Meeting. Any church what I was doing one hundred years ago to shing to entertain the next session of the Maine

St. Lawrence Yearly Meeting will hold its next session with the F. W. Baptist church in Fowler, Saturday and Sabbath, June 28 and 29—Conference on Friday, June 27, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. WHITFIELD, Clerk:

WM. WHITFIELD, Clerk: martyrs. The troublous state of things in Union Yearly Meeting. The next session will the church is more likely the reason for the call.

The Malta correspondent of the London Daily News, writing on the 8th ult., says:-Boston Quarterly Meeting will hold its next "There is to-day handed about Malta a very long and well written protest to the Pope, printed at Naples, and signed by about 6000 of the Roman Catholic priests. Several chapters have affixed their official seal to it, and it looks very like Protestantism, but they call it pure Roman Catholicism. It urges the Pope to abandon his temporal power, restore the church to its primitive state, and to remember that a great majority of his clergy are from the people."

SNUBBING THE POPE. The process snubbing the Pope continues in France. The latest instance is that of the action of the government upon the call made for the Whitsun tide gathering of Bishops at Rome, for the alleged purpose of canonizing Japanese mar-tyrs. Explanations were demanded of Annelli, by the Government, as to the making of this call in France, without its previous onsent, as required by the law, which obliges Bishops to obtain permission before leaving their dioceses, for any purpose. The Cardinal replied that it was "a purely religious A Card. Our friends in Otto, N. Y., made us their annual visit on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 27, and left for our benefit \$42, for which they have our heartfelt thanks. May they have the reward of the righteous.

J. H. LOVELESS.
E. LOVELESS.
E. LOVELESS.
E. LOVELESS.
A Love of the price of the pr the Bishops will not leave their dioceses, adding that they must not ask permission to quit the Empire, except upon the most important diocesan interests. The "eldest son of the diocesan interests. The "eldest son of the Church" is getting rather independent.--Ex aminer.

## General Intelligence.

CONGRESS.

MARCH 17. Senate. Mr. Lane of Kansa offered a resolution that the Committee on Territories inquire into the expediency of so altering the boundaries of Kansas, as to include the delphia Press says that "an arrangement is nearly completed for holding Union army into the expediency of appropriating money to prayer meetings in various churches in New make experiments testing and proving iron clad-ding for vessels of war. Adopted. The Post

House. Mr. Lovejoy of Ill. asked leave t much in the same manner as the 'great revi- introduce a resolution instructing the Commitval meetings;' and other meetings to be held mittee on the District of Columbia to inquire every evening in different churches. In all and report by what authority Mrs. Bristow of cases prayer to be made specially for the suc- Georgetown was seized, or caused to be seized, cess of our arms, and the preservation of our by two men, and sent to Baltimore and imprisfriends and relatives, who represent us on the oned in jail, and whether such arrest and imbattle-field. I think this is one of the most prisonment was not a violation of that proviinteresting steps that has been taken since sion of the Constitution, which says no person the breaking out of the rebellion. How a shall be deprived of life or liberty without due soldier must fight when he is conscious that, process of law. Mr. Wickliffe of Ky. moved to table it. Disagreed to-43 against 68. The At a soirce at Cupar Angus, in Scotland, went into the Committee of the Whole on the

service. The amendment was adopted, and the of Newbern is the city of Beaufort, with its resolution passed. The bill which provides for splendid harbor, and Fort Macon. The pirate judicial proceedings on captured property and steamer is now at Beaufort, and it is supposed for the better administration of the law of that the next move of Gen. Burnside will be in prizes, was passed. The resolution offered by that direction. enator Stark of Oregon that the papers, &c., in reference to his loyalty be referred to the Judiciary Committee for further investigation,

The report published in our last that this was adopted. The bill for the abolition of sla- stronghold of the enemy had been evacuated very in the District of Columbia was then taken turns out to be incorrect. The rebels appear Mr. Hale of N. H. spoke in favor of the to have made a more determined stand here bill. He contended that Congress had the Constitutional/power to emancipate the slaves in menced by Commodore Foot on Sunday evethe District and referred to the favorable result ning, March 16. The flotilla sent to the island of emancipation in the British West Indies, to consists of seven iron-clad gunboats, the woodprove that it would be safe and beneficent to all en Conestoga, and ten mortar rafts. These lasses to exercise that power. In conclusion, rafts have never been tested thoroughly, and he said, if any man will read the old prophets great interest is felt to learn how they will

he will see that if there is any sin upon which work. The iron-clad Benton is the Commothey invoke the justice of God, it is this very dore's flag ship, now used for the first time sin of slavery. But we don't read the prophets She carries 16 guns (three more than either of with any such idea. The Senator from Ken- the others,) and her plating is the most extentucky predicts that crime, pauperism and burdens on society will follow as the result of emancipation. I will read a passage from the consequences foretold, which are of a very dif-ferent character. Mr. Hale read here the 6th, Foote telegraphed that Island No 10 was hard-7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th verses of the er to conquer than Columbus, as the shores of 58th chapter of Isaiah, and said, Now sir, it the island are lined with forts, each one comwould seem that this nation has the opportuni- manding the one above it. He was gradually ty, and I say it reverently, of putting the Al- approaching it, but still he did not hope for nighty to the test, and of seeing whether the much success, until the currents of certain nsequences which his prophet foretold, or events which promise success. He added: ose which the Senator predicts, will follow as "We are firing day and night on the rebels and the result of the passage of this bill. House. The House was engaged on the tax most beautiful rifle practice ever witnessed.

sas, spoke in favor of the bill.

very in the district of Columbia. Mr. Willey, the island. of Va., spoke against it.

House. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, from adoption. Mr. Hickman desired to submit a themselves with glory. minority report on the same subject. Mr. and resolutions laid on the table. After some

as done in the Senate.

as the Committee on Ways and Means were ation of East Florida. oncerned, the state of business would enable the House to adjourn by the 1st of May, but the at present. A joint resolution was passed au- Savannah. thorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have the frigate Roanoke iron clad and otherwise altered and improved at the earliest possible

## Capture of Newbern, N. C.

Newbern has been taken by our forces under Neuse river on the evening of the 12th, and on the morning of the 13th landed at Slocum's rain storm prevailed, and then bivouacked for rebels out of all their positions, capturing three interest. The campaign conducted ing one colonel, three captains and four lieu- age, in achieving victory here, tenants. The enemy left a large number of large army by a masterly retreat there. nent, and Major Le Gendre of the same.

but a mile or two in the rear.

. Remo. Foster and Parks. We advanced gradually, the enemy deserting heir guns, until we reached a line of earth-

nto the city by bridges. unition was spent, when an order to charge flying like frightened sheep, leaving everything directly to the Secretary of War.

that private property and personal rights would to put in the time. onquering force. The blow inflicted by Gen. ranged, however, that field artillery Burnside, following so closely upon his successto see and feel that the power of the Federal arm is not to be despised. The contrabands

dents are related.

we gain on them. We are having some of the The mortar shells have done fine execution. One shell was fairly landed on their floating MARCH 19. Senate. The bill to secure the battery, clearing the concern in short metre."

pay, bounty and pensions of the men in active A special despatch dated Island No. 10, ervice in the West, was taken up and passed. March 20, says the cannonading by the gun-The bill for the organization of the army corps, boats and mortars continued through Wednesc., was passed. The bill abolishing slavery in day. All the guns in the upper battery, except the District of Columbia was taken up. Mr. one on the Tennessee shore, have been silenced, Doolittle, of Wis., and Mr. Pomeroy, of Kan- and one gun on the island dismounted. Shells were constantly falling in the rebel camp and House. The tax bill was under consideration. were constantly fating in the batteries, and numbers have been killed and Mr. Wickliffe of Ky. offered an amendment wounded, the latter being carried away on litexempting slaves from direct taxation. Reject- ters. A large number of loaded wagons are leaving the Tennessee shore, from which it is MARCH 20. Senate. The bill reorganizing believed that preparations are being made for he Navy Department was passed. The Senate the evacuation of the works. The floating rebnen proceeded to discuss the bill abolishing sla- el battery has been moved nearer the head of

Later advices from Pea Ridge, Arkansas, inhe Judiciary Committee, reported back the dicate that our loss in killed and wounded is everal bills and resolutions referred to them from 1500 to 2,000, and the rebel loss from on the subject of confiscation, with a recom- 2500 to 3,000. The battle was the severest of nendation adverse either to their passage or the war. Gen. Sigel and his command covered

Despatches from flag officer Dupont, anfor one of the bills reported adversely upon.

Mr. Pendleton of Ohio wished to have the bills

Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Florida. The squabbling the subject was laid on the table.— in the town hall, and after being assured that town authorities receiving Commander Rodgers The House then proceeded to the consideration he would protect the loyal citizens. The rebel troops evacuated the night previous to the arri-MARCH 21. Senate. Nothing of importance val of the gunboats. This is the second of the old forts taken. Jacksonville, Florida, was House. In response to an inquiry of Mr. also surrendered in like manner. The govern-Vallandigham, Mr. Stevens stated that as far ment of Florida recommends the entire evacu-

It is reported on the authority of a rebel prisoner that there are between fifty and sixty members would have to work more hours than thousand rebel troops between Charleston and

Porter's mortar fleet sailed from Key West on the 7th, supposed to be destined for New

THE GREAT BATTLE. The three days' fight in the Ozark Mountain, in Arkansas, is undoubtedly the greatest battle of the war. The Gen. Burnside. The troops reached the display everywhere; and that is all that can be said of courage, for in the history of the world, greater gallantry is not on record, than that shown every day by our raw volunteers. But The Pontifical government has just issued a creek, under cover of the gunboats, marched a degree of military skill was displayed in this a distance of eight miles, notwithstanding a battle, in conducting field movements, which will give it peculiar claims to historic fame the night. On the morning of the 14th, they attacked the enemy's works, six miles below To the skilful and heroic Sigel-an officer of Newbern. They were defended by a force European reputation—the principal praise seems due. His indefatigable labor and great 10,000 or 15,000 strong, and having 21 guns experience, enabled him to present a continual posted behind formidable batteries over two front through those three tremendous days, and miles long. The fight was one of the most desproyed to the foe that though they had him at perate of the war. Our troops behaved with the steadiness and courage of veterans, and after the steady and the steady are steady as the steady ar ter nearly four hours' hard fighting drove the remarkable and decisive battle, with impatient ight batteries of field artillery, 46 heavy seige so triumphantly, in Germany and Switzerland, light batteries of field artillery, 46 heavy seige was under circumstances, and in a country, not guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, 3000 dissimilar to this; and he has displayed the stand of small arms, and 200 prisoners, includ-same qualities of decision, foresight and cour-

dead on the field, and escaped by cars to Golds- IMPORTANT ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT. boro', burning the bridges over the Trent and Three important war orders of the President Chaumont, and firing the city of Newbern. have been published. The first dated January Among the killed were Lieut. Col. Merritt of 27, orders a general movement of the Federal the 23d Massachusetts regiment, Adjutant land and sea forces against the insurgents on Stearns of the 21st regiment, the Rev. O. N. the 22d of February. The second, dated March Benton, chaplain of the 51st New York Regi- 8, orders the division of the army of the Potomac into five corps d'armee, to be commanded Another account states that "owing to the by Maj.-Gen. McDowell, Brig.-Gen. Sumner, ense fog the naval vessels did not participate Brig.-Gen. Heintzelman, Brig.-Gen. Keyes, in the fight. Early Friday morning the fight and Maj.-Gen. Banks. The forces left for the ommenced. Our troops advanced along a defence of Washington shall be in command of ounty road running parallel with Neuse River Brig.-Gen. Jas. S. Wadsworth, who shall also be military governor of the District of Colum-The road is skirted on the west side by the bia. The third order dated March 11, relieves railroad and a dense swamp. All along the river side were a series of batteries, which were United States military forces, inasmuch as he taken by our troops one after another after some bloody hand to hand contests. Our roops were divided into three brigades under Department of the Potomac. It is also ordered that that the two departments now under the respective commands of Gens, Halleck and Huntvorks extending across the road from the river er, together with so much of that under Gen. the swamp on the west, distance some two Buell as lies west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., be These earthworks were very strong. They were located about two miles south of Newbern, and between there and the city ran the Trent river. The county road and railroad both passed through these works and crossed into the city by bridges. In front of these works the rebels had felled try west of the Department of the Potomac and In front of these works the repeits had feried a large number of trees, forming an almost impenetrable abattis. Here the flying rebels were military department, to be called the mountain allied, and made for a while a desperate stand.

Our brave fellows fought until all their amby Mai Gen. Fremont, that all the commanded by Mai Gen. Fremont, that all the commanded their ambarge by Maj.-Gen. Fremont; that all the commandayonets was given, and the works were finally ers of departments, after the receipt of the ortaken at the point of the bayonet, the enemy der by them respectively, report severally and

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF MANASSAS. The The number of Union troops engaged in this fortifications look at a distance formidable, exbattle is not distinctly given, but it is probable tending from a point half a mile north of Centhat we had not far from 11,000 men; the enemy is supposed to have had 15,000. Newbern was deserted by its inhabitants, who fled before the advance of our troops. As soon as order was neer who understood his business, but have advance of our troops. As soon as order that the state of that private property and personal rights would be respected, the people began slowly to return. The army behaved with propriety as became a been run out in all of them. All were so arhave stood were hemlock boards, one inch es in the northern part of the sounds, has struck thick, and would not have lasted through a sinthe people with consternation, and they begin gle discharge, but would have let the guns down into the sand.

President Lincoln has approved of the addiwelcomed the troops, and many amusing inci- tional Article of War, which goes into immediate operation, viz. : "All officers or persons in Newbern is situated on the northwest bank the military or naval service of the United States of the Neuse river, at the junction of the Trent, are prohibited from employing any of the forces 30 miles above Pamlico Sound, 120 from Ra- under their respective commands for the purleigh, and has a population of some 4000. The pose of returning fugitives from service or labor, river Neuse will take our gunboats to the who may have escaped from any persons to nain railroad running along the whole southern whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, past, which, once in our possession, will cut the and any officer who shall be found guilty by a connection between Virginia and the more Court Martial of violating this article of war, southern States. Thirty-five miles southeast shall be dismissed from the service.

well-digested plans are carried out well-digested plans are carried out. Thus time and circumstances are vindicating him almost before the ink is dry upon the paper that doom-Mott, 26,00, A. P. Carey, 1,50. before the ink is dry upon the paper that doomed him to inaction, and for a time to public

of emancipation in the District of Columbia. Gov. Washburn has appointed Thursday, the mencement of Volume 36, 126. 10th of April, for Fast Day in Maine.

At a special meeting of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce last week, Capt. Ericsson stated that it was his firm belief the Merrimac will be sunk Parsonsfield Q. M., Me., A friend, Lowel church, Ms., South Parsonsfield, Me.,

by the Monitor when she reappears.

Mr. Holt, one of the Commissioners to settle
Gen. Fremont's Missouri military accounts,

Joseph Wardner, Bakersfield, Vt., states the amount of claims presented, at about \$10,000,000. Very little irregularity was found in the accounts.

The court house at Charlestown, Virginia, where John Brown was tried and condemned, was occupied lately by the 2d Massachusetts regiment, and on the following Sunday the Prairie City church Mission Society, J. Phillips and family, Frairie City, Ill., Mrs. Emeline Ward, Troy, Pa., pying the same chair in which the judge sat Malahide, C. W., pying the same chair in which the judge sat Dexter, the bester, the bester, the bester of the bester ited his cell with great respect, and they say M the people in that region hold his memory in strange awe, notwithstanding their condemna-bavid Wilson's David Wilson's John Wilson's

hands of the Philistines, and arrived at Nashville. The heroic old parson was imprisoned in the common jail at Knoxville Dec. 5th, in violation of an agreement with the rebel government. He was confined in a small, damp room when he was attacked with the typhoid fever. He was then removed to his residence and was laid up eight weeks. He was under strict guard all the time he was laid up. Having partly recovered he got a pass from the rebel government and left for Knoxville two weeks ago. He was detained by order of Gen. Hardee ten days at Nashville. Parson Brownlow declined starting a paper on account of ill health. He proceeds north to publish a story of his martyrdom, and is not affected by consumption as reported.

Gen. McClellan bas issued an address to his army, in which he promises soon "to bring them face to face with the rebels," and "demand. The past week we have received 5 subscribers. Before my great heroic eventions, resid and less than the property of them great heroic eventions. of them great heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations, perhaps."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. Returns are \$1.00, with an additional copy to the getter up of the eceived from all the towns except Cambridge club. Payable in all cases in advance. and Wentworth's location. Berry has 32,234; Stark 28.528: Wheeler 1590: scattering 54: Berry's majority over all is 2062; over Stark 3706. Total majority against Stark this year 5350. Last year it was only 4057.

Gov. Berry has assigned Thursday the 10th

roximo, as Fast Day in New Hampshire. Mexico. Authentic news has been received indicating a serious misunderstanding between the Allied Powers in Mexico, the probable departure of the British forces from the country, the return of several Spanish regiments from Vera Cruz to Havana, and the augmentation of the French force in Mexico. A rupture between the Spanish and French Legations in Mexico is supposed to have occurred. The English troops were about to leave Mexico.

DREADFUL SICKNESS AND MORTALITY. About questing his paper stopped, but does not subscribe his even handred persons in Fayette, Wis., and diacent towns, have been afflicted with diptheria, about thirty of whom have died within the last six months. The Divine favor which has attended the skill and faithfulness of Dr. Wm. New York. Monroe in saving so large a proportion has peen truly distinguished. I. G. Davis. Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—B. H. Foss, J. S. Trickey, Low-er Gilmanton; C. T. Spafford, Kingston; S. A. Shaw, Greenland; J. Weymouth, C. H. Norris, G. Swain, D. Sawyer, J. W. Wells, Upper Gilmanton; J. Dana, D. B. Baker, Holderness; H. Clough, Contoocookville; J. M. Quimby, N. Sandwich; J. M. Burnham, Epsom; E. Fisk, C. Putney, N. Sutton; C. Woodman, W. Thornton; W. Whittemore, W. Springfield; G. Went-worth, New Durham; L. Ball, Dalton; MAINE.—W. McKindsley, N. Pittston; F. K. Proc-tor, New Sharon; R. Taylor, C. E. Coburn, Wilton; orth, New Durham; L. Ball, Dalton; MAINE.—W. McKindsley, N. Pittston; F. K. Proc-, New Sharou; R. Taylor, C. E. Coburn, Wilton; Chaney, J. Blanchard, T. Chaney, E. Wilton; J. Gegeomb, Limington; E. Wheeler, E. Bean, W. Beth-R. Phillips, Biddeford; J. B. Randall, A. Staples, mesham: psham; VERMONT.-E. Ball, W. Burke; J. Wardner, E. toxbury; MASS. & R. I.—H. H. Ayers, Medford; E. H. Ed-erly, S. Danvers; L. Quint, Lowell; D. Long, E. Sosfon;
NEW YORK.—V. J. Hoke, W. Davenport; J. G. Smith, W. Oneonta; S. Stanhope, Attica; E. F. Tifft, Veteran; A. Dutton, A. M. Lamb, S. Edmeston; M. Futtle, S. Brookfield; J. Baker, New Hope; O. E. Big-slow, S. Payne, Portageville; J. Barber, E. Crowell, Otto: olow, S. Payne, Portageville; J. Barber, E. Crowell, olto;
OTHER STATES.—H. Morton, Spring Crock, Pa.; H. Hall, J. Gilbert, Burlington, Mich.; Dr. Herrick, Minneapolis, Min.; M. C. Woodruff, Pecatonica, Ill.; L. Chase, Rutland, O.; E. Noyes, G. W. Steele, Belvidere, Ill.; E. Nelson, Ringold, Ia.; D. Bowman, Bousic, Ia.; L. Ellsworth, Flat, Ill.; G. H. Wright, Cuba, 1ll.; B. Shaw, Zanesfield, O.; E. Kitchen, Selma, O.; E. W. Kent, Spring Mills, Mich.; I. Parts, Edinboro, Pa.; E. Foster, Waterford, Pa.; G. Eaton, Goodrich, Mich.; S. S. Kitchen, Atlas, Mich.; M. Trumble, Birch Run, Mich.; I. Pratt, Genesee, Mich.; J. Webster, Montrose, Pa.; A. W. Greenslit, J. S. Brainard, W. Bartlett, G. Mory, E. Killingly, Ct.; L. Neff, D. Branch, S. Nestlerood, Prairie City, Ill.; J. Pitman, Plymouth Hollow, Ct.; R. G. Platts, Hillsdale, Mich.; T. Darling, Wrights Corners, Ia.; A. A. Bishop, J. Rich, Dudswell, C. E.;—\$1,00 cach.

On the 20th, the rebels were reported to be leaving Fredericksburgh, and retreating upon Richmond. The Boston Journal says, "There can be no harm in stating what is well known in Washington and to the rebels, that a large force from the army of the Totomac has been embarked upon skioamers and is probably on the west of the control of the control of the control of the west of the control of the control of the west of Kenton and the west of the

Mott, 26,00, A. P. Carcy, 1,50.

Subscribers for the Star.

Thus truth prevails at last!

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states that two-of emancipation in the District of Columbia.

Mott, 26,00, A. P. Carcy, 1,50.

Subscribers for the Star.

W. G. M. Stone, 1; R. W. Bryant, 1; E. C. Hodge, 2; R. L. Howard, 2; P. Christian, 1; G. W. Baker, 3; W. Thatcher, 5; E. C. G. Stevens, 1; E. Churchill, 1; H. S. Swassey, 1; M. E. Bagley, 1; Seamons, 2; O. E. Bigelow, 1; E. S. Eastman, 1; R. E. Anderson, 1; O. C. Hills, 1; J. H. Loveless, 1; A. Kenney, 1; W. Elwood, 2; P. Proctor, 1;—30. discontinued 44. Decrease 14. Decrease since the com

WILLIAM BURR, Tre Foreign Mission M., at Charlotteville, C. W.,

hel, v. Mr. Withrow exford Q. M., at Innerkip, liram Harrington's Q. M. pledge, lisuri. The above sums are to constitute Mrs. Fanny Wilson, Dea.J.Widner, Mrs. Mary Aun Shaw, Mrs. Lucretia Swan and Rev. J. G. Appleford

Otis, Strafford, N. H., 116,58 WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer. It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gentleman a life member of the Foreign Mission So-

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,

Rev. I. S. Williams, Erie, Erie Co., Pa.

"John Stevens, Biddeford, Me.

"A. Redlon, N. Scituate, R. I.

T. O. Root, Burlington, Kane Co., Ill.

E. V. Merritt, Dwight, Ill.

Danl. Long, Box 113, E. Boston, Ms.,

John Blocher Franklin Grove, Lee Co.,

BY EXPRISS.

Rev. L. Given, Thorndike, Me.

"M. Cole, Plaistow, N. H., care of depot master

"G. W. Whitney, S. Parsonsfield, Me. #3- If the books noticed as forwarded are not reeived in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they should notify us immediately.

Somebody has sent us \$7 from New Hampton for the Star, but forgot to sign his name to the letter. He will please let us know who he is, and then he shall have due credit. Another subscriber writes from Delhi, Iowa, re

name. Of course we cannot comply with his request till we have it. In answer to an inquiry of Bro. G. S. Bradley, we remark that we take all Wisconsin and Illinois money that is not at a discount of more than 5 per cent. I

New York State Mission Society. W. B. Church, North Parma, Limbocker, of col. at Rochester Q. M., ,14 10,63 19,00 Walworth church. 47,77 J. W. BARKER, Tree

THE MORNING STAR

-Will enter upon its 37th volume on the second day of April next. The evil times upon which we have fallen have somewhat adversely effected the Star as well as most other interests. Our circulation has diminished considerably (some five hundred since the commencement of the volume-those which have been stopped of our own accord for non-payment not being counted in the weekly exhibit) and a much larger proportion of subscribers than usual have neglected to make payment. We mention these things to show that the Star still needs the exertions of all its friends. We speak not merely nor chiefly of its pecuniary interests. Never was there a greater necessity for its moral and religious influence among all our churches than at the present juncture in our affairs as a Christian people, and as a part of this Republic. Permit us, then, dear friends, to appeal to you once

more to lend a helping hand in behalf of the Star. Who will spend a day or two in efforts to increase its circulation? The attention of the people might with propriety and advantage be called to this subject by ministers from the sacred desk. Let this be done, and then be followed up by personal application, and the result would be, we have no doubt, a large increase of the number of those who would furnish themselves and their families with the Star.

We entreat all our subscribers who will be owing one year or more at the close of the current volume, to make payment by that

THE HISTORY OF THE FREEWILL BAPTISTS

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 require. It answers no good purpose to print books and let them lie upon our shelves unsold. To be of any use they must be put in circulation. We therefore ask all the friends of our denomination, especially our ministers, to lend a helping hand in circulating the History. It contains 480 duodecimo pages, is bound in good style, and will be sold 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 immediately all the subscribers possible, and forward the same to Wm. Burr, Dover. 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.

DIALOGUES AND RECITATIONS,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M. W. Pray has opened DENTAL ROOMS in Jarnvin's New Block, Exeter, N. H., N. B. It will be necessary for patients who wish work done to make appointments three or four weeks ahead.

Fine English Carpets from Auction are advertised in our paper, by the New England Carpet Company,

Brown's Bronchial Troches Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.

Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Brown's Bronchial Troches Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption cronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh Brown's Bronchial Troches

Clear and strengthen the voice of Singers.
Indispensable to Public Speakers. Brown's Bronchial Troches othing and simple—Children use them Assisting Expectoration and Curing Hoarseness. "That trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches'

N. P. WILLIS. "Pre-eminently the first and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." BEV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK. "I have proved them excellent for Whoopin REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL. "Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs,

DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON. DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.

"I have been much afflicted with BRONCHIAL AF-FECTION, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice."

REV. GEO. SLACK,
Minister Ch. of England, Milton Parsonage, Canada. Minister Ch. of England, Milton Farsonage, Canada. CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the coun-

## Married

In this city, March 15, by Rev. J. Rand, Mr. Smith V. Gray of Farmington and Miss Delia A. Tuttle of Pover.
Feb. 5, by Rev. M. Cole, Mr. G. W. Pussey of Loudon and Miss Rebecca E. Swasey of Brentwood. don and Miss Rebecca E. Swasey of Brentwood. At Alton, March 14, by Rev. N. Glidden, Mr. Jona-than F. Colbath of A. and Miss Annette J. Pease of Gilmanton.
In Meredith, March 1, by Rev. G. Sanborn, Mr. Reuben Rundlett of Gilmanton and Mrs. Sydna L. Blake of M. Lougee of B.

In Gilmanton, Feb. 11, by Rev. M. Folsom, Mr. John A. Caverly of G. and Miss Abbie H. Hanscom of Holderness. March 3, Mr. D. B. S. Adams and Miss Hannah Folsom.

In Acton, Me., March, 7, by Rev. E. A. Stockman, Mr. James H. Mudgett and Miss Hannah Stevens. In Topsham, Me., Feb. 12, by Rev. I. M. Bedell, Mr. Levi G. Pike of Brighton and Miss Lucinda B, Holmes of Brunswick. Levi G. Pike of Brighton and Miss Lucinda B. Holmes of Brunswick.

In Parsonsfield, Me., Sept. 28, by Rev. G. W. Whitney, Mr. Augustus A. Strout of Limington and Miss Lizzie H. Lougee of Parsonsfield. March 9, Mr. Jas. G. Perry and Miss Lucy E. Moulton.

In Richmond, Me., March 9, by J. W. Grant, Esq., Rev. Ronert H. DOUGLASS of West Gardiner and Mrs. ELIZABETH R. COOMBS of R.

In Buxton, Me., Feb. 23, by Rev. D. A. Maddox, Mr. Freeman Burnham and Miss Marzella E. Hodgdon, both of Hollis. March 2, Mr. Thomas Liby and Miss Abby York, both of Hollis. March 13, Mr. William W. Berry and Miss Jane M. Berry, both of Limington. In Gloucester, R. I., March 2, by Rev. M. W. Bur-lingame, Mr. John A. Peckham and Mrs. Sarah Hopkins.
In Philadelphia, N. Y., March 6, by Rev. W. Whit-field, Mr. Ephraim Hildreth and Miss Sarah Robin-In Lawrence, N. Y., Feb. 11, by Rev. S. Newell, Mr. dgar Tuttle and Miss Delilah Markham, both of of Root.
In Rutland, O., Feb. 9, by Rev. S. H. Barrett, Mr. Wm. H. Stansbury and Miss Emma J. Brine.
In Blackberry Ill., Feb. 20, by Rev. H. J. Brown, Mr. James H. Spencer and Miss Jane Thompson.
In Kaneville, Feb. 25, by Rev. J. Woodward, Mr. Squire D. Hunt and Miss Lydia E. Flanders.
In Blackberry, Ill., March 5, by Rev. R. Hayden, Mr. Daniel F. Smith of Compton, N. H., and Miss Jennie R. Stout of Canton, Ill.

Died

In Lyndon, Vt., March, 2 and 3, of diptheria, HEN-RY and FRANCES, aged 1 and 9 years, only children of James and Laura Bryant.

At Camp Barnes, Hall's Hill, Va., March 1, of typhold fever, N. ROLAND STEVENS, eldest son of J. N. and E. C. C. Stevens, aged 19 years. At his country's earliest call, this young man expressed his willingness to offer his life for Freedom's sake, as he confidently believed that slavery would be wiped out with blood. So he abandoned his dearly cherished plans for obtaining a liberal education, and was one of the first in his town to volunteer in his country's cause. He earnestly desired to meet the fee in active combat, but the all-wise Father othervise determined, and took him to himself, while at his post in camp.—He was sick in the hospital, with every prospect of a speedy recovery, when a violent tornade unroofed the hospital, and he, with several others, took cold and died in a few days. His precious r mains were embalmed and sent by his Co. to his be eaved parents in West Dedham, Mass. His funeral was conducted by three clergymen of the place, and hundreds of persons looked sorrowfully upon the soldier's silent form.—Although not a member of a Christian church, he left an evidence that his peace was made with God, and that he is now rejoicing in the realms of bilss.

The following is from the Literary Society with which the deceased was connected:
Died in camp at Hall's Hill, Va., private Nelson Roland Stevens of Co. F., isth Reg., Mass. Infantry, of typhold fever, after a few days' illness. This young man was distinguished by his devotion to literary pursuits, and gave promise of excellence which is now disappointed. He was active in establishing in the regiment a literary association, and was himself one of its most prominent members. That association, feeling his loss as a member, as well as a companion in arms, and desiring to pay a tribute to his memory, have passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Nelson Roland Stevens, we deplore the loss of a brave and accomplished young man, of great promise, and one who has made himself-gespected by his associates.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and friends our warmest sympathy; and while in the swift tide of events which press on and around us, we may not be able to mourn as they mourn, yet the memory of this loved one shall ever be present to our minds.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the National Republican and Dedham Gazette, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

CHARLES D. O'REILLY, President.

EDWARD H. FENNO, Vice Pres.

HERBERT LUTHER, Secretary. The following is from the Literary Society with